

Low carbon cars and fuels for fleets

Presentation to ACFO London East

Ford Dunton

10th December 2010

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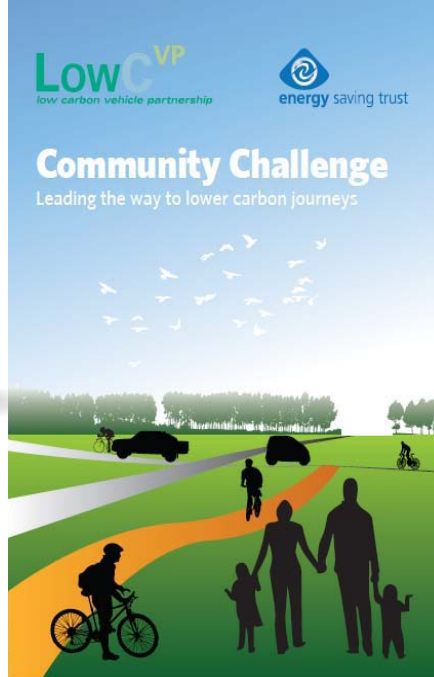
Managing Director, Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

Outline

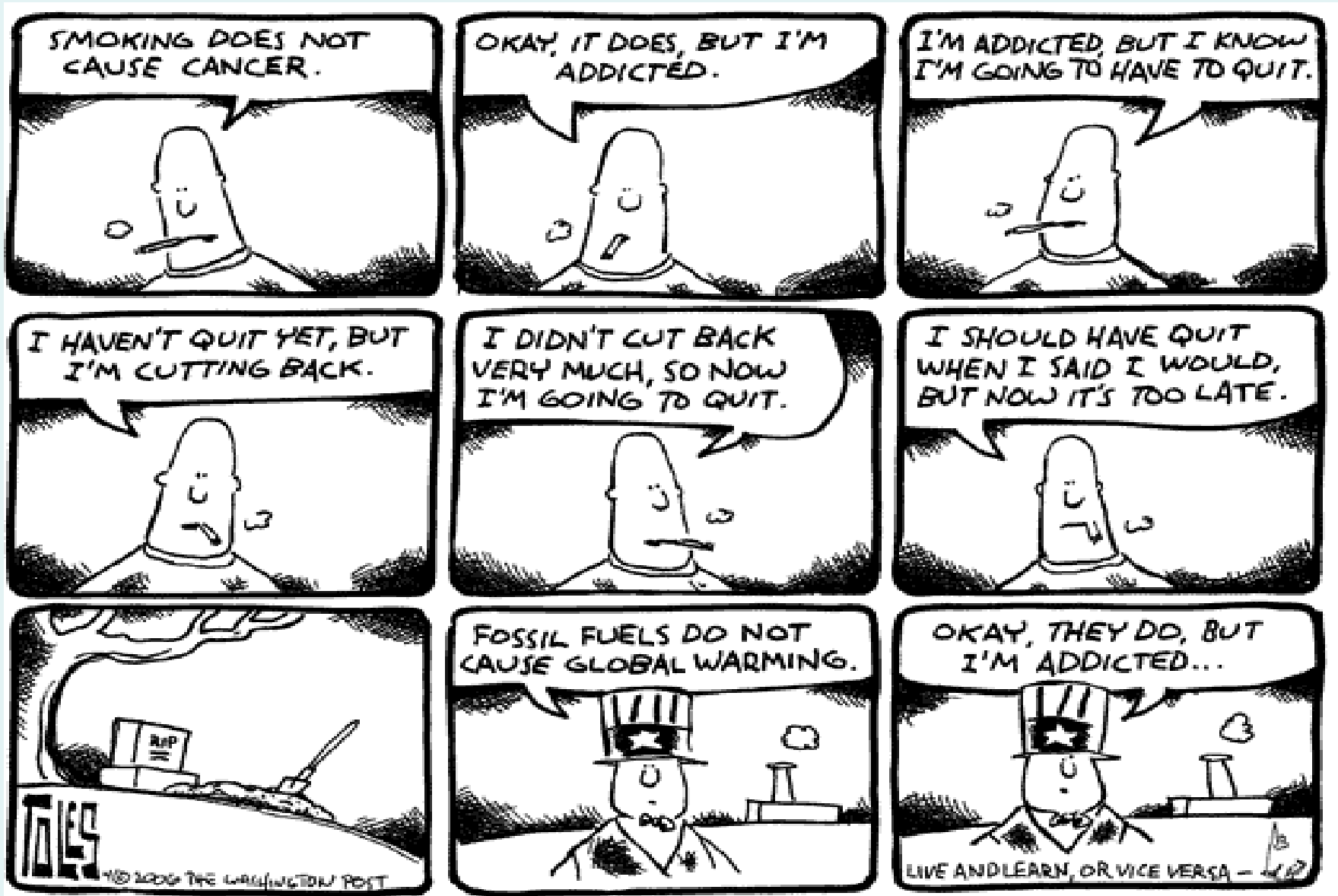
- ❑ Introduction to the LowCVP
- ❑ Market drivers for low carbon vehicles and fuels
- ❑ Evolving technologies for low carbon cars
- ❑ Low carbon vans
- ❑ Electrification of transport
- ❑ Other alternative fuels options
- ❑ Conclusions



