Agora Verkehrswende

BASED ON THE AGORA STUDY "12 INSIGHTS ON TRANSFORMING TRANSPORT"

A UNIQUE HYBRID BETWEEN A GRAPHIC NOVEL AND INFOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

PACKED TO THE GILLS WITH INFORMATION ABOUT TRANSPORT

FUTURE AHOY!

AN INFOGRAPHIC NOVEL ABOUT SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

BY AGORA VERKEHRSWENDE AND ELLERY STUDIO

FUTURE AHOY!

An Infographic Novel About
Sustainable Transport

DEAR READERS,

Since releasing “12 Insights into Sustainable Transport” in 2017, Agora Verkehrswende has published more than twenty studies detailing the essential building blocks of climate-friendly mobility.

This publication marks a significant departure from our previous work on sustainable transport. For one, it’s filled with cartoons and colorful illustrations. For another, it does not contain any new findings. Why did we decide to take a different approach?

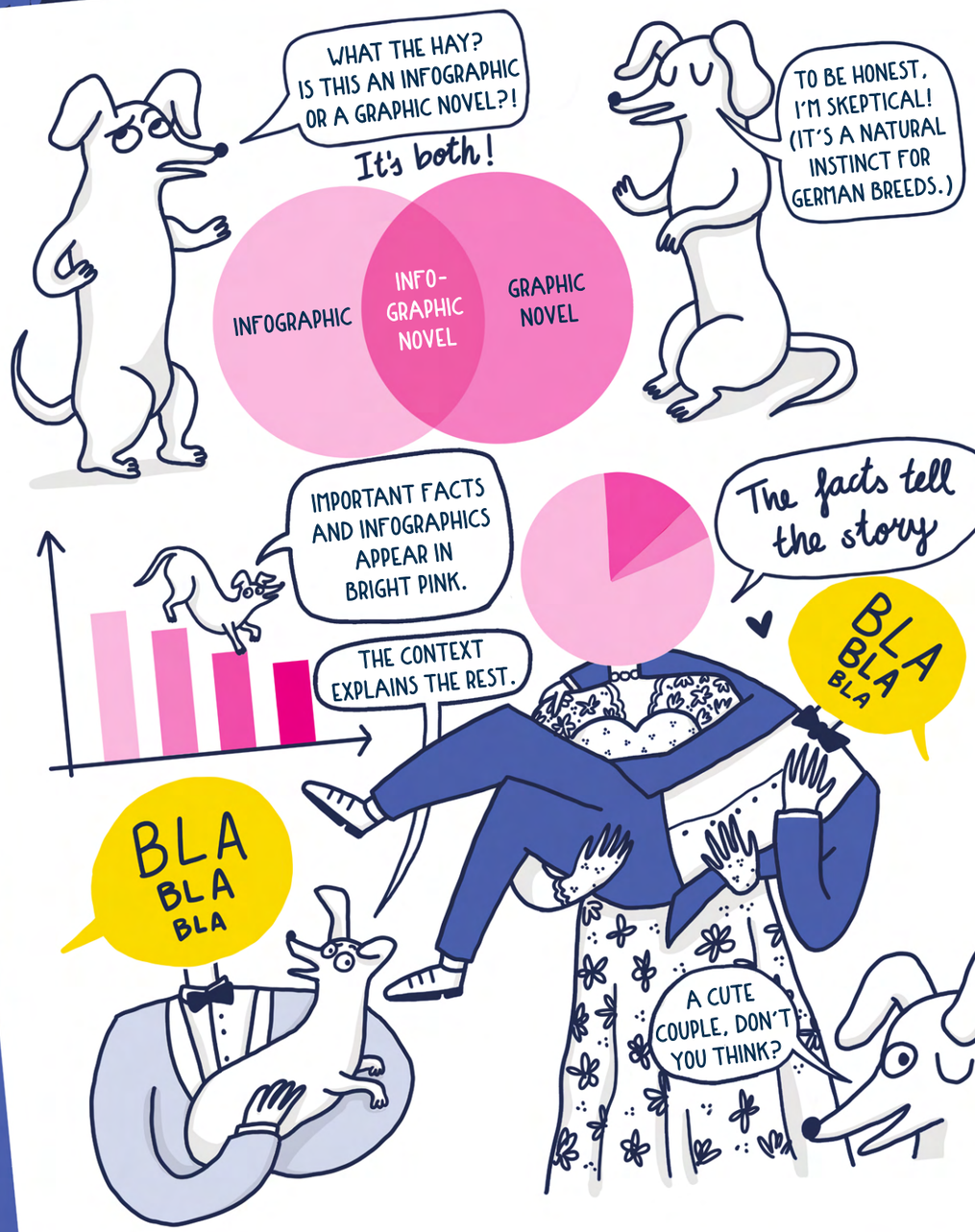
The term "Verkehrswende" ("transport transformation") and the broad range of topics it encompasses have gained enormous polarity over the past three years in Germany. But there has been little progress in plementing policies that will make sustainable transport a reality. in Germany or other parts of the world, although it is becoming increasingly clear that the transport sector is one of the biggest challenges in climate protection.

So instead of another expert report, we have sought to reach a wider audience with an innovative genre: the “infographic novel.” Part infographic, part graphic novel, it draws on our previous insights but repackages them in a fun and accessible format. Its purpose is to raise public awareness of the problems that the transport sector poses for the climate while pointing to real solutions that can help fight global warming. In realizing this ambitious project, we enlisted the help of Ellery Studio, a group of young designers, researchers, illustrators, and go-getters dedicated to making climate change understandable and illuminating prudent paths forward. We spent many gratifying hours with the Ellery team last year hatching ideas and storylines for this novel form of science communication. It was new territory for everyone.

"Future Ahoy!" is the result of our collaboration. We hope that it entertains, enlightens, and ultimately inspires. Its overriding message is that sustainable transport is a collective endeavor. If it is to succeed, each and every one of us must embrace a common purpose.

Christian Hochfeld and Marena Pützschler
Agora Verkehrswende

WHAT IS AN INFOGRAPHIC NOVEL?



CHAPTER 1

WHY WE NEED SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

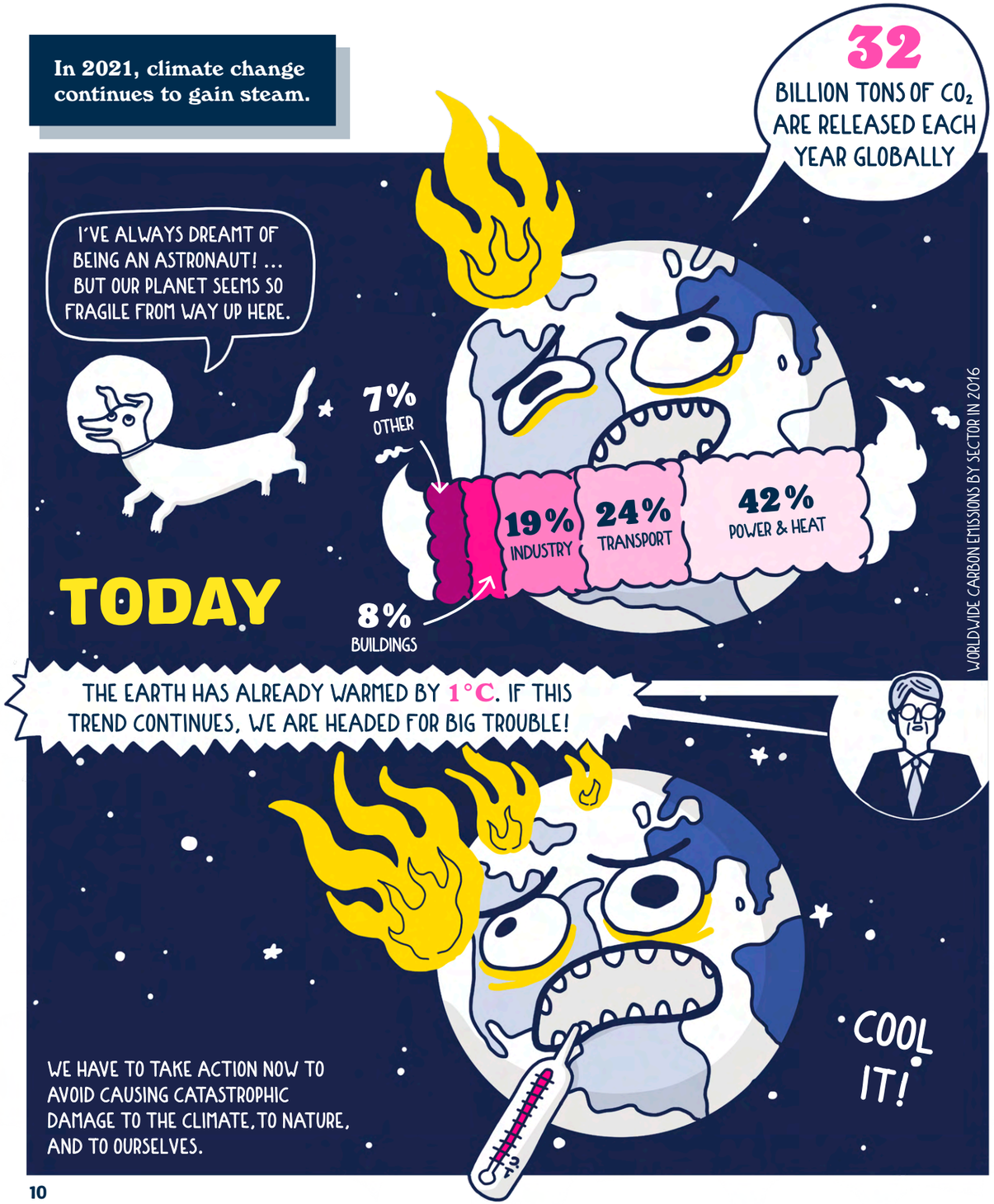
REASON #1 FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT:

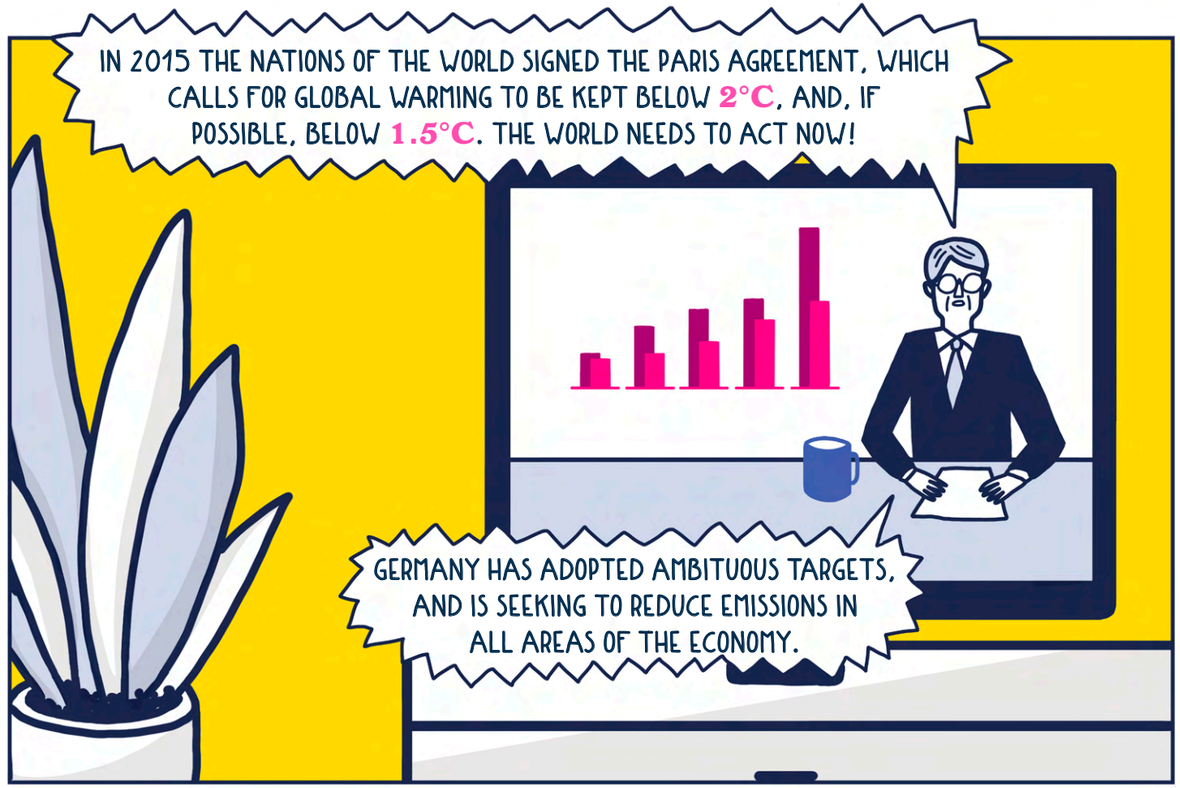
TO PROTECT THE PLANET

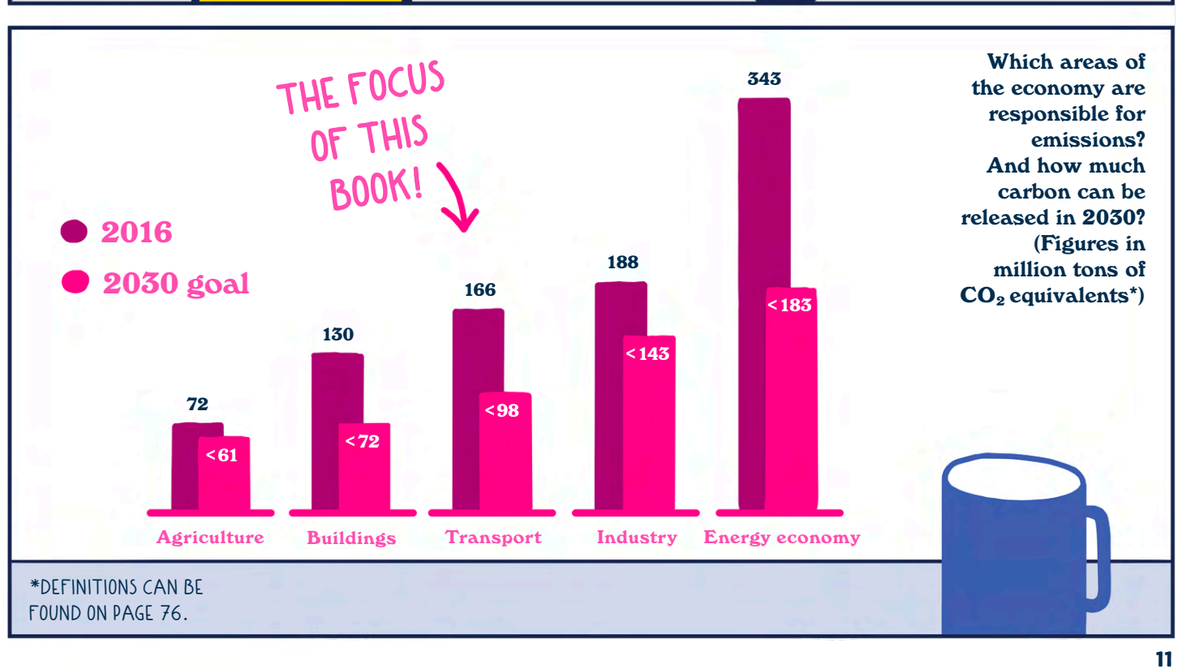
IT WAS HARD TO IMAGINE THIRTY YEARS AGO! BUT NOW WE HAVE A HEALTHY PLANET AND A PROSPEROUS, EMISSIONS-FREE ECONOMY.

THIS COULD BE THE WORLD OF THE FUTURE, BUT ONLY IF WE MANAGE TO STOP GLOBAL WARMING!

In 2021, climate change continues to gain steam.







GERMANY'S GOAL IS TO REDUCE EMISSIONS IN TRANSPORT BY **40-42%** RELATIVE TO 1990. IT WANTS TO REACH THIS TARGET BY 2030.

DAMN! I'M LATE FOR MY MEETING! I'LL TAKE THE CAR TODAY. OTHERWISE I WON'T ARRIVE ON TIME.

GRANDPA, DID YOU KNOW THAT ALMOST 20% OF ALL EMISSIONS IN GERMANY COME FROM TRANSPORT? I JUST HEARD IT ON THE NEWS!

!!!

LAST NIGHT I DREAMT AGAIN I WAS AN ASTRONAUT...

Experts: Climate change spinning out of control.

FFF

WOULD YOU LIKE A RIDE TO SCHOOL SWEETHEART?

FFF

NO THANKS, DAD

I'D RATHER RIDE MY BIKE – IT'S MUCH HEALTHIER!

FFF

A STRIKE! MORE CLIMATE HYSTERIA!

HMMM

Experts: Climate

ANYWAY, SCHOOL IS CLOSED FOR A CLIMATE STRIKE!

FFF

KIDS ON STRIKE! THAT NEVER HAPPENED IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS!

Experts: Clim

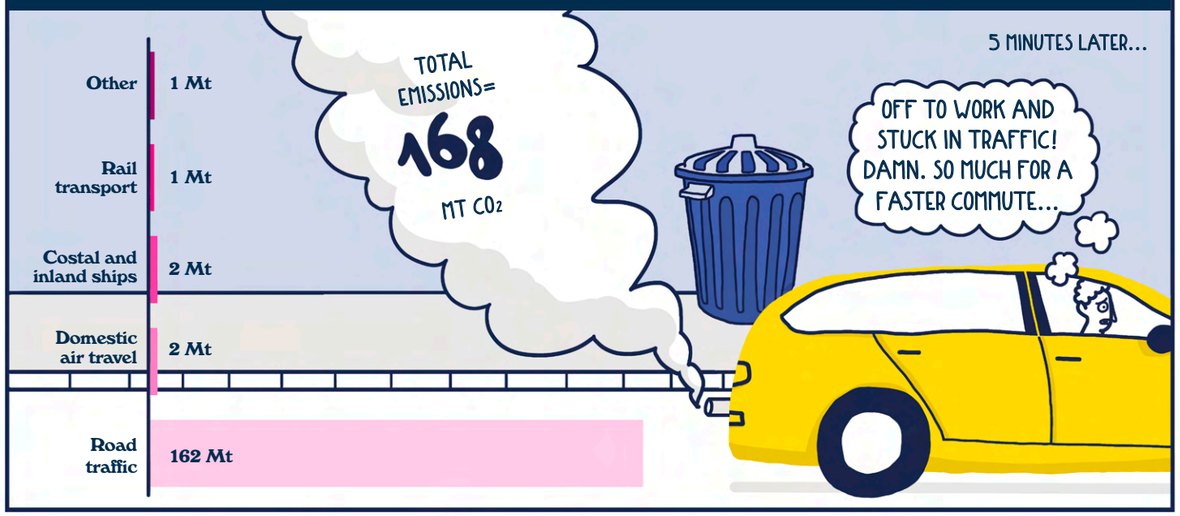
GOOD OLD DAYS? OK BOOMER...

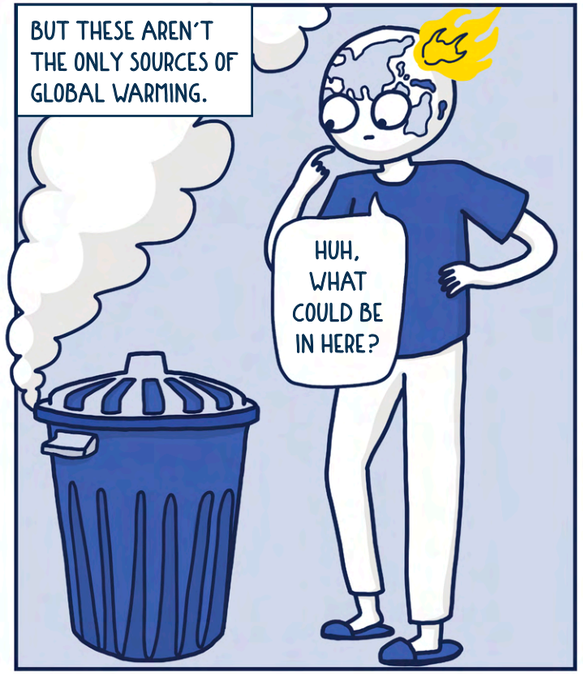
IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS THE SITUATION WASN'T AS SERIOUS.

FFF

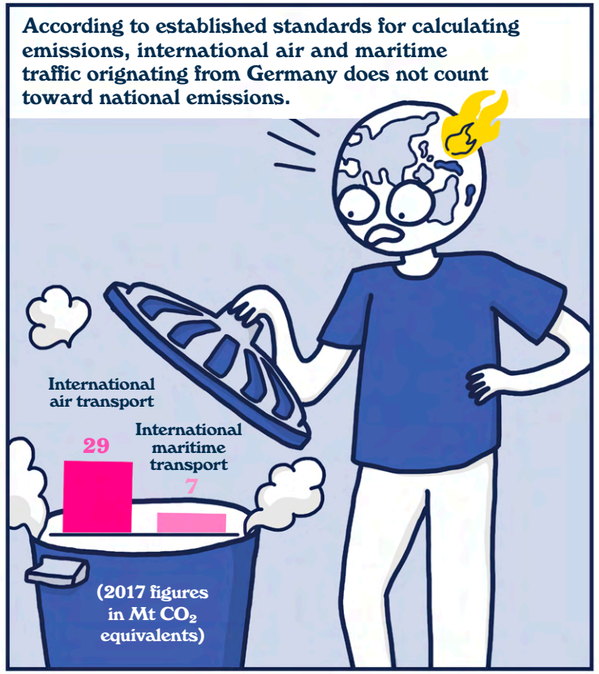
Cars and trucks cause more emissions than all other modes of transport combined...

