



# Glossary Of Terms For Sustainable Mobility

LIFE IP CARE4CLIMATE (LIFE17 IPC/SI/000007)



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA  
MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT,  
CLIMATE AND ENERGY



1. **“active mobility”** means walking and cycling, and other forms of mobility that involve physical activity (e.g. scooter, skateboard);
2. **“emission-free zone”** means an area without access for vehicles with internal combustion engines. Access for emission-free vehicles is permitted under the conditions laid down in the area;
3. **“integrated transport strategy”** means a strategic long-term development document for achieving the objectives of integrated transport planning set out in the Integrated Transport Planning Act at the level of the country, transport or problem regions and municipalities;
4. **“integrated transport planning”** means strategic and targeted transport planning that addresses all transport modes equally and involves the public in its design. It is based on a vision and objectives, the results of analysing and monitoring the state of the transport system, evaluating the effects of measures and integrating other planning areas with transport impacts;
5. **“integrated transport management”** means the management and direction of transport development in a way that gives priority to the development of sustainable forms of mobility at all levels;
6. **“external costs of transport”** means costs that are not borne by transport cost drivers and are borne by society as a whole. They include infrastructure costs not charged to users, costs for environmental pollution and negative impacts on nature, climate change, noise, and personal and material damage caused by transport, including health costs due to traffic and delays caused by congestion and traffic jams;
7. **“freight consolidation”** means the grouping together of a large number of smaller loads in an aggregation (consolidation) centre of an urban area (major urban or other regional centre) on the periphery of a city (urban core) for loads destined to or from the area, with the aim of reducing the number of journeys made within individual logistics chains;
8. **“micromobility”** means all forms of mobility by non-motorised means of transport or light motor vehicles. As a general rule, such means of transport are used by one person (e.g. bicycles, electric bicycles, scooters and electric scooters, skateboards);
9. **“mobility”** means the characteristic and ability of mobile persons or goods to move freely and easily according to their needs and whatever the mode of travel;
10. **“mobility plan”** means a document that comprehensively addresses the transport accessibility of a specific location (e.g. institutions, new buildings, parts of settlements, recreational areas) or event (e.g. events, special events or infrastructure works) with the aim of improving the accessibility of the location and changing the travel habits of users, which is achieved by managing traffic and improving the conditions for sustainable travel modes;
11. **“friendly transport area”** means a part of a city or town without any transit traffic and with local motor traffic being calm and originating or terminating in the area, and a dense and connected network of active mobility routes;

12. **“parking standard”** means a requirement for the provision of a specified maximum or minimum number of parking spaces in relation to the capacity of a building or spatial arrangement;
13. **“travel mode”** means the way people move around depending on the means used, such as walking, cycling and other forms of active mobility, public transport, or private motor transport;
14. **“passenger hub”** means a public transport station or other point which allows transfers between at least three different modes of travel, at least one of which takes the form of a regular public transport service;
15. **“problem region”** means a geographically contiguous area defined by a development problem or several common development problems reflected in transport;
16. **“transport”** means the movement of persons, vehicles or goods along transport routes;
17. **“transport accessibility”** means the temporal or spatial distance between places and other points in space (for example, between a place of residence and a public transport stop or employment centre);
18. **“transport infrastructure”** means the facilities and installations needed to carry out transport or mobility;
19. **“transport mode”** means a collective term for travel mode and freight transport;
20. **“transport planning”** means the field of planning concerned with the operation, provision and planning of transport infrastructure in space and the organisation of transport services to ensure the accessibility and mobility of people and freight;
21. **“transport region”** means an area defined by the function of traffic flows and representing the gravitational area of one or more central settlements in which the economic and social processes in space are reflected in the transport links and interactions between places through the flow of people, goods, services and information, creating a complementary whole in a given area;
22. **“transport system”** means a system that provides mobility for people and goods and includes transport infrastructure, means of transport, traffic flows and transport modes;
23. **“traffic flow”** means a number of vehicles (vehicle traffic flow) or pedestrians (pedestrian traffic flow) moving in the same direction;
24. **“vulnerable road users”** means mainly non-motorised road users who are more vulnerable to injury in the event of accidents. These are mainly pedestrians and cyclists, but especially children, the elderly and people with disabilities;
25. **“structure of transport modes”** means the shares of each transport mode in the traffic flow;
26. **“sustainable mobility”** means moving around in a sustainable way, including walking, cycling, using public transport, alternative fuels and other forms of mobility that have a lower environmental impact and ensure efficient and equitable transport accessibility for all. The

focus is on reducing private motorised transport and energy consumption, reducing the carbon footprint and pollution, and promoting sustainable travel modes using renewable energy sources;

**27. “sustainable transport”** means transport using modes of transport that are less polluting to the environment and space, use less energy per unit of transport or use renewable energy sources for propulsion;

**28. “multi-modality”** means the possibility of using different travel modes or means of transport on a single chosen route;

**29. “major traffic generator”** means a location that is a major source or sink of traffic in space, such as a large business, a health or education facility, a commercial centre, a cultural facility, a tourist or recreation centre, a major event, or a large residential complex or urban quarter;

**30. the “last mile”** means the first and last part of any composite journey or transport; for example, “from the door” to a passenger terminal or distribution centre, or vice versa.