

THE POLICY PACKAGE APPROACH

Elaborating ex-ante knowledge for policy advice through inter- and transdisciplinary assessment

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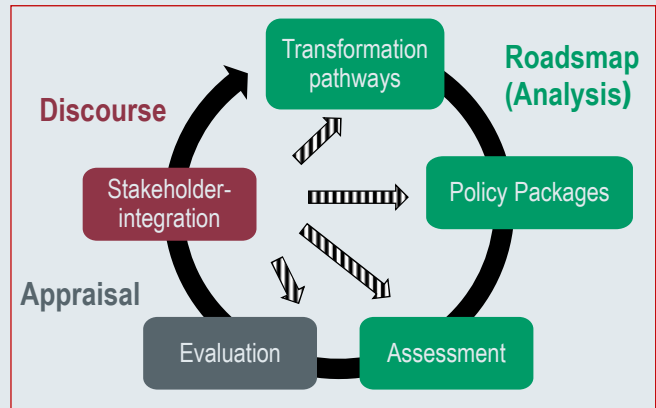


AGENDA

- › Concept of “Policy Package Case Study Approach”
- › The phases
 - I. Pathways
 - II. Policy packages
 - III. Assessment
 - IV. Evaluation
 - V. Discourse

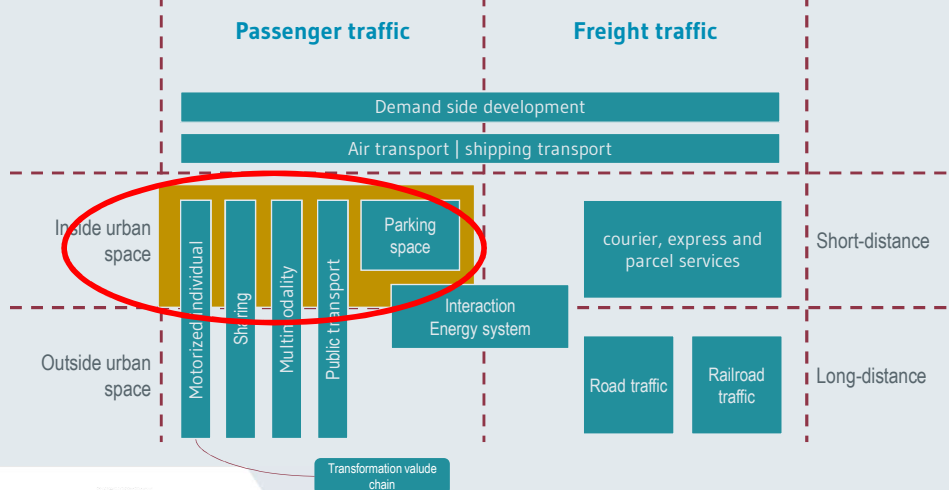
THE POLICY PACKAGE APPROACH AS A CASE STUDY OF „URBAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC“

- › Starting point **Policy Packages**
- › appropriate to pathways **Multi- & Intermodality** und **Alternative Drive Systems**
- › including **measurement related assessment**
- › and **integrated evaluation & discourse**
- › In the segment of **urban passenger traffic**



FOCUS ON URBAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

I. Pathways



I. Pathways

OVERVIEW ON URBAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN GERMANY

› Urban regions

- volume (trips/day): ca. 65%
- performance (km/day): ca. 65%

› Modal Split: Metropolis cities

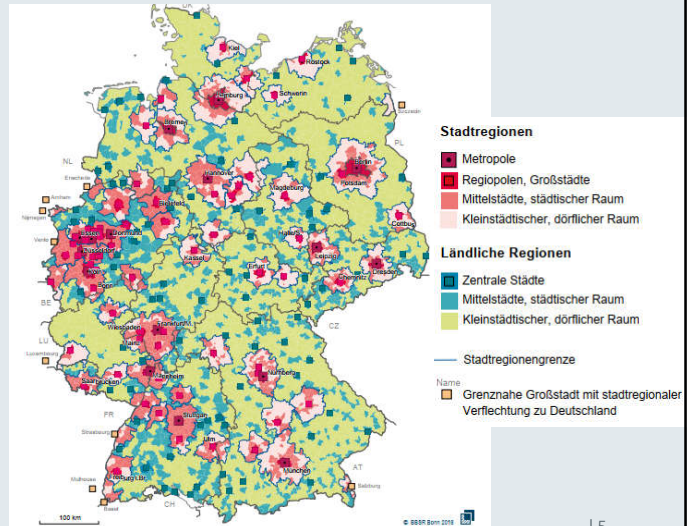
- walk: 27%, bike: 15%, MIT: 38%, PT: 20%