Carbon emissions from all modes of transport in Germany for 2017 (in million tons of CO_2 equivalents)

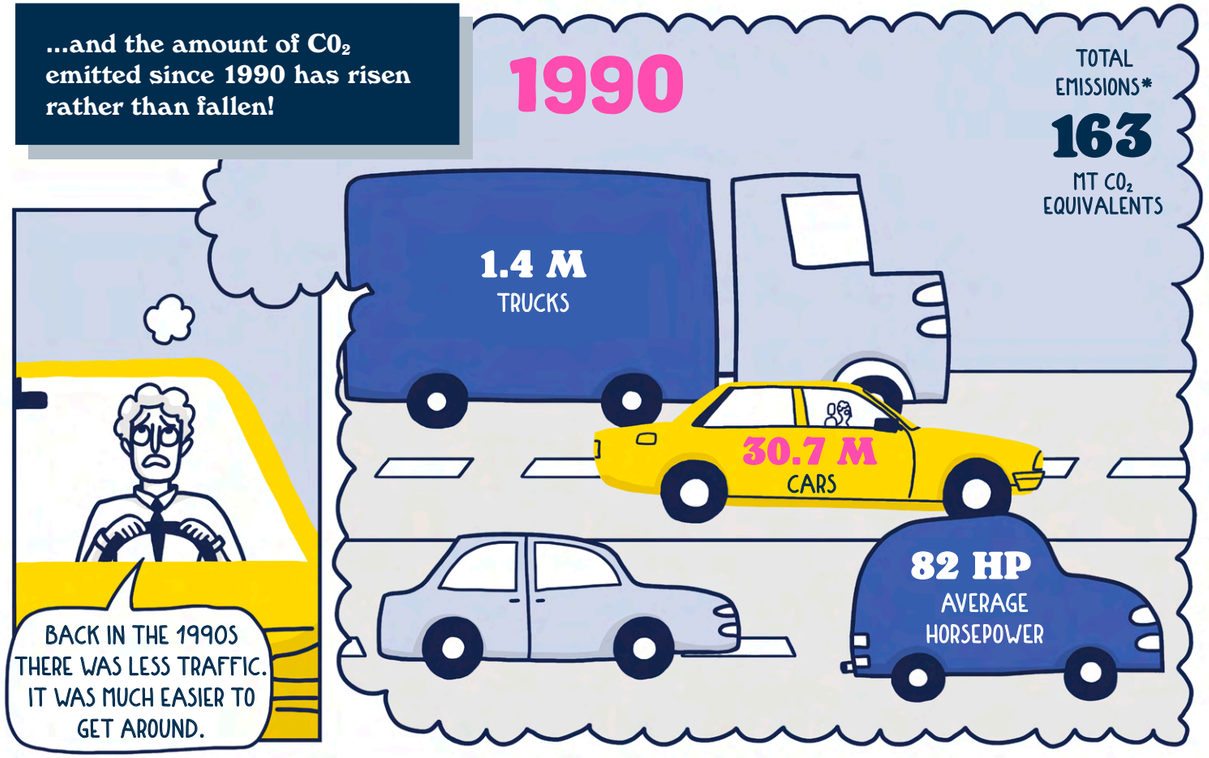


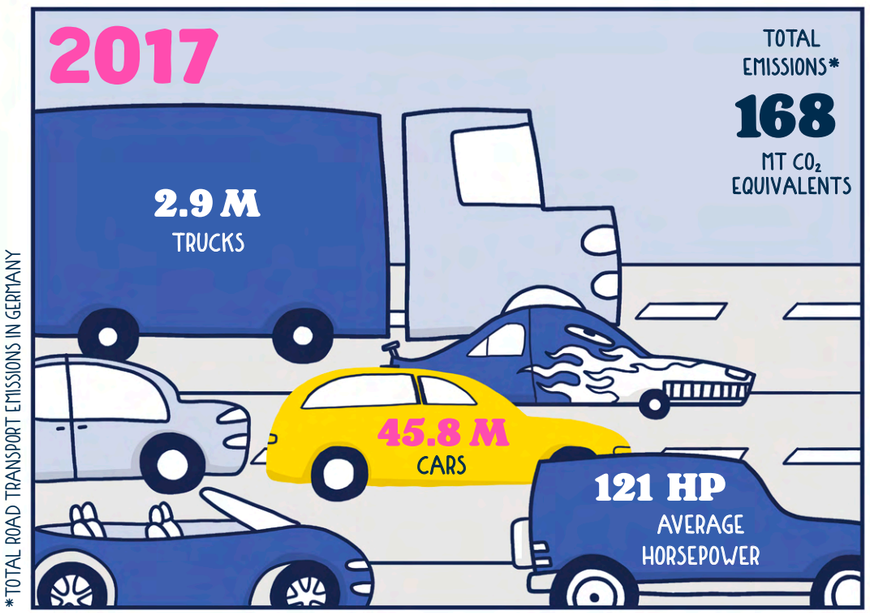


According to established standards for calculating emissions, international air and maritime traffic orignating from Germany does not count toward national emissions.



...and the amount of CO_2 emitted since 1990 has risen rather than fallen!





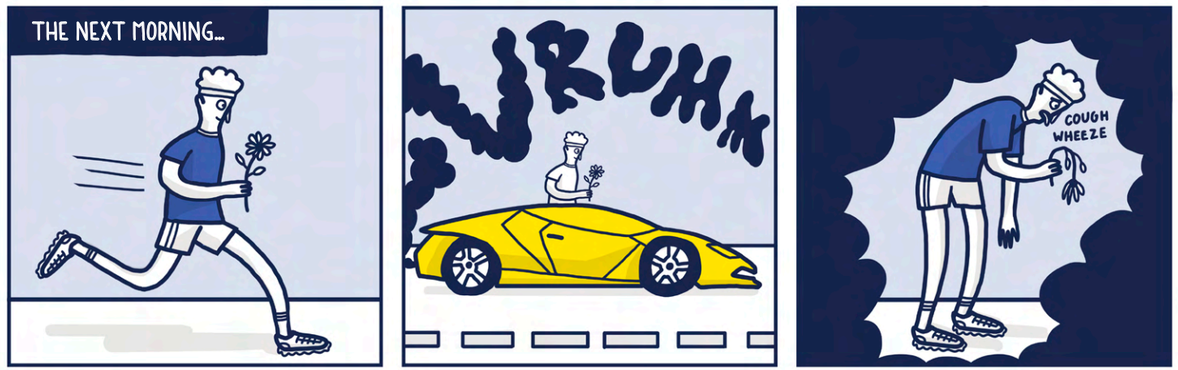
*TOTAL ROAD TRANSPORT EMISSIONS IN GERMANY

One thing is clear: Making road transportation climate neutral by 2050 will require radical change.

REASON #2 FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT:

TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE

Nearly **5 million** Germans regularly lose sleep because of traffic noise.

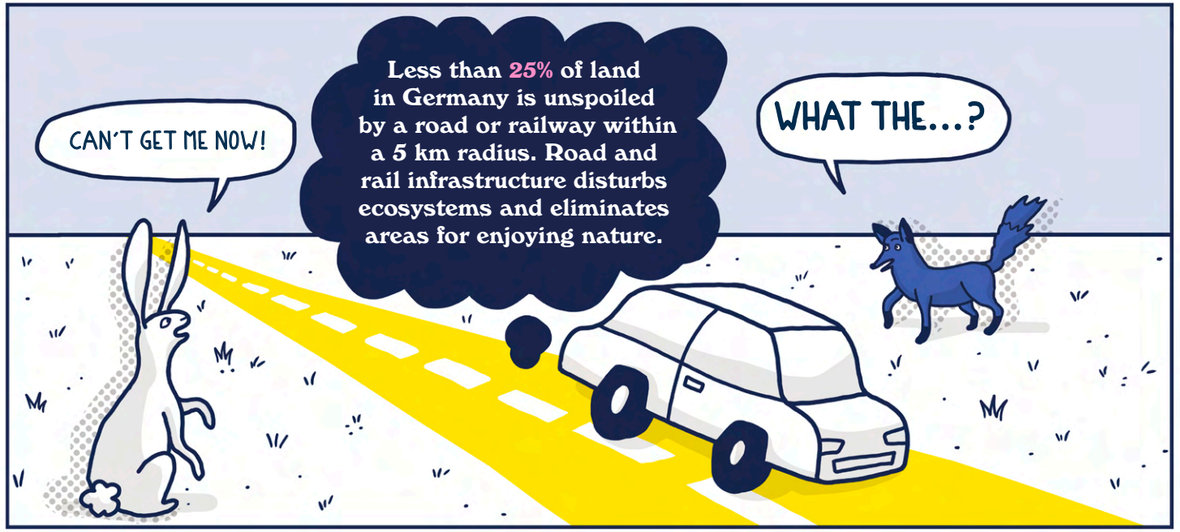


Tailpipes release nitrous dioxide, a harmful compound that causes respiratory problems.
61% of dangerous emissions in German cities are caused by road traffic.

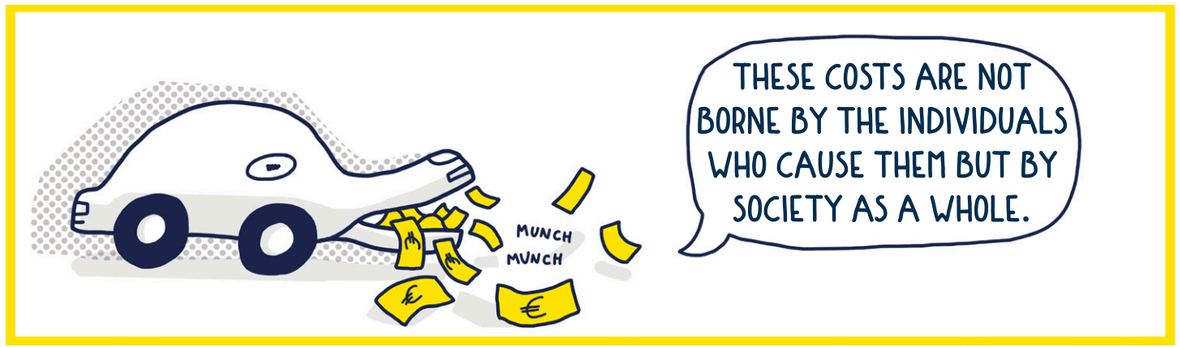
Traffic injuries in 2018:

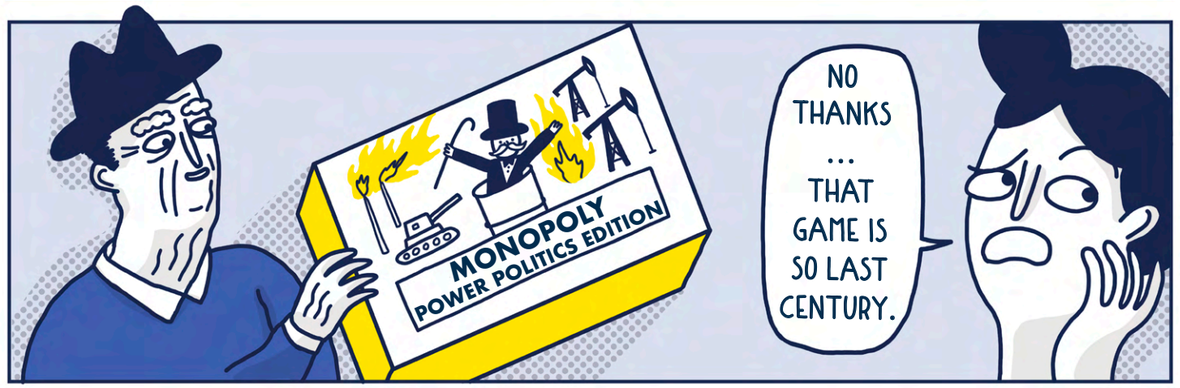
399,293

(including 3,275 fatalities)



The external costs of road traffic to the environment and human health are estimated at **52 billion**.



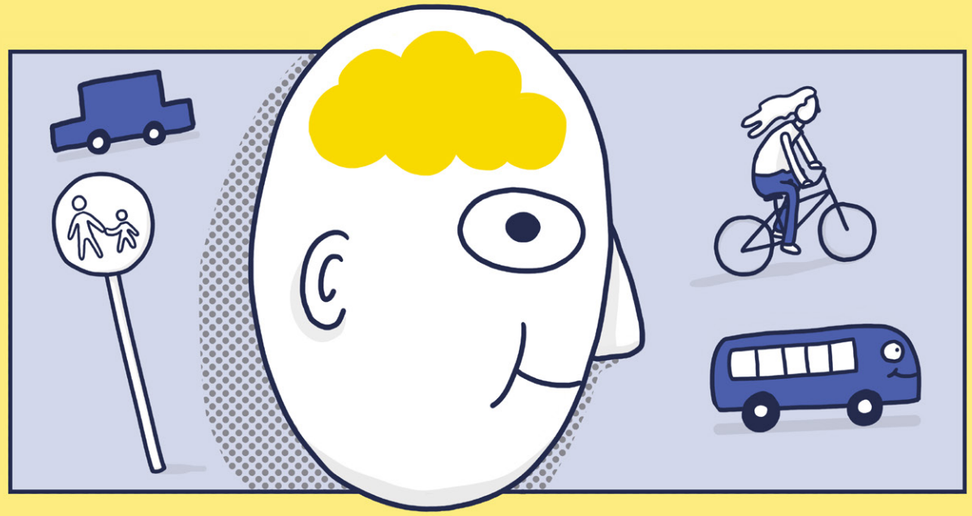


Conventional vehicles are almost totally dependent on petroleum, which has to be imported from abroad.

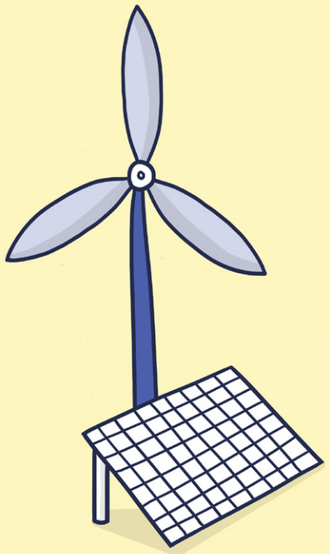
CHAPTER 2

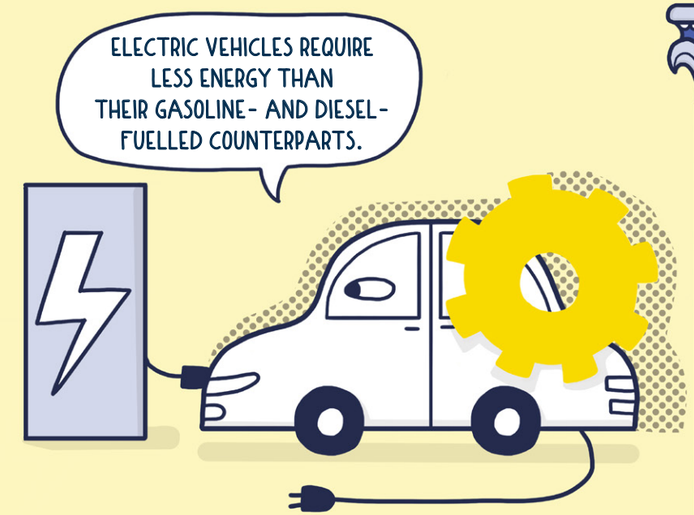
HOW IT CAN SUCCEED

Through collective efforts that seek to improve efficiency, we can make transport sustainable.



Creating sustainable mobility encompasses a range of measures – including efforts to reshape attitudes and beliefs – that will encourage people to use more public transport, rely less on privately owned vehicles, and make more trips by foot or bike. It also involves shifting some freight from roads to rail and waterways.





To be sustainable, the transport sector must rely primarily on electricity for power and phase out combustion engine vehicles. Furthermore, the electricity for e-vehicle fleets has to come from renewable sources. Creating a sustainable transport system requires moving at full speed towards a clean-energy-based power sector.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

**Sustainable transport rests on two pillars.
This section is about the first.**

THE TRANSITION TO SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY WILL BEGIN IN CITIES.

OH NO, I'M RUNNING LATE!

SKOLSTREJK FÖR KLIMATET

AND NEW WAYS OF THINKING ARE A CRUCIAL FIRST STEP.

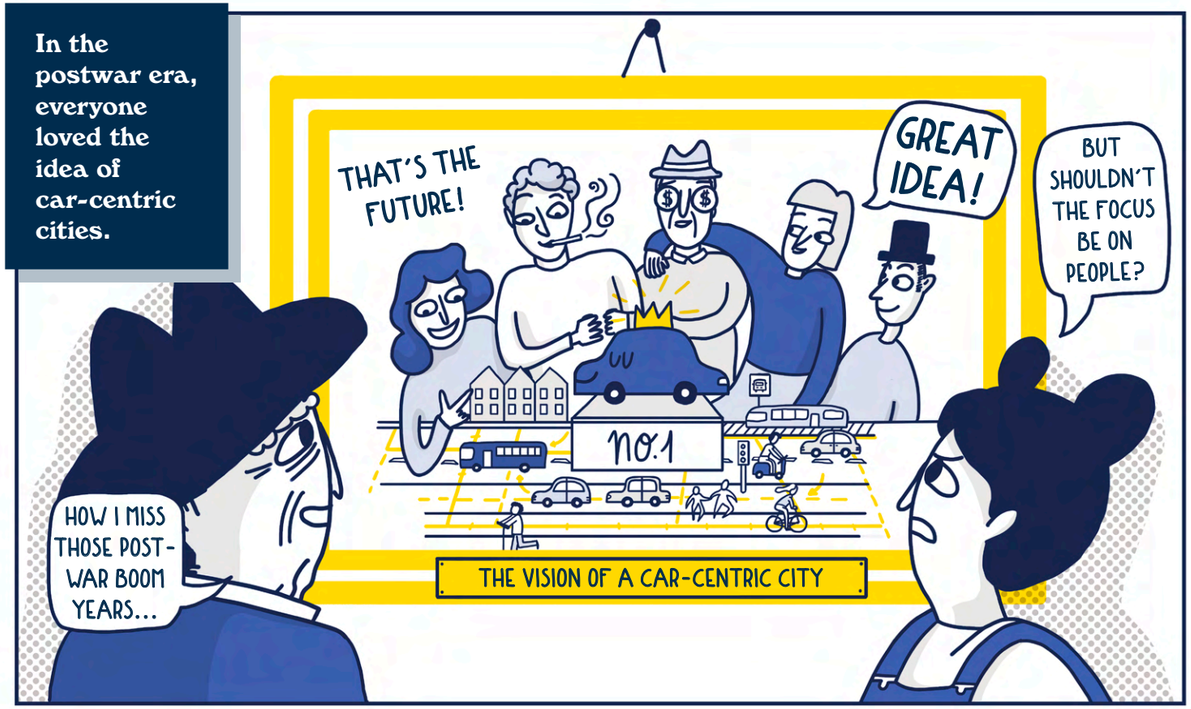
ACCORDING TO A STUDY BY THE GERMAN FEDERAL ENVIRONMENT AGENCY, OVER **90%** OF PEOPLE BELIEVE THAT QUALITY OF LIFE WOULD IMPROVE IF REGIONAL AND URBAN PLANNING SOUGHT TO DIMISH DEPENDENCY ON CARS.

SHARE

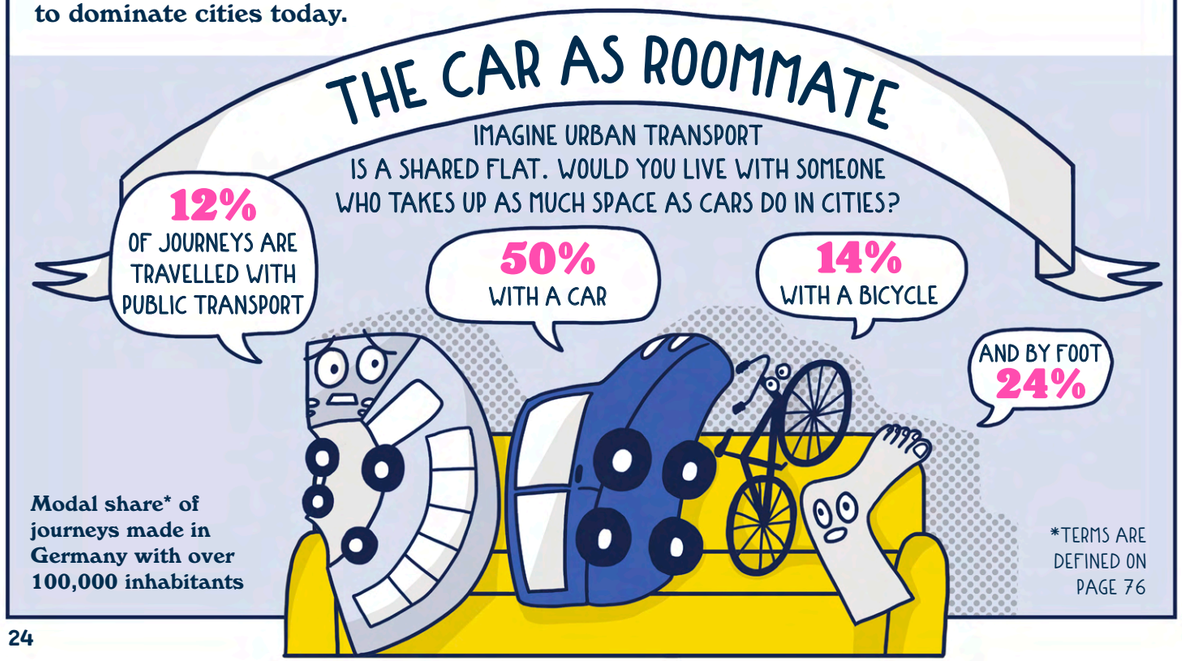
SHARE

In which city would you rather live?

In the postwar era, everyone loved the idea of car-centric cities.



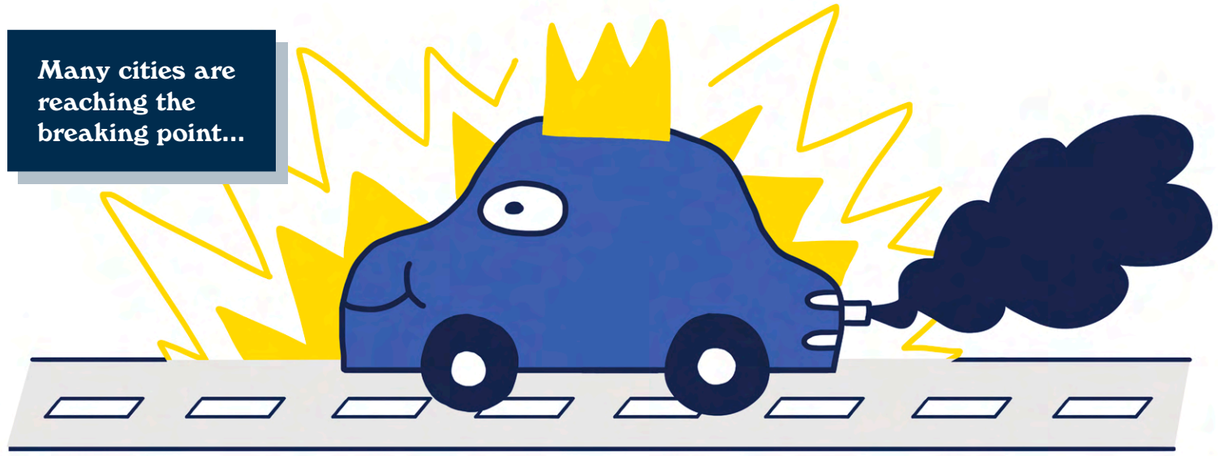
The decisions of urban planners in the 1950s and 60s are why cars continue to dominate cities today.



