Impacts are ranked in comparison to the baseline scenario between -2 (strong negative impact), 0 (neutral) and +2 (strong positive impact). The baseline scenario has a reference score of 0 for all impacts. Only impacts are listed where an influence of TPA ITS across the scenarios is expected.

Expected overall development: Traffic will increase, more HGV, more vkm over the entire network, more congestions, higher TPA occupancy

		I. Baseline Scenario - No EU intervention		II. Voluntary static data/MS dissemination		
Indirect impacts	**Expected Impacts of parking ITS across Scenarios**					
Economic Impacts						
Functioning of the internal market/competition	A harmonised information on s+sTPA contributes to develop the internal market for road transport. It helps to prevent unequal enforcement of driving time and parking offenses.	0	Increasing traffic volumes and no. of trucks will put more pressure on drivers and haulier companies in delivering timely and efficiently. No harmonisation in industry conditions. Enforcement of driving time and parking offenses exerts unequal pressure on domestic and foreign drivers.	1	Specifications for data collection simplyfies services	1
Competitiveness, trade and investment flows	Planning of trips leads to more reliable transport, data harmonisation makes processes more efficient	0	Increasing traffic volumes and no. of trucks will put more pressure on drivers and haulier companies in delivering timely and efficiently. No optimisation of road haulage industry through more efficient parking.	0	Increasing traffic volumes and no. of trucks will put more pressure on drivers and haulier companies in delivering timely and efficiently. No optimisation of road haulage industry through more efficient parking.	0
Operating costs		0	Increasing cost of searching and queuing	0	No influence	0
Administrative burdens on businesses	There are cost savings as well as additional costs. Administrative burdens concern TPA operators. Detailed analysis in section: Impacts on stakeholders.	0	No administrative burden	0	No influence	0
Budgetary implications for public authorities		0	Investments for real-time information is limited to isolated flagship operations. No relief of investment need for additional parking capacity through more efficient use of existing capacity.	0	No influence	0
Innovation and research	Stimulating research for relevant IRS technology	0	Innovations and private investments in R&D are only slowly developed or have to be adopted from related fields	0	No impact	0
Consumers and households	No impact expected. Detailed analysis in section: Impact on household and end users	0	No impact expected	0	No impact expected	0
Specific regions or sectors	s+sTPA contributes to traffic management on corridors with high traffic	0	Impact limited to specific corridors where legacy systems with real-time information is implemented for better traffic management	0	Impact limited to specific corridors where legacy systems with real-time information is implemented for better traffic management	1
Social/Safety Impacts						
Employment and labour market	Improvement of working conditions and welfare of drivers. See detailed analysis on Special impacts: Number and Quality of jobs	0	No impact expected	0	Unequal access to parking where information on capacity is available, drivers will not benefit significantly, no improvements for their working conditions	0
Standards and rights related to job quality		0	Working conditions will worsen through expanding overuse of parking and scarce available spots, drivers are taking more risks	0	Working conditions will worsen through expanding overuse of parking and scarce available spots, drivers are taking more risks	0
Public health	Prevention of accidents related to offsite parking, to drowsiness, and to vehicle failure	0	No significant contribution to accident prevention through s+sTPA	0	No reduction of accidents	0
Crime, terrorism and security	Possible prevention of thefts and robberies	0	No contribution to prevention of crime. Safe parking areas are not further promoted because good business cases are missing in most areas	0	No reduction of freight crime	0
Environmental Impacts						
Climate Transport and use of energy Air quality	Reduced emissions – less km circling for space Reduced energy use – less km circling for space Reduced emissions – less km circling for space	0	No impact of ITS on driving behaviour and efficiency	0	No impact of ITS on driving behaviour and efficiency	0
Land use	Possibly reduced need for building new TPA	0	No relief of need for additional parking capacity through more efficient use of existing capacity.	1	Where data is collected and analysed ITS to use capacity efficiently is an option to expanding capacity	1
Scale, likelihood of environmental risks	Prevention of accidents, especially with hazardous goods	0	No significant contribution to accident prevention through s+sTPA	0	No reduction	0