› Modal Split: Medium-sized cities

- walk: 21%, bike: 10%, MIT: 61%, PT: 8%

› CO₂-Emissions

- 165 Mio t (2016) = 18% overall share
- Passenger car 61%, trucks: 35%, other: 4%



I. Pathways

THE PATHWAYS – TOWARDS A „TRAFFIC TURNAROUND“

Transformation pathway „Multi- und Intermodality“

- Contributes in urban areas in 2050 to a climate friendly/sustainable traffic system
- Shifting traffic from passenger cars towards non-motorized vehicles and public transport
- Pull-Strategy: behavioural change on demand side
- Modal Split 2018 ≠ 2050 > reduction of CO₂, NO_x, fine particles

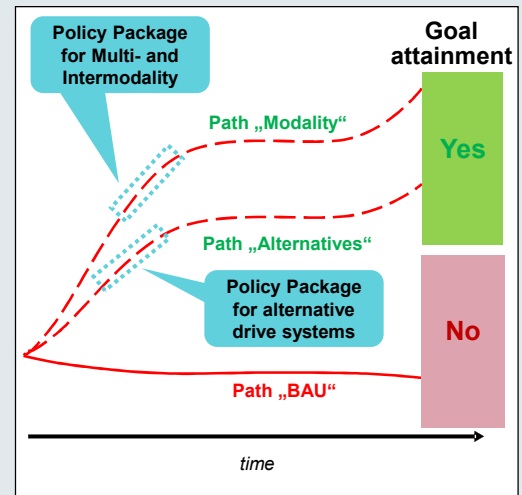
Transformation pathways „Alternative Drive Systems“

- Contributes in urban areas substantially in 2050 to a climate friendly/sustainable traffic system
- Vehicle fleet equipped with batteries, fuel cells, synthetic fuels
- Push-Strategy: technology development on supply side
- Shares of drive systems/synthetic fuels 2018 ≠ 2050 > reduction of CO₂, NO_x, fine particles

WHAT ARE POLICY PACKAGES?

- “a combination of policy measures designed to address one or more policy objectives,
- created in order to improve the effectiveness of the individual policy measures,
- and implemented while minimizing possible unintended effects, and/or facilitating interventions’ legitimacy and feasibility in order to increase efficiency”
- (Givoni et al., 2013: 3)

II. Packages



DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY PACKAGES

II. Packages

› Based on 2 pillars

- › Literature:
 - › Scenario study „Renewability III“
- › Expert-Participation:
 - › Group Delphi Workshop: 9. Mai 2018
 - › Stakeholder-Workshop: 17. Mai 2018

PP „Multi- und Intermodality“

- CM I: promote public transport
- CM II: integrated area management
- SM I: information campaign
- SM II: intermodal services
- SM III: restricted access

PP „Alternative Drive Systems“

- CM I: CO₂-emission targets for cars (60 g/km until 2030)
- CM II: CO₂-price for fossil fuels
- SM I: reform of vehicle tax
- SM II: intelligent charging stations
- SM III: manual parking fees
- SM IV: info-campaigne for electric mobility

II. Packages

EXAMPLE OF CORE MEASUREMENTS

alternatives

CM 1: CO ₂ -emission targets for cars 60 g/km until 2030
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What: Setting CO₂-emission target for newly registered passenger cars in Europe starting with 95 g/km in 2020 down to 60 g/km in 2030; closing the actual gap between standard values and real values (ca. 40%) When: preparatory work to set limiting values for in between years in order to guarantee a trouble-free transition in 2021 Who: regulated on EU-level via Trialogue-Processes with EU Commission, EU-Parliament and EU-Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: Increasing passenger car supply equipped with alternative drive systems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type: regulatory policy approach

modality

CM 1: promote public transport
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What: establishing a low/no ticket cost public transport system in order to promote public transport and ease switching from cars to busses/trains. Vienna subscription model: 1 day / 1 € (annual costs: 365 €), When: from now on Who: Local public transport providers, municipalities in cooperation with federal government and federal states
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Objective: increase share of public transport in modal split
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type: funding policy approach