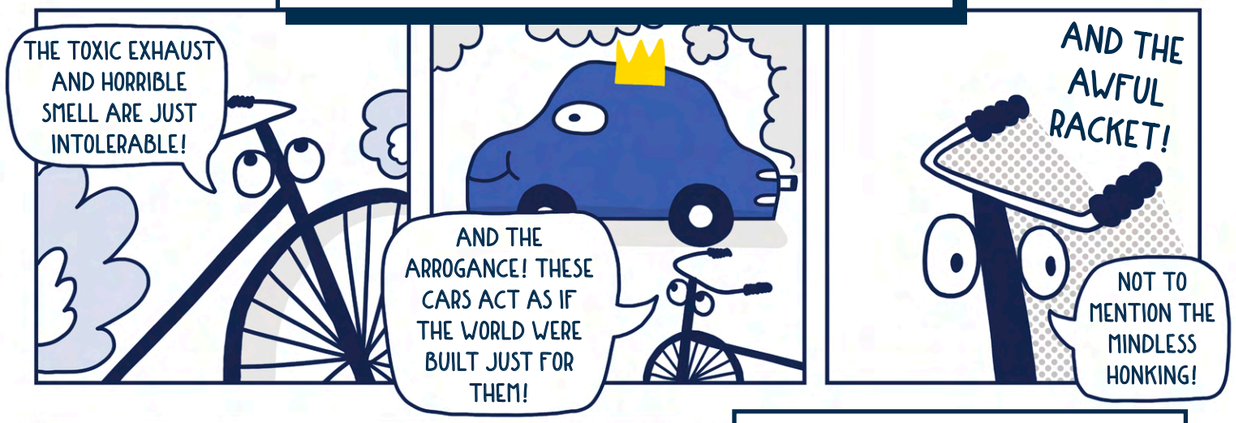
Modal share* of journeys made in Germany with over 100,000 inhabitants

*TERMS ARE DEFINED ON PAGE 76

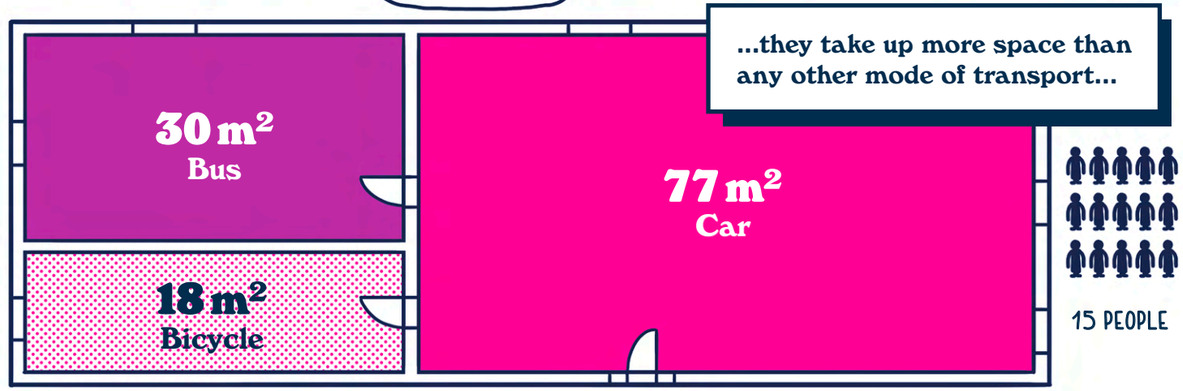
Many cities are reaching the breaking point...



...because cars foul the air and ruin the climate...

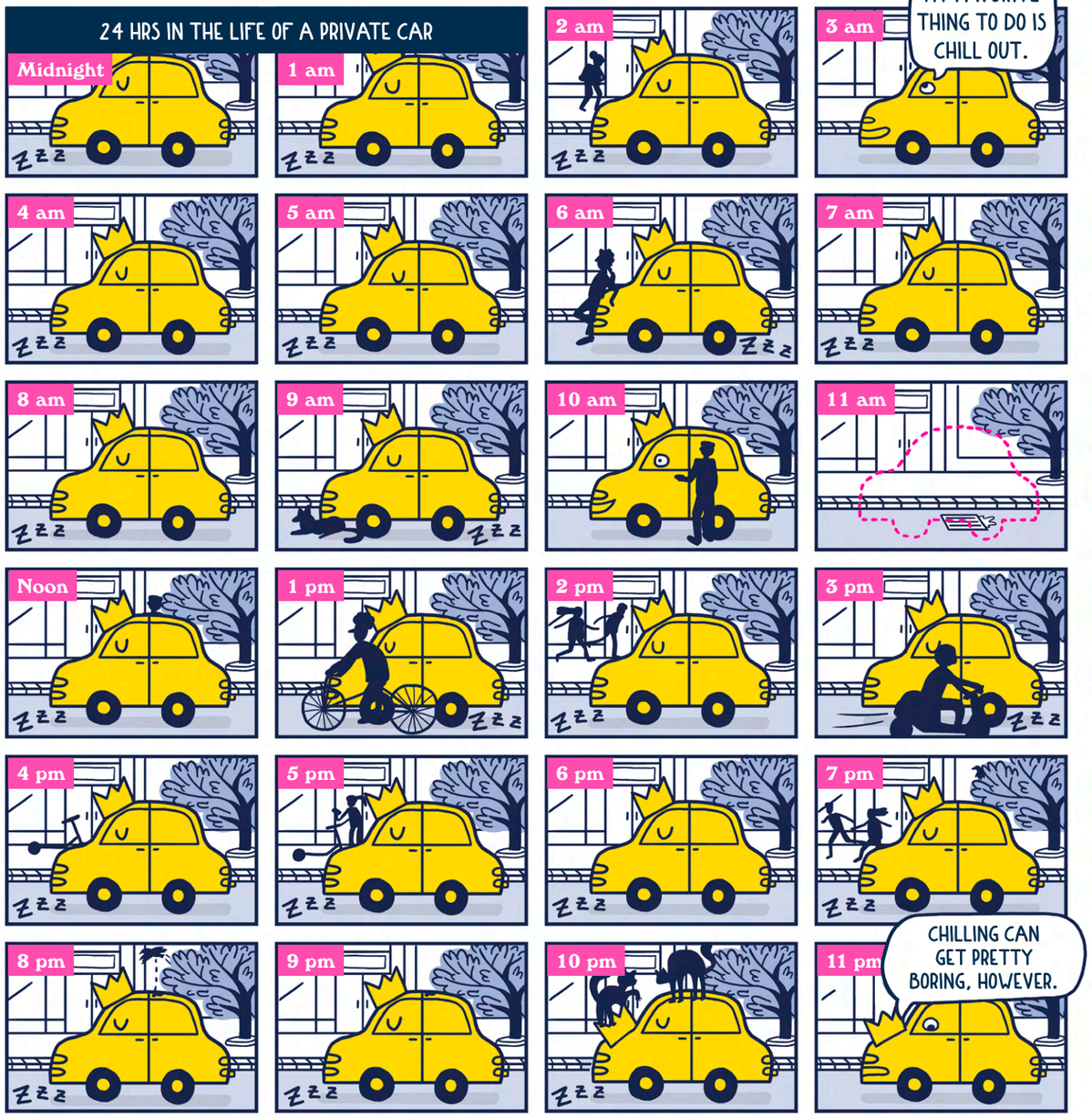


...they take up more space than any other mode of transport...



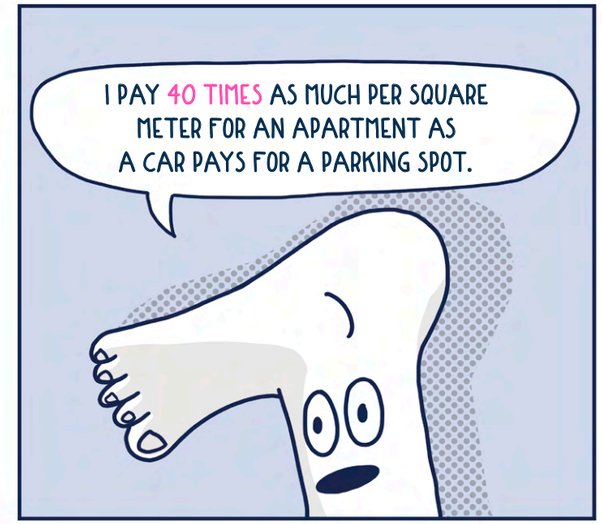
Street space required for the transportation of 15 people using various means of transport (based on the shared apartment analogy).

...cars take up a lot of space even when they are not being used...

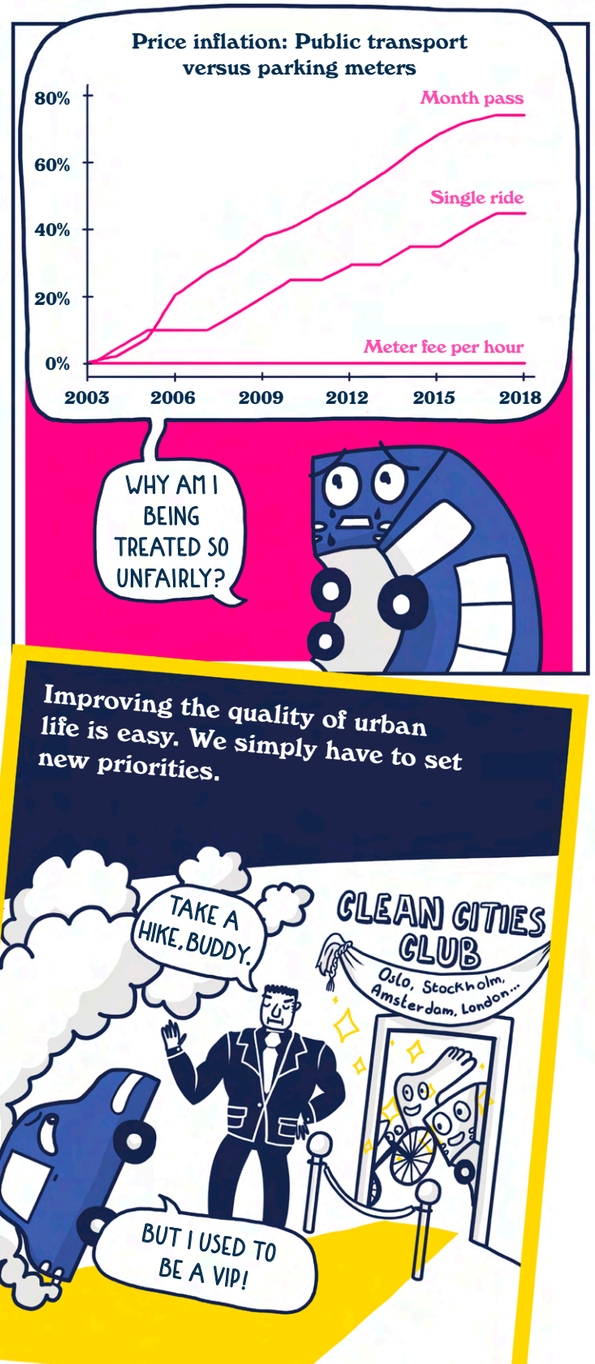


On average, private vehicles are used just 1 hour a day.

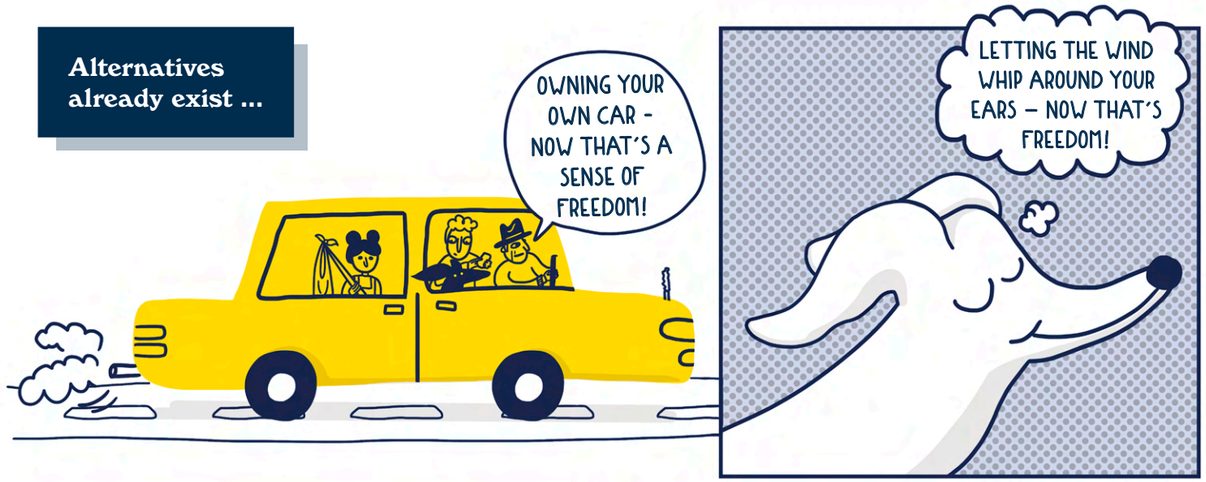
...the car pays significantly less than other users of urban space...

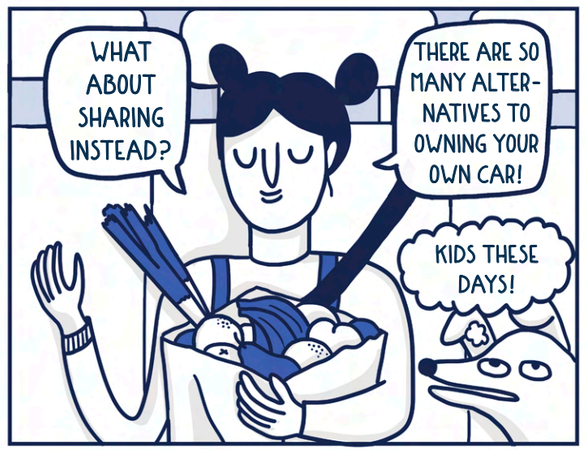


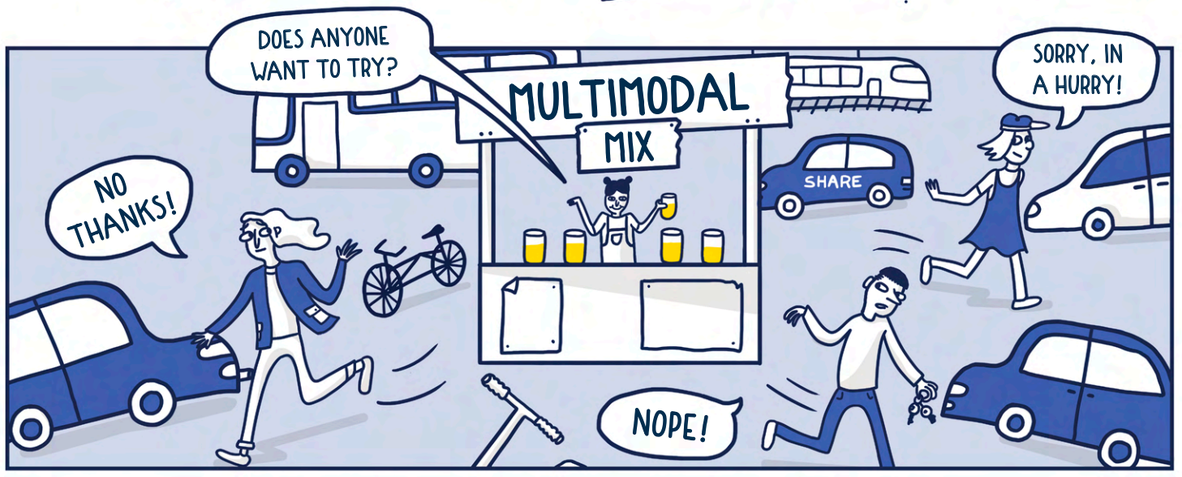
...and...

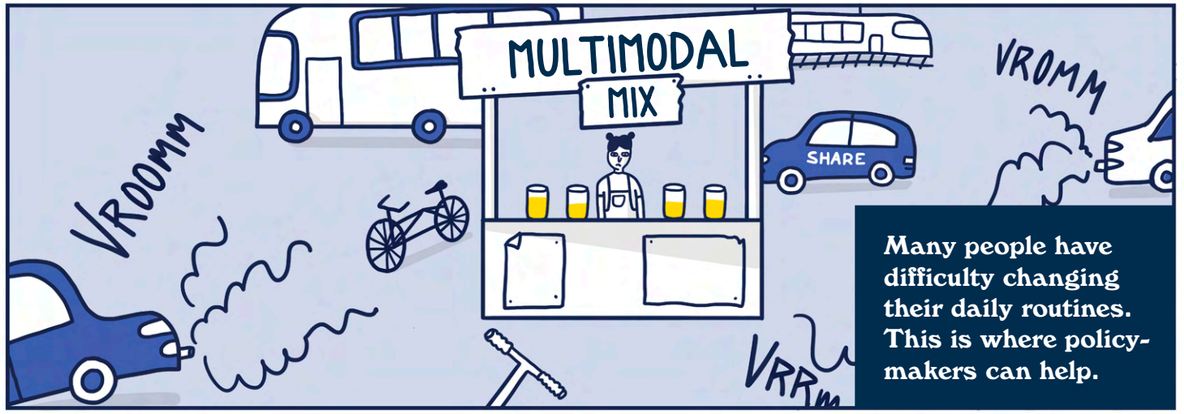


Alternatives already exist ...









Many people have difficulty changing their daily routines. This is where policy-makers can help.

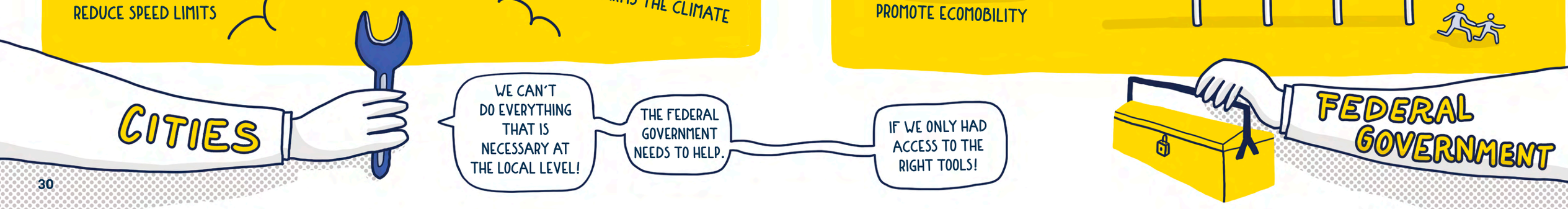
Policymakers need to create incentives to make sustainable mobility a reality.

PUSH

"Push measures" should be enacted that make car ownership less appealing.

PULL

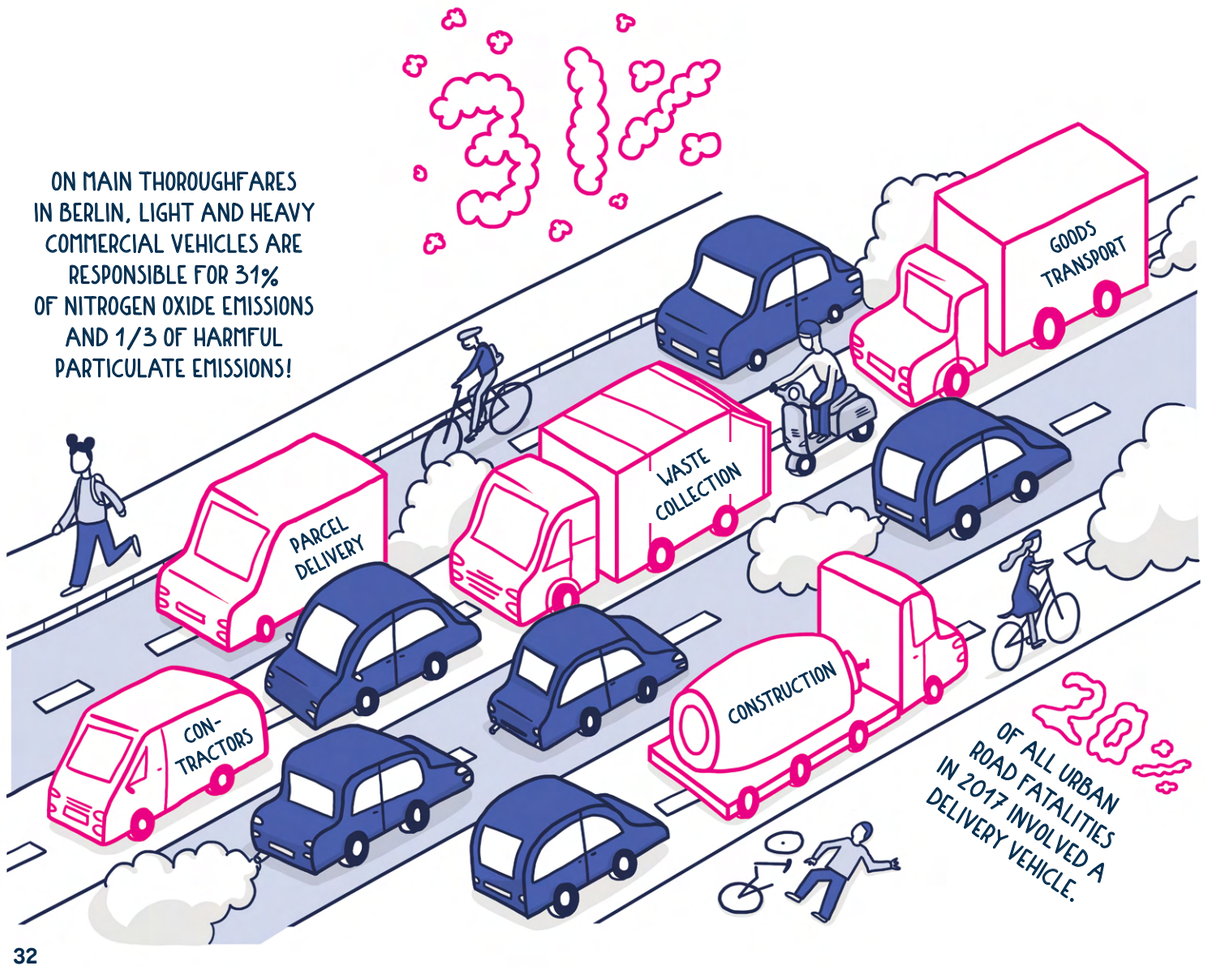
"Pull measures" are designed to make other forms of transport more attractive.



