

7TH INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON SUSTAINABLE ROAD FREIGHT DECARBONISATION STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

PROCEEDINGS OF BREAK-OUT SESSION 1

This year's workshop focused on transition pathways to low carbon freight transport systems in developing countries. We've had over 160 participants from different countries. Truly global! Besides research presentations, the workshop hosted break-out sessions, allowing an open discussion about the current consensus, the key needs and main calls for action to stakeholders. The scientific committee recorded and summarized these discussions. We arrived at the following propositions and recommendations.

1. Developing countries have a relatively high potential for logistics efficiency improvement, critical for short-term emission reductions

- Develop government incentives and access to finance for SME's to improve fleet economy.
- Provide guidance for fleet operators on low-threshold efficiency improvement.
- Create new business cases for fleet operators to improve efficiency.

2. Knowledge gaps between developed and developing countries risk slowing down global progress

- Share knowledge on the R&D and innovation. Empower universities to take a leading role.
- Identify developing country knowledge needs and share knowledge from developed countries.
- Create ready-to-implement policy packages for countries can and support implementation.

3. Decarbonisation measures can be mainstreamed into infrastructure investments

- The financial and governance structures that support infrastructure investment can be leveraged to support decarbonisation.
- Together with transport infrastructure, investments should focus on asset-light solutions like transport equipment, ICT and organizational innovations.
- Energy investments should be integrated to include (1) clean fuel supply, (2) smart logistics solutions, (3) multimodal transport and (4) stable power supply.

4. The logistics sector needs institutional support to have sufficient access to funds

- Under-write investments by central banks to stimulate company investments in developing countries and reduce risk.
- Large scale funding from the developed to the developing world could accelerate adoption of low carbon solutions.
- Governments could direct infrastructure finance towards sustainable growth paths.

5. Specific policies are needed for developing countries that are not foreseen for developed countries

- Policies are needed to boost planning and governance maturity levels at different spatial scales.
- New regulatory frameworks should help to stop the dumping of old truck fleets in developing countries, also providing an additional stimulus for fleet renewal internationally.
- Innovative vehicle and road maintenance policies and strategies are needed to uphold asset efficiency.

6. Government support is needed for the micro-innovation climate to develop

- Support for SME entrepreneurship can help to leverage creativity and local capital.
- Create start-up hubs to support business innovation, access to finance and learning.
- Universities and private sector collaboration to accelerate new product development.