III. Assessment

ASSESSMENT OF POLICY PACKAGE „INTER- UND MULTIMODALITY“

Working Package	1	2	4	6			8	9
CM I: promote public transport	x	x	x	x	(x)	(x)	x	x
CM II: Integrated area management	(x)			x	(x)	(x)		x
SM I: Information campagne	(x)				x	(x)		x
SM II: Intermodal services	x			x	x	(x)	x	x
SM III: restricted access				(x)		(x)	x	x
OTHER								x
Discipline	Governance	Technology	Institutions, Law	Sociology: Innovation, behaviour			Energysystem	Digitization

Policy Package „Lead Cities clean air“

Technology development public transport vehicles

Financing system & distribution system & legal evaluation

- Innovation narrative „Mobility as a Service“: niche vs. regime
- Behavioural costs & environmental attitude with a case study on car sharing
- Mobility services and offers: shifting from to demand shuttle systems
- Analysis of mobility decision's determinants

Effects on energy system: changing traffic demand

Consumer agent based modelling: decision-making



OVERVIEW SINGLE ASSESSMENT STUDIES

III. Assessment

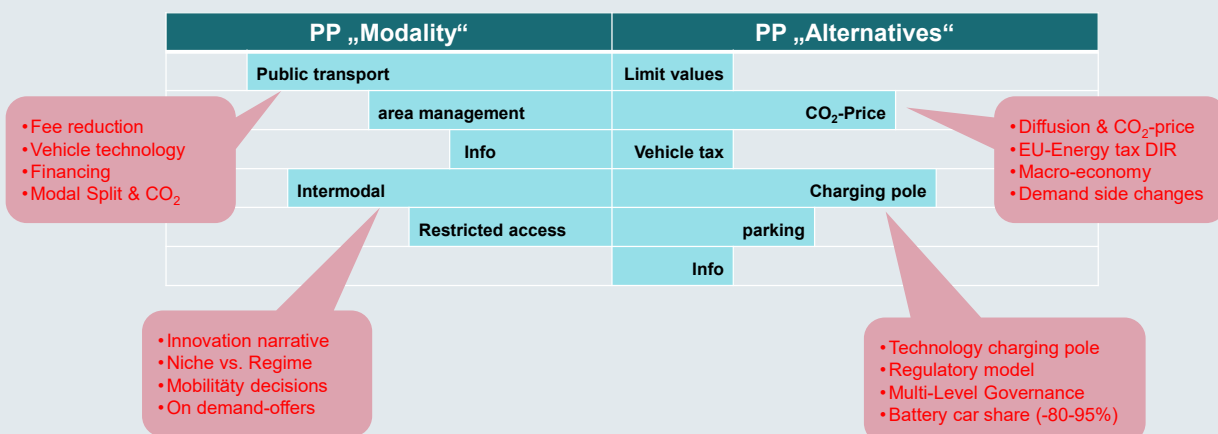
Objective
Measure: 1. promote public transport <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nabitz (1): Analysis Promoting the design and implementation of public transport in three model cities of the "Clean Air" programme Gizzi (1): Economic analysis of potential objectives, possible financing options and the influence of urban and municipal characteristics on the suitability of free public transport Albert (1): Evaluation of legal framework conditions and scope for action of the actors for a reduction of public transport fares Becker (1): Obstacles and willingness to change from monomodal car use to public transport use in different action scenarios Bobeth (1): Combined promotion of electric cars and public transport via a card for local and long-distance public transport with a budget cap Mielke (1): Effects of measures for "promoting public transport" via a transport model
Measure: 2. land management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Becker (2): Changes in the mobility behaviour of car users* due to a shortage of parking space, using Berlin and Potsdam as examples
Measure: 4. intermodal offers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gizzi (2): Technical, organisational and institutional design of an intermodal distribution system Albert (2): Public law framework of a mobility centre as a networked institution and/or provider of information and services for personal mobility Arnold (1): Exploration of future intermodal mobility services based on expert knowledge Henn (1): Environmental attitudes of Car-Sharing users in selected cities as a quasi experiment Mack (1): Factors influencing the choice of transport mode between private cars, public transport and a new mobility service (On-Demand Shuttle) Beckers (3): Switching from car users* to intermodal use of public transport in combination with car or bicycle in measures for restricted inner-city car use
Measure: 5. access restriction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albert (3): Legal examination of the scope for a city toll as a (monetary) access restriction Becker (4): Change in the mobility behaviour of car users* if a city centre toll of €7 per entry to the city centre would apply with immediate effect Becker (5): Would the mobility behaviour of car users* change if a driving ban on their cars were to apply immediately? Mack (2): Literature review on variants and acceptance of access restrictions