GOODS TRANSPORT IN CITIES

ANOTHER IMPORTANT BUILDING BLOCK OF SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY

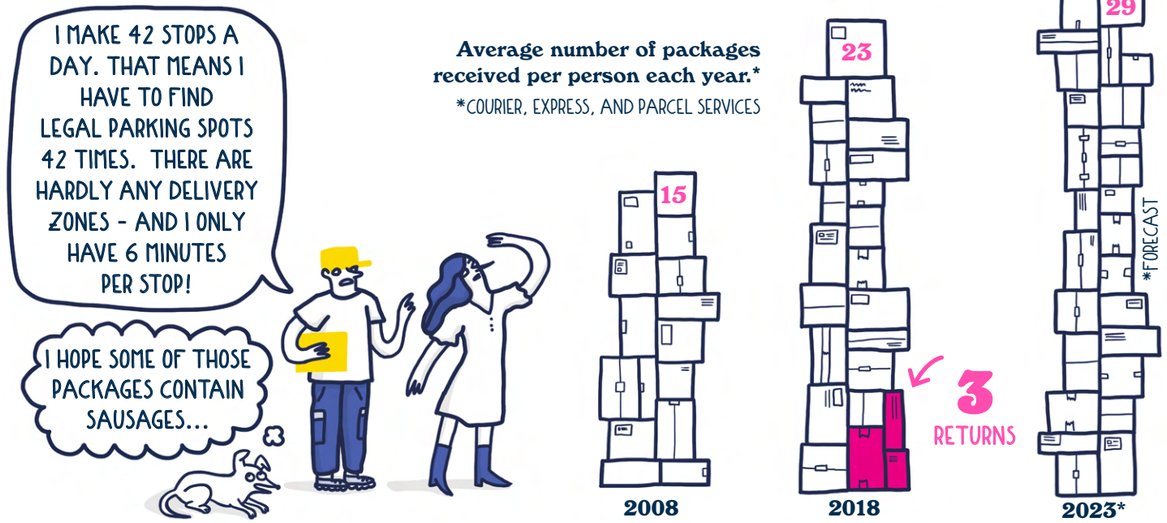
**Our roads are becoming ever more congested with people and goods.
The delivery of goods is essential for daily life, supplying us with food and other necessary items.
However, delivery vehicles compete with cars, buses, and cyclists for scare road space.
Cities will face numerous challenges in this sector in the coming decades.**



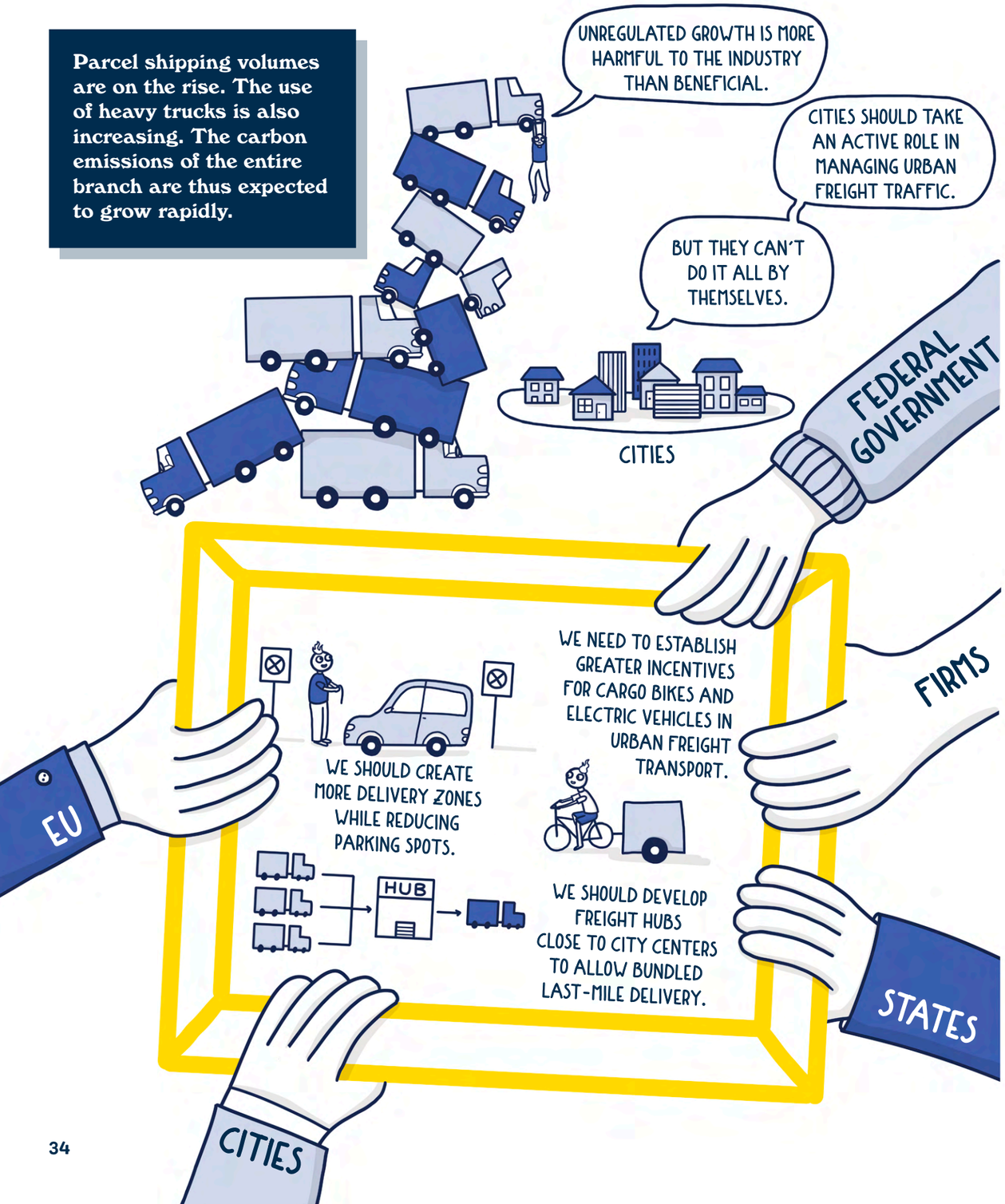
Despite the problems, we rely on deliveries more than ever before, as the following figures show:

Number of daily deliveries (trips) and shipments (dispatched goods) per business (in Wuppertal, Germany)

Households are also ordering more online than ever before.

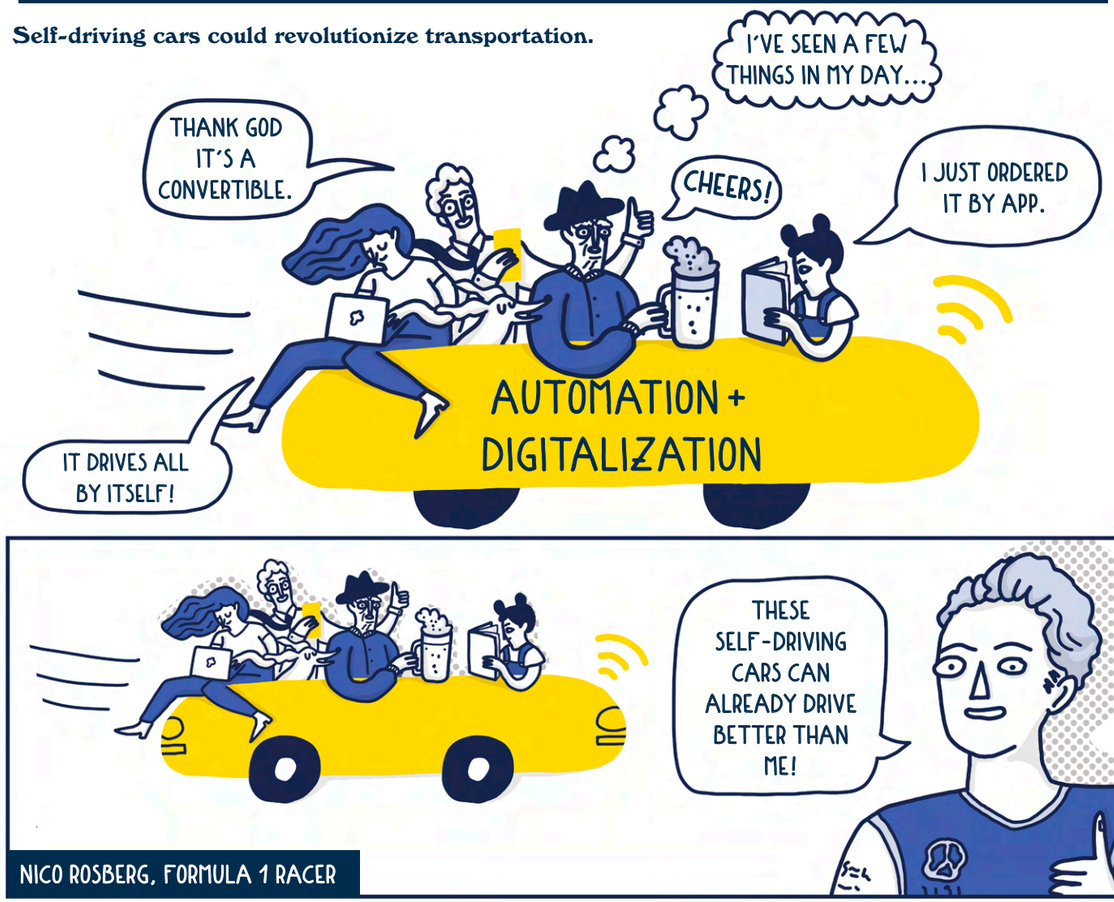


Parcel shipping volumes are on the rise. The use of heavy trucks is also increasing. The carbon emissions of the entire branch are thus expected to grow rapidly.



AUTOMATED SUSTAINABILE MOBILITY?

Self-driving cars could revolutionize transportation.

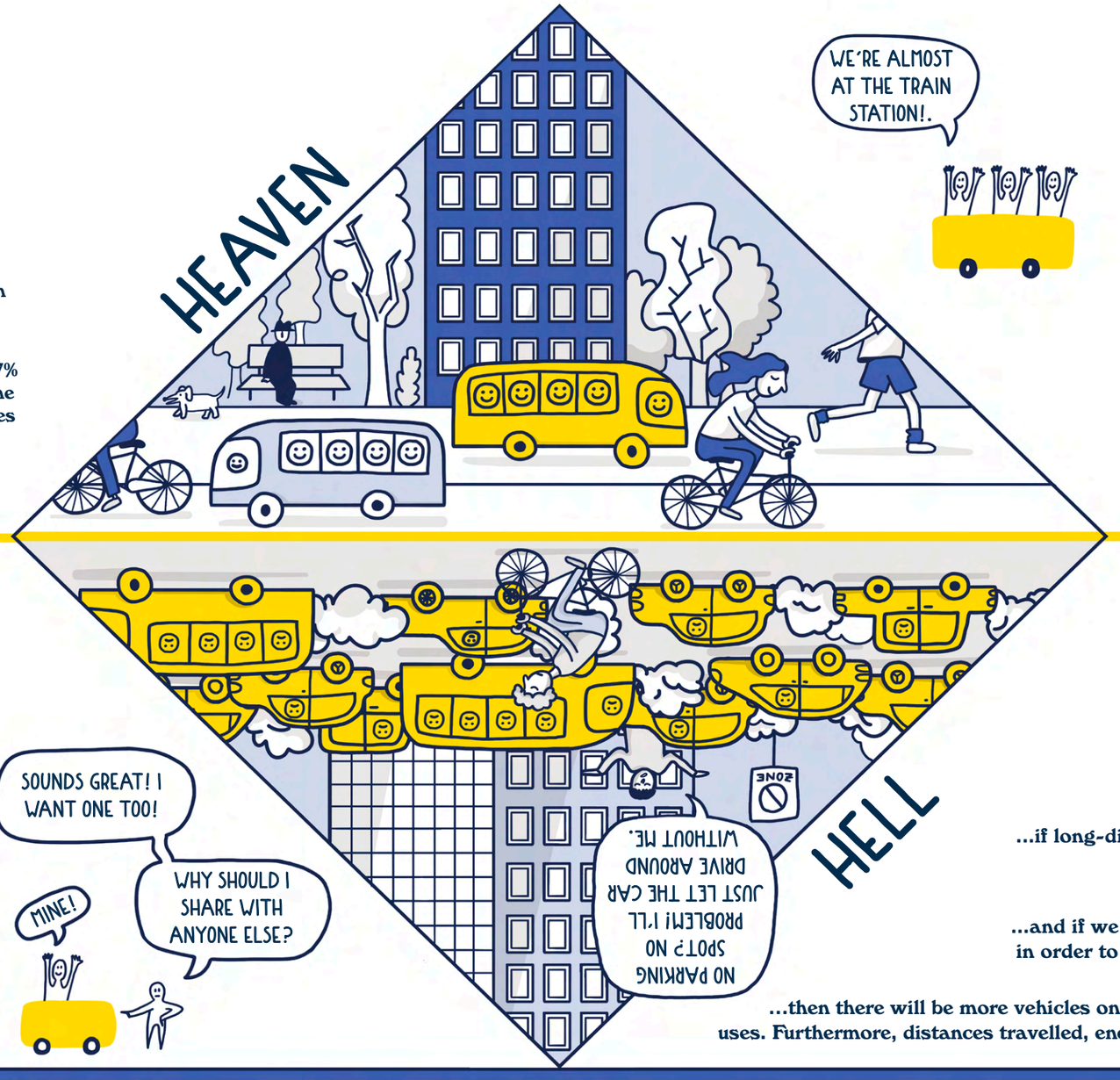


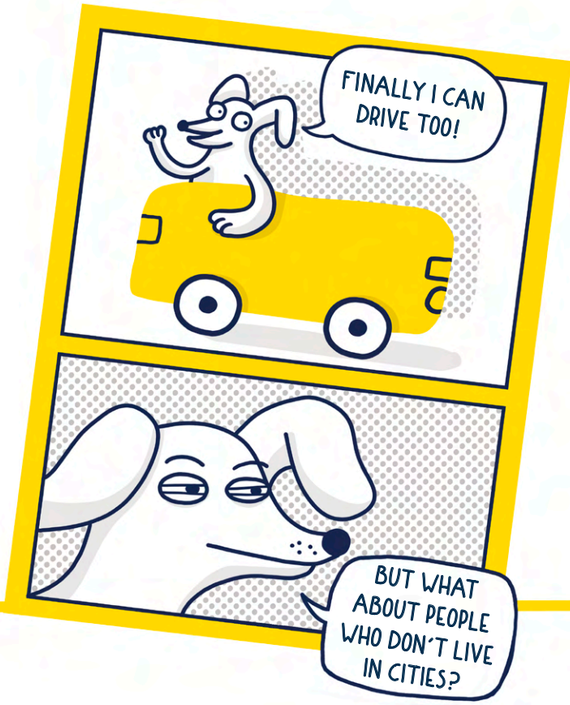
Self-driving cars could create heaven on earth...

...if they are integrated into public transport, particularly for the first and last mile...

...and if they are shared for the transportation of numerous passengers...

...then we could reduce the size of the vehicle fleet by 97% without limiting personal mobility. This would free up the massive amounts of space currently used to park vehicles while also slashing energy consumption and emissions.





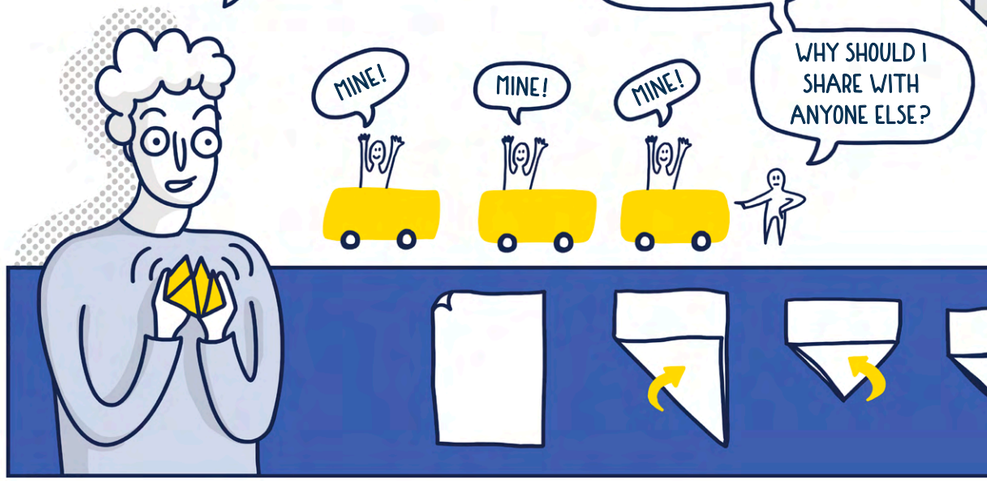
...or they could unleash infernal forces...

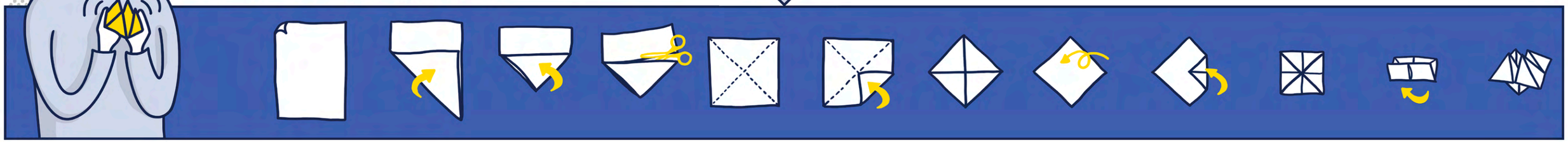
...if everyone wants to own their own car...

...if long-distance trips become more frequent because people can read or sleep while travelling...

...and if we let self-driving vehicles drive on their own, in order to avoid paying for expensive parking spots...

...then there will be more vehicles on the road and less public space for non-vehicle related uses. Furthermore, distances travelled, energy consumption, and emissions will continue to rise.





IN RURAL AREAS

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY LOOKS DIFFERENT

Nearly one quarter of Germans live in rural areas.

German population (2015):

18.7 M in cities

34.2 M in suburbs and towns

29.3 M in rural areas

THE TRAIN IS PACKED AGAIN...

OH NO ... I'M GOING TO BE LATE AGAIN.

" DAILY COMMUTERS IN STUTTGART **250,000**

BUT COMMUTING INTO THE CITY EVERY DAY IS A DRAG!

THE COUNTRYSIDE IS SO IDYLLIC!

People living in rural areas are much more dependent on cars than city dwellers...

...because public transport is often inconvenient or unavailable.

FIXED ROUTES

FIXED TIMES

A

...frequent trips mean very few passengers per vehicle

LOW OCCUPANCY

WHAT? THE NEXT BUS DOESN'T COME FOR AN HOUR!

...but infrequent trips mean low availability

B

As a result, the share of trips taken with a car is twenty percentage points higher in rural areas.

Car **70%**

OH GREAT, NOW WE'RE STUCK IN A TRAFFIC JAM. MAYBE WE SHOULD HAVE TAKEN THE TRAIN?

JUST TO GET TO THE TRAIN STATION, YOU HAVE TO TAKE A BUS TO THE NEXT VILLAGE.

Bike **7%**

THAT'S HORRIBLE!

Public transport **5%**

... AND THEN WALK 10 MIN FROM THE BUS STOP...

Walking **17%**

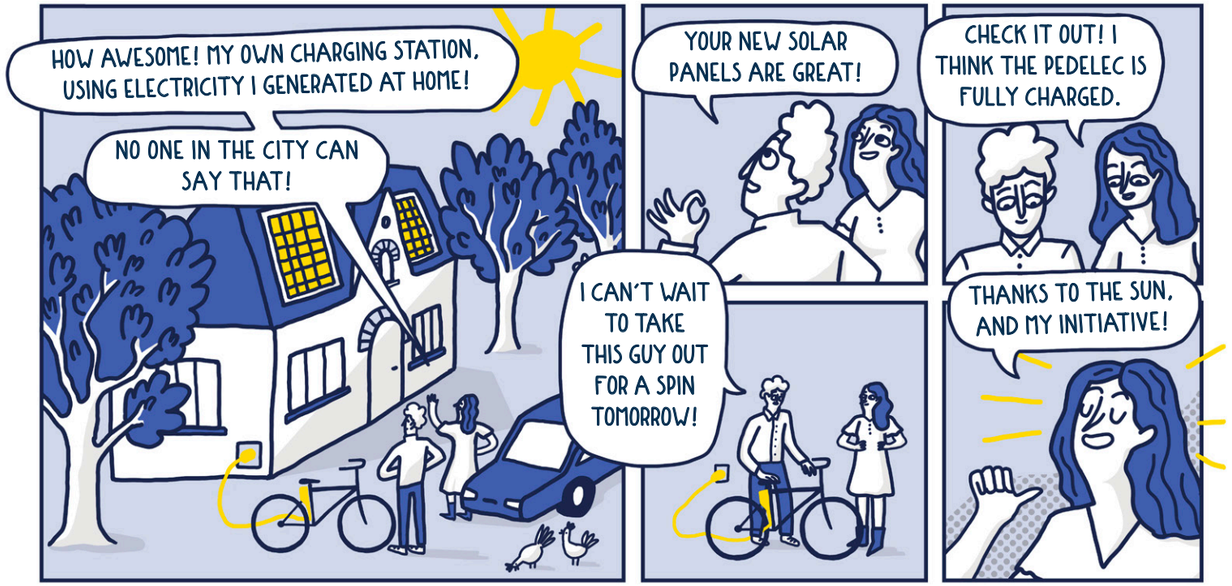
THE BEST OPTION IS TO GO BY CAR.

