

Towards a common European mobility data space

Florence 25 November 2022

Context

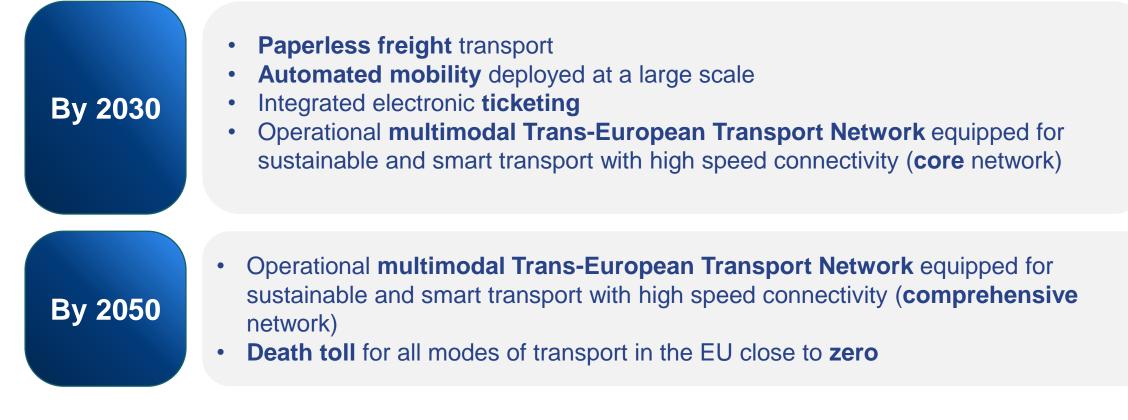
- Sustainability: Green Deal calls for 90% reduction in GHG emissions from transport by 2050.
- *Digitalisation*: opportunity to make mobility smarter, more efficient and greener.
- *Resilience*: transport sector heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Need to support the recovery.

→ Vision and pathway: Commission Strategy for Sustainable and Smart Mobility (2020).





Mobility Strategy – milestones (selection)





"Smart" in the Strategy



Achieving seamless, safe and efficient connectivity

- offering a seamless multimodal experience
- supporting sustainable choices by taking advantage of digitalization & automation
- shaping the mobility of the future
- ensuring the right framework and enablers are in place



Strategy and the Mobility Data Space

- The digital transformation depends on data availability, access and exchange. Often hampered by:
 - Unclear regulatory conditions
 - Lack of an EU market for data
 - Absence of obligations to collect and share data
 - Incompatible tools and systems; different standards

→ Need to facilitate the access, pooling and sharing of data of existing and future transport databases/platforms.



Large acquis of existing (data) ecosystems

>30 existing and upcoming initiatives organising sharing of transport data
Often include own:

- Data governance
- Architecture / infrastructure
- Harmonisation of sharing conditions
- Divergent definitions

→ How to create links between these initiatives?