	III. Voluntary static data/ app. data dissemination		IV. Mandatory static data/MS dissemination		V. Mandatory static data/app. data dissemination	
Indirect impacts						
Economic Impacts						
Functioning of the internal market/competition	Specifications for data collection simplyfies services	2	Specifications for data collection and mandatory availability of information allows for more efficient transport	2	The general availability and the harmonisation of static and dynamic TPA information benefits all drivers and hauliers in the same way, domestics and foreigners. The development of reservation services according to European standards favours the internal market also.	1
Competitiveness, trade and investment flows	Increasing traffic volumes and no. of trucks will put more pressure on drivers and haulier companies in delivering timely and efficiently. No optimisation of road haulage industry through more efficient parking. Measures taken do not reduce pressure	2	Planning of trips leads to more reliable transport, data harmonisation makes processes more efficient	2	Planning of trips and reduction of pressure around Hot Spots leads to more reliable transport, data harmonisation makes processes more efficient	0
Operating costs	No influence	-1	Parking operators have costs for data collection	-1	Parking operators have costs for data collection / Database operators have maintining costs / fee for mobile services apply to haulier or driver	0
Administrative burdens on businesses	No influence	-1	Data collection on TPAs is mandatory, standardised format is required	-1	Data collection on TPAs is mandatory, standardised format is required	0
Budgetary implications for public authorities	No influence	-2	Administration of specifications for collection and dissemination costs, also road authorities have maintining costs for the database	-1	Administration of specifications for collection and dissemination costs	0
Innovation and research	No impact	1	R&D is stimulated to find solutions for cost effective data collection and to a limited degree for dissemination which is an option for MS	2	R&D is stimulated to find solutions for cost effective data collection and dissemination formats and channels	1
Consumers and households	No impact expected	0	No impact expected	0	No impact expected	0
Specific regions or sectors	Impact limited to Hot Spots where real-time information is slowly developing for better traffic management, areas will benefit	1	Impact limited to Hot Spots where real-time information is slowly developing for better traffic management, areas will benefit	2	Mandatory deployment of ITS around Hot Spots improves traffic management and benefits the area	1
Social/Safety Impacts						
Employment and labour market	Unequal access to parking where information on capacity is available, drivers will not benefit significantly, no improvements for their working conditions	1	Equal opportunities for drivers to be informed about expected conditions	2	Drivers are informed and can adjust their driving to the situation, they have more control over their resting and parking requirements	1
Standards and rights related to job quality	Working conditions will worsen through expanding overuse of parking and scarce available spots, drivers are taking more risks	1	Reliable information for trip planning gives tool to select appropriate quality facilities	2	Reliable information for trip planning gives tool to select appropriate quality facilities, dynamic information will allow evasion of userused facilities	1
Public health	No reduction of accidents	1	Safe parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible and influences behaviour in finding a parking space	2	Safe parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible; in-vehicle information and road side information supports decisions and avoids critical overload of TPA	0
Crime, terrorism and security	No reduction of freight crime	1	Secure parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible and influences behaviour in finding a parking space	2	Secure parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible; in-vehicle information and road side information raise awareness and support a more secure parking	1
Environmental Impacts						
Climate Transport and use of energy Air quality	No impact of ITS on driving behaviour and efficiency	1	Slightly less circling traffic for available parking if journey is planned ahead, but only marginal effects for the environment	1	Slightly less circling traffic for available parking if journey is planned ahead and up-to-date information is considered, but only marginal effects for the environment	1
Land use	Where data is collected and analysed ITS to use capacity efficiently is an option to expanding capacity	1	Database can help to optimise land use planning according to demand	2	Database can help to optimise land use planning according to demand, an ITS system to use capacity efficiently which aims to reduce new construction	1
Scale, likelihood of environmental risks	No reduction of accidents	1	High risk loads will have an opportunity to plan journeys ahead	1	High risk loads will have an opportunity to plan journeys ahead and circumvent problematic areas with available information	1

	VI. --> III.+ Reservation		VII. --> V.+ Reservation
Indirect impacts			
Economic Impacts			
Functioning of the internal market/competition	Specifications for data collection simplyfies services, reservation system allows for more efficient planning	2	Specifications for data collection and mandatory availability of information allows for more efficient transport, reservations allow additional planning stability
Competitiveness, trade and investment flows	Increasing traffic volumes and no. of trucks will put more pressure on drivers and haulier companies in delivering timely and efficiently. No optimisation of road haulage industry through more efficient parking. Measures taken do not reduce pressure	2	Planning of trips and reduction of pressure around Hot Spots leads to more reliable transport, data harmonisation makes processes more efficient
Operating costs	Fee for reservation services applies but use is limited	-2	Parking operators have costs for data collection / Database operators have maintining costs / Drivers need to pay for reservation services
Administrative burdens on businesses	Use of reservation services is voluntary for operator and drivers	-1	Data collection on TPAs is mandatory, standardised format is required, but use of reservation services is voluntary for operator and drivers
Budgetary implications for public authorities	Private solutions, with no impact	-1	Administration of specifications for collection, dissemination and reservation costs
Innovation and research	The integration of reservation services into exiting infrastructure is an additional challenge but available solutions can fulfill this role to a degree	2	R&D is stimulated to find solutions for cost effective data collection and dissemination formats and channels as well as reservation services
Consumers and households	No impact expected	0	No impact expected
Specific regions or sectors	Impact limited to Hot Spots where real-time information and sometimes reservation services are slowly developing for better traffic management, areas will benefit	2	Mandatory deployment of ITS around Hot Spots improves traffic management and benefits the area
Social/Safety Impacts			
Employment and labour market	Drivers can plan ahead and book at preffered locations, for comfort, but information is scare and not entirely reliable	2	Drivers are informed and can adjust their driving to the situation, they have more control over their resting and parking requirements and can book according to their needs
Standards and rights related to job quality	Expanding overuse of parking and scarce available spots leads drivers to taking more risks, reservation services can prevent hardship	2	Reliable information for trip planning gives tool to select appropriate quality facilities, dynamic information and reservation services will allow evasion of userused facilities
Public health	Only minimal effect through reservation services, dangerous parking still occurs	2	Safe parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible; in-vehicle information and road side information supports decisions and avoids critical overload of TPA, reservation services do not have an additional effect
Crime, terrorism and security	Secure parking is promoted through available information on secure parking (around hot spots), availabilty can be checked. Especially for high risk loads reservations are used around crime hot spots	2	Secure parking is promoted through database, information is more accessible; in-vehicle information and road side information raise awareness and support a more secure parking, While high risk loads can aim for reservations around crime hot spots
Environmental Impacts			
Climate Transport and use of energy Air quality	No general impact but reservations can support finding of parking around hot spots	1	Slightly less circling traffic for available parking if journey is planned ahead and up-to-date information is considered as well as reservations used, but only marginal effects for the environment
Land use	Where data is collected and analysed ITS to use capacity efficiently is an option to expanding capacity	2	Database can help to optimise land use planning according to demand, an ITS system to use capacity efficiently which aims to reduce new construction
Scale, likelihood of environmental risks	High risk loads will have an opportunity to reserve safe parking locations, where available	2	High risk loads will have an opportunity to reserve safe parking locations and plan ahaed more efficietly to avoid risks