THAT'S THE COST OF DATING A COUNTRY BUMPKIN!

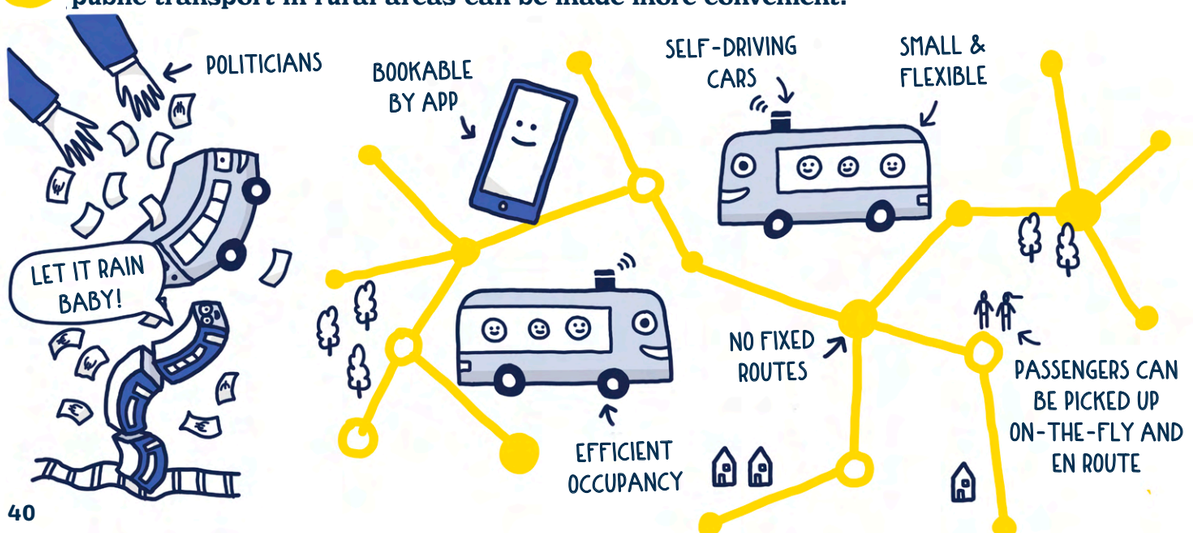
Modal share in villages and small towns in Germany (2017)

BUT how should people in rural areas get from point A to point B in the future?

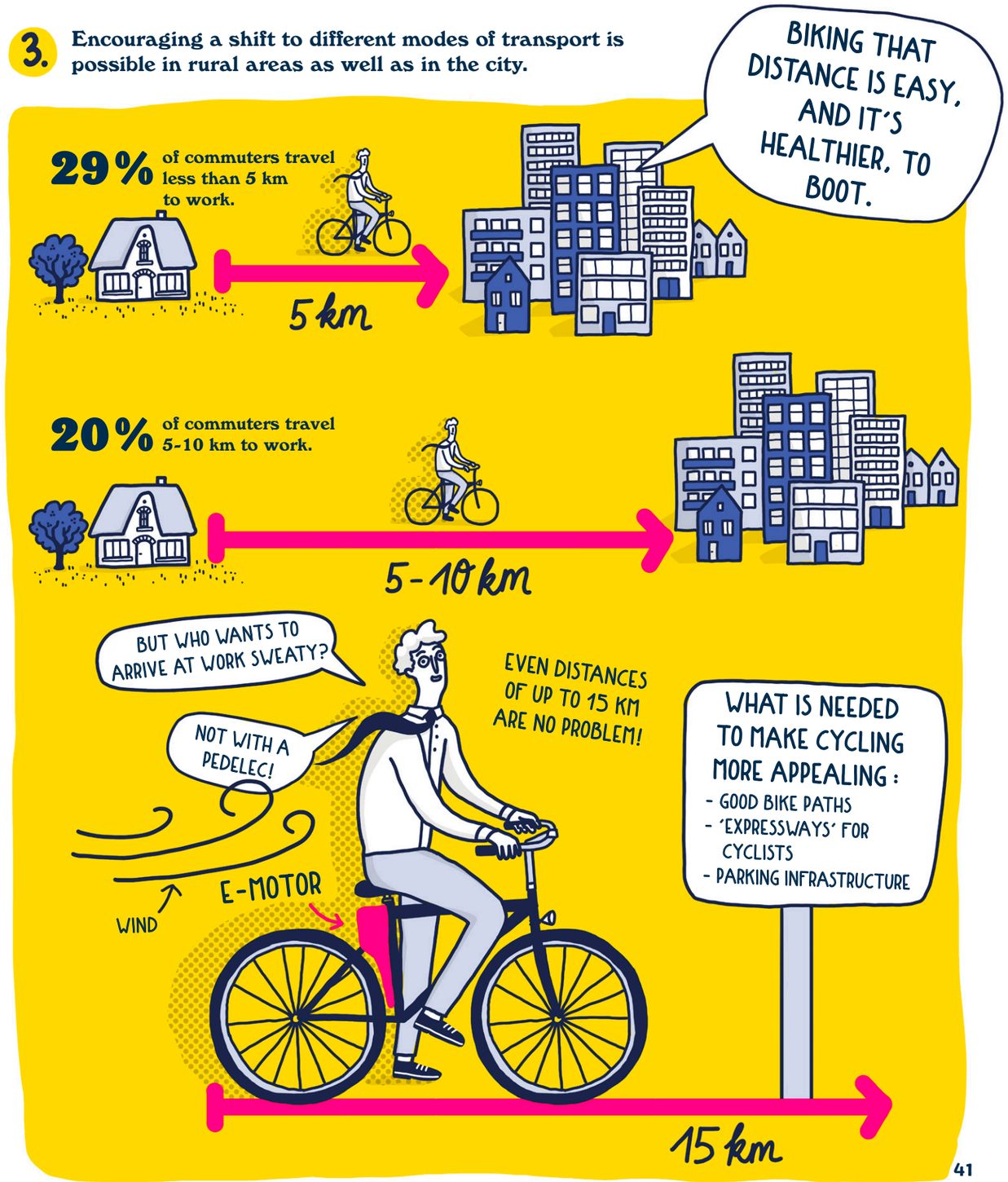
1. **Private cars will remain important for the foreseeable future. What matters is that they are electric.**



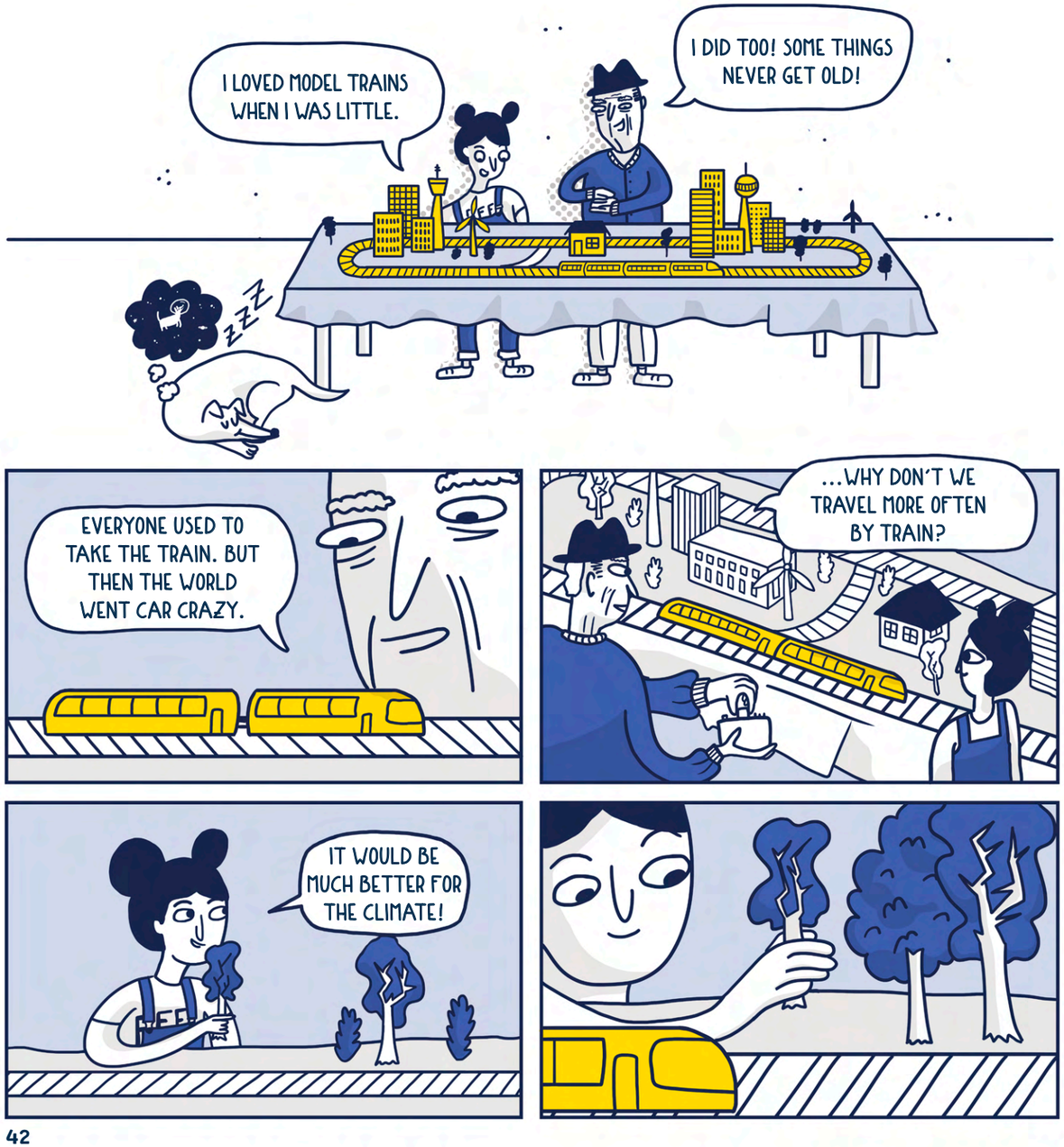
2. **With ambitious investment and new mobility services, public transport in rural areas can be made more convenient.**



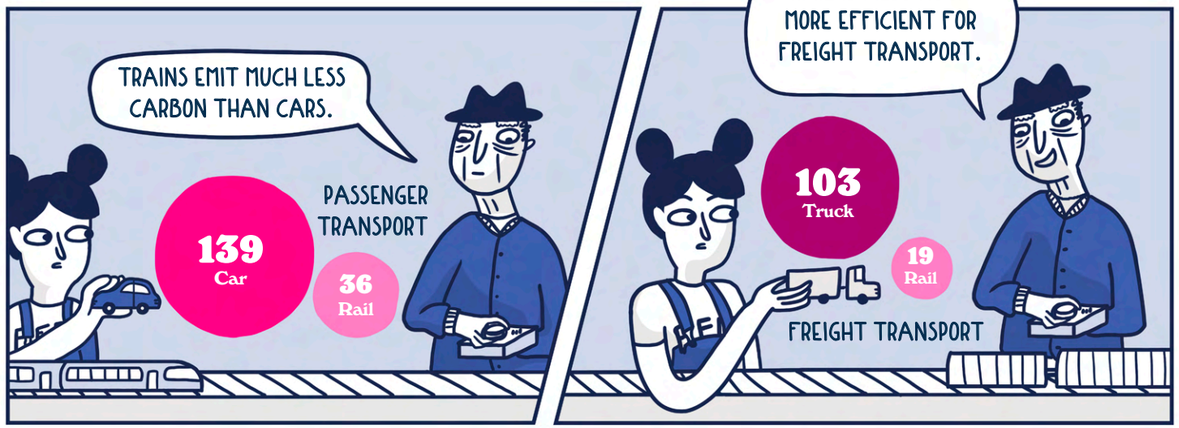
3. **Encouraging a shift to different modes of transport is possible in rural areas as well as in the city.**



FROM ROAD TO RAIL



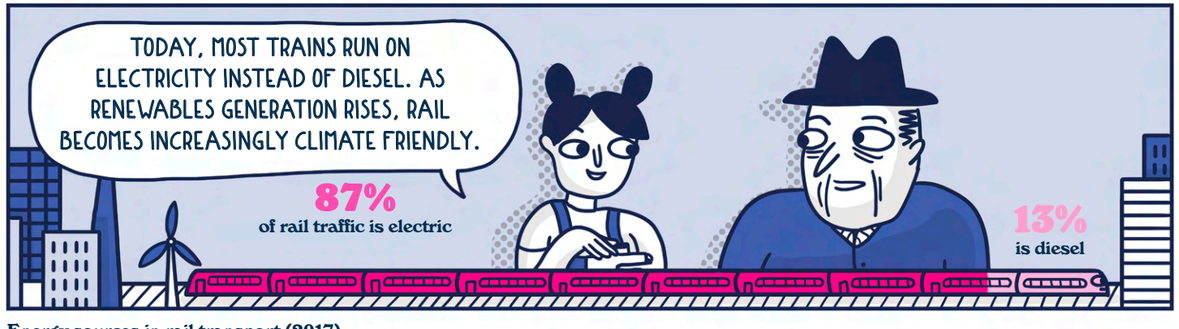
Rail transport is climate friendly...



Comparison of greenhouse gas emissions between road and rail (in gram CO_2 equivalents per passenger or ton kilometer, 2017)

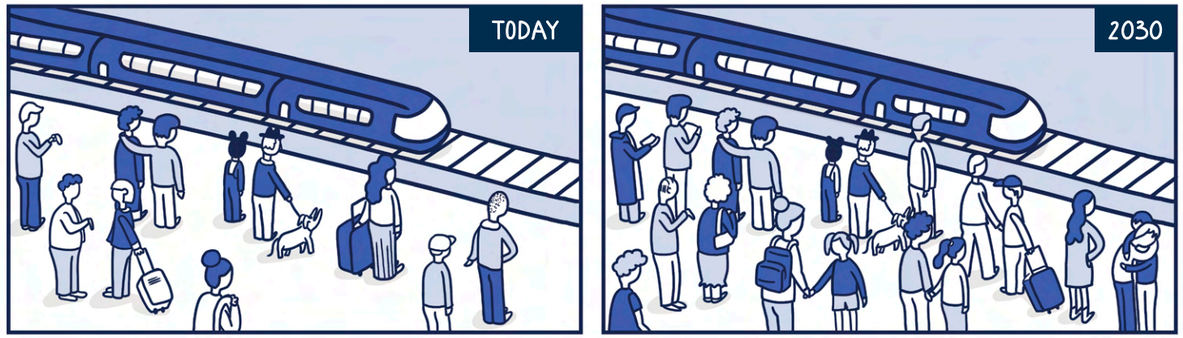
*SEE DEFINITIONS ON PAGE 76

Comparison of energy consumption between road and rail (in megajoules* per passenger or ton kilometer*, 2017)



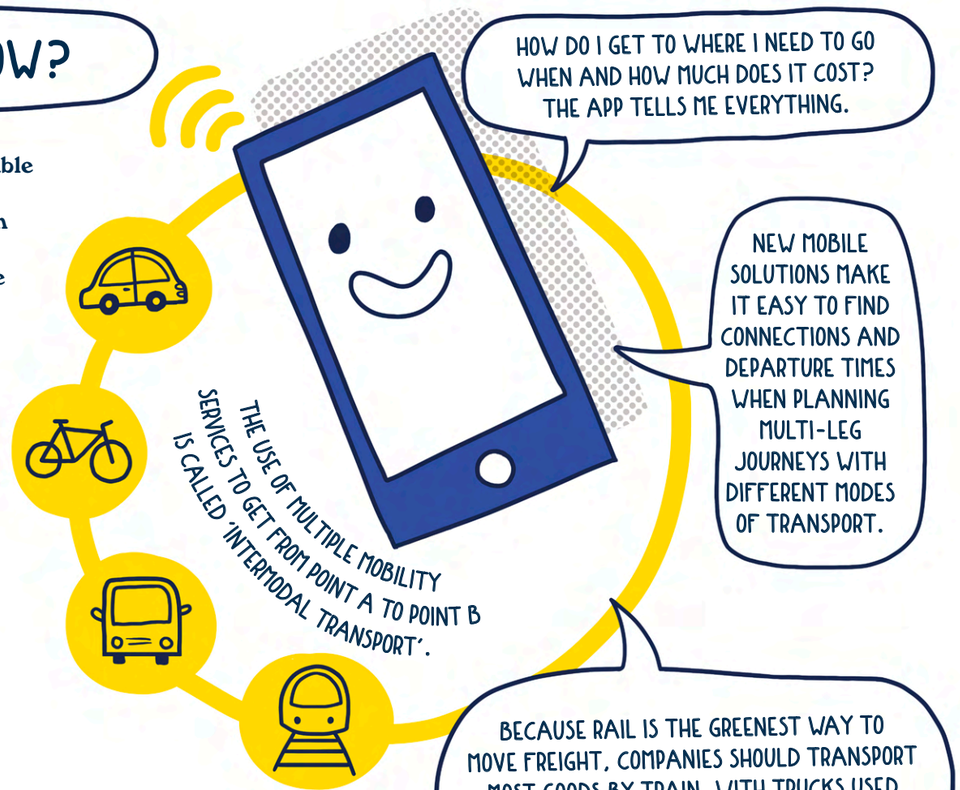
Energy sources in rail transport (2017)

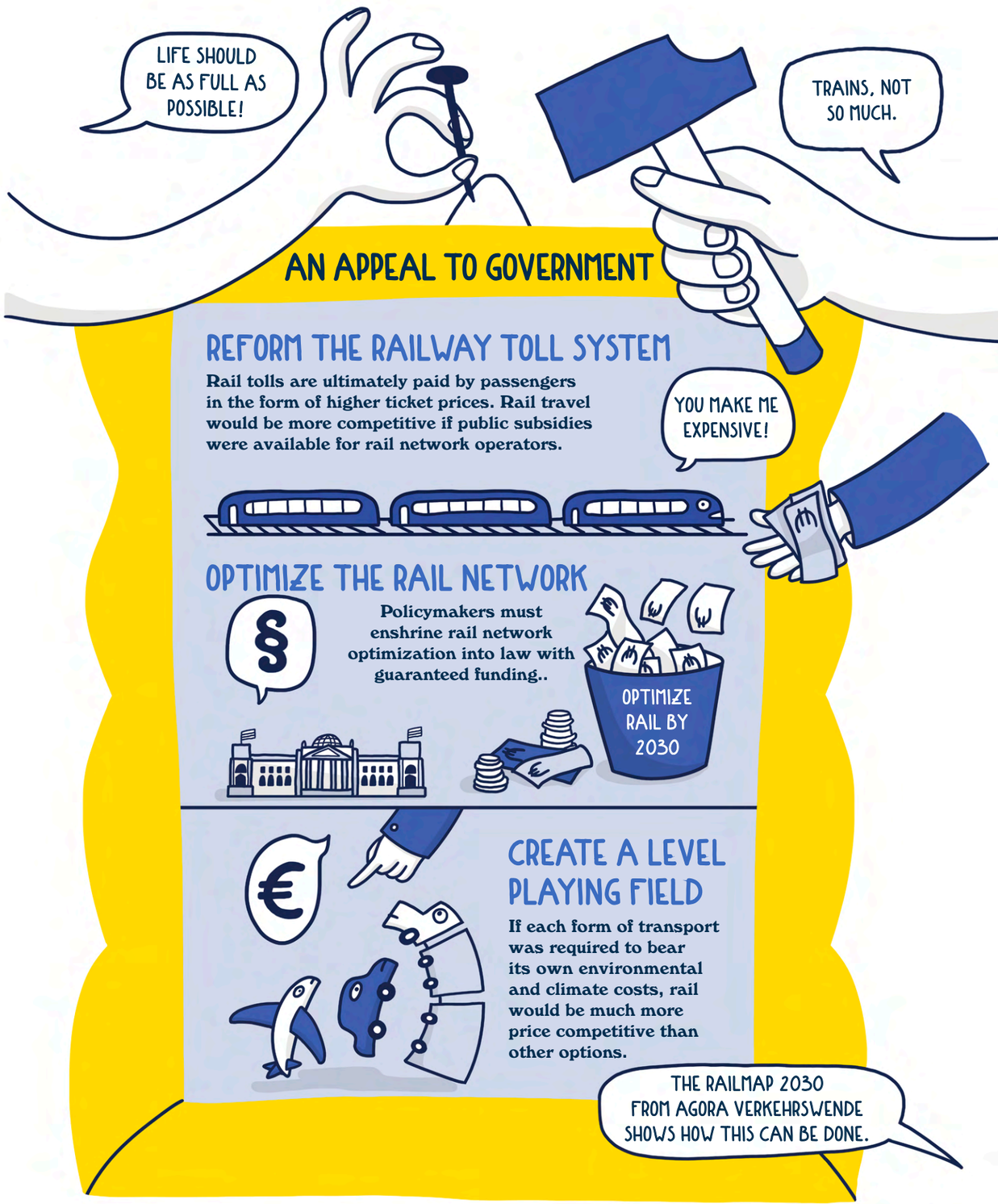
Since rail travel is very climate friendly, the government aims to double the number of train passengers in Germany by 2030.



BUT HOW?

An innovative timetable system and better coordination between regional trains can dramatically improve the efficiency of the rail network. Travellers will be able to get anywhere they want with greater ease. This will require the expansion of the rail network and the construction of new stations.





