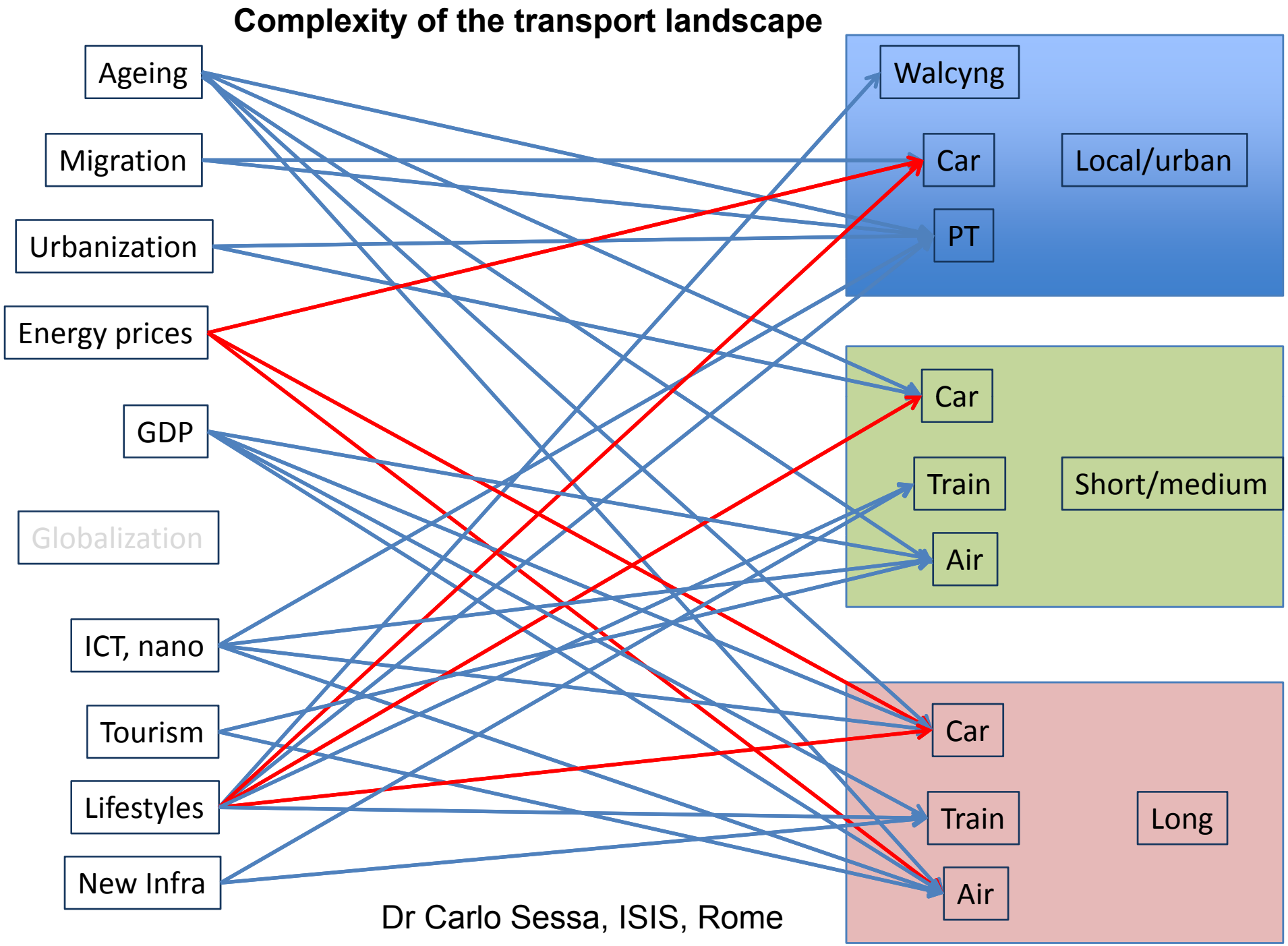

Complexity of the transport landscape
Ageing
Migration
Urbanization
Energy prices
GDP
Globalization
ICT, nano
Tourism
Lifestyles
New Infra
Walcyng
Car
PT
Local/urban
Car
Train
Air
Short/medium
Car
Train
Air
Long
Dr Carlo Sessa, ISIS, Rome