Road		Rail	Air	Maritime	Inland Water Way		
TEN-T geographical network data	(TENtec) for EU28 + geog	raphical data for the EEA countries, the Wes	TEN-T Regulation (EU) N	to 1315/2013 🤁 nership countries and NDPTL countries. The ge	eo data serves as a reference for any TEN-T re	elated actions.	
Co	ommercial transport data	Electronic – e.g. consignor/consignee, <u>pick up</u> and deliv	Freight Transport Information (eFi very place, goods description, transp	FI) Regulation (EU) No 2020/1056 ort fare – as required by EU and national legisl n to competent authorities only, re-use of data	ation regulating the transport of freight withi	in the EU	
Directive on Dangerous Goods					Directive on Dangerous Goods		
Regulation No. 11 concerning	the abolition of discrimina	ation in transport rates and conditions			Regulation No. 11		
			Combined Transpo	ort Directive			
Cabotage Regulation			Aviation security implem, act				
Waste Shipment Regulation					Waste Shipment Regulation		
				of data on National Access Points 000 tations, routes, timetables, fares <u>etc</u>) – all EU			
			Multimodal Travel Information se	rvices – dynamic data 🕤			
ITS Directive and Delegated Regulations – accessibility of data on National Access Points 🔮 🔮 🔮		TAP TSI		Regulation on European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe) (EU) No 2019/1239 (*)	RIS Directive 2005/44/EC and	2005/44/EC and implementing acts 🕑 🕲	
fraffic information services static, dynamic and traffic road lata). Mainly TEN-T Road	Extension to the local level + additional data types (e.g. UVARs), including vehicle data for road operation needs	Passenger Transport Operations- Location data, Timetables, Fare data (static, dynamic through API), Dynamic Information on Train delays, Capacity request and allocation – decentralised (except delays) – TEN-T Rail		Data: Any obligatory data required from a ship for executing a port call in EU ports covering the following reporting obligations: A. EU legislations specified in Annex <u>to</u> <u>Remarketion (EU) 2019/2329</u> : - Notification for ships arriving in and departing from MS ports - Border checks on persons - Notification of dangerous or polluting goods - Notifications on waste and residues - Notification of security information - Information on persons on board - Customs formalities (including arrival and departure formalities) - Safe loading and unloading of bulk carriers - Port State control - Maritime transport statistics B. International legal instruments (All 7 IMO FAL, Maritime declaration of Health) C. National legislation and requirements Coverage: EU MSs having maritime ports (*) While EMSWKe is being developed various data are already collected under relevant maritime legislation and Exchange System (Safesabet), which also comprise <u>Clanateologica</u> , and Integrated Maritime Services.	Fairway information services (static, dynamic): electronic navigational charts, notices to skippers, aids to navigation, data for navigation and planning (RIS Index), infrastructure data. Local level + international level (JO4) Portal, Danube FIS Portal, DG MOVE ERDMS (data for navigation and planning, RIS Index)	enhanced international level: ¥isuBis COMEX Platform	
toad safety traffic information ervices (safety event data) Aainly TEN-T Road	Local level?	TAF TSI and relevant initiatives Freight Transport Operations - Updated / dynamic date on transport planning and status: Train Status, Train composition, Capacity Request and allocation, Train positioning and ETA (dynamic data) – Decentralised – TEN-T Rail	Regulation (EC) No 437/2003 Carriage of passengers, freight and mail by ait of/rom and ait EEA airports (annual statistical traffic demand data). Interactive access: Interactive access:		Traffic information services (dynamic): identification and position information of vessels, tactical and strategic traffic information Local level, but also international level; public information excl. identification data, full data only shared with legitimate users.	enhanced international level: VisuRIS. COMEX Platform 🔀	
afe and secure truck parking laces information services parking static and possibly lynamic data) fainly TEN-T Road	Local level?	EU Registers (RINF, ERATV, EVR) Updated static data of Rail assets: EU Rail network, Rolling stock (systems, technical compatibility – line per line, physical characteristics, energy and signalling systems, etc.) – Centralised / Central access point - EU Rail Network			Information for transport logistics/management.voyage planning (ETA, RTA), transport management, intermodal port and terminal management. Local level + international level, including cargo and voyage information (access only to legitimate users)	enhanced international level: <u>VisuBIS</u> COMEX Platform ①	
		Data about rail service facilities, location, prices (static, centralised) - EU Rail	Maritime (Tentative) Information on maritime accidents statistics (EMCIP accident stats only)	EQUASIS Ship safety and quality-related information on the entire world merchant fleet			

Many data initiatives are also in the pipeline:

Action in the Mobility Strategy	timeline
38. Revision of the Directive on Intelligent Transport Systems	Q4/2021
36. Revise Delegated Regulation 2015/962 on real time traffic information services and Delegated Regulation 2017/1926 on multimodal travel information services	Q1/2022, Q2/2023
37. Initiative on multimodal digital mobility services	Q2/2023
49. A stronger coordination mechanism for the ITS national access points (NAPCORE)	launched
27. establish a common dataset for reporting formalities in EU ports and a multimodal transport common data set for regulatory freight transport information	Q1/2022, Q1/2023
54. Propose rules on a trusted environment for corridor data exchange to support collaborative logistics	2023





proposal to amend the

ITS Directive 2010/40/EU



Information & mobility services

Travel, transport &

traffic management

services

Road safety & security



Cooperative, connected & automated mobility





- Extension of the scope of the Directive to
 - Mandate availability of crucial data (real-time traffic information, road-safety related events and multimodal travel information services)
 - Mandate deployment of essential services (currently road safety, C-ITS also included in the Impact Assessment but requires additional new legislation)



