

Passenger rights:

The EU needs a fair deal for passengers and the climate!

Salzburg, 10 March 2012

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First Thesis

We cannot stop climate change without changing our mobility.



Second Thesis

Mobility is too cheap in Europe – only environmentally-friendly transport modes are too expensive.

This is due to political will.

Third Thesis

Current legislation on passenger rights worsens unfair competition:

It puts environmentally-friendly rail at a disadvantage compared to air and road transport.

Where we want to go: the EU targets for 2020

- 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- 20% of EU's energy from **renewable resources**
- 20% improvement of energy efficiency

Where we stand

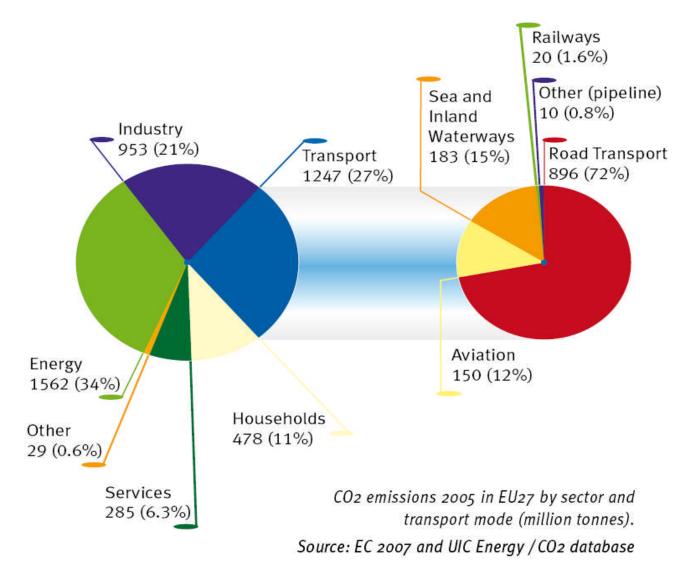
- continued increase in CO₂ emissions from transport:
 +29% since 1990
- weak connection between economy and ecology
- Modal shift in the wrong direction: share of air and road transport increases, share of rail and waterway decreases
- unfair competition between different transport modes
- transport planning with **wrong priorities**

First Thesis

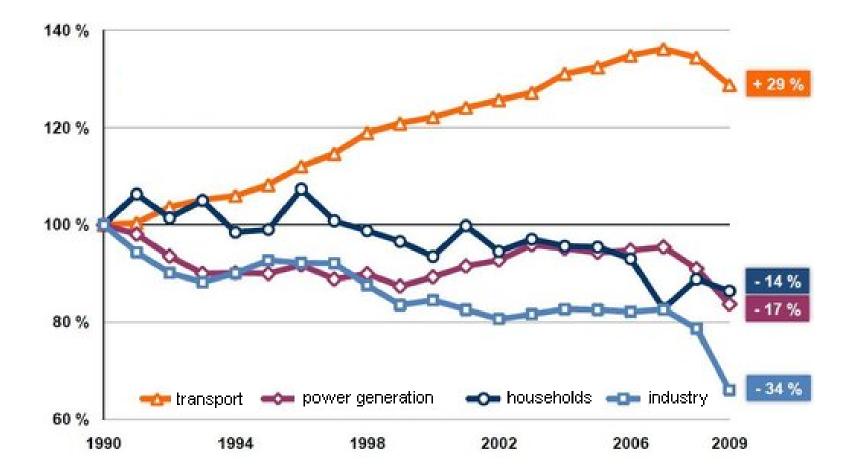
We cannot stop climate change without changing our mobility.



CO2 emissions by sector (2007)



Current situation

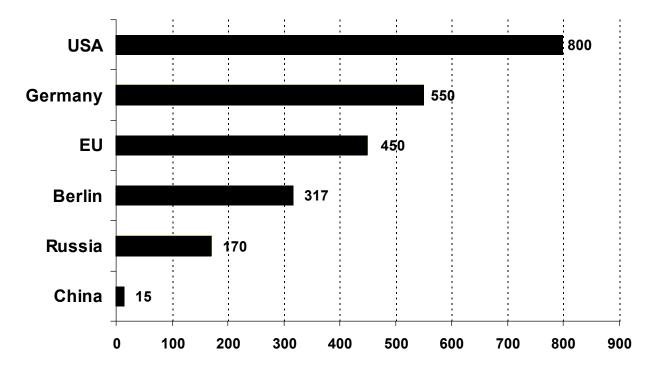




The Greens | European Free Alliance in the European Parliament

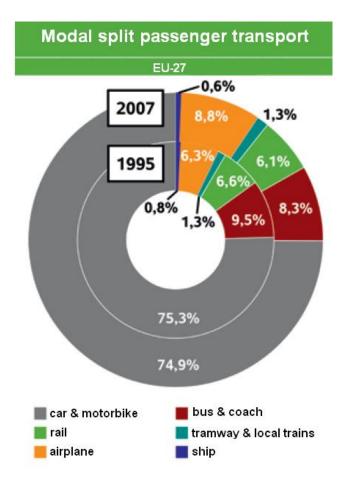


Cars per 1000 inhabitants



A modal shift – in the wrong direction

- The transport balance is continuously shifting from rail to road
- This is not due to a lack of competitiveness of green transport modes, but to serious distortions of competition.



