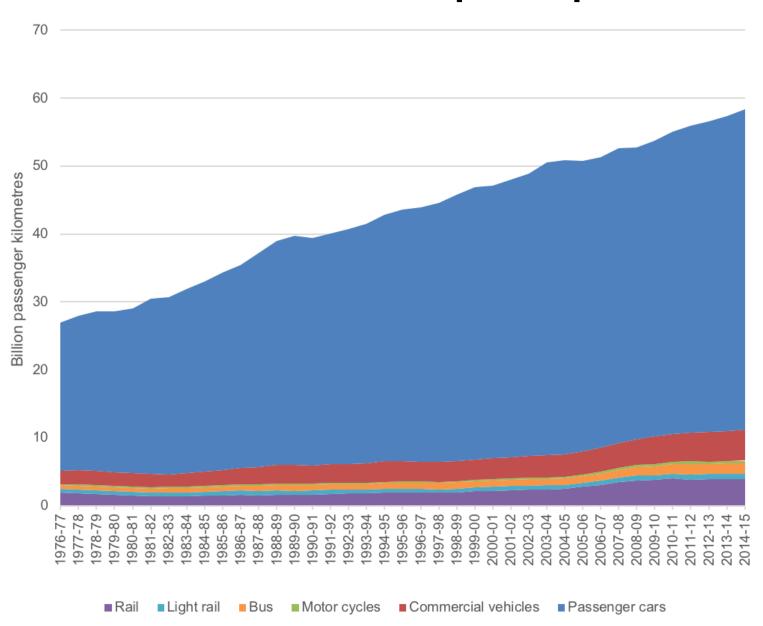


#### Conclusions

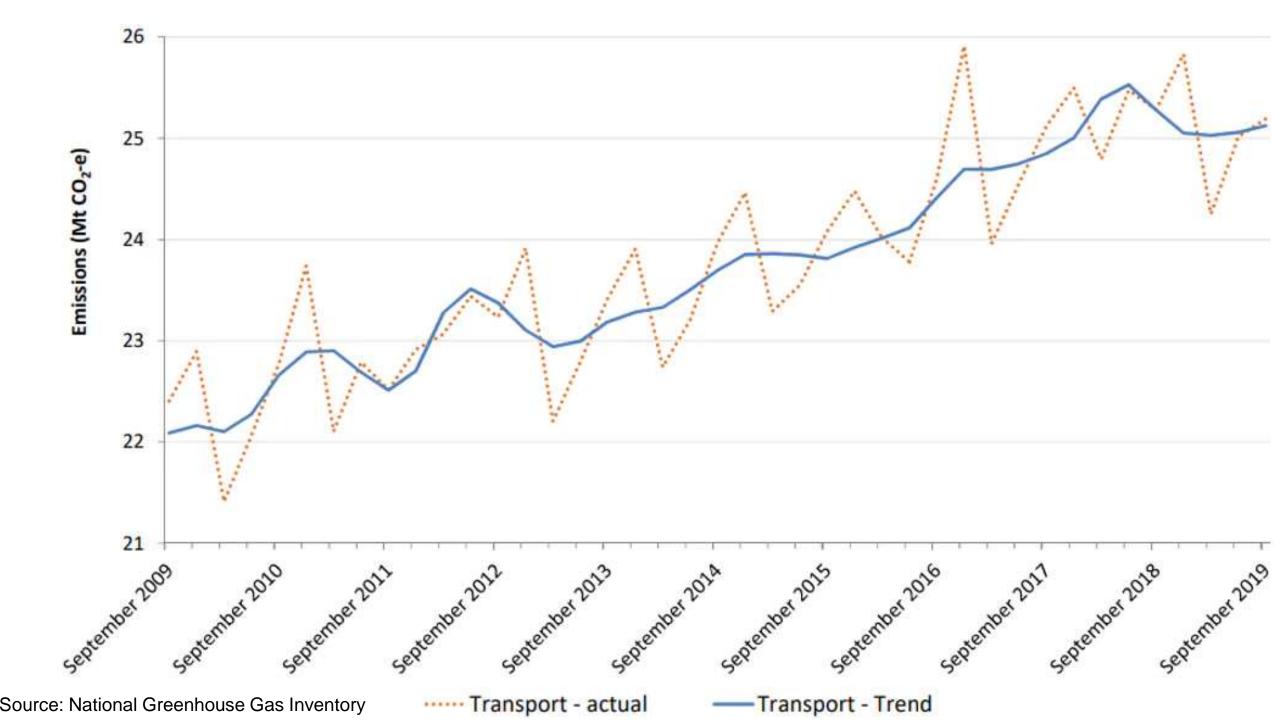
- Transport is the fastest growing source of emissions
- 'Doing more with less'
- Aggressive and sustained action is required
- There's have never been more opportunities to reduce transport emissions
- Road space re-allocation decisions are inevitable