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ASSESSMENT OVERVIEW

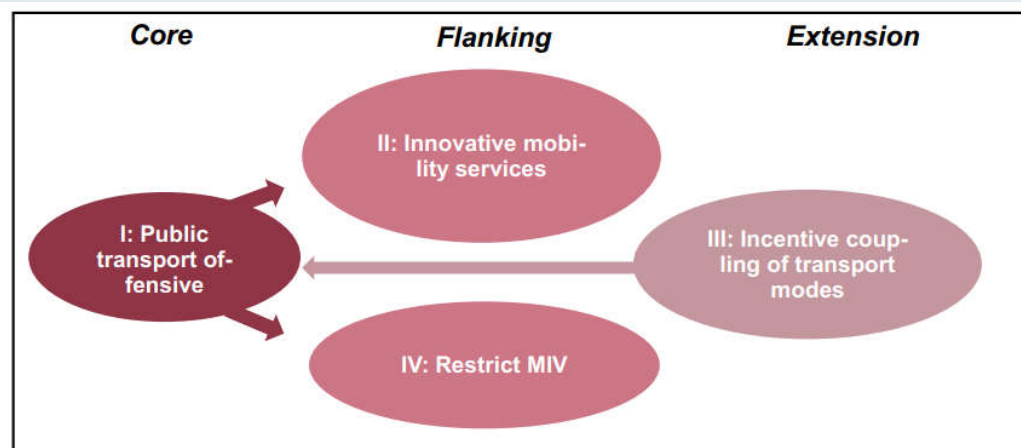
III. Assessment



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SPECIFICATIONS OF MEASURES IN THE POLICY PACKAGE "PROMOTING PUBLIC TRANSPORT"

IV. Evaluation



KOPERNIKUS
PROJEKTE
Die Zukunft unserer Energie

MINISTERIUM
für Bildung
und Forschung

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IMPACT MATRIX OF THE POLICY PACKAGES

IV. Evaluation

Variable	1: Public transport offensive	2: innovative mobility services".	3: Coupling of modes of transport	4. MIV restrictions
Category I: Technology development				
Mobility services	⊙	⊙	-	-
Category III: Environmental influences				
Emissions to air, water, soil	○	○	○	○
Greenhouse gas emissions	○	○	○	○
Category IV: Social resonance				
Readiness for acceptance	●	●	●	○
Change in consumption/ investment behaviour	⊙	●	⊙	○
Category V: Institutional factors				
Legal barriers	⊙	○	⊙	○
Political barriers	●	○	●	●
Spatial barriers	⊙	○	○	○
Economic barriers	●	⊙	⊙	⊙

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POLICY PACKAGE DESIGN & ASSESSMENT EVALUATION

V. Stakeholder-
integration

3 Workshops

- **Policy Packages:** Group Delphi-WS & Stakeholder-WS; **Assessment:** Practice-Science Dialogue-WS

Objectives

- to present the current research results from ENavi for the design and impact assessment of packages
- reflect the results on the basis of different perspectives (ecological, economic, technological, social etc.)
- to discuss how measures can be designed, flanked and implemented over time in a targeted manner

Recommendations

- Creating a socially acceptable traffic turnaround
- Create suitable conditions by trial and error
- The promotion of electric cars must be embedded in the transport turnaround
- Turnaround in urban areas must be accompanied by a promise of mobility for rural areas

THANK YOU!

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