Exploring alternative futures using a 2x2 scenario matrix

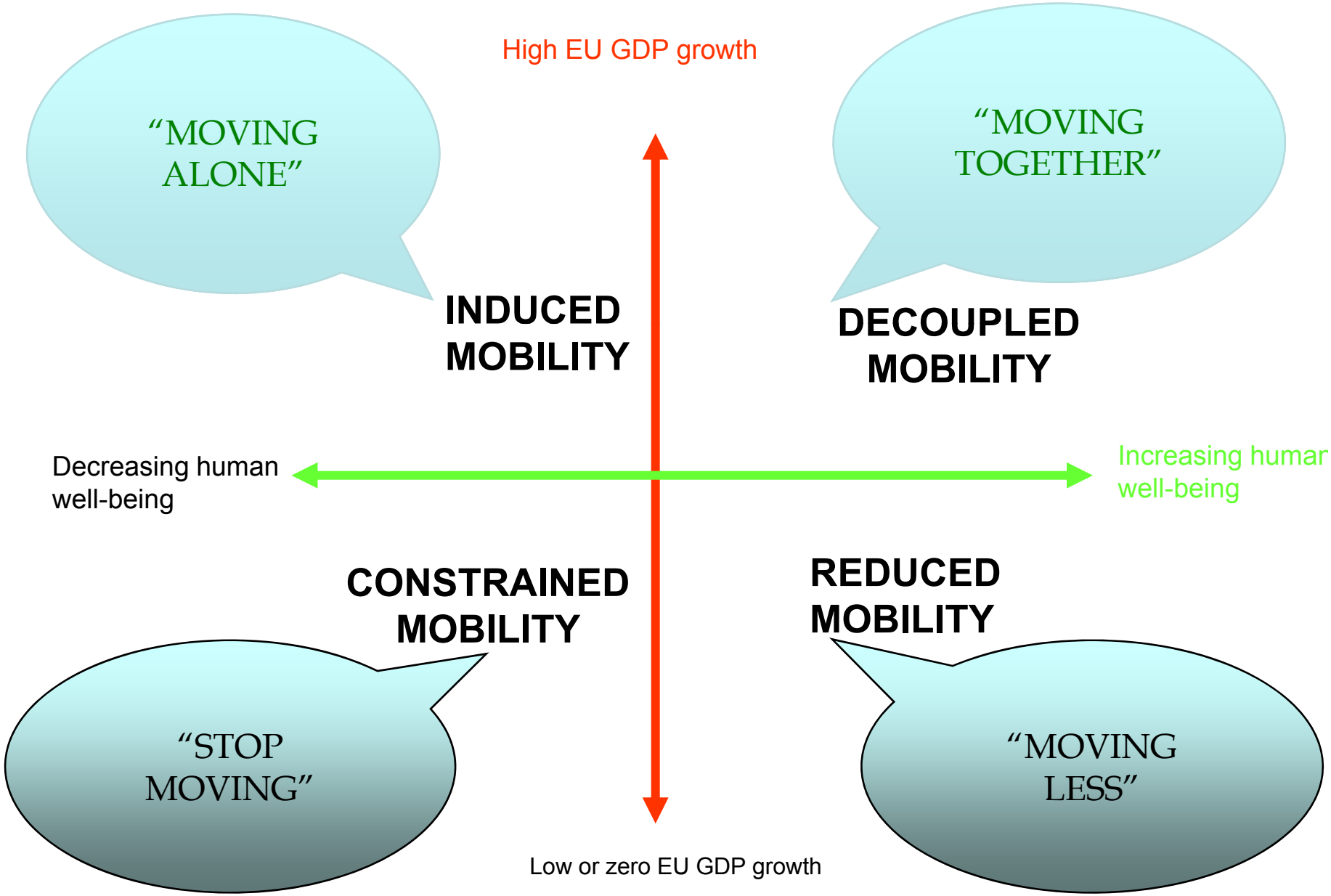
Two axes of uncertainty:

- The "**economy/technology/market dimension"** (red vertical axis) spans from an high growth of EU GDP to low or zero growth.

- The **"society/environment dimension"** (green horizontal axis) refers to the change of human well-being – that we assume measurable with a composite index of population health and quality of life - as it can be shown that over a given income threshold GDP growth may be decoupled from well-being improvement.

Four alternative visions of the future of transport

(source TRANSvisions Study)



Four visions of the future/1

“Moving alone” or **Induced mobility**:
Emphasis on technology, supply-management and market spontaneous self-organisation.
GDP growth allow for a higher investment on research and development, as well as in more productive infrastructure, leading to a reduction of CO2 when new more efficient technologies are implemented in the market place.

“Moving together” or **Decoupled mobility**:
It combines moderate economic growth with strong social sustainability.
Balanced policies are applied, with emphasis on pricing and modal shift.
There is an overall optimism in the capacity of public institutions to implement cost-effective policies. There is a gradual, cost-effective process to reduce CO2.

Four visions of the future/2

“Moving less” or **Reduced mobility**:
It combines weak economic growth with strong social and environmental sustainability. Behavioural policies reducing demand for motorised transport are applied, as well as speed limits of roads, and land-use regulations, leading towards an increase in public transport. Long-distance traffics are reduced. There is a fast process to reduce CO2, since early stages, and a reduction of GDP growth

“Stop moving” or **Constrained mobility** (or Carbon emergency):
Very high growth in the short-term and an increase of population due to migration until 2030, until a "bottleneck" is reached because of structural reasons (e.g. lack of public investment on infrastructure or failure on implementation of new technologies). It is attached to a pessimistic vision concerning the capacity of Europeans to carry on structural reforms.