

GLOBAL MEET ON CLIMATE CHANGES AND SUSTAINABILITY



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Old and new fuels and propulsions in the transport systems and prospect of GHG reduction

Abstract: Mobility and logistics sectors are crucial to secure the satisfying of the mobility and logistics needs of population and the economy. The dominant transport means: vessels used in the water transport, cars and trucks used in the road transport as well as aircrafts used in the aviation use mostly fossile fuels. In almost all countries in Europe and in Japan, China and Russia the trains move using the electric energy which is produced partly using non-emmissions technologies (PV, wind, nuclear). There are attempts to decarbonise the economy, including the transport sector. The goal is to achieve zero-emmission of GHG in next decades. The are some new fuels and propulsions in test. What can be achieved in next decades and how much money will be spent? The answers were prepared after study of theoretical papers and reports from industry. The goals of the decarbonization public policy cannot be achieved so quicky as it is requested takien into consideration the behavior of consumers (who prefer individual motorization) and very traditional policy of transport operators. Unexpected development can be created by new entrans who work on new solutions.

Biography: Wojciech Paprocki obtained his PhD in 1985 and has been a professor at the SGH Warsaw School of Economics in Warsaw since 1989. He has experience in both research and management, having worked for M&M IH AG in St. Gallen (CH). Prof. W. Paprocki is a member of several associations (e.g. BVL and EPTS in Germany).