

# OPC New Urban Mobility Initiative

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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This public consultation aims to gather the views of individuals and stakeholders to help the Commission to propose a new EU urban mobility framework. It will seek information and feedback in relation to the overall aims of the planned EU Urban Mobility Initiative (PLAN/2020/8676).

## About you

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### \* Language of my contribution

- Bulgarian
- Croatian
- Czech
- Danish
- Dutch
- English
- Estonian
- Finnish
- French
- German
- Greek
- Hungarian
- Irish
- Italian
- Latvian
- Lithuanian
- Maltese
- Polish
- Portuguese
- Romanian

- Slovak
- Slovenian
- Spanish
- Swedish

\* I am giving my contribution as

- Academic/research institution
- Business association
- Company/business organisation
- Consumer organisation
- EU citizen
- Environmental organisation
- Non-EU citizen
- Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
- Public authority
- Trade union
- Other

\* First name

\* Surname

\* Email (this won't be published)

\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

\* Organisation size

- Micro (1 to 9 employees)
- Small (10 to 49 employees)

- Medium (50 to 249 employees)
- Large (250 or more)

## Transparency register number

*255 character(s) maximum*

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

331650823587-92

## \*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

- |   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Afghanistan         | <input type="radio"/> Djibouti           | <input type="radio"/> Libya            | <input type="radio"/> Saint Martin                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Åland Islands       | <input type="radio"/> Dominica           | <input type="radio"/> Liechtenstein    | <input type="radio"/> Saint Pierre and Miquelon        |
| <input type="radio"/> Albania             | <input type="radio"/> Dominican Republic | <input type="radio"/> Lithuania        | <input type="radio"/> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| <input type="radio"/> Algeria             | <input type="radio"/> Ecuador            | <input type="radio"/> Luxembourg       | <input type="radio"/> Samoa                            |
| <input type="radio"/> American Samoa      | <input type="radio"/> Egypt              | <input type="radio"/> Macau            | <input type="radio"/> San Marino                       |
| <input type="radio"/> Andorra             | <input type="radio"/> El Salvador        | <input type="radio"/> Madagascar       | <input type="radio"/> São Tomé and Príncipe            |
| <input type="radio"/> Angola              | <input type="radio"/> Equatorial Guinea  | <input type="radio"/> Malawi           | <input type="radio"/> Saudi Arabia                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Anguilla            | <input type="radio"/> Eritrea            | <input type="radio"/> Malaysia         | <input type="radio"/> Senegal                          |
| <input type="radio"/> Antarctica          | <input type="radio"/> Estonia            | <input type="radio"/> Maldives         | <input type="radio"/> Serbia                           |
| <input type="radio"/> Antigua and Barbuda | <input type="radio"/> Eswatini           | <input type="radio"/> Mali             | <input type="radio"/> Seychelles                       |
| <input type="radio"/> Argentina           | <input type="radio"/> Ethiopia           | <input type="radio"/> Malta            | <input type="radio"/> Sierra Leone                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Armenia             | <input type="radio"/> Falkland Islands   | <input type="radio"/> Marshall Islands | <input type="radio"/> Singapore                        |
| <input type="radio"/> Aruba               | <input type="radio"/> Faroe Islands      | <input type="radio"/> Martinique       | <input type="radio"/> Sint Maarten                     |
| <input type="radio"/> Australia           | <input type="radio"/> Fiji               | <input type="radio"/> Mauritania       | <input type="radio"/> Slovakia                         |
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| <input type="radio"/> Azerbaijan          | <input type="radio"/> France             | <input type="radio"/> Mayotte          | <input type="radio"/> Solomon Islands                  |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahamas             | <input type="radio"/> French Guiana      | <input type="radio"/> Mexico           | <input type="radio"/> Somalia                          |
| <input type="radio"/> Bahrain             | <input type="radio"/> French Polynesia   | <input type="radio"/> Micronesia       | <input type="radio"/> South Africa                     |

