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Answer given by Mr Tzitzikostas
on behalf of the European Commission
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Sustainable urban mobility is a priority for the Commission which pursues its promotion as means for reducing pollution, congestion and increasing the quality of life of urban areas across the EU. This is confirmed through legal requirements introduced in the Trans-European Transport Network (TEN-T) Regulation¹ applicable to 431 urban nodes which requires the adoption of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) by 2027. The Regulation also contains specific guidelines for sustainable urban mobility planning where the integration of active mobility (walking, cycling) is required².

The Commission has a significant role in setting up and promoting a coherent policy and legislative framework for urban mobility, however, the choice of implementing measures and their design, is the prerogative of the local and regional authorities, based on the legal set-up of each Member State. The implementation and prioritisation of policies such as cycling infrastructure or pedestrian zones, falls predominantly under the national and local jurisdictions.

The Commission will closely monitor the implementation of the TEN-T Regulation and advocate for sustainable mobility by supporting Member States and cities to implement SUMPs through assistance, guidance and incentives, encouraging local governments to align with EU objectives.

¹ REGULATION (EU) 2024/1679 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on Union guidelines for the development of the trans-European transport network, amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1153 and (EU) No 913/2010 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1315/2013.

² ANNEX V of the TEN-T Regulation: SUSTAINABLE URBAN MOBILITY PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR URBAN NODES.