## WHAT IS THE MODAL SHIFT FOR FREIGHT TRANSPORT?

Modal shift is defined as the change from an existing transportation system to another that is more effective in terms of improving the energy and environmental performance of freight transport generally and contributing to the achievement of the ambitious energy and climate targets 2050. The streamSAVE project will focus on road to rail shifts.

## WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF THE ENERGY SAVINGS ACHIEVED?

Modal shift from road to rail freight transport optimises operational efficiency and reduces fuel consumption as well as carbon emissions. Other benefits include the enhanced safety and security in delivering goods, increased volume of transferred goods, improved cost effectiveness, reduced delivery times and improved service availability.

### WHAT ARE THE ENERGY SAVINGS OPPORTUNITIES?

Road freight transport accounted for 77.4% of the total inland freight transport, followed by rail and inland waterways transport, 16.8% and 5.8% respectively (Eurostat, 2022). Modal shift is essential to increasing the use of railway and domestic shipping freight transport, and as a result, replace road freight transport and reduce environmental impacts.

## WHAT MAKES CALCULATING ENERGY SAVINGS CHALLENGING?

There are gaps in the availability and reliability of the statistical data hindering the assessment of the existing energy performance of the examined transportation modes and the estimation of the respective activity data expressed in tonne-kilometres for each transportation mode separately.

# WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE ENERGY SAVINGS CALCULATIONS?

A uniform methodology to calculate the delivered savings and gain valuable insights about the required input parameters and other effects is needed to influence modal shift in freight transport.

**MODAL SHIFT FOR** FREIGHT TRANSPORT





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