SUSTAINABLE ENERGY IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

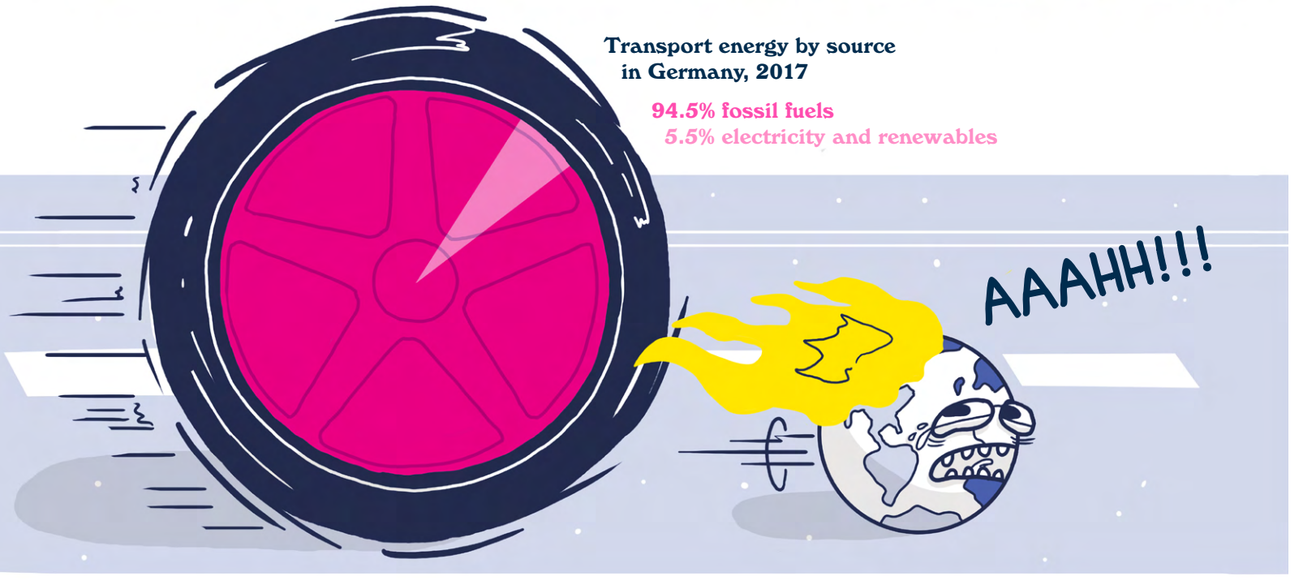
Sustainable transport rests on two pillars.
This section is about the second.

WE NEED ALTERNATIVES TO GASOLINE AND DIESEL

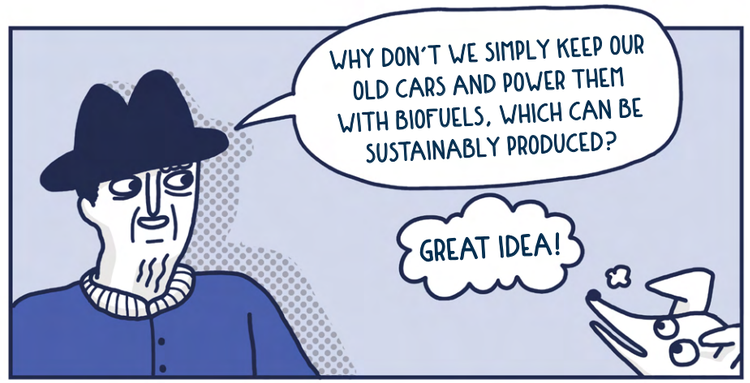
Even if we change the way we travel and use more bicycles and trains, we won't be able to do away with cars and trucks entirely. To ensure that the transport sector is environmentally sustainable, we need to power it with renewable energy and create more efficient vehicles.

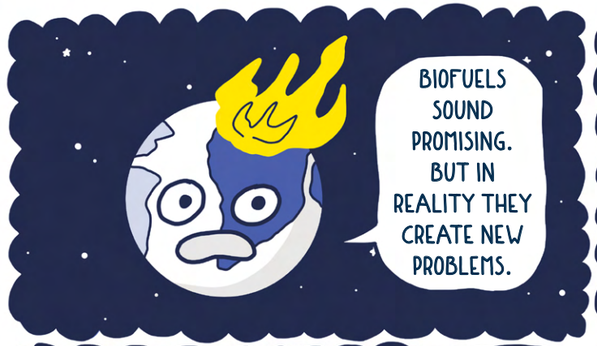
Transport energy by source in Germany, 2017

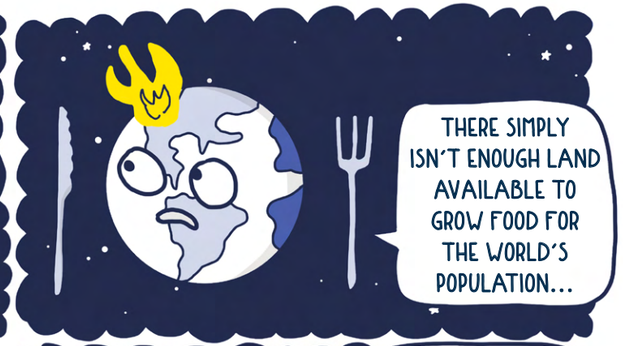
94.5% fossil fuels
5.5% electricity and renewables

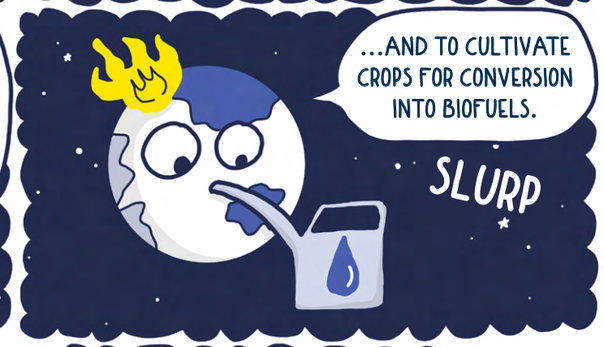


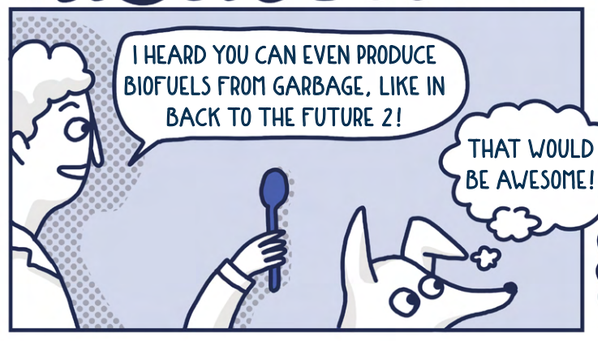
BIOFUELS ARE NOT THE ANSWER

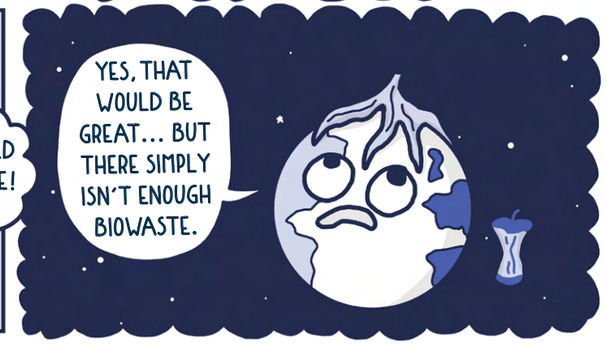




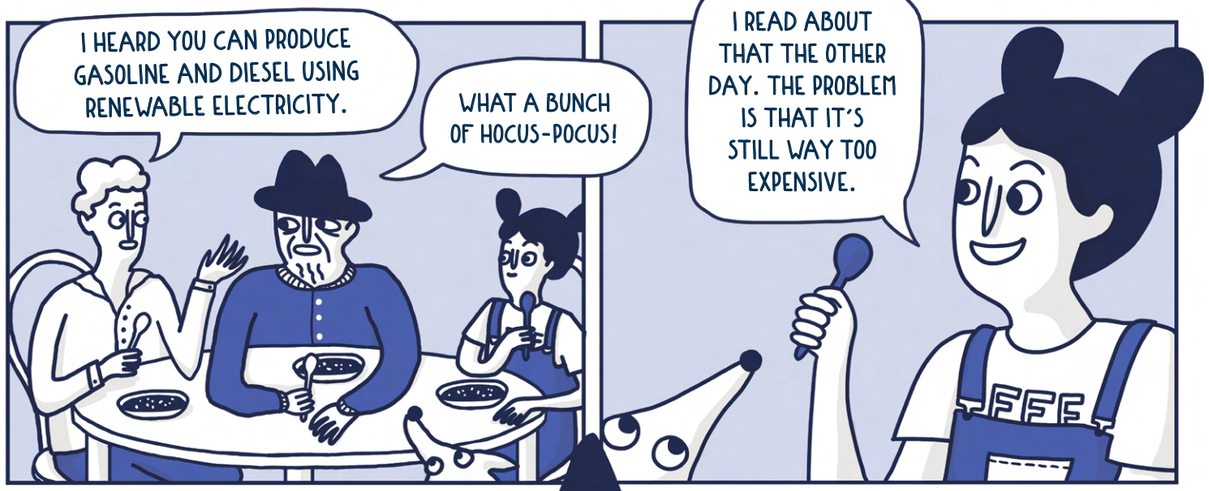




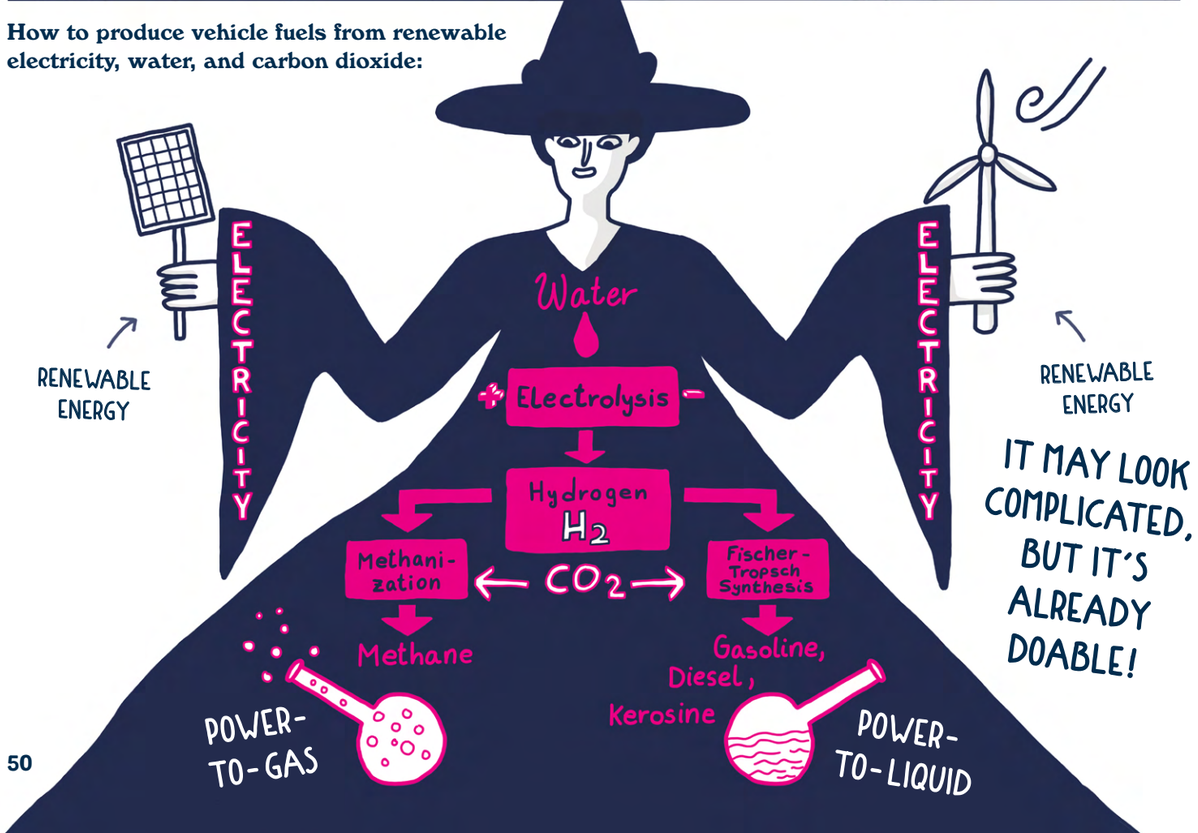




SYNFUELS
INEFFICIENT AND TOO EXPENSIVE



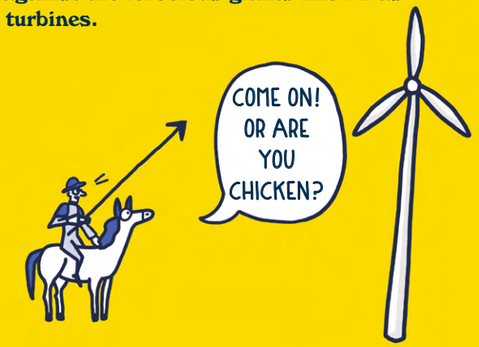
How to produce vehicle fuels from renewable electricity, water, and carbon dioxide:



IT MAY LOOK COMPLICATED, BUT IT'S ALREADY DOABLE!

DIRECT POWER CONSUMPTION
IS THE MOST EFFICIENT

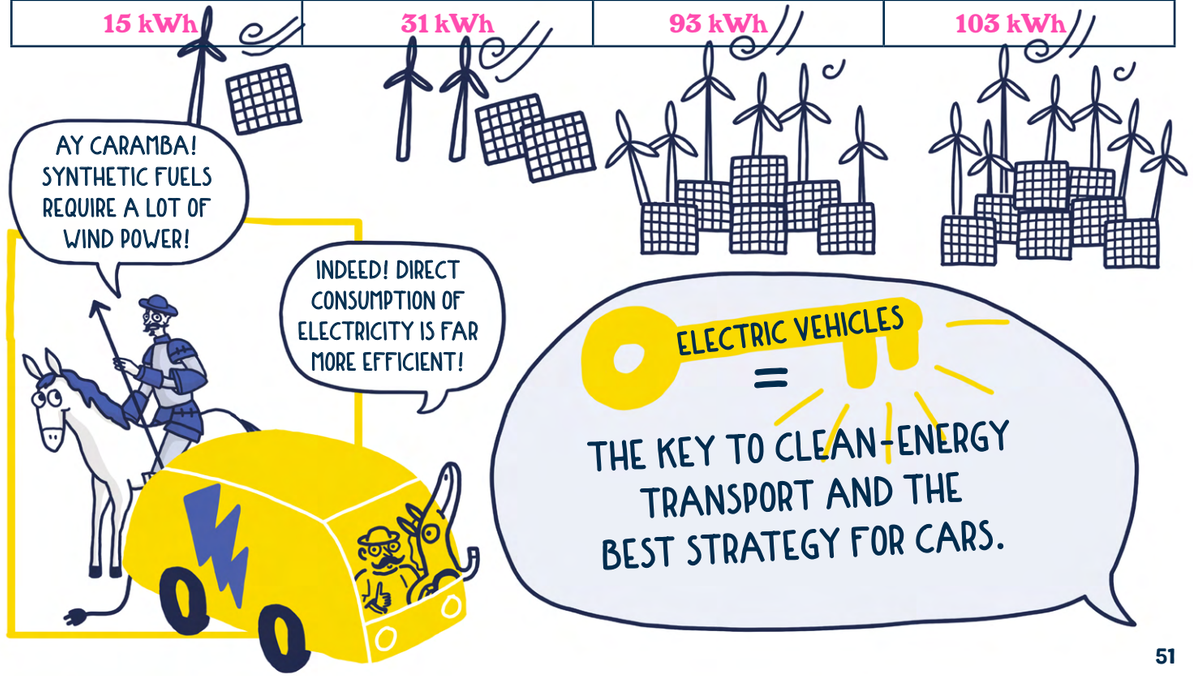
The literary masterpiece "Don Nimbyxote" tells the story of a knight-errant and his squire Sancho SUV-Panza and their desperate fight against the ferocious giants known as wind turbines.



NIMBY= NOT IN MY BACKYARD

How much energy do various types of vehicles require to travel a distance of 100 km?

Battery-electric vehicle	Fuel-cell vehicle	Conventional vehicle (with power-to-gas)	Conventional vehicle (with power-to-liquid)
15 kWh	31 kWh	93 kWh	103 kWh



WHERE BATTERIES GET THEIR JUICE

Global raw material deposits (2018) versus demand in 2030

Resources: Total deposits, including those that cannot be extracted economically.

Reserves: Deposits that can be extracted economically using current technology.

BUT ... are there enough raw materials for everyone to drive electric vehicles ?

LITHIUM

LITHIUM IS AVAILABLE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

SHORT-TERM SUPPLY BOTTLENECKS COULD OCCUR, HOWEVER.

WORLDWIDE LITHIUM RESERVES ARE ENORMOUS, ENOUGH TO MEET GROWING DEMAND

240,000 t annual demand in 2030

14,000,000 t Reserves

62,000,000 t Resources

COBALT

WORLDWIDE COBALT RESOURCES ARE ALSO ENORMOUS RELATIVE TO ANNUAL DEMAND.

BUT HALF OF ALL COBALT MINING TAKES PLACE IN CRISIS-RIDDEN COUNTRIES SUCH AS THE CONGO.

400,000 t annual demand in 2030

7,000,000 t Reserves

25,000,000 t Resources in the ground

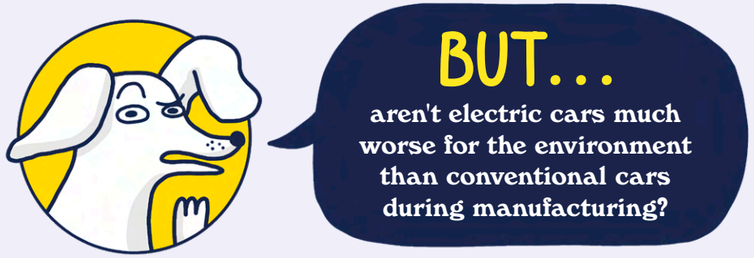
GO LOOK FOR COBALT SOMEWHERE ELSE!

120,000,000 t Resources under the sea floor

TO PROTECT PEOPLE AND THE ENVIRONMENT WHERE MINING TAKES PLACE, WE NEED :

- **Mandatory due diligence for cobalt (via cobalt's inclusion in the EU regulation for conflict minerals)**
- **Partnerships that support sustainable mining**
- **Collection and recycling targets for cobalt and lithium in the EU's battery directive**

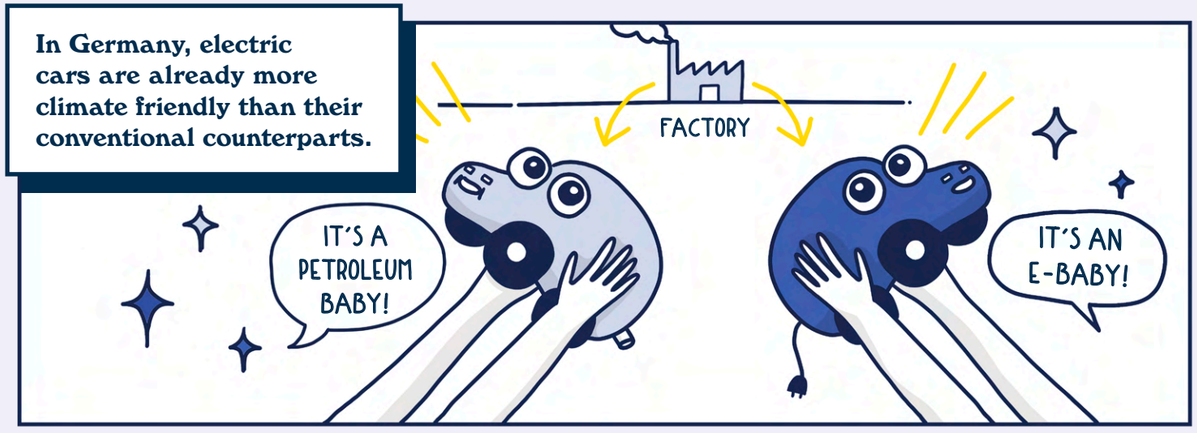
WE SHOULD TRY TO RECYCLE AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, DESPITE THE LARGE QUANTITITES AVAILABLE. (IN THE FUTURE, I WILL WORK WITH LESS COBALT.)

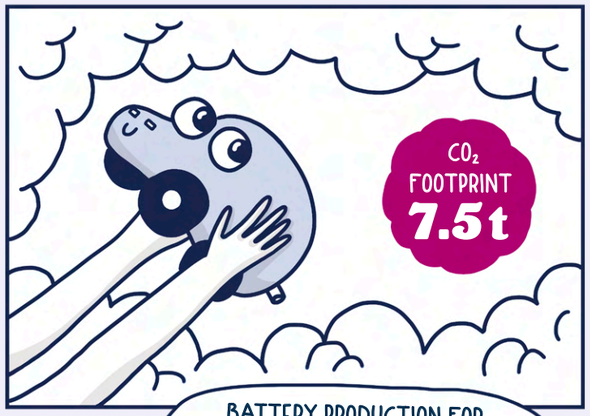


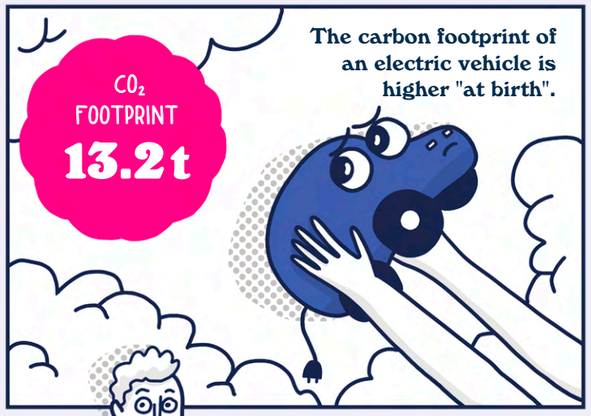
BUT...

aren't electric cars much worse for the environment than conventional cars during manufacturing?

In Germany, electric cars are already more climate friendly than their conventional counterparts.