- Bangladesh
- Barbados
- Belarus
- Belgium
- Belize
- Benin
- Bermuda
- Bhutan
- Bolivia
- Bonaire Saint Eustatius and Saba
- Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Botswana
- Bouvet Island
- Brazil
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Brunei
- Bulgaria
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cambodia
- Cameroon
- Canada
- French Southern and Antarctic Lands
- Gabon
- Georgia
- Germany
- Ghana
- Gibraltar
- Greece
- Greenland
- Grenada
- Guadeloupe
- Guam
- Guatemala
- Guernsey
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Guyana
- Haiti
- Heard Island and McDonald Islands
- Honduras
- Hong Kong
- Hungary
- Iceland
- India
- Moldova
- Monaco
- Mongolia
- Montenegro
- Montserrat
- Morocco
- Mozambique
- Myanmar/Burma
- Namibia
- Nauru
- Nepal
- Netherlands
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Nicaragua
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Northern Mariana Islands
- North Korea
- North Macedonia
- Norway
- South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
- South Korea
- South Sudan
- Spain
- Sri Lanka
- Sudan
- Suriname
- Svalbard and Jan Mayen
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Syria
- Taiwan
- Tajikistan
- Tanzania
- Thailand
- The Gambia
- Timor-Leste
- Togo
- Tokelau
- Tonga
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Tunisia
- Turkey

- Cape Verde
- Cayman Islands
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Chile
- China
- Christmas Island
- Clipperton
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Colombia
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cook Islands
- Costa Rica
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Croatia
- Cuba
- Curaçao
- Cyprus
- Czechia
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Denmark
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Iraq
- Ireland
- Isle of Man
- Israel
- Italy
- Jamaica
- Japan
- Jersey
- Jordan
- Kazakhstan
- Kenya
- Kiribati
- Kosovo
- Kuwait
- Kyrgyzstan
- Laos
- Latvia
- Lebanon
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Oman
- Pakistan
- Palau
- Palestine
- Panama
- Papua New Guinea
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Philippines
- Pitcairn Islands
- Poland
- Portugal
- Puerto Rico
- Qatar
- Réunion
- Romania
- Russia
- Rwanda
- Saint Barthélemy
- Saint Helena
- Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Saint Lucia
- Turkmenistan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Tuvalu
- Uganda
- Ukraine
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom
- United States
- United States Minor Outlying Islands
- Uruguay
- US Virgin Islands
- Uzbekistan
- Vanuatu
- Vatican City
- Venezuela
- Vietnam
- Wallis and Futuna
- Western Sahara
- Yemen
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Age

Size of a municipality

Indication of disability/reduced mobility

The Commission will publish all contributions to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would prefer to have your details published or to remain anonymous when your contribution is published. **For the purpose of transparency, the type of respondent (for example, 'business association, 'consumer association', 'EU citizen') country of origin, organisation name and size, and its transparency register number, are always published. Your e-mail address will never be published.** Opt in to select the privacy option that best suits you. Privacy options default based on the type of respondent selected

### \* Contribution publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

**Anonymous**

Only organisation details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published as received. Your name will not be published. Please do not include any personal data in the contribution itself if you want to remain anonymous.

**Public**

Organisation details and respondent details are published: The type of respondent that you responded to this consultation as, the name of the organisation on whose behalf you reply as well as its transparency number, its size, its country of origin and your contribution will be published. Your name will also be published.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

This public consultation aims to gather the views of individuals and stakeholders to help the Commission to propose a new EU urban mobility framework. It will seek information and feedback in relation to the overall aims of the planned EU Urban Mobility Initiative (PLAN/2020/8676). The consultation will cover many different aspects of urban mobility.

\* **What is the main way you move around (e.g. go to work, go to school, go shopping)?**

- Public transport (specify)
- Private car (specify: diesel/gasoline/hybrid /electric)
- Shared rides (carpooling, i.e. driver determines destination and agrees to take along passengers)
- On-demand passenger transport service (e.g. taxi)
- Bicycle or e-bicycle (specify: private or shared)
- E-scooter (or another micro mobility device) (specify: private or shared)
- Motorcycle
- On foot
- Wheelchair or another assisting device
- Other (please specify)
- I don't know/no answer

Please specify here:

70% of our 65000 members uses a motorcycle for this kind of transport

## Survey

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### 1. If you live in an urban area what is the main way you move around (e.g. go to work, go to school, go shopping) in your city/municipality?