Expected impact of the revised Directive until 2040 (includes mature C-ITS services)

- Time saved benefits of €145 bn
- Reduction in cost of accidents €30 bn
- Total cost of €21 bn
- Benefit-cost-ratio: 8.6
- The positive effects of digital mobility services on multimodality, as well as those of highly automated vehicles, cannot yet be reliably estimated and are NOT yet included



DIGITAL TRANSPORT

Expert Group of the Commission

- Mission: To provide a platform for structural dialogue, exchange and provision of technical expertise, cooperation and coordination between the Commission, Member States and relevant stakeholders,
- **Objective:** to assist the Commission in the development and implementation of the Union's activities and programmes aimed at the digitalisation of the transport and logistics sector and at fostering a more efficient electronic exchange of information in transport and logistics.
- First mandate: 2015 2018
- Second mandate 2018



2015 130



Establishment of the DTLF

The DTLF's first mandate (April 2015 – June 2018) was set up by Commission Decision C(2015)2259. It was renewed for a second mandate (September 2018 – September 2023) by Commission Decision C(2018)5921.

Appointed Forum Members and Observers

The DTLF offers a platform for dialogue between key stakeholders, including companies, associations, NGOs, trade unions, universities and research institutes, subject matter experts, Member States' authorities and other public entities.

Official Meetings since 2015

The DTLF meets on a regular basis, mainly in Brussels. Each year, the Forum holds two Plenary meetings, thereby reuniting all Members and Observers. In addition, several meetings are held for both Subgroups of the DTLF.

The Forum is divided into three Subgroups, dealing with the digitalisation and acceptance of transport documents (Subgroup 1), the establishment of digital corridor information and management systems (Subgroup 2) and the eFTI delegated acts Expert Group (Subgroup 3)



Main achievements so far.....

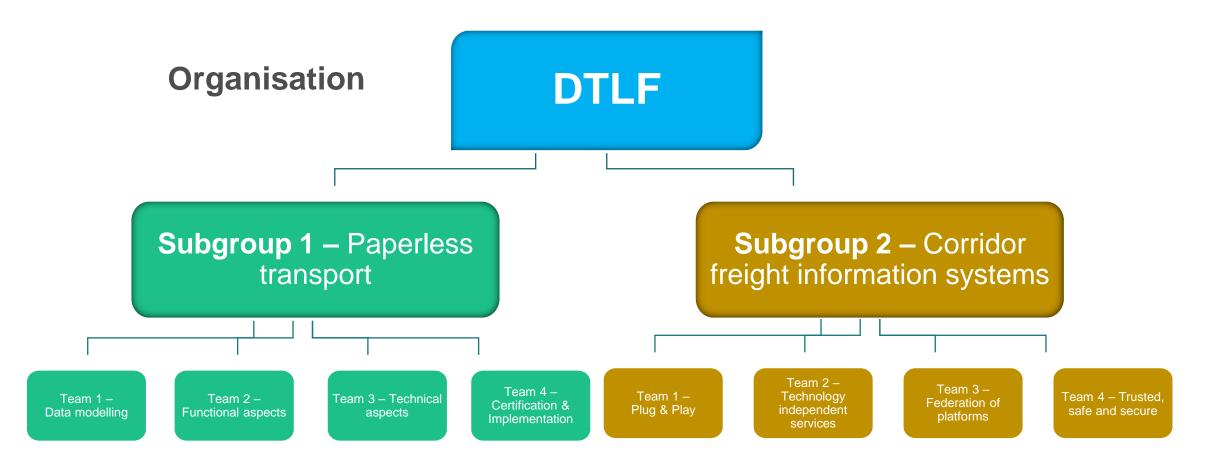
Electronic Freight Transport Information (EFTI)