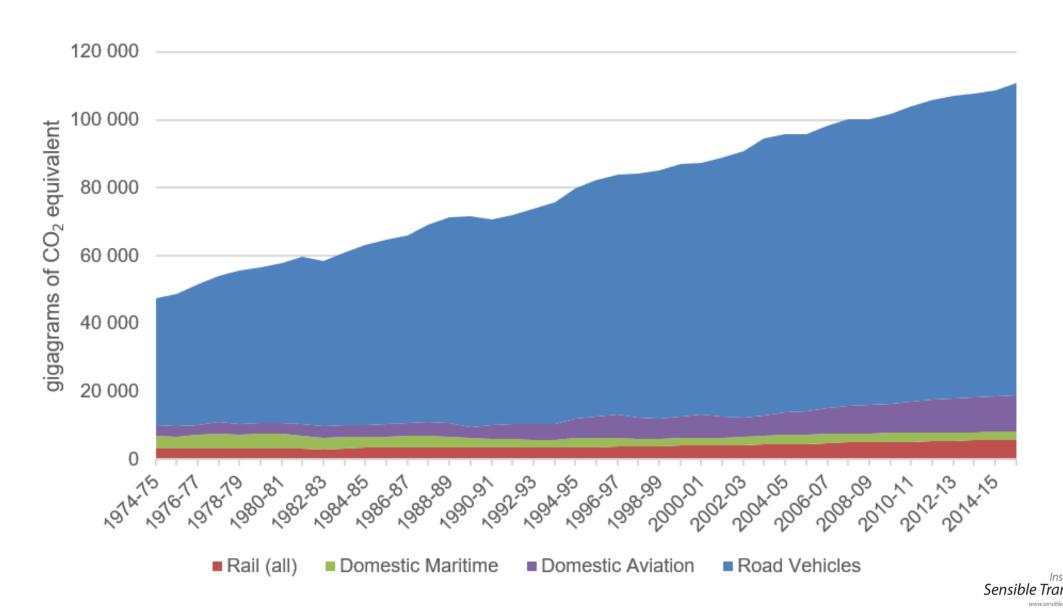
## Melbourne transport patterns



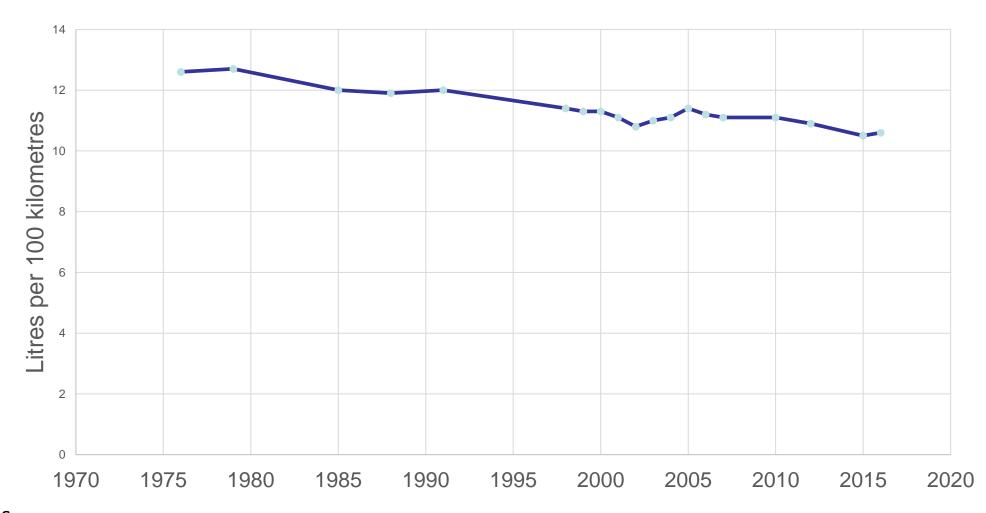




## Australian emissions patterns



## Historical changes to passenger car fuel consumption (litres/100km)





Source: ABS



















Regular Bus

Cyclists

Pedestrians

19,000

BRT (Single Lane Bus)