- Public transport (specify: bus, tram, train, metro, trolleybus, water bus /taxi, other)
- Private car (specify: diesel/gasoline /hybrid/electric)
- Shared rides (carpooling, i.e. driver determines destination and agrees to take along passengers)
- On-demand passenger transport service (e.g. taxi, private hire vehicles)
- Bicycle or e-bicycle (specify: private or shared)
- E-scooter (or another micro mobility device) (specify: private or shared)
- Motorcycle
- On foot
- Wheelchair or another assisting device
- Other (please specify):
- N/A (I don't live in an urban area/I represent organisation)

Please specify here:

70% of our 65000 members uses a motorcycle for this kind of transport

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**\* 2. Provided that the right conditions are in place, what would be your preferred main way to move around in your city/municipality?**

MaaS : Mobility as a Service, the integration of various forms of transport services into a single mobility service accessible on demand

- Public transport (specify: bus, tram, train, metro, trolleybus, water bus /taxi, other)
- Private car (specify: diesel/gasoline /hybrid/electric)
- Shared rides (carpooling, i.e. driver determines destination and agrees to take along passengers)
- On-demand passenger transport service (e.g. taxi, private hire vehicles)
- Bicycle or e-bicycle (specify: private or shared)
- E-scooter (or another micro mobility device) (specify: private or shared)
- Motorcycle
- On foot
- Wheelchair or another assistive device
- Other (please specify)
- I will combine different mobility options thanks to digital apps/offers (e.g. mobility as a service)
- I don't know/no opinion
- N/A

Please specify here:

This depends on the activity. Do you have a luggage? Distance? weather conditions? It can be car or motorcycle depending on what is the purpose. But if it is minus 30 degrees and a lot of snow this is not possible

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**\* 3. What are the most important challenges negatively affecting your daily mobility?**

*at most 4 choice(s)*

- Congestion and resulting delays
- Poor air quality
- It feels unsafe(risk of crash) when driving a car
- Feeling unsafe to ride a bike
- Feeling unsafe or insecure to walk
- Not properly maintained pavements



- Fears for personal safety/security in public transport
- Lack of space on pavements e.g. cluttered by cars, bikes, scooters
- Poor public transport coverage
- Difficult to move around for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility
- Public transport is too expensive
- Risk of theft /lack of safe storing facilities for bikes, scooters etc.
- Poor accessibility of public transport for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility
- Difficulty of multimodal connections (e.g. bike – train or bus – train)
- Public transport is not reliable or does not run frequently enough
- Lack of secure parking facilities (for cars/bicycles/ motorcycles - please specify)
- There is no phone app to enable me to pay for all my trips
- Insufficient recharging points for electric vehicles or e-bikes (please specify)
- Transport-related noise
- Insufficient or unsafe park-and-ride facilities
- Insufficient information on public transport or other mobility options
- Not enough sustainable mobility choices
- Poorly maintained roads or streets
- Other (please specify)
- Insufficient or lacking, or not properly maintained bicycle lanes
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

increased usage of PTWs would reduce congestion. It should be promoted.  
 If PTWs would get access to buslanes it would increase safety and reduce the risk of accidents a lot in the bigger cities.  
 If filtering would be accepted by decision makers and other road users it would increase safety and reduce the risk for accidents for PTWs.  
 If the roads are maintained properly it would lead to reduced accident risk.  
 Safe and free parking for PTWs would increase the usage.

**4. Are you planning to change your mobility habits e.g. having gotten used to more working from home?**

\* I will use public transport (bus, train, tram etc.)