 Recommendations and preparatory work for the <u>EU Regulation on Electronic Freight Transport</u> <u>Information (EFTI)</u> adopted on 15 July 2020

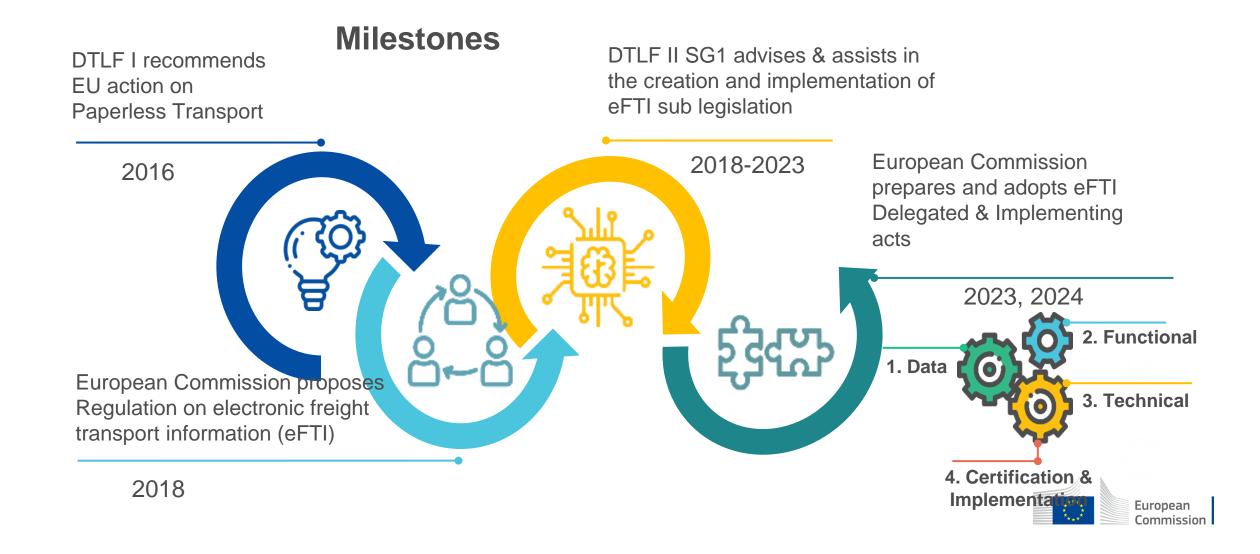
Corridor Freight Information Systems

 A concept of "federated network of platforms" to create a common framework for information sharing in multimodal transport and logistics chains









Contents

Obligation for all competent authorities in all EU MS

- To accept the information electronically
- To use the same requirements/technical specifications for acceptance

Option for the economic operators

- Can present the information electronically or use paper
- When opting for electronic, obligation to use certified eFTI platforms or service providers

Information requirements

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- EU and national legislation regulating freight transport in the EU hinterland
 - Rail, road, inland waterways, aviation
 - Rules concerning the means of transport and the personnel <u>not</u> concerned

Common requirements for service providers and platforms

- Platforms' functionalities
- Service providers' obligations

One stop shop certification

Harmonised rules for third-party certification valid EU-wide



A seamless environment for data sharing with two main features:

- unique entry point for each organisation (business and authorities) based on common, agreed data sharing mechanisms and semantics
- built on existing (and future) solutions that have to become interoperable (platforms, peer-to-peer)