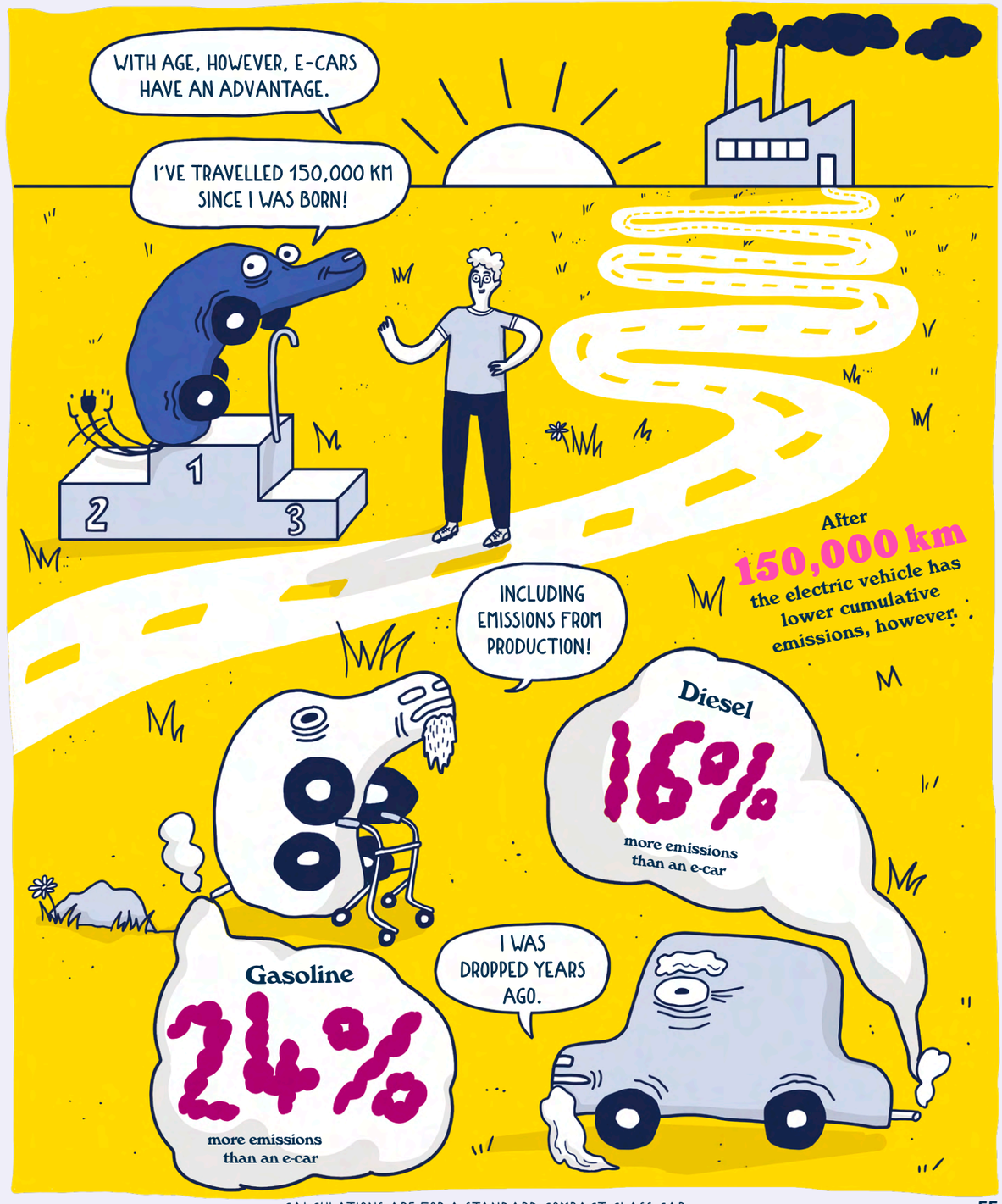






The carbon footprint of an electric vehicle is higher "at birth".

BATTERY PRODUCTION FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES CONSUMES A LOT OF ELECTRICITY, HOWEVER. THIS IS PARTICULARLY TROUBLESOME WHEN THE ELECTRICITY IS GENERATED USING FOSSIL FUELS.



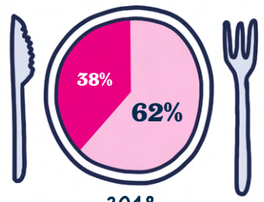
CALCULATIONS ARE FOR A STANDARD COMPACT CLASS CAR.

The greater the share of renewables in the power system, the more climate friendly electric vehicles become.

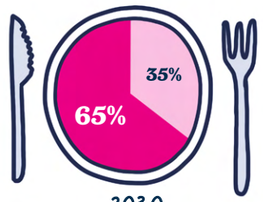
I'VE BEEN FEELING GREAT ON THIS NEW CLIMATE-FRIENDLY DIET!

MMM, TASTY!

POWER MIX IN 2018 & 2030 GOAL



2018



2030

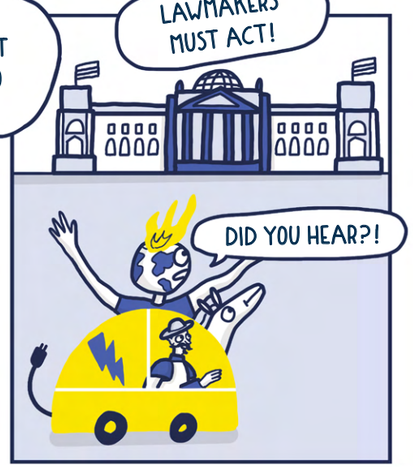
● Renewables ● Others (coal, natural gas)

The adventures of Don Nimbyxote continue...

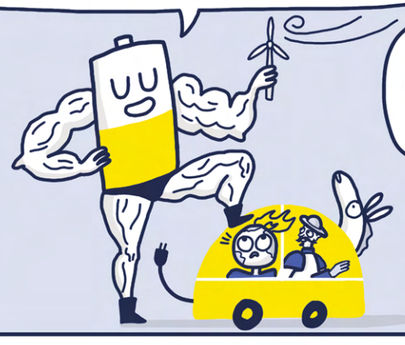
TO MEET THE GROWING DEMAND FOR CLEAN ELECTRICITY IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR WITHOUT CREATING SHORTFALLS ELSEWHERE, WE NEED TO RAPIDLY EXPAND WIND AND SOLAR ENERGY.

LAWMAKERS MUST ACT!

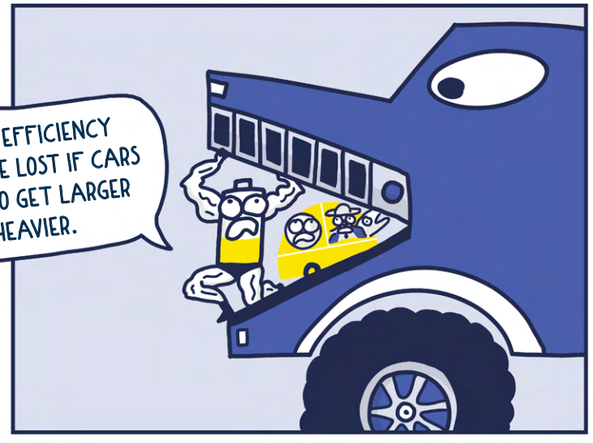
DID YOU HEAR?!



TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES IN CLEAN ENERGY AND BATTERY PRODUCTION WILL CONTINUE TO REDUCE THE CARBON FOOTPRINT OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

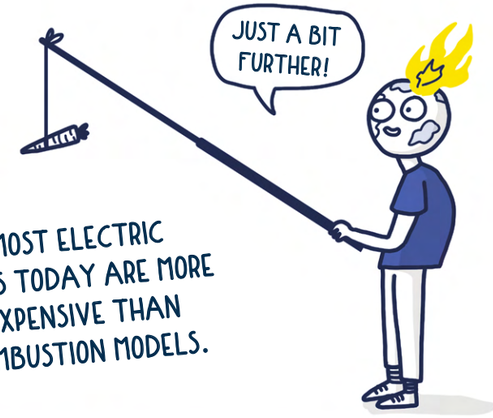


BUT THESE EFFICIENCY GAINS WILL BE LOST IF CARS CONTINUE TO GET LARGER AND HEAVIER.



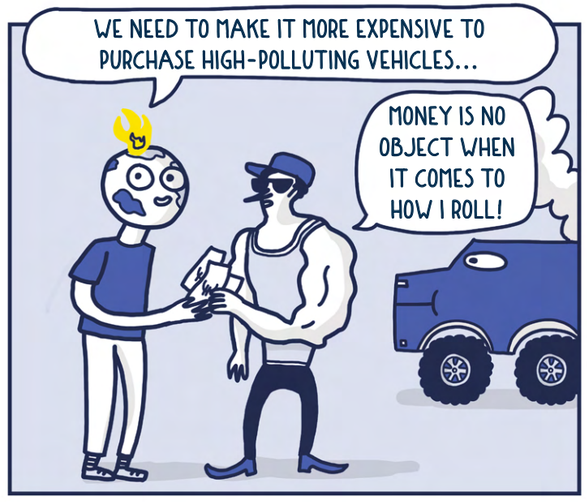
Policymakers must create incentives that accelerate the switch to electric cars.

MOST ELECTRIC CARS TODAY ARE MORE EXPENSIVE THAN COMBUSTION MODELS.

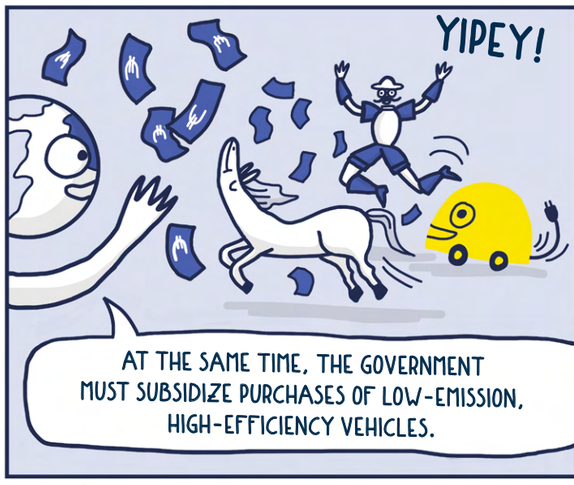


WE NEED TO MAKE IT MORE EXPENSIVE TO PURCHASE HIGH-POLLUTING VEHICLES...

MONEY IS NO OBJECT WHEN IT COMES TO HOW I ROLL!



YIPEY!



AT THE SAME TIME, THE GOVERNMENT MUST SUBSIDIZE PURCHASES OF LOW-EMISSION, HIGH-EFFICIENCY VEHICLES.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES SHOULD BE TAKEN TO EXPAND THE NETWORK OF CHARGING STATIONS AND ENSURE NATIONWIDE COVERAGE.

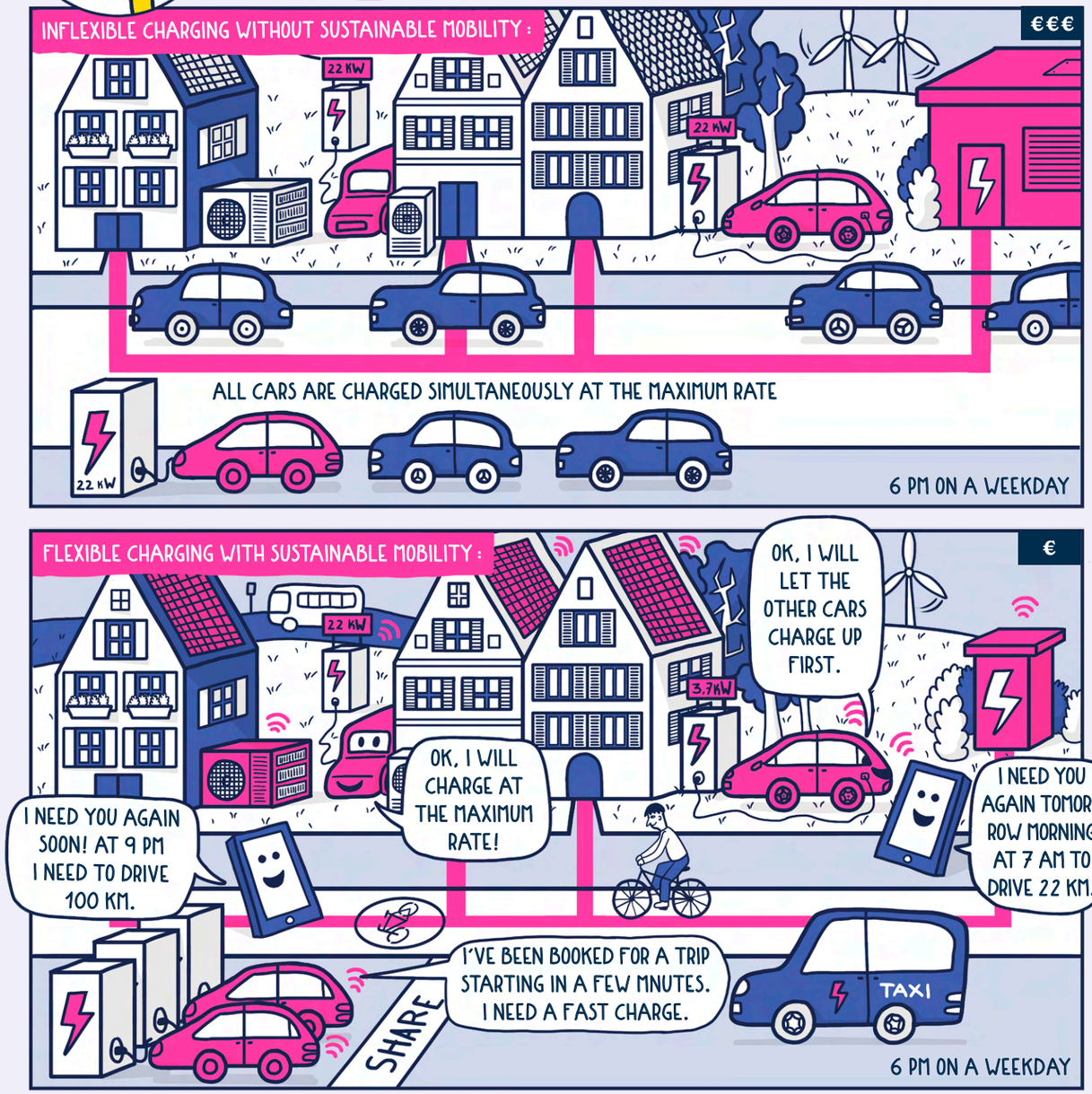
WHERE CAN I WATER MY HORSE?

POLICYMAKERS MUST CREATE A REGULATORY FRAMEWORK THAT ENCOURAGES THESE CHANGES!

MY HORSE NEEDS A DRINK!

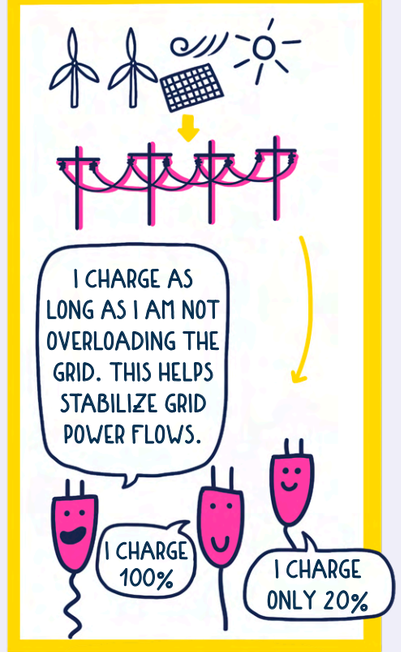
BUT...
how do we get electricity into cars?

Widespread deployment of electric vehicles in Germany will require the expansion of the power grid. To keep investment costs down, we need flexible charging for electric vehicles in combination with sustainable mobility.



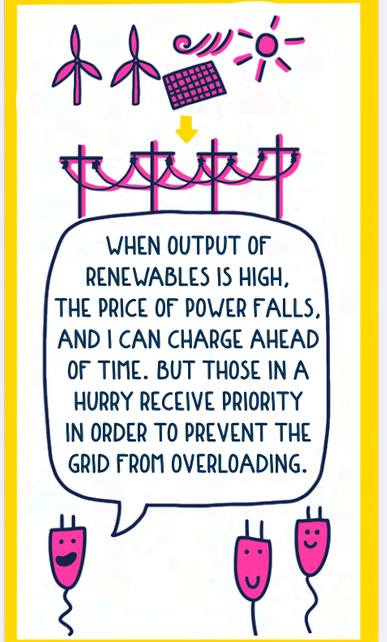
We need flexible charging that accommodates current grid capacity and generation levels.

CHARGING BASED ON GRID CAPACITY



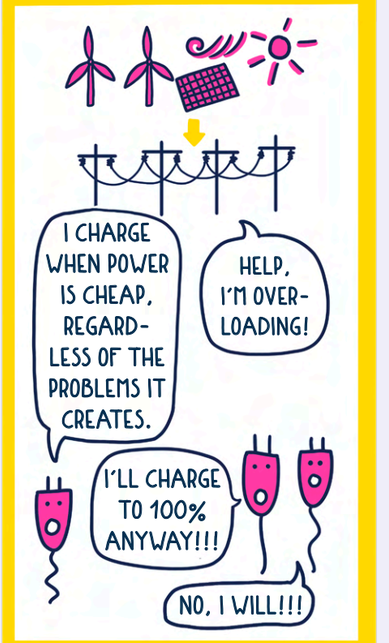
THIS KEEPS GRID EXPANSION TO A MINIMUM!

CHARGING BASED ON GRID CAPACITY AND GENERATION LEVELS



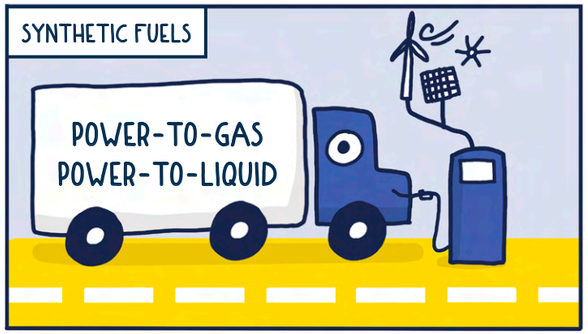
ELECTRICITY STORAGE IS DIFFICULT. THE LESS POWER THAT NEEDS STORING, THE BETTER.

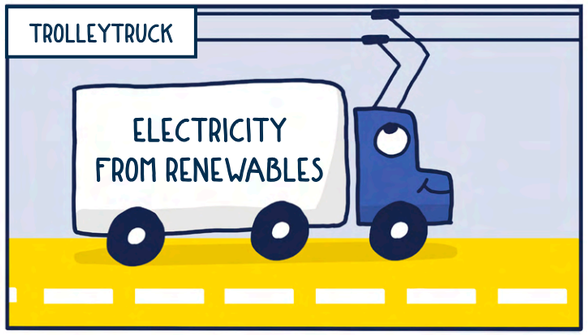
CHARGING BASED ON GENERATION LEVELS

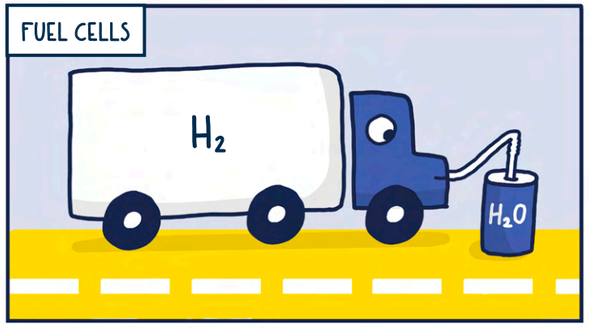


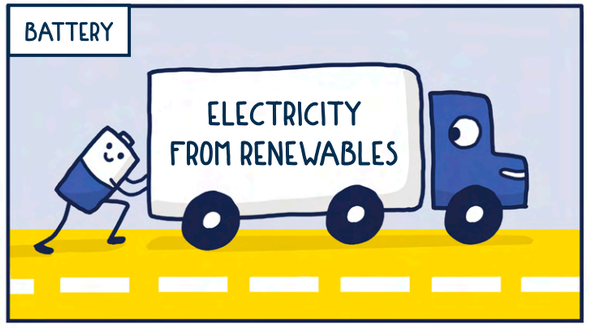
ONE AT A TIME PLEASE. OTHERWISE THE GRID WILL OVERLOAD!

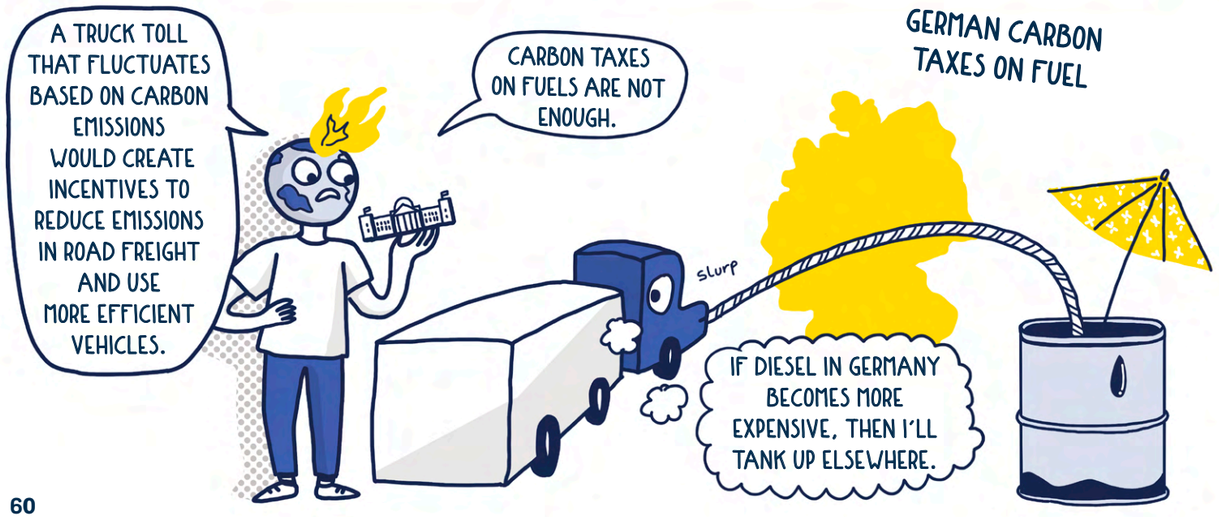
HEAVY TRUCKS
EXPERTS ARE STILL DEBATING HOW BEST TO POWER THEM



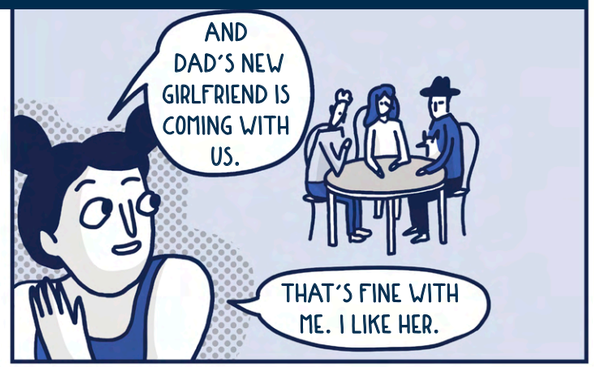


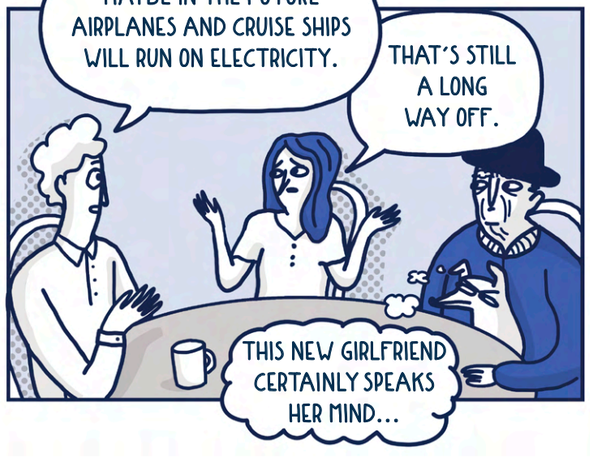




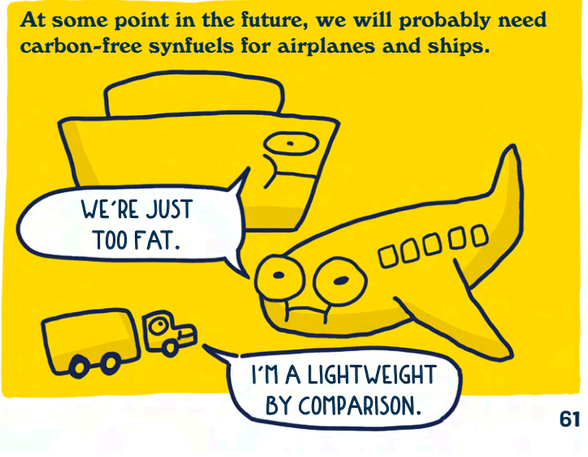


LARGE SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT
THESE VEHICLES PROBABLY CAN'T BE ELECTRIFIED





At some point in the future, we will probably need carbon-free synfuels for airplanes and ships.