- more often
- less

about the same

\* I will use my car

more often

less

about the same

\* I will use my bicycle

more often

less

about the same

\* I will use shared car

more often

less

about the same

\* I will use shared bicycle/scooter (or similar personal mobility device)

more often

less

about the same

\* I will use on-demand/ride-hailing services (taxi etc.)

more often

less

about the same

\* I will walk

more often

less

about the same

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\* **5. In the future, with likely more work from home than in the past, what mobility-related measures do you want to see the most?**

*at most 5 choice(s)*

**15-minute city** : A concept to improve the quality of people's lives by providing access to the basic needs within a 15-minute walking/cycling distance from their home

**Shared mobility** : It refers in this document to shared use of transport modes, such as sharing of vehicles for rental (e.g. bikes, scooters, cars), ride-sharing/car-pooling (i.e. shared space within a vehicle) as well as transport-on-demand services (e.g. ride hailing services like taxis).

**Active mobility** : refers to active ways of moving from place to place, such as walking, cycling, running, skateboarding, etc.

- Fewer restrictions and more space for cars (roads, on-street parking)
- Lower cost of driving a car in the city (e.g. parking is too expensive)
- Better and more reliable information about the actual emissions, fuel consumption and other costs of owning a car in cities
- Parking policy that discourages or restricts the use of private cars in the city
- Better availability of recharging for electric or hydrogen vehicles
- More frequent public transport services
- Greener, cleaner and more hygienic public transport (vehicles and stations)
- Cheaper or free public transport
- Better integration of mobility options through a digital service (e.g. Mobility as a Service – MaaS)
- Better park & ride facilities at the outskirts of the city
- Better infrastructure and facilities for pedestrians and cyclists, including cycle lanes separated from road traffic
- More green/recreational areas incentivising walking and cycling
- Low or zero emission zones or charges on the use of more polluting vehicles to improve air quality (please specify)
- Restrictions or charges on the use of private vehicles to reduce congestion
- More shared mobility possibilities (specify which: shared (e)bikes/cars/ (e)scooters (or similar micro mobility devices))
- More focus on road safety (e.g. 30 km /h zones, better enforcement)
- More innovative mobility solutions such as self-driving buses or shuttles, drones or flying taxis (please specify)
- Introduction of new concepts like Low Traffic Neighbourhoods or the 15-minutes city

- Better information on the mobility offers (e.g. on public transport, availability of charging points etc.)
- Better collective transport options (e.g. shuttles) for the areas surrounding the city
- Better accessibility of public transport for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility
- Better local and regional railway connections
- Employers to (financially) support sustainable commuting of their staff
- If you have other ideas/wishes (please specify)
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

You have missed PTWs in this question and also in the one before. I hope this is simply a mistake - not with intention. I don't think that shared vehicles is the solution to all transports that is needed now and in the future - even if more people will be working from home.

increased usage of PTWs would reduce congestion. It should be promoted.

If PTWs would get access to buslanes it would increase safety and reduce the risk of accidents a lot in the bigger cities.

If filtering would be accepted by decision makers and other road users it would increase safety and reduce the risk for accidents for PTWs.

If the roads are maintained properly it would lead to reduced accident risk.

Safe and free parking for PTWs would increase the usage.

Charging for PTWs is often forgotten and is needed to take into account in all future mobility aspects.

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**\* 6. Do you experience problems with the connectivity between a city and the surrounding (rural, peri-urban) areas, or related issues?**

*at most 2 choice(s)*

- Yes, insufficient public/collective transport options to/from the city
- Yes, not enough or too expensive parking facilities for cars in the city
- Yes, I cannot easily leave my car outside the city to come in with bike or public transport (lack of park and ride facilities)
- No, I don't experience any problem when driving (car/motorbike)
- No, I don't experience any problem when using public transport
- No, I don't experience any problem when walking/cycling

- Yes, insufficient active mobility options (such as cycling routes) to /from the city
- Yes, I experience congestion and pollution because of people coming from those areas to the city
- Yes , I experience insufficient accessibility of public/collective transport for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility
- I don't know/no opinion
- Other (please specify)

Please specify here:

One major problem among commuting PTWs is the lack of attention from other road users. this is a problem that can be solved via access to bua lanes and safe filtering.  
 Increased usage of PTWs would reduce congestion. It should be promoted.  
 If PTWs would get access to buslanes it would increase safety and reduce the risk of accidents a lot in the bigger cities.  
 If filtering would be accepted by decision makers and other road users it would increase safety and reduce the risk for accidents for PTWs.  
 If the roads are maintained properly it would lead to reduced accident risk.  
 Safe and free parking for PTWs would increase the usage.