20,000

Light Rail

22,000

**BRT** (Double Lane Bus)

43,000

Heavy Rail (e.g. Hong Kong)

80,000

Suburban Rail



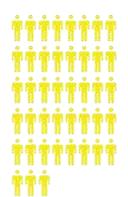
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9,000 14,000





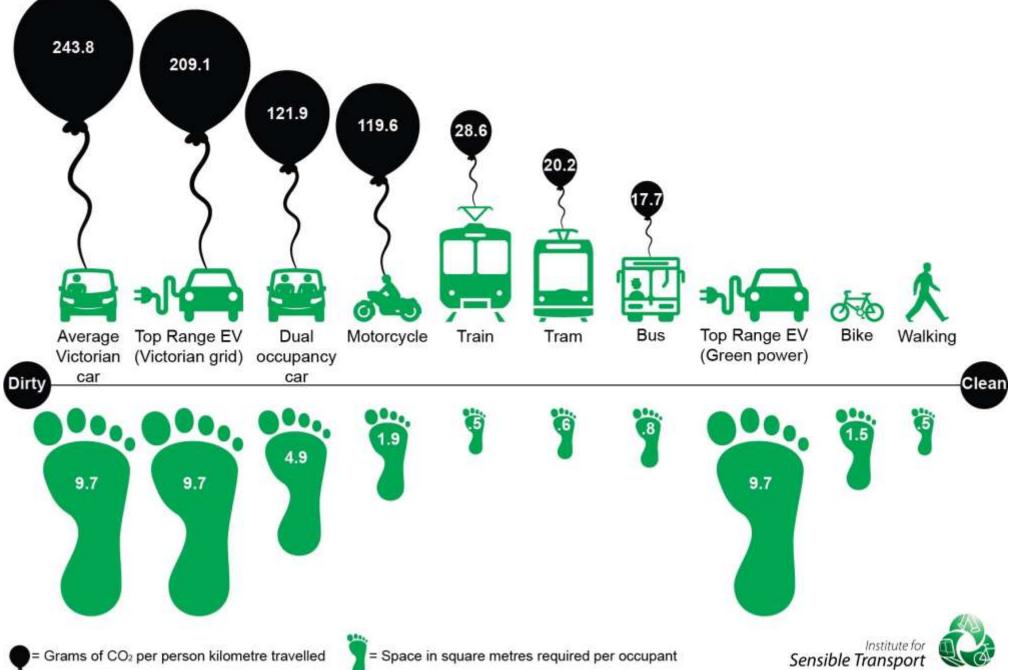








Source: United Nations, 2013.

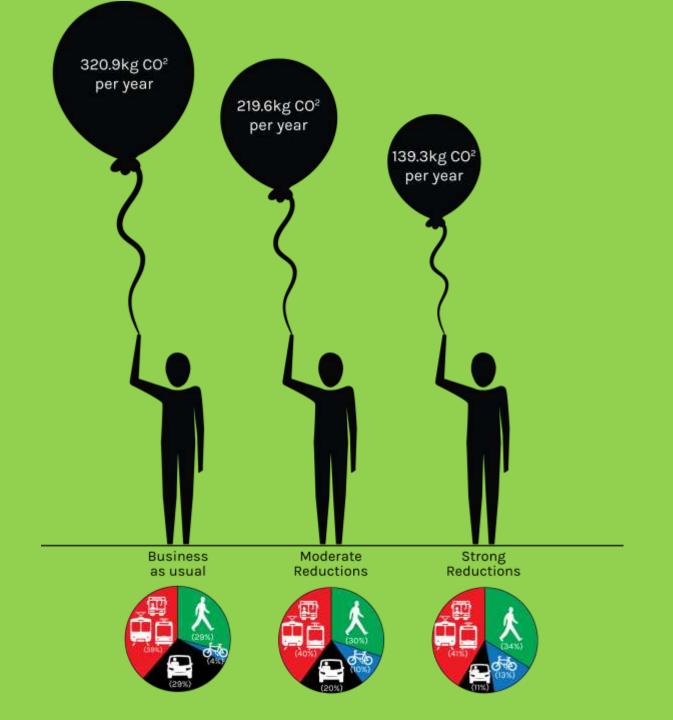






www.sens/bletransport.org.du

# a 50% reduction in 030 What does emissions









## Pathways to lowering transport emissions

### Fuel efficiency

Through conversion to more efficient vehicles (e.g. pure EV) Mode change

Shifts from car to more efficient modes (e.g. e-bike) Decrease VKT (without mode change)

People making shorter car trips Trips avoided

Choosing to travel less through trip chaining, telecommuting etc.