The adventure meme is not without drawbacks.

WHY DON'T WE VACATION MORE OFTEN IN GERMANY? YOU ALWAYS SAID YOU WANTED TO GO HIKING IN BAVARIA...

WELL...

OR WE COULD GO CAMPING!

DO I LOOK LIKE AN OUTDOOR DOG? I AM A REFINED CITY DOG!

AHA! MOST FLIGHTS FROM GERMANY REMAIN IN EUROPE. WE CAN TAKE THE TRAIN INSTEAD!

PLUS I DON'T GET THROWN INTO THE CARGO HOLD IN A SMALL CAGE!

German air freight (Annual freight volume in billions of tons)

2000: 2.4

2017: 4.8 (+100%!!)

Number of passengers, domestic destinations

2000 17.9 M

2017 25.7 M (+32%!!)

Number of passengers, international destinations

2000 52.5 M

2017 97.8 M (+86%!!)

SO MUCH FOR FLIGHT-SHAMING. PEOPLE ARE FLYING MORE THAN EVER!

German per capita CO_2 emissions are 11 tons annually, and must fall to 1 ton to fulfill emission targets.

ONE TON? JUST ONE ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT TO TURKEY WOULD EXHAUST MY EMISSIONS BUDGET.

What is the CO_2 footprint of my trip? (CO_2 equivalent kilograms)

Train ● Car ● Plane

BERLIN → MUNICH (600 KM): 22 / 83 / 103

BERLIN → PARIS (1,000 KM): 36 / 139 / 196

BERLIN → ISTANBUL (2,700 KM): 97 / 375 / 360

Destinations of flights originating in Germany (2017)

73.9% EUROPE

10.9% USA

4.1% AFRICA

10.8% ASIA

0.4% AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA

11t CO_2 → 1t CO_2

Per capita carbon emissions today

Maximum annual per capita emissions compatible with reduction targets

Carbon-neutral planes remain a distant dream. For now, the only solution is to fly less.

GREEN SYNFUELS ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES.

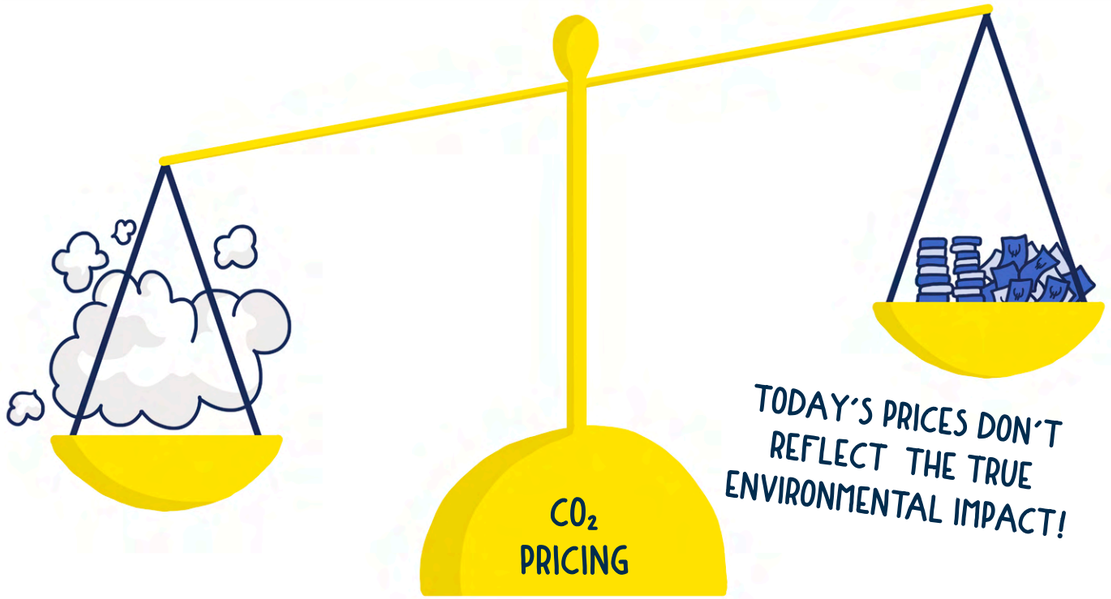
I AM TOO HEAVY TO RUN ON BATTERIES.

CHAPTER 3

USHERING IN THE AGE OF SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

Looking to the future

CARBON PRICING IS ESSENTIAL
FOR SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT



Polluters should pay for the damage they cause to the environment. By taxing activities that emit carbon, we can discourage pollution while encouraging cleaner alternatives. In this way, carbon pricing can help create climate-friendly transport powered by clean energy.

CHANGE IS INEVITABLE
BUT OFFERS TREMENDOUS OPPORTUNITY

The auto industry is facing the greatest upheaval in its history. Manufacturers who resist change will end up losing out. The future belongs to companies that embrace the development of environmentally friendly vehicles and services.

THIS DECISION TREE HAS FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES! TEST IT FOR YOURSELF.

START

Should we manufacture electric vehicles for climate protection?

- YES
- NO

Electric drivetrains are less complex than their conventional counterparts, and hence require less manpower to build. If 40% of new cars are electric in 2030 and 20% are hybrid, the German automotive sector will have 84,000 fewer employees.

In the "business as usual" scenario (continued manufacturing of conventional vehicles), some 57,000 jobs will disappear by 2030 due to greater mechanization and productivity increases.

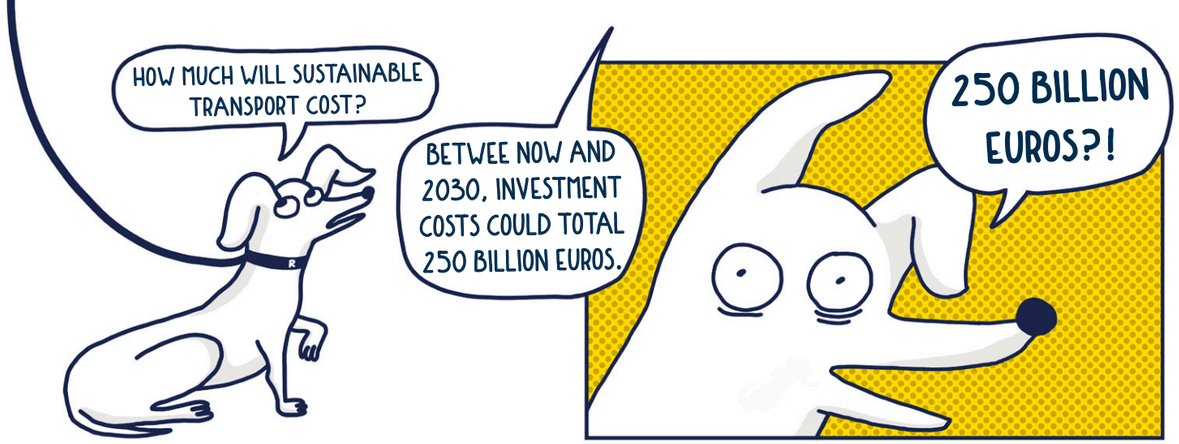
However, only 30,000 jobs will be lost because of e-vehicles. The other 57,000 jobs will disappear regardless of the types of vehicles we produce, due to productivity improvements and further automation. It is also important to consider that the industry currently employs 840,000 people.

If car and bike sharing enjoys success as a business model in Germany, some 200,000 new jobs could be created. However, this would likely reallocate demand for jobs and skills across regions.

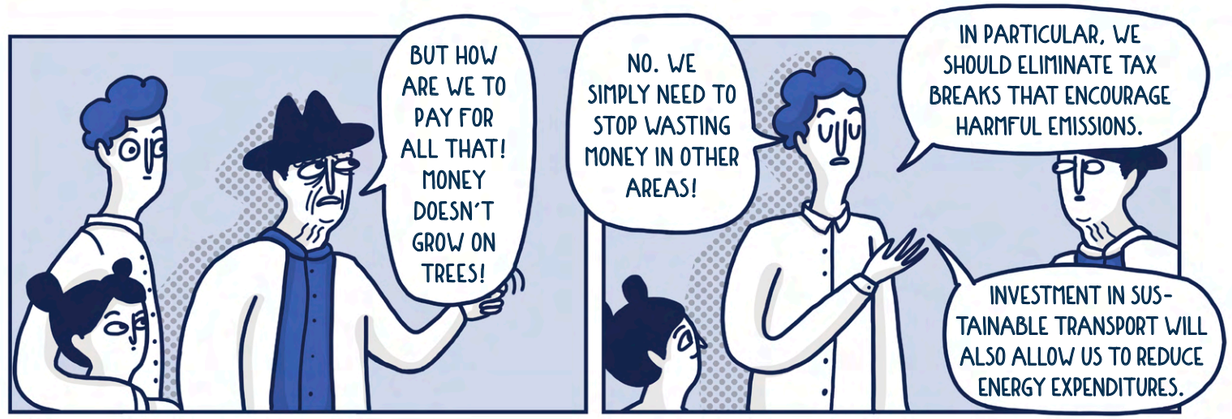
German companies sell more cars abroad than they do at home. Demand for electric vehicles in foreign markets, especially in China, is growing rapidly. If Germany cannot cater to this demand, massive job losses in the German car industry are likely to result.

Share of global automobile production by German companies

2016 automobile production and sales figures of Germany car makers

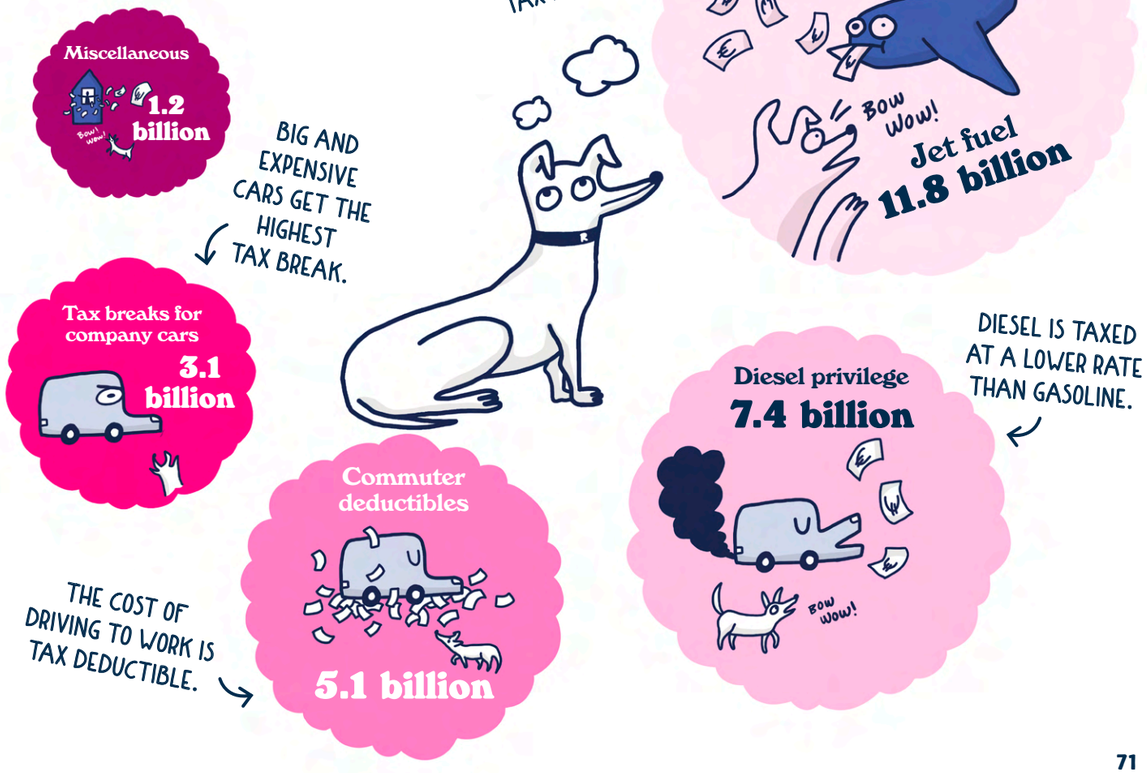


WE CAN AFFORD SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT

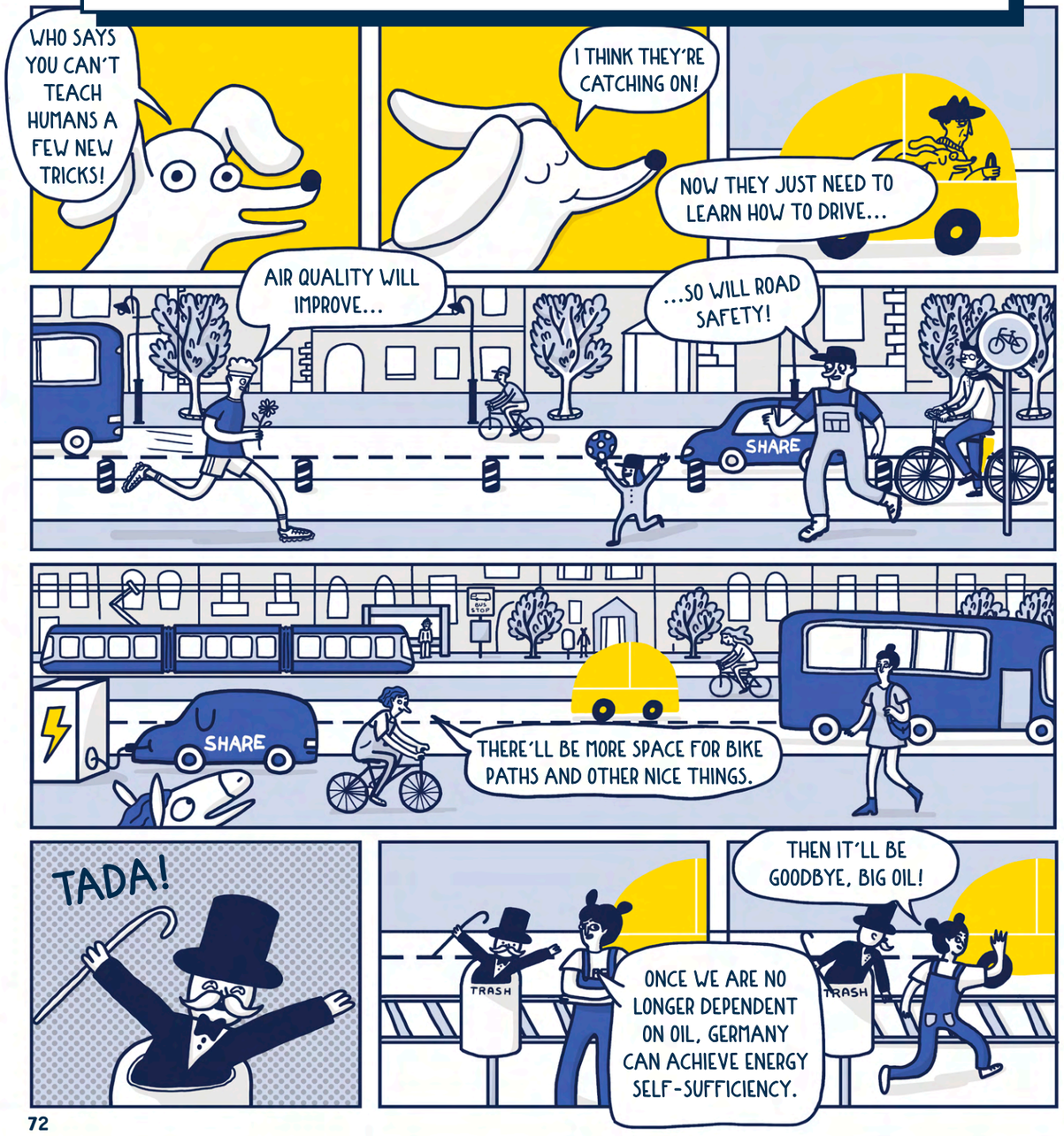


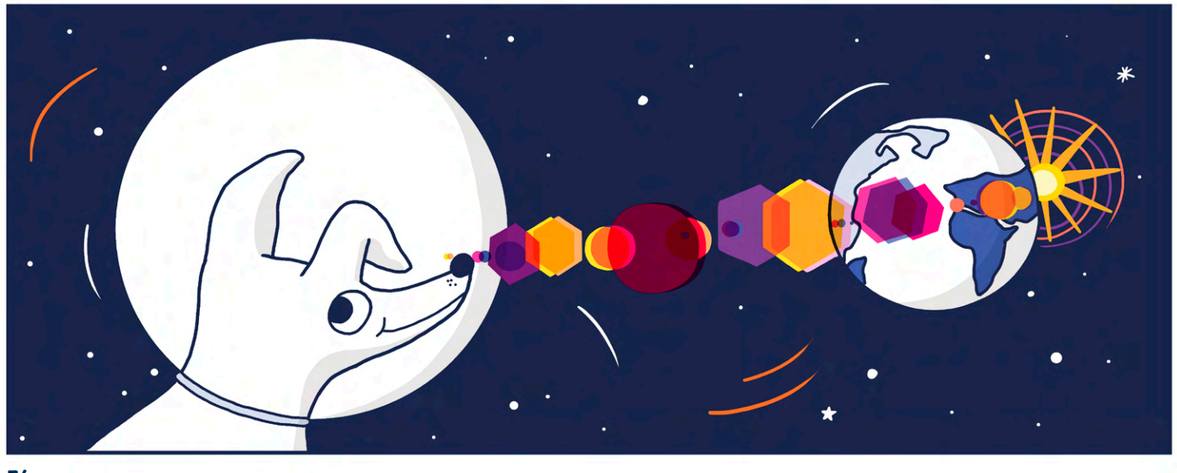
The German government awards environmentally harmful tax breaks in the transport sector amounting to 28.6 billion euros annually. In purely mathematical terms, the abolition of these tax breaks would be more than sufficient to fund the investment necessary to transform the sector.

Value of environmentally harmful tax breaks, (2017), in euro billions



SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT IS GOOD
NOT JUST FOR CLIMATE PROTECTION






MY DREAM HAS FINALLY COME TRUE!

GLOSSARY

Agora
Greek for "gathering place" or "marketplace"; the central public space in ancient Greek city-states where ideas were exchanged and debated.

CO_2 equivalents
A unit of measurement for standardizing the climate impact of different greenhouse gases. It refers to the magnitude of the greenhouse gas effect as expressed in CO_2.

Electric vehicles
This includes both battery-electric and fuel-cell vehicles.

Electric mobility
Discussion of electric vehicles in German and French usually falls under what is known as “electric mobility” (German: Elektromobilität; French: mobilité électrique). The term has been slow to catch on in English-speaking countries, most likely because “mobility” is already frequently used to refer to “mobile computing” and “social mobility.”

Intermodal transport
When different means of transport (car, bus, bicycle) are combined in a single journey.

MJ/P km
Refers to the amount of energy required to transport one person one kilometer in megajoules.

MJ/t km
Refers to the amount of energy required to transport one ton of goods one kilometer in megajoules.

Modal share (AKA modal split)
The percentage of travelers using a particular type of transportation.

Multimodal mix
When different means of transport (car, bus, bicycle) are combined in a single journey.

NIMBY
NIMBY (short for “not in my back yard”) describes the opposition of residents to a planned development – such as an airport, a low-incoming housing project, or, as in our case, a wind turbine – that they would otherwise support were it not being built so close to their homes.

Passenger transport
While the term “passenger” is normally used in English to refer to an individual transported in a vehicle that he or she does not operate, the OECD defines “passenger transport” as any form of transport of people by road, rail, water, or air.

Power-to-gas
Also abbreviated PtG, this refers to a process for producing gas from electricity, which can be stored and used to power vehicles.

Power-to-liquid
Refers to a process for producing liquid fuel from electricity. Hydrogen is first split from water via electrolysis, and then converted into synthetic fuel via Fischer-Tropsch synthesis.

GHG
Greenhouse gases are all gases that raise the temperature of the earth’s atmosphere. They include carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Verkehrswende
A German neologism inspired by the term "Energiewende" (literally, "energy transition"), it is a compound of the German terms "Verkehr" (transport, traffic) and "Wende" (transition, turnaround). It refers to the transformation of the transport sector toward greater sustainability (pronunciation: Fair-cares-venn-duh).

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BOOK DESIGN

Agora Verkehrswende is a Berlin-based think tank that conducts in-depth research on mitigating climate change in the transport sector. The arguments in favor of a Verkehrswende – a sweeping transformation of the transport sector toward sustainability – are numerous and compelling. Yet so far action has failed to materialize, persuading us to ask: What can we do to increase public awareness for this important issue?

You're holding the answer in your hands. This infographic novel shares our insights in a new format designed to reach a wider audience and engender broader public support for sustainable transport. The storyline follows a family of three generations, from the young and idealistic to the old and cantankerous, as they grapple with issues related to the climate and the future of mobility. They discover that sustainable transport is not just good for the climate, but also an opportunity to positively reshape how we live and work together.

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