**\* 7. Public transport can play an essential role in reducing congestion and meeting climate and environmental targets. Which solutions below can help increase your use of public transport in urban areas?**

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- More frequent service; enlarged network; more convenient hubs /stations
- More reliable service (e.g. departure and arrival times); better information (real time, connections etc.)
- Cheaper tickets
- More accessible stations and vehicles for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility
- More/better park&ride schemes (to combine public transport with private cars)
- Better link between public transport and 'last mile solutions (e.g. bicycles, scooters etc.)

- Easier to buy a ticket (including online)
- Zero-emission (electric/hydrogen buses)
- More accessible, comfortable and safer buses/trams
- Free travel in city centres; free travel at peak hours
- Season-ticket paid by the employer; loyalty schemes for season-ticket holders
- Priority lanes for public transport by bus; priority for trams/buses in traffic
- Better link between public transport and starting point/destination thanks to on-demand transport options (e.g. taxi, private hire vehicles, etc.)
- Increased safety and/or security measures
- Effective dispute resolution mechanism for complaint-handling
- Other (please specify)
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

In huge parts of Sweden there is no public transport. You need a vehicle to come to work, to school, to pick up the mail from the mailbox, to meet friends in a social environment. is no public transport. You need a vehicle to coThe vehicle can be a snowmobile, a car, a motorcycle, a boat, a moped . Often the distances are long. It is not possible to take the bicycle or walk, especially not in the winter.

## \* 8. What would encourage you to walk or cycle more often?

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- More dedicated infrastructure (e.g. more pavements, pedestrian zones, bicycle lanes, cycling streets)
- More green spaces (e.g. street vegetation)
- Pedestrian and cycling infrastructures of better quality (e.g. wider, well-maintained pavements; coherent, safe, well-maintained bicycle lanes)
- More benches, parking and other pedestrian and cycling facilities
- Reduced motorised traffic/less cars
- Better road safety
- Better air quality
- Less noise coming from traffic

- More accessible pedestrian infrastructure (e.g. dropped/lowered kerbs)
- Traffic rules/management system prioritising pedestrians and cyclists (e.g. priority when crossing a street)
- More areas with calmed-down traffic
- Default 30 km/h speed limit
- Cleaner streets, bike lanes and pavements
- IT solutions such as phone apps helping to choose the optimal route
- Financial (or other) incentives (e.g. from employer, local authorities, school)
- Other (please specify)
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

Once again the mopeds are excluded. They are only allowed to use the bicycle lanes in Sweden. Don't forget the PTWs!  
Improve personal health.

**\* 9. Car sharing and transport on demand (e.g. taxis and private hire vehicles with driver) services can help tackling some urban mobility problems. What can make them more sustainable, i.e. reduce their air pollutant and CO2 emissions?**

*at most 2 choice(s)*

- More charging infrastructure for electric vehicles
- Mandatory requirements for the use of zero-emission vehicles in taxi and private hire vehicle fleets
- Low- and zero-emission zones
- Financial incentives to use zero-emission vehicles
- Reducing journeys without a passenger (e.g. abolish local rules on return-to-garage)
- Integration with public transport services
- Other (please specify)
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

Increased usage of PTWs.

**10. How satisfied are you with the accessibility for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility of the transport infrastructure ?**

3

**\* 11. Which current or future transport modes are the most suitable for e-commerce or home deliveries of the future ?**

*at most 3 choice(s)*

**Urban freight logistics** : refers to the delivery of goods to customers, shops, factories, etc.. in a city

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drones                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Zero-emission heavy duty vehicles (e.g. trucks)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery robots                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban public transport  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cargo (e)bicycles                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Taxis / private hire vehicles with driver /ride-hailing companies |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel/gasoline vans                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Inland water transport  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diesel/gasoline heavy duty vehicles (e.g. trucks) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)                                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Zero-emission (e.g. electric, hydrogen) vans      | <input type="checkbox"/> I do not know/no opinion  |

Please specify here:

Motorcycles and mopeds are used a lot in all kind of transport. Can be zero-emission.

