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FP7-TRANSPORT 2010-35

Issues Paper: Towards Work Programmes 2012-13 for Transport (including Aeronautics)

AAT, SST and TPT calls

(Indicative total budget for 2012: € 21 billion)¹

1. Grand challenges, policy framework and strategic objectives

Transport is an essential human activity which supports and drives economic growth. However, transport has become one of the grand societal challenges which can lead to traffic congestion and excessive use of fossil fuels, which are also contributors to greenhouse gas emissions and thus to global warming and pollution. The socio-economic challenge for transport is to make growth and sustainability compatible, by decoupling environmental impacts from economic growth, while adding to the competitiveness of the European transport industry and enhancing social inclusion by striving to provide mobility for all economic return, increasing scarcity of non-renewable energy sources, aging, migration, increasing demand for mobility, urbanisation, and the globalisation of the economy are among the other social and economic challenges to be answered by transport research.

In addition, at a time of tight financial resources, research efforts need to be pooled and coordinated to avoid fragmentation, cost duplication and overlap. A better pooling of our efforts and focusing on excellence, and by creating a true European research area, the EU can enhance the quality of research and increase its potential for breakthrough and increase the effectiveness of the investments needed to get ideas to market. In a global environment, Europe must also develop its own distinctive approach to innovation, which builds on its strengths and capitalises on its values. In this context, the enhanced collaboration between the different bodies involved in EU transport research (DG / D, DG / D) 4 O5+, DG / D) 6 / and DG / D) 1678O) becomes even more meaningful.

The 3e* #olic* fra ! e\$or3 to meet these challenges and define strategic objectives is the following:

3e* #olic* fra ! e\$or3 already set out and being implemented:

- The Seventh Framework Programme and its Specific Programme 'Cooperation', where the overall objectives and research activities of the Transport theme are defined for the period 2007-2013.
- The European Economic Recovery Plan, where a range of other measures, the "European Green Cars Initiative (EGCI)" has launched aiming at breakthroughs in the use of renewable and non-polluting energy sources, as well as in safety and mobility, in road transport.
- The "Marine and Maritime Research Strategy", which highlights the importance of integration between established marine and maritime research disciplines in order to reinforce excellence in science and to reconcile the growth of sea-based activities with environmental sustainability.

¹ Under the condition that the reliable draft budget for 2012 is adopted without modifications by the budgetary authority.

- The Declaration, where it is said that “European research must focus on the Grand Challenges of our time”, will be a prerequisite for continued economic growth
- The Political guidelines of President Barroso for the new Commission, where it is stated that “the next Commission needs to maintain the momentum towards a low emission economy, and in particular towards decarbonising our electricity supply and the transport sector – all transport, including maritime transport and aviation, as well as the development of clean and electric cars” – decarbonising electricity supply and transport will also bring additional benefits in terms of security of energy supply”
- The Action Plan and the Directive, which set a framework for standards and innovations in ITS for road transport and its interfaces with other transport modes
- The Commission Communication ‘Europe 2020’ strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth’, which emphasises that essential elements of the transport policy should be better integration of transport networks, promoting clean technologies, and upgrading infrastructure. Two of the seven flagship initiatives of this strategy are particularly relevant for transport research are:
 - a) ‘Innovation Union’, which aims at refocusing R&D and innovation policy on the challenges facing our society. The Commission Communication ‘Europe 2020’ flagship initiative ‘Innovation Union’ – transforming Europe for a post-crisis world, will be adopted in October 2010
 - b) ‘Resource efficient Europe’, which aims at supporting the sustainable management of resources and the reduction of carbon emissions, while maintaining the competitiveness of the European economy and its energy security. Communication on ‘Clean transport systems’ – foreseen for November 2011 will develop a consistent long-term strategy on the substitution of oil as transport fuel by alternative fuels
- The Commission Communication on ‘European strategy on clean and energy efficient vehicles’, which sets out a strategy for encouraging the development and uptake of clean and energy efficient vehicles, (buses and trucks) and light-duty vehicles (cars and vans) as well as taxis, trailers and quadricycles

Both policy framework (for transport and for ITS) under preparation or to be implemented:

- The New Transport White Paper, which constitutes the main framework for transport policy
- The Strategic Transport Technology Plan, which will respond to the need for clearer long-term technological perspectives, better management of innovation activities and a stronger alignment of research, innovation and transport policies
- The Reflection Paper for FP7, which sets the framework for the preparatory work regarding the adoption of FP7, and addresses the key questions as to what should be funded in the future and according to which deliverables. Policy paper for FP7 will be issued early 2011

Other policies of the Union are also of relevance for transport research, particularly the Sustainable Development Strategy, and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and E+I plan

Based on all the above, the strategic objectives of transport research for 2012-14 can be summarised as follows:

- Decarbonising and greening the Transport system, by reducing or eliminating CO₂ emission or using carbon neutral fuels, enhancing energy efficiency, and drastic reduction of pollutants such as SO_x, NO_x and particles
- Increasing the efficiency of the whole Transport system, including all transport modes, urban transport planning and mobility, as well as cost-effectiveness, notably by the use of ITS to set up smart transport systems
- Improving safety and security of passengers, aircraft, vehicles and vessels, and infrastructures

- Strengthening the competitiveness of the European industry, by improving cost efficiency and promoting eco-innovation in the manufacturing of airborne and surface vehicles as well as waterborne vessels
- Pioneering the Transport of the future (long term perspective), focusing on breakthrough technologies aimed at achieving step changes in the transport system
- Enhancing and strengthening the impact, by the structuring effect of research projects, joint undertakings and other initiatives, and promoting coordination of research
- Availability for all regions in the urban context in order to provide an inclusive and affordable transport system to all citizens

This will be the basis to define and select topics and fund promising ideas and technologies, which will meet these strategic objectives. In overarching target in 2012, will be to identify and share, by using the existing instruments for coordination and implementation, potential future European Innovation Partnerships and Joint Programming Initiatives supporting /< in the transport sector. Assessing and developing enabling technologies and broadening the knowledge base underpinning transport /< will be in the forefront of research actions. Willing to make the best use of existing research infrastructure and designing networks

2. Operational framework, consultation, coordination and programming

2.1. Transport research in the Commission

The transport theme of the 79: =operation 8specific 9program! !e is !anaged b* D) / "D, D) 4 O5+ and D) +6" /< "e D) / "D part of the transport @or3 9program! !e focuses on technological advances & it% the strategic objectives !entioned above

D) 4 O5+ is in charge of research on transport policies (including &TS policy) and demonstration actions (6 8i ! ilar! D) 4 O5+ \$or3s as well as on organization, operation and management of transport systems and infrastructures, including S S'!, which is fully embedded in transport policies to promote innovation through a consistent research, development, deployment strategy in a public, private partners approach. It% the same as !e above, !entioned objectives

D) +6" / is in charge of Galileo in coordination with the 688 8u#ervisor* . ut%orit* () 8 .)< / esearch activities !anaged b* / "D, 4 O5+ and +6" / are integrated in the transport theme in a coherent & and implemented via clearly identified separate calls. In addition to that, it is D) 16780 \$o is !ostl* dealing with technological research on intelligent Transport Systems (as part of the I=" "e!e applied to transport), and D) +6" / \$o is !ostl* responsible for the Transport Security issues (included in the 8securit* "e!e) and \$o %as a broader policy role over the European Green Cars Initiative 3 8C&4 including issues related to financial engineering and regulation

In the =o! !ission, Vice-President Allas %as taken the lead on transport research in cooperation with the =o! !issioner 4Bire)eog%egan, Cuinn, in charge of research and innovation policy. This implies a collaborative cooperation between the two services and the development of a European strategic transport technology plan to ensure a common strategy for research and innovation in transport

2.2. Preparation of the final calls of FP7 (2012-2013)

The first two @or3 9programs (200:, 200>) embraced the entire scope of the transport part of the 8specific 9program! !e. multi-annual strategy was proposed for the period 2010,11 to ensure a balanced approach and commitment along =alls \$ile respecting the annuality of budget consumption for the period 2012,1, a multi-annual strategy is proposed again focusing on the above policy framework @or3 9program! !es 2012,1 will be the last ones of 79: and a smooth transition towards 79> should also be ensured, in particular via @or3 9program! !e 201 <

² The transition plan should be implemented as the first specifications under the 198 Directive are already adopted

Further more, to achieve critical mass, across 9 programmes in 2012, will focus on a limited number of very strategic priorities described in terms of broader objectives and enlarged scope providing the significant budgets to respond to the strategic objectives mentioned above and the potential leverage effect and added-value of these research priorities to boosting public and private investment and coordination towards these objectives. The thorough assessment has been taken in order to identify the strategic priorities and to be using technological areas to attain them. It takes into account the consultations of other services, the transport directorate, the 48, 8 and stateholders (including the transport technology platform of the four modes and the directorate), to ensure the added value at the level, to the national programmes and synergies of the priorities; to the results of the 2007, 2008 and 2010 calls have also been considered when taking the present proposal.

