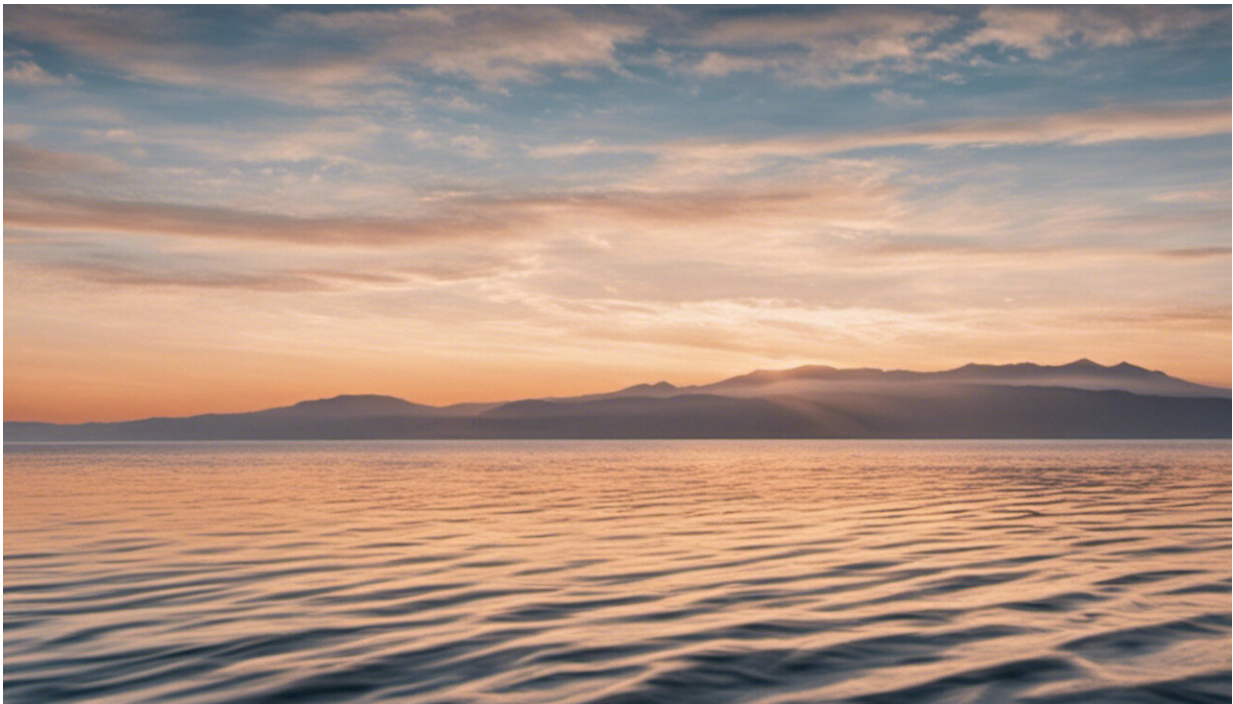


# Seven reasons global transport is so hard to decarbonise

November 10 2021, by Christian Brand

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Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Transport accounts for [21% of global carbon emissions](#). It is now the largest emitting sector in many developed countries. While Europe and North America dominate historic transport emissions, much of the projected growth in emissions is in Asia.

Even if current and committed policies were to succeed, transport's carbon emissions would still [grow almost 20% by 2050](#). Highly ambitious policies could cut these emissions [by 70%](#)—but not to zero.

Ahead of "transport day" at the COP26 climate summit, here are seven reasons global transport is particularly hard to decarbonise.

## **1. Demand is closely linked to population and economic growth**

As economies and populations grow, demand for goods grows, as does the number of people with the desire and means to travel. Globally, total transport activity [is expected to more than double](#) by 2050 compared with 2015 under the trajectory reflecting current efforts. Any [technological advances](#) in decarbonising transport would simply be more than offset by increased demand for mobility. This has led many to believe that [there is no way we can meet the decarbonisation targets](#) of the Paris agreement by 2050 without reducing demand to more sustainable levels.