**\* 12. Would information on the impacts of your home delivery, such as carbon footprint (CO2 emitted), make you try to choose a more environmentally friendly delivery option?**

- Strongly agree
- Somewhat agree
- Somewhat disagree
- Strongly disagree
- I don't know/no opinion

**\* 13. What actions (existing or potential) to deal with congestion and emissions in cities do you particularly agree with?**

*at most 3 choice(s)*



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More accessibility and choice of low- and zero-emission mobility solutions</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Low or zero emission zones (please specify)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Urban tolls (e.g. on congestion or emissions)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Parking restrictions</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in park &amp; ride facilities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More/better car sharing services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More/better bike- and scooter-sharing services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Public transport improvements</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Integrated offer for public transport and shared mobility services (Mobility as a Service)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Quicker uptake of zero-emission vehicles</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Quicker uptake of automated vehicles</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More pedestrian and cycling zones</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Speed limits</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Congestion charges</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Diesel bans</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Limited traffic zones</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More education of road users / communication / awareness raising</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No further actions needed</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> I don't know/no opinion</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

Please specify here:

Increased usage of PTWs, motorcycles and mopeds.  
increased parking facilities for motorcycles and mopeds, see reply above.

**\* 14. Do you encounter difficulties with urban vehicle access regulations like low or zero emission zones?**

- YES
- NO

**If yes, what is your biggest difficulty ?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Rules are unclear or not understandable</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Information about the rules is difficult to obtain</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Rules seem to differ in different cities even in the same country</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Problematic for persons with disabilities and older persons</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Rules are restricting access to public and healthcare facilities for persons living in peripheries with no public transport services</li> <li><input type="radio"/> The fines are disproportionately high</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

- Registration process is difficult
- Payment process is complex
- Other (please specify)
- I don't know/no opinion

Please specify here:

Motorcycles and mopeds are excluded from all bans in Sweden. Thus, PTWs are allowed in all areas and roads with emission zones.

**15. On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the least and 5 being the most), which new mobility service can help reduce congestion and brings environmental benefits in urban areas?**

Micromobility solutions (e.g. free-floating e-scooters and other personal electric wheelers) :

1

Bicycle and e-bicycle sharing :

1

Car sharing, car pooling :

3

Ride hailing :

1

Measures (e.g. apps) encouraging walking and/or cycling :

1

Digital services integrating all mobility options (e.g. Mobility as a Service) :

1

**\* 16. What are the three most important innovations currently missing from your municipality that will improve urban mobility ?**

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- Smart traffic lights that manage congestion and traffic flow
- Innovative ways of financing urban mobility projects
- Public space re-design and street-space reallocation

Dynamic information on public transport, including on the real-time position of buses, trams, trains etc.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Automated vehicles  | <input type="checkbox"/> Intelligent parking management (seamless parking) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery by drones or robots   | <input type="checkbox"/> Apps to buy easily tickets                        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> More use of technology to reduce speeds of road users in different areas                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Innovation in governance (e.g. citizen and stakeholder engagement or creative public-private cooperation) | <input type="checkbox"/> I don't know/no opinion                           |

Please specify here:

Inclusion of PTWs in all aspects. PTWs are excluded for some reason which is sad since PTWs can contribute to a reduction of congestion, less pollution and improve health.

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**\* 17. How will increased digitalisation of mobility (e.g. bike/car sharing apps, real time traffic information etc.) affect your mobility choices?**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Make me a lot less likely to use these services    | <input type="radio"/> Will increase the likelihood I will use these services       |
| <input type="radio"/> Make me a little less likely to use these services | <input type="radio"/> Will increase a lot the likelihood I will use these services |
| <input type="radio"/> Will make no impact on my mobility choices         | <input checked="" type="radio"/> I don't know/no opinion                           |

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**18. Road safety in urban areas is a particular concern regarding vulnerable road users (pedestrians, cyclists, motorcyclists). Which actions do you think would be of greatest benefit to increase the safety of vulnerable road users (with 1 being of the smallest benefit and 5 being of the greatest benefit)?:**

Default 30km/h speed limits (i.e. higher speed allowed only where it can be shown that it is safe) :

1

Speed enforcement measures (e.g. traffic calming ramps, speed cameras or radars, visible police presence...)