Collaborative research under the transport theme is being implemented by means of the 79: funding scheme, the collaborative projects, coordination and subsequent actions, etc. In addition to this project-based approach, the transport theme also features a programming approach since the early stages of 79: , which reinforces the leverage effect and added value, such as the "Clean Sky" Joint Technology Initiative, the Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research (SESAR), the European Airline and Airline Research Strategy (the Sky of Tomorrow), and the European Green Cars Initiative. Clean Sky, SESAR and the Airline Research Strategy are implemented by separate entities, have a defined budget and are subject to specific evaluations. The 79: 4 identifier / review results and so the new Joint Programme / Joint initiatives under assessment are to be identified in the 2012 and 2013.

3. Specific objectives and implementation in Work Programmes 2012-13 (WP2012 and WP2013)

The transport activities managed by D / D belong to the sub-themes: aeronautics and air transport (79:) and sustainable surface transport (88). Horizontal activities (79:) for the implementation of the transport theme, as well as socio-economic research and cross-cutting issues are also included.

Particular attention is paid in these activities to transport innovations addressing major societal challenges and European transport policy objectives, building on the leadership in key technologies and the potential these markets offer for innovative businesses and enhancing the competitiveness. These activities must involve the full chain of stakeholders in the / DI cycle: not only airlines, but also airports, research centres, universities, public administration, regulators, civil society organisations, etc. according to their specific role and on a case by case basis. Activities could also address the transport system as a whole, discarding the distinctions between the different modes, to develop an effective integrated system that translates into less transport.

3.1. Aeronautics and Air Transport (AAT)

The structure of the 79: across 9 programmes includes the following specific activity lines:

- + the Greening of Air transport
- Increasing Time Efficiency
- Ensuring Customer Satisfaction and Safety
- Improving Cost Efficiency
- Protection of Aircraft and passengers
- Pioneering the Air transport of the future

While the first two calls (2007 and 2008) were opened to all specific activity lines, across 9 programmes in 2010 (the first call) focused on the streamlining level, 1 projects (=9,79) with strong emphasis on Greening, Cost Efficiency, and Pioneering the future or no topics opened for the other activity lines. Across 9 programmes in 2011 (fourth call) focuses on the streamlining level, 2 (=9,19), with level, 1 topics restricted to Pioneering. All across 9 programmes in 2012 included 8, 8, to support the programme implementation.

Overall approach for 6%

The last two calls (first and second) on aeronautics research will ensure continuity and coherence with the previous program. In addition, 2012 and 2013 should also be coherent with the overall framework presented in section 1 of this paper and increasing support broader European air transport policies. It should also start to reflect the new orientations of Europe, and its flags (see section 1). Finally, 2012 and 2013 will have to answer new challenges arising from a continuous evolving global world, in particular with regard to the use of new energy sources and stronger integration of other transport modes.

Therefore, a holistic approach will be implemented, including some emerging strategic priorities. Long potential subjects for specific consideration to fostering innovation could be, for example, alternative fuels, co-modalities and the integration of unmanned airborne systems. The needs of the end-users of the air transport system, of airports and airlines as well as of policies makers will be better reflected in the research actions. Depending on the outcome of the different initiatives under the specific topics related to the volcanic ash crisis on the European air transport system, it can be considered.

The following implementation scheme is suggested:

Share between Level 6 (86) and Level 8 (8%) in 91% and 91% and 67

There is an agreement to achieve a KOL, KOL share of the collaborative research budget between I1 and I2 projects over the duration of 79. In order to provide some flexibility and achieve the above mentioned target, the presence of a mix of I1 and I2 in both calls is the best solution, with 2012 mainly focused on I1 while 2013 will put emphasis on I2.