LowCVP 's mission is to accelerate a sustainable shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels & stimulate opportunities for UK businesses



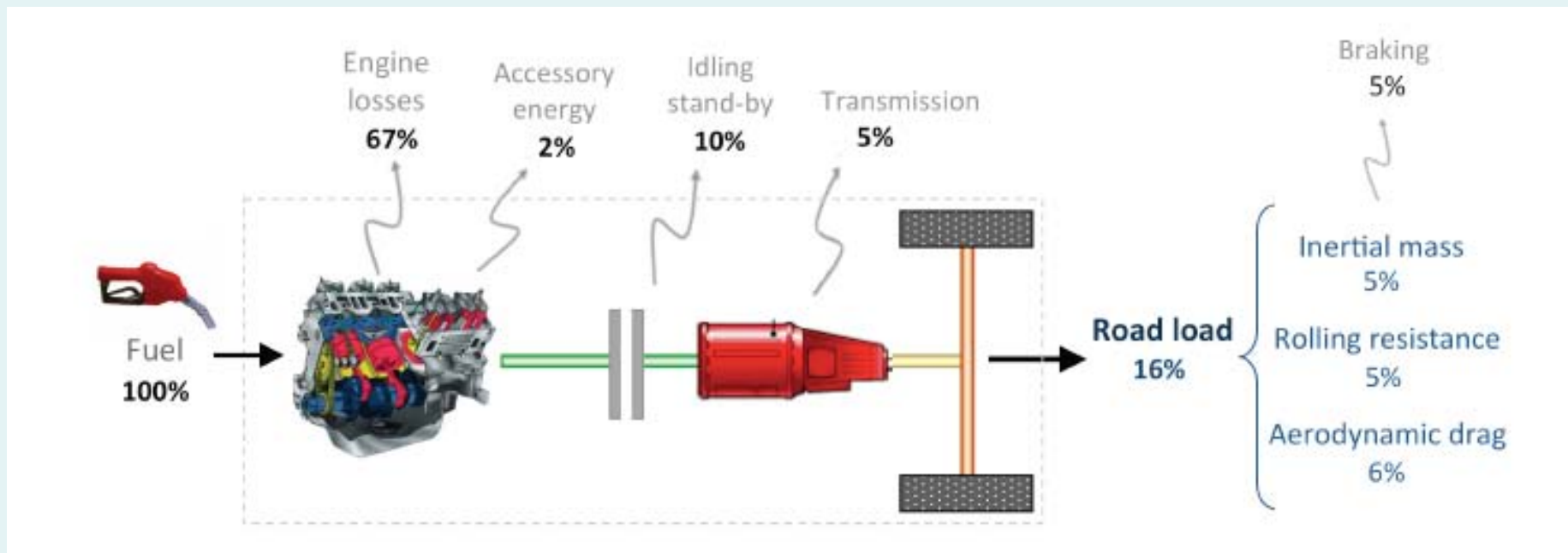
Petroleum accounts for 99% of transport fuel use with widely recognised future climate, security of supply and price risks