1

Safe footpaths and cycle lanes that are separated from motorised traffic :

1

Footpaths and kerbs accessible for persons with disabilities or reduced mobility :

1

Low/no traffic zones :

1

Truck safety features (e.g. direct vision, turning assistance systems) :

2

Road users education :

4

Other (please specify) :

5

Please specify here:

Allow motorcycles in buslanes. Promote safe filtering. Allow and accept 25 km-mopeds in bicycle lanes. Include motorcycles in transport planning. Removal of gravel, sand, diesel and similar from roads and streets will reduce the injury risk. Remove obstacles that aren't needed close to roads (signs, barriers, poles etc). Use road side equipment that is safe for PTW:s (poles, barriers, signs etc). Allow PTWs to use advanced stoplines.

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**\* 19. Micromobility devices such as e-scooters are becoming more common on Europe's urban streets. Which elements do you think are most important for their safe use?**

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Road user separation (e.g. they should only be able to use cycle paths)                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mandatory use of protective equipment (helmets, reflective clothing) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> They should not be allowed on the pavements or reduced in their speed in pedestrian areas | <input type="checkbox"/> Raising the age at which it is permitted to use e-scooters                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/>   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>  |

Speed should be more restricted generally

Indicated areas where to park

Functioning safety equipment (brakes, lights, horns)

Other (please specify)

Technical condition of the vehicles

I don't know/no opinion

Rider training

Please specify here:

A lot of the accidents in Sweden occur at nights when the users are drunk/have used drugs. The fact that they are not sober in combination with no use of personal protection leads to many accidents. An alcolock would be good but this would cost a lot. What could be done is to ban the rental e-scooters from 22.00-05.00 when these accidents happen. The total chaos in all cities where the companies have started rental services in Sweden is unbelievable.

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**\* 20. Are you aware of a sustainable urban mobility plan (SUMP) or similar comprehensive transport plans in your town, city or region?**

**SUMP** : Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan, a strategic plan designed to satisfy the mobility needs of people and businesses in cities and their surroundings for a better quality of life

- Yes
- No
- I don't know/no opinion

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**\* 21: Do you think the EU should make SUMP's mandatory for cities?**

- Yes, for all cities irrespective of size
- Yes, for cities with at least 50 000 inhabitants
- Yes, for cities with at least 100 000 inhabitants
- Yes, but only for the biggest cities (above 1 million inhabitants)
- No, it should not be mandatory
- I don't know/no opinion

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**\* 22. What is your opinion about car-free days (a highlight of European Mobility Week)?**

- It's a great idea and such days should be organised every month
- I don't like the idea but I don't mind the day
- 
-

- It's a great idea and such days should be organised 2-3 times per year
  - It's a great idea but should be done on a working day (to encourage modal shift)
  - I like it and the current frequency (1 /year) is sufficient
  - I don't like the idea and it should not be organised
  - I don't know/no opinion
- 

**23. A mobility management plan is a plan to promote sustainable transport and therefore reduce emissions by encouraging the change of mobility habits. On a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being not important and 5 being very important) how important it is that the following organisations adopt their own mobility management plan:**

Schools with over 1500 students :

All primary and secondary schools :

Universities :

Businesses with over 200 employees :

Businesses with over 50 employees :

Shopping centres / retail areas :

Hospitals / major health institutions :

Big events :

Other :

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1

Please specify here:

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**\* 24. Is there anything relating to urban mobility that was not covered by this questionnaire, that you would like the EU to look into?**

- Yes (please specify max 100 words)
- No

Please specify here:

As I have mentioned a number of times. Inbclude PTWs which is a transport mode that can contribute to less emissions and reduce congestion and increase the access for citizens all over EU.

## Contact

Helene.ANSIAUX@ec.europa.eu