Introduction of Level 8 (8%)

This new theme of action will aim in the activity -/pioneering the 3rd transport of the future- to stimulate and incubate new fundamental knowledge and disruptive ideas that have a strong potential for innovation. It will be at the foundation of the "D-cicle" of strengthening the knowledge base and knowledge capabilities needs for <1 actions at higher technological readiness levels. Implementation of IO will take place via studies (=8, 8) or research projects (=9,79). Simplified procedure for proposal submission and evaluation is envisaged in order to allow for quick action on promising emerging ideas. Limited initial funding per project will be defined. These projects should represent a small financial assist. This new component will provide also new opportunities for inter-related less favoured players, including academic research in a larger number of European states and associated countries.

Level 6 (C1*1 and C.3*C3)

The proposed focus for 2012 is as follows:

- , Greening, and Cost Efficiency, will stay full open to support environmental concerns and competitiveness issues.
- , Increasing Time Efficiency, will remain focused on a limited number of topics taking into account that the 8+8 / HO coordinates. 4 research projects will be on longer term. 4 research and on airport related issues.
- , Customer satisfaction and safety, will be partially redefined, taking into account the response to the I2 topic on cabin environment in 2011 (fourth call) and the fact that it contributes not only to the competitiveness of European operators but also to the inclusion of new social groups as consumers of air transport services.
- , Protection of Aircraft and passengers, will remain focused on very specific applications to air transport in coordination with the security program. It covers a wider range of security technologies and processes.
- , Pioneering the 3rd transport of the future, will be open for a limited number of topics where the required maturity for a I1 has been reached.

Level 8 (C1*1)

Level 2 topics will be selected in the view of complementing the landscape of previous I2 research projects and ongoing demonstration or in the Clean Sky, Integrated Technological Demonstrators and 8+8 / Demonstrators. These will contribute in different degrees to the first five activity lines (see above). These will be identified in consultation with manufacturing industry and other stakeholders of the air transport system. Topics will be placed in either call, depending on budget available for the call, priorities and

availability of the underpinning technologies from previous research at lower technology readiness levels at the time of the call. The principle guide is the fulfilment of the Strategic Research Agenda and Vision 2020 goals.

From the previous first three calls eight 12 projects are funded and six more 12 topics are included in the 2011 (fourth call). In the last two calls a continuous effort at Level 2 will be needed in propulsion related technologies, additional effort in aerodynamics and flight performance for reduced drag, in security related matters as well as on reliability and safety aspects. Pursuing enhanced competitiveness through actions at Level 2 will also be needed in aspects of maintenance and manufacturing. 12 projects in conjunction with the IM=lean 83* and 8+8. /) are essential pillars having the aim to definite innovation in aeronautics and air transport.

12 projects will continue providing an excellent opportunity for a wider involvement of the European technology base, including 84+5, as it has been the case in the eight projects funded until now.

The 'Clean Sky' Joint Technology Initiative will continue realising a quantum leap in the technological capability of Europe to reduce aircraft that meet environmental targets (Vision 2020 goals) and are economically viable. IM=lean 83* focuses on the integration of advanced technologies, their validation in cost-effective models and testing on full scale ground and flight demonstrators (Level 2), coordination with other relevant research in the framework of the 7th and 8th FP, national or industrial programmes will remain a particular attention is being paid to ensuring adequate participation of 84+5 IM=lean 83* is excellence oriented towards innovation and global competitiveness of the European industry.

The SES* Joint Undertaking is dedicated to modernising the European air traffic control infrastructure. It will continue to reduce the required new generation of technological systems and components as defined in the definition phase. The development of the SES* (2011-2020) will see to build the new infrastructure at a wide scale both in Europe and in partner countries.

3.2. Sustainable Surface Transport (SST)

Overall approach for 2011-2013

The strategic research priorities for 2011-2013 in the 8th FP are also coherent with the policy framework presented in section 1. The set of the flags initiatives of the SES*, strategic areas of particular relevance to "DI in 88": the 'Innovation, Union' and the 'Resource efficient Europe' will contribute to these flags initiatives by promoting innovative and more efficient industrial and service technologies that support decarbonisation and reduce the use of natural resources.

The 8th FP will contribute to the decarbonisation of transport and improve the energy efficiency of the transport systems by promoting eco-innovation in all modes of surface transport. It will concentrate on the electrification of the transport systems and the use of innovative fuel-efficient technologies and designs across modes. The coordination with other themes (Energy, I= and 649) will be pursued on these issues.

