

## Innovation

Total

		absolute adverse effect on the environment				
	Type What is the functional principle of the innovation?	higher due to rebound lower				
		<b>technological</b> Propulsion, sensors, materials	ò,		organisational/social sharing, crowd, billing, logistics, navigation,	
Innovation	<b>Depth</b> How far does the innovation go?	radical new approach, may be comb products/processes, may be t non-transport applications			incremental nprovement of existing solutions, utes selected products/processes	
	Energy carrier Which energy source powers the innovation and related transport?	<b>fossil</b> Petrol, diesel, conventional el	ectricity mix,	G	renewable reen eletricity, muscular power,	
	r					
	Investment costs  How expensive is the acquisition of the innovation for the company?	low Retrofit, applied in existing pl configuration, payment by in:			<b>high</b> acquisition, extensive conversion, configuration, one-off payment,	
	Infrastructure Which infrastructure coverage is required by the innovation?	<b>high</b> Physical modification of build retrofitting the vehicle fleet, high energy demand during of	nigh maintenance,	virtua	low porated in existing infrastructure, linfrastructure, low maintenance, energy demand during operation	
Zielgruppe	Target group size How many economic sectors use the innovation?	<b>entire economy</b> Broad range across all econor	mic sectors	Use o	selected economic sectors nly in the services sector, tailored to a specific company or sector	
	CO <sub>2</sub> -intensity of the company How CO <sub>2</sub> intensive is the industry sector or company which uses the innovation?	<b>high</b> Examples: metal production a energy production, paper, glaindustry		Exar	low nples: hotel business, health care, mechanical engineering	
ue	<b>Travel mode choice</b> From which travel modes are trips shifted to the innovation?	ecomobility Less transport by rail, ship, pi	pelines		fossil mobility Less transport by conventional trucks and airplanes	
ng						
Wirkungen	<b>Ton-km undertaken</b> How do number and length of trips change?	increase Cost reduction, time savings i storage and transit	in transport,	Less empt	decrease y trips, better usage of capacities, optimisation of transit processes	



■ Information platforms and campaigns

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## **Description of innovation-specific rebound effects**

direct rebound ncrease in transport performance	indirect	indirect & economy-wide rebound indirect rebound:		
	Addition	nal consumption or substitution of other s and services		
	econom	y-wide rebound:		
	<b>I</b>	effects at market entry: Construction of infrastructure, in production processes, new market actors		
	infrastru	-driven effects: Operation and maintenance of cture, redistribution between economic sectors, utilization in road network and public transport		
<b>■</b> Instrum	nents for avoiding	g rebound		
Avoiding direct rebound	A	voiding indirect and economy-wide rebound		
<ul> <li>Inner city toll</li> <li>Road charge by km traveled</li> <li>Transport-specific carbon tax</li> </ul>	fiscal	<ul><li>Economy-wide carbon tax</li><li>Value-added tax by environmental impact</li></ul>		
<ul> <li>Transport-specific carbon tax</li> <li>Fuel tax</li> <li>Annual vehical tax by km traveled</li> </ul>				
<ul><li>Speed limit</li><li>Transport-specific carbon tax</li></ul>	regulatory	<ul> <li>Standards for carbon content in all consumer goods</li> <li>Carbon budget across all consumer goods</li> </ul>		
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persuasive

■ Information platforms and campaigns

Obligatory trainings in driving schoolsObligatory meters for fuel consumption

Self-monitoring of km traveled