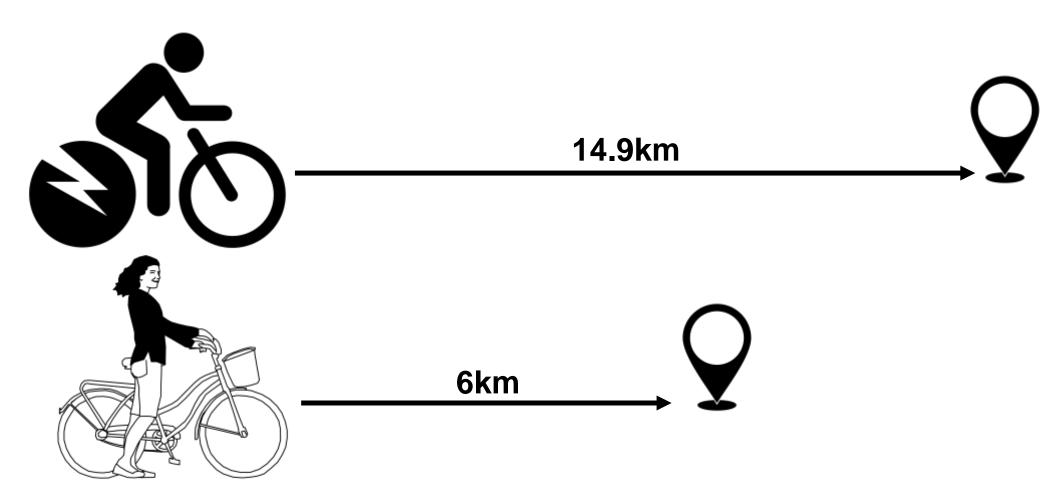


'I use my e-bike to commute because I don't need special clothing or showers and I don't get as sweaty on hills or as tired from the ride'

- E -bike owner



## E-bike trips are longer



Source: Institute for Sensible Transport (2018) based on data in Macarthur et al, 2018 and Cairns et al., 2017)



**Electric vehicles** 

Electric vehicles – compared to a few years ago

- Cheaper
- Longer battery life
- Wider variety of models
- Increased charging opportunities
- More government agencies have strong targets for zero emission fleets







# Ingredients for success

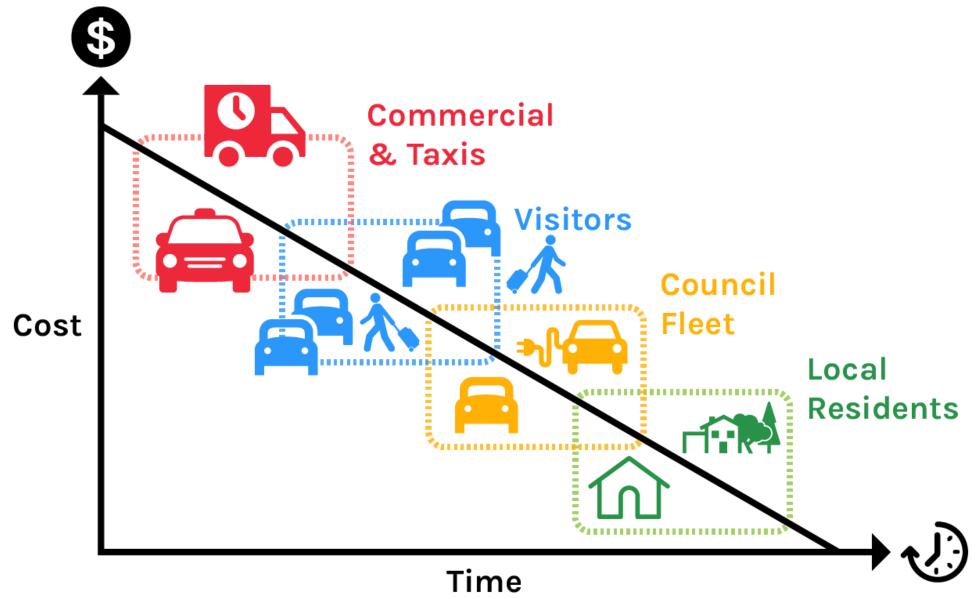






















## Thank you

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