The strategic priorities for 2011-2013 will strengthen the competitiveness of European transport industry and services, will contribute to the reduction of CO₂ emissions and improve the global efficiency of the transport systems, as well as enable the efficient use of the European transport infrastructure and network capacity. In addition, the 8th FP will focus on the performance of the overall transport systems (including in urban areas), aiming at improving logistics, traffic control and connectivity for passengers and goods through promoting the competitiveness and social inclusiveness of transport services and exploiting the relative strengths of each transport mode.

A particular focus of the 2011-2013 FP will be on a better interconnection and integration of transport networks and services, and therefore to deliver significant improvements of the efficiency and sustainability of the whole transport and mobility system.

Key Action Plan

^J The development of the SES* (2011-2020) will see to build the new infrastructure at a wide scale both in Europe and in partner countries. The development of the SES* (2011-2020) will see to build the new infrastructure at a wide scale both in Europe and in partner countries.

"The Initiative includes the adoption of specifications to ensure compatibility, interoperability and continuity for the deployment and use of L18, which in turn will improve the efficiency of the transport system as a whole. A number of actions that should be considered here are a further look at the impacts of intelligent systems on vulnerable road users, the development and testing of interoperable smart ticketing for cross-border public transport passengers as well as demonstration and validation projects (open in-vehicle platform, intelligent tracking, continuity in traffic management, etc.)

the European Green Cars Initiative. (EGCI)

With regard to the EC, all three pillars will be covered in the 2012-14 programme: 1) electrification of road transport 2) long distance transport and 3) logistics and connectivity. These three pillars represent the three areas to achieve higher energy efficiency, reduction of CO₂ emissions, as well as reliable logistics and sea-less mobility.

Several topics related to the electrification of vehicles and the integration of electric vehicles in the transport system will be included. Particular attention will be given to vehicle to grid integration (V2G) and to charging infrastructure (charging stations adapt to the needs of the user and to the restrictions of the grid, charging at enhanced speed, and smart charging: bidirectional energy and information transfer capabilities). These topics could be implemented in 2012 via a joint call possibly following the lead of "Transport, L1" and 649.

Another priority for the 2012-14 programme will be research on advanced and lightweight materials (such as plastics, polymers, composites, steels, aluminium, titanium, magnesium, composites and composite structures) for electric vehicles.

Moreover, research actions will be needed on intelligent roads. This will allow the development of new road infrastructure and related communication tools, encouraging the use of electric vehicles and also the integration of electric vehicles into modes of transport. Research could also include low cost and low emission maintenance and construction of roads (including life cycle analysis), the development of automated driving systems, based on active safety systems and car-to-car communication or to energy harvesting systems on roads.

As in the previous period, it is envisaged to implement further joint calls in areas, such as advanced and lightweight materials for electric vehicles and infrastructure research, where the multidisciplinary approach represents an important component of the research. In 2010 and 2011, two successful joint calls have been implemented on electric storage systems. These involve the environment, energy and 649 themes in further joint calls will be explored.

With respect to the second research pillar of the previous period on long distance transport, research actions should focus on advanced vehicle concepts and technologies (including innovative solutions for improving the aerodynamic performance of vehicles, rolling resistance, the efficiency of its constituent subsystems also in terms of the potential for energy recovery, flexible and modular truck carrier concepts). The satellite, CO₂ emissions from freight transport will also be explored.

7aster freight transport !a* be o#ti!ised \$it%in a !i'ed rail net\$or3 b* !ore efficient net\$or3 !anage !ent toget%er \$it% #rioritised routes \$%en a##licable 8olutions \$ill need to ta3e into account flo\$ of #assengers and freight across t%e +0, bottlenecks and #ossible* i!#roved o#eration t%roug% increased o#eration

Waterborne transport

Waterborne research \$ill concentrate on innovative materials and systems for ships (e.g. faster coatings, processing for larger structures, greener materials for smaller vessels to reduce the carbon footprint including recycling, safety aspects in particular regarding the manoeuvring in extreme circumstances taking into account loading conditions (decision tools, design optimization), and integrated passive safety aspects at design phase and human elements. coordination actions should look at the gaps in research for the development of e.g. guided vessels (e.g. navigation, preventive maintenance, remote services for efficiency improvement, etc.)