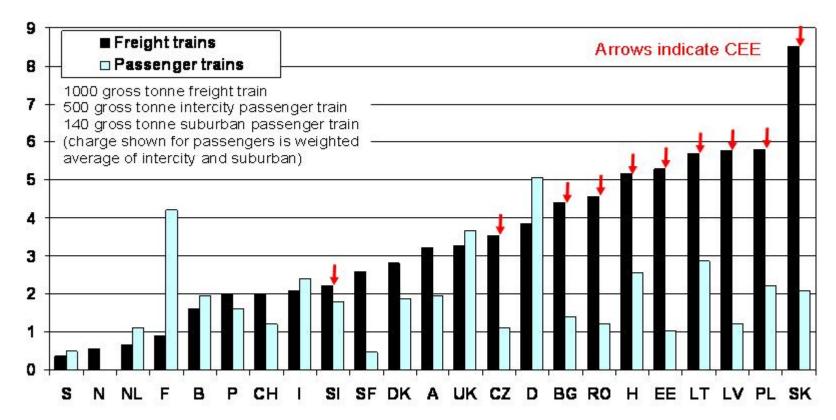
Second Thesis

Mobility is too cheap in Europe – only environmentally-friendly transport modes are too expensive.

This is due to political will.

Mandatory rail charge in Europe

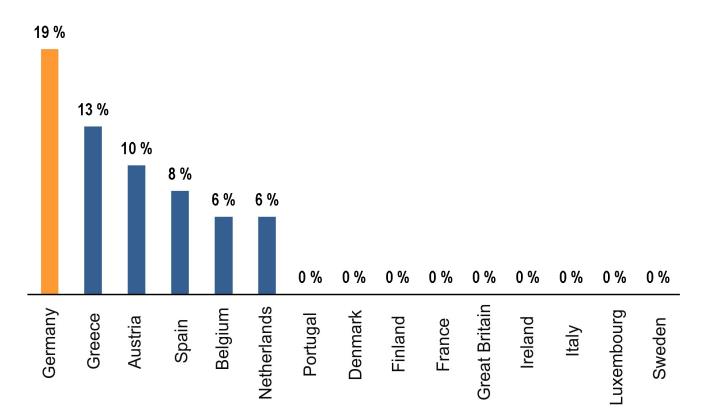
Source: FCMT (2005)



Prices for **rail-lines** vary enormously within the EU, above all those countries without any road charge for the use of motorways by lorries demand the highest fees for rail-usage

Taxation of rail connections

EU comparison: VAT rates on transborder rail connections (long-distance traffic)



Source: "Allianz pro Schiene" on the basis of data provided by the European Commission (2011), all other EU Member States not shown here apply a rate of 0%

Non-mandatory road charge for lorries

road charge for lorries in Europe

EUR-cents per km

	0	10	20	30	40	50
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Great Britain						ł
Sweden		I I			i i	i i
Poland						
Finland	- E					1
Slovakia	- E					i
Czech Republic						
Hungary				1		i
Netherlands						ł
Luxemburg						-
Denmark						i
Belgium						
Greece						i
Ireland						
Italy			1	1	1	1
Germany		i	_			
Portugal		<u>l</u>				1
France		!				1
Spain		-				
Austria		•				i
Switzerland						

Priviliges for aviation





- No kerosene tax (14 billion EUR subsidies per year)
- No Added-Value Tax on international flights (16 billion EUR per year)
- Weak integration in EU Emissions Trading Scheme (85% for free) and only since 2012
- No charges on air corridors (with the exception of Siberia)

Priviliges for maritime transport

Inland navigation:

- 80% of EU inland navigation on the Rhine
- No fuel taxation
- No charges on waterways
- Heavy investments despite existing excess capacities

Maritime transport:

- Using heavy oil (incinerating plants without filters)
- Weak emission limits by International Maritime Organization
- Not integrated into emissions trading



Inflation only for sustainable modes?

Parking charge versus ticket price for public transport (in Berlin)

- - 2 % Parking (30 minutes): from 0,51 EUR in 1995 to 0,50 EUR in 2012
- +21,7 % Ticket for public transport: from 1,89 EUR in 1995 to 2,30 EUR in 2012

Penalties in Berlin

- **5 EUR** fee for incorrect parking for one hour, maximum of 25 EUR per day
- 40 EUR fee for fare evasion on public transport

Third Thesis

Current legislation on passenger rights worsens unfair competition:

It puts environmentally-friendly rail at a disadvantage compared to air and road transport.

A question of fairness:

An equally high level of passenger rights across all modes of transport



- Rail: 25% compensation after 1h of delay, 50% after 2h
- Aviation: reimbursement only after 5h (3h after ruling by European Court of Justice)
- Maritime Transport: reimbursement after 90 min.
- Busses & coaches: substantial passenger rights only for trips longer than 250 km, compensation only after 2h

The way ahead: A single rulebook for all modes of transport



- Urgent need: ensure **enforcement** of existing rules
- Need to set up independent and intermodal enforcement bodies
- Need to create a **fair** and **simple** legal framework
- Develop integrated intermodal ticketing
- Principle of "equal rights", also for PRMs
- Commission Communication: "A European vision for Passengers: Communication on Passenger Rights in all transport modes" (19 December 2011)
- European Parliament about to start legislative work

Thank you very much for your attention!



Soft Mobility 2nd edition

Measures for a climate-friendly transport policy in Europe

48 pages, 7 tables und 15 images.

You can obtain the brochure @ www.michael-cramer.eu and register for the newsletter at cramer-info-subscribe@michael-cramer.eu