Federated network of platforms



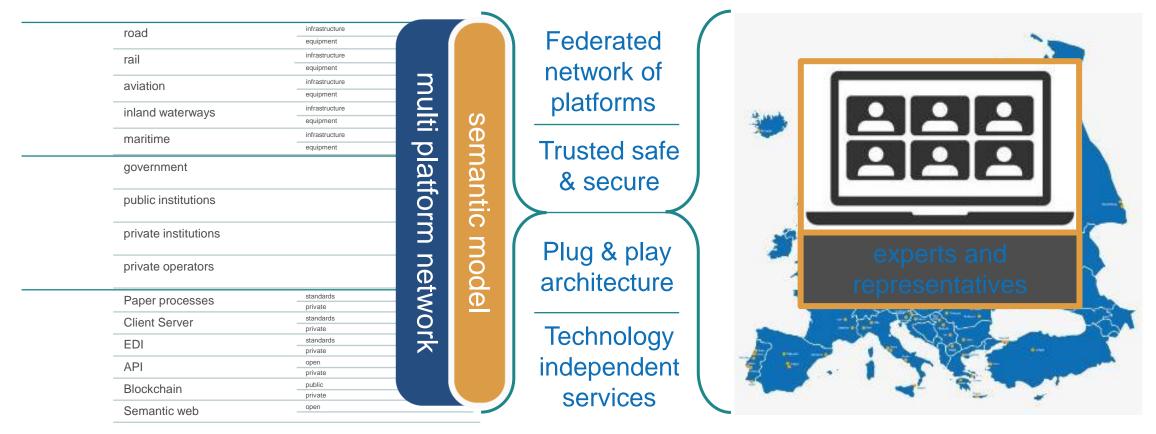


Challenge: fragmented digital infrastructure

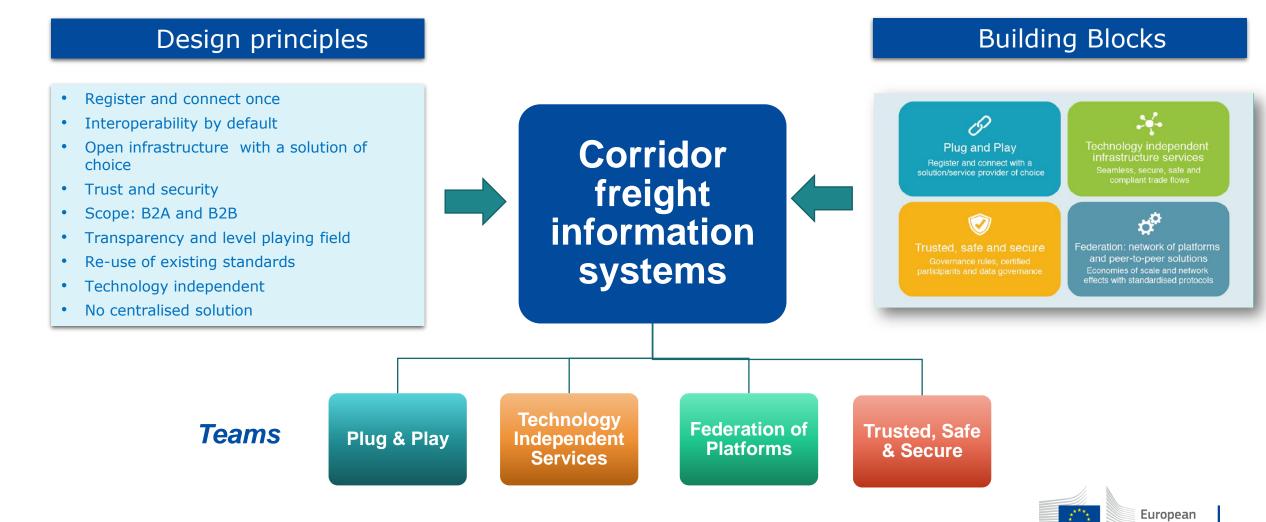




Solution: cooperation & interoperability



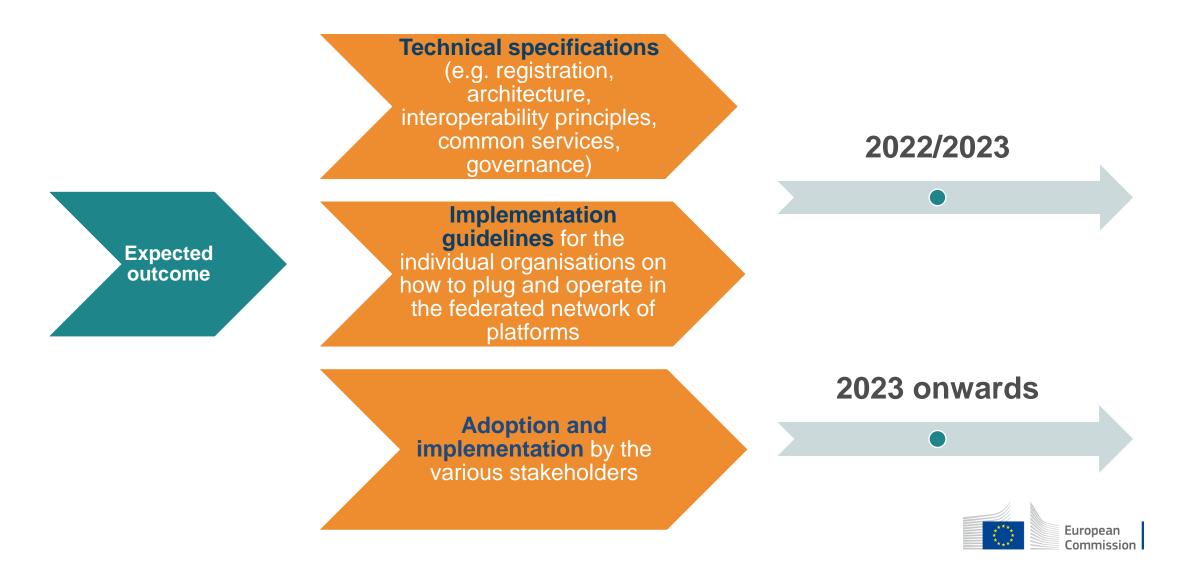




Commission

- **Plug & Play**: The ability to do business in a digital way with any other enterprise without prior bilateral or community agreements on which data to share, compliant with regulations.
- **Technology Independent Services / Semantics**: The availability of technology independent platform services offered by the federated platform for data sharing to support business interoperability (for a number of selected business services) and compliance of business with legislation.
- **Federation of Platforms**: Interoperability (technical, functional, and business model) between different platforms, even when each platform is realised with different technology.
- **Trusted, Safe and Secure**: A neutral governance structure ensuring trust, safety, and security for data sharing via multiple providers of platform services, including peer-to-peer solutions.









- Validation of the DTLF concept, principles and technical components in large scale CEF projects
- Use cases and living labs
- Feedback to DTLF subgroups and teams for fine-tuning, adaptation....



Background summary

- As stated in the <u>Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy</u>, the Commission is committed to propose further actions to build a common European mobility data space facilitating access, pooling and sharing of data from existing and future transport and mobility data sources.
- It will supplement and take advantage of the new European cross-sectoral data legislation, namely the <u>Data Governance Act</u>, the <u>Data Act</u> and the <u>Implementing Act</u> <u>on High Value Datasets</u>. The initiative will notably take due account of data sharing mechanisms proposed in these legislations and existing data sharing ecosystems, which in some cases are already quite advanced.
- A "data space" is not necessarily a database or a piece of hardware infrastructure. In the area of mobility, a data space is a **framework for bringing together data domains** that are rather **heterogeneous** and **difficult to discover** or **access**.



Objectives of the common European mobility data space (1/2)



1. Identify essential data and increase their availability to support services considered crucial across the EU's territory, covering themes from sustainability to multimodality.



2. Help users in the discovery of available data sources, providing tools for the user to understand the data quality and related access conditions.



Facilitate data access and re-use through the modal and cross-modal harmonisation of sharing conditions in a **fair, transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory manner**.



Objectives of the common European mobility data space (2/2)



4.

Enable technical, organisational and legal interoperability for data access, re-use and data sharing between public and private actors.