Research \$ill also focus on the facilitation of more efficient solutions enabling the use of advanced information technologies for working and doing business in the maritime transport sector. This objective should be achieved through the promotion of harmonisation of services and procedures as well as the use of standards.

In 2011, a large scale collaborative project should integrate the first findings of the projects from the 2011 call related to the retrofitting of vessels. The large scale project should include industrial validation.

Further research should focus on inland waterway transport taking into account the priorities in the Strategic Research Agenda for Inland Waterways Transport (I@), applicable to Rhine, Danube, Elbe, etc. Specific indicators to inland navigation should be developed. Research \$ill entail the development of innovative efficient propulsion systems to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and articulate matters (e.g. improvement of diesel powered engines, implementation of I6) and alternative fuels. Design of ships for extreme conditions (shallow and low water conditions), development of specific indicators for training purposes including the development of software (based on modern navigation systems for narrow and shallow waters) and hardware. Research in new materials described above should also apply for inland vessels.

Urban transport

As regards urban transport research, the 2012, 10 year program \$ill include research actions regarding accessibility to transport systems. Accessibility is of great importance to make transport systems in urban areas more efficient. More accessible transport systems can make urban environment serve all citizens, particularly vulnerable groups, like older people, children or the disabled. Research \$ill not only focus on new technological solutions, but also at actual planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluating accessibility measures. Integrated approaches are needed, investigating links between land use planning and societal challenges such as the ageing society.

EU's is the 2010s biggest initiative in support of innovations in sustainable urban transport. The 10 year initiative, the 10 year initiative, aims to generate a decisive breakthrough in supporting and evaluating the implementation of ambitious integrated sustainable urban transport strategies that should make a real difference for the welfare of the European citizens. The aim in 2011 is to continue to build on the experience of previous demonstration projects of the 10 year initiative, by supporting cities and their transport elements and service providers in developing integrated transport systems. Demonstrations, networking activities for dissemination, professional training places, and researching their enabling issues. Demonstrations should promote deeper collaboration on specific themes with a strong emphasis on innovation and transport system integration.

Other priorities for urban transport research \$ill be the design of urban passenger infrastructures and the development and demonstration of advanced automated vehicles in European cities and regions. Road, distance rail infrastructure research on passenger infrastructures \$ill cover approaches to all cities plan a full integrated transport system, making more efficient use of their infrastructure and public transport networks, providing greater accessibility for citizens, and enabling to provide greater levels of walking and bicycle use. More particularly the design and operation of new or upgraded efficient transport interchanges, supported by land and various services should be addressed, as well as strategies for integrating land use planning with urban passenger infrastructure planning. This should encourage a better cooperation and coordination between the different modes of transport and their operators, and create more focused sea level and energy efficient (ourne's on the urban network).

results from research and technology development to attract, all actors should be present in the project partners' role clearly outlined, particularly in downstream research

- International cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit remains an important means to enhance the global competitiveness of the European transport industry and services sector. Research areas will be identified that are especially suited for cooperation (e.g. innovative research, or targeting global challenges such as traffic congestion, energy efficiency, environmental impacts, climate change and infrastructure management), as well as referring to research governance and management, standardisation, IPR issues, infrastructures, education and training. The ongoing cooperation actions with countries such as Russia, China, India and South Africa will continue, but also other regions, such as the European neighbourhood countries, Latin America, and industrialised countries (USA, Japan, etc.) are being considered for possible cooperation. In addition, eventual actions will be conditioned by the outcome of ongoing collaboration actions with Russia, Ukraine, Latin America, South Africa, United States and the response to topics for support actions targeting Canada and Japan in 2011 (fourth call). Specific activities with Japan are foreseen. In 2012, cooperation is foreseen in 2013 with Russia in the field of heavy freight rail transportation. Transport infrastructure management and maintenance issues (including climate change effects) are considered for cooperation with South Africa, India and USA. Activities for European neighbourhood countries will focus on topics related to "6+6" development for electric road and urban transportation, cooperation with USA is envisaged, based on a win-win scenario, benefiting industries as well as European citizens. Regarding urban mobility and the role of ICT to adapt the performance of transport systems to increased mobility demand, especially in the context of large events, cooperation is foreseen with China, Brazil, Russia and European neighbourhood countries.