But this is hard to do. It requires the transformation of the whole transport system, including tackling how often and how far we travel and move goods. Some of the more promising options, such as [road-space reallocation](#) and higher fossil fuel taxes have met resistance.

## **2. Transport is still 95% dependent on oil**

The (near) total [dependence on oil](#) across all forms of passenger and freight transport is hard to change.

Substituting oil with low carbon "fuels," such as electricity, will drastically reduce emissions by 2050. But even an optimistic scenario

where global new car sales were 60% electric by the end of the decade would see CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from cars [drop by only 14% by 2030](#) compared with 2018.

### **3. We are too obsessed with electric cars**

The [COP26 presidency program](#) focuses entirely on road-transport electrification. Yet life-cycle emissions from electric vehicles depend heavily on the kind of electricity, battery and materials used. Globally, uptake has been slow apart from a few leaders, such as Norway, which has thrown everything at the transition—funded by revenues from fossil-fuel exports no less. Even if all new cars were electric from today, it would still take [15–20 years](#) to replace the world's fossil fuel cars.

Electric cars do not solve problems of road traffic congestion, safety and other issues of [car dependency](#). They also need a reliable electricity supply—not a given in many parts of the world—and do not address [transport inequality](#) and social injustice within and between countries, especially in the developing world where e-cars may well only be an option for the powerful and wealthy.

### **4. 'Jet zero' is still a mirage**

Middle- to long-distance air travel is hard to decarbonise because realistic ["jet zero"](#) technologies are limited for longer distances. Electric plane batteries simply can't store enough power while remaining light enough. Zero carbon aviation fuels and electric airliners are neither proven nor can be scaled up to the level needed for emissions from flying to fall fast.

However, we should be able to reduce the total number of flights by, for example, introducing [frequent-flyer levies](#). A few frequent flyers cause

most emissions: in 2018, [50% of aviation emissions were caused by 1% of the world's population](#). About 80% of people in the world have never flown. [New research](#) shows that a 2.5% annual decline in flights could significantly limit aviation's warming effect by 2050. While most people won't be affected, frequent flyers would have to radically curtail their habit—which may be tough to enforce, as they are more likely to be wealthy and powerful.

## 5. Cargo ships run on diesel and last for decades

The difficult-to-decarbonise maritime shipping sector was not part of the Paris agreement, and is projected to represent up to [10% of all global emissions by 2050](#) if left unchecked. Ships last for decades and run largely on the most polluting type of fossil diesel. Electrification is not a viable option.

As with aviation, ships operate in a global market so are difficult to govern and regulate. But the sector has [significant potential to reduce emissions](#) through a combination of retrofitting to use zero-carbon fuels, such as [green ammonia](#), and "slow steaming." A [20% reduction in ship speeds can save about 24% of CO<sub>2</sub>](#).

## 6. A collective sense of entitlement to the status quo

A collective sense of entitlement and dislike of limiting "personal choice" have a lot to do with inaction on reducing and improving travel by powered vehicles. Many people are reluctant to give up their car or flying, feeling that it is an infringement of their rights. Efforts to decarbonise [transport](#) are being hindered by a cultural attachment to the polluting status quo, which isn't as present in other sectors.

## 7. We are locked into bad habits

Many developed countries are firmly locked into high-carbon [infrastructures](#) and [lifestyles](#). Most modern cities have been built to serve cars, not people. The necessary roads, parking lots, driveways are set to last decades.

To reverse this needs a shift in how we use our land and transform our cities, both in terms of mitigating climate change and adapting to its effects. This will need investment and political will. Major funding for new road-building programs should be reallocated to fund high-quality, [zero-emission public transport](#) and [active travel](#). That's the easy part. Political will and leadership in the face of uncertainty and initial resistance to change is harder to find.

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