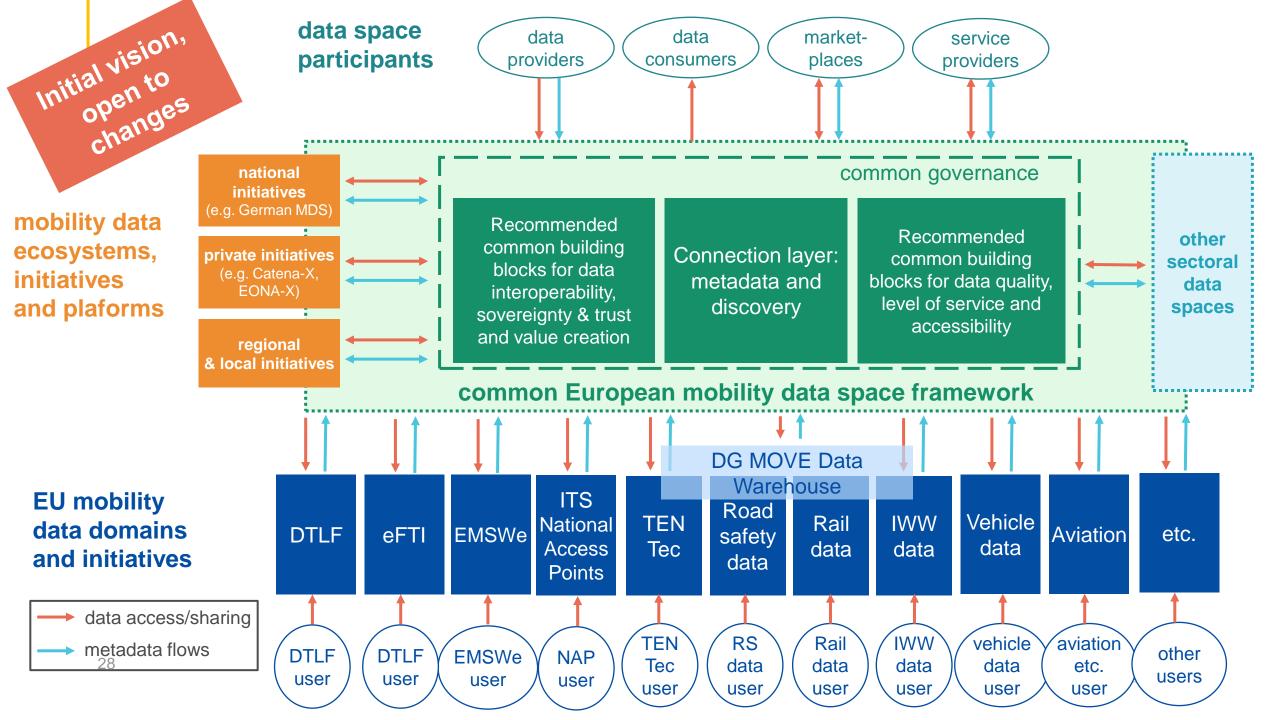


Optimise data collection and reduce administrative burden, through identifying gaps and overlaps in existing data collection arrangements and making recommendations for respective adjustments in sectoral legislation.



6. Facilitate interoperability with other common European data spaces and allow data sharing and re-use among those in line with new and emerging EU data-related legislation.





Activities towards a common European mobility data space

Digital Europe Programme (DEP)

- <u>Coordination Support</u> <u>Action for a European</u> <u>data space for mobility</u> (Kick-off 19/9/2022, will run for 12 months)
- <u>Data space for mobility</u>
 <u>deployment</u> (Call open 29/9/2022-24/1/2023)

Initiative for a Communication

- To publicly announce the objectives and proposed way forward (Planned Q2 2023)
- Supported by a <u>Call for</u> <u>Evidence</u> and stakeholder workshops (e.g. <u>Florence School of</u> <u>Regulation on Nov 25th</u>)

Connecting Europe Facility (CEF)

 Technical assistance study to be launched in 2023 followed by a deployment in 2024-2025



More information

Directorate-General for Mobility and Transport:

http://ec.europa.eu/transport/index_en.htm

Sustainable & Smart Mobility Strategy

https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/mobility-strategy_en

ITS Action Plan and Directive

https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/intelligent-transport-systems/road/action-plan-anddirective_en

Digital Transport and Logistics Forum (DTLF)

https://transport.ec.europa.eu/transport-themes/digital-transport-and-logistics-forum-dtlf_e

European Commission