Improving vehicle efficiency

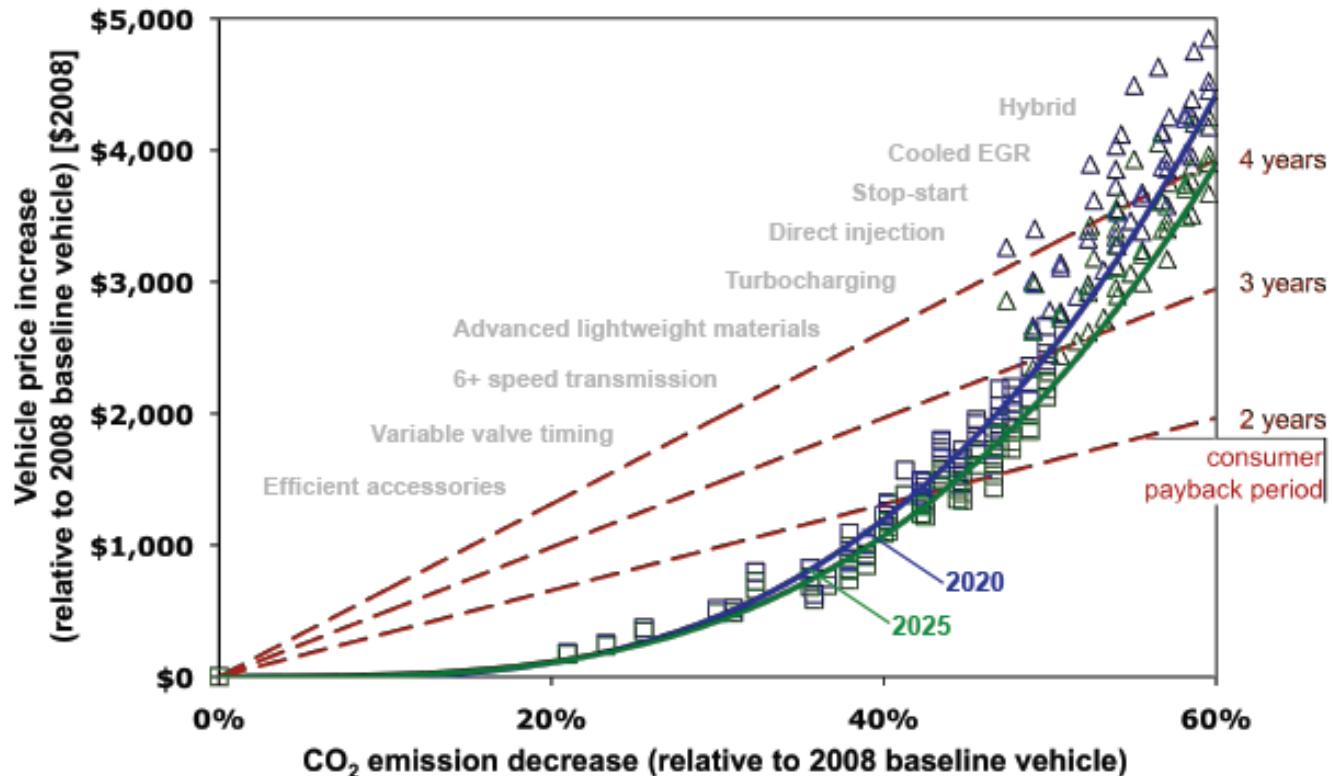


Modern cars are 15-20% efficient – there is considerable opportunity for improvement



50% improvements in vehicle efficiency are possible with existing technology – most payback within 3 years

Cost-benefit assessment of alternative vehicle technologies



Data source: EPA, NHTSA, CARB Interim Joint Technical Assessment Report: Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards for Model Years 2017-2025
Consumer payback calculation assumptions: Baseline fuel consumption 6 l/100 km, fuel price 1.30 €/l, annual mileage 15,000 km

**There are a wide range of lower carbon vehicles now available
- but sales remain modest**



**Smart for two 88g/km
Mini 124g/km**



**Prius 3 89g/km
Lower medium 154g/km**



**Volvo S80 129g/km
Executive 186g/km**



**Lexus RH450 148g/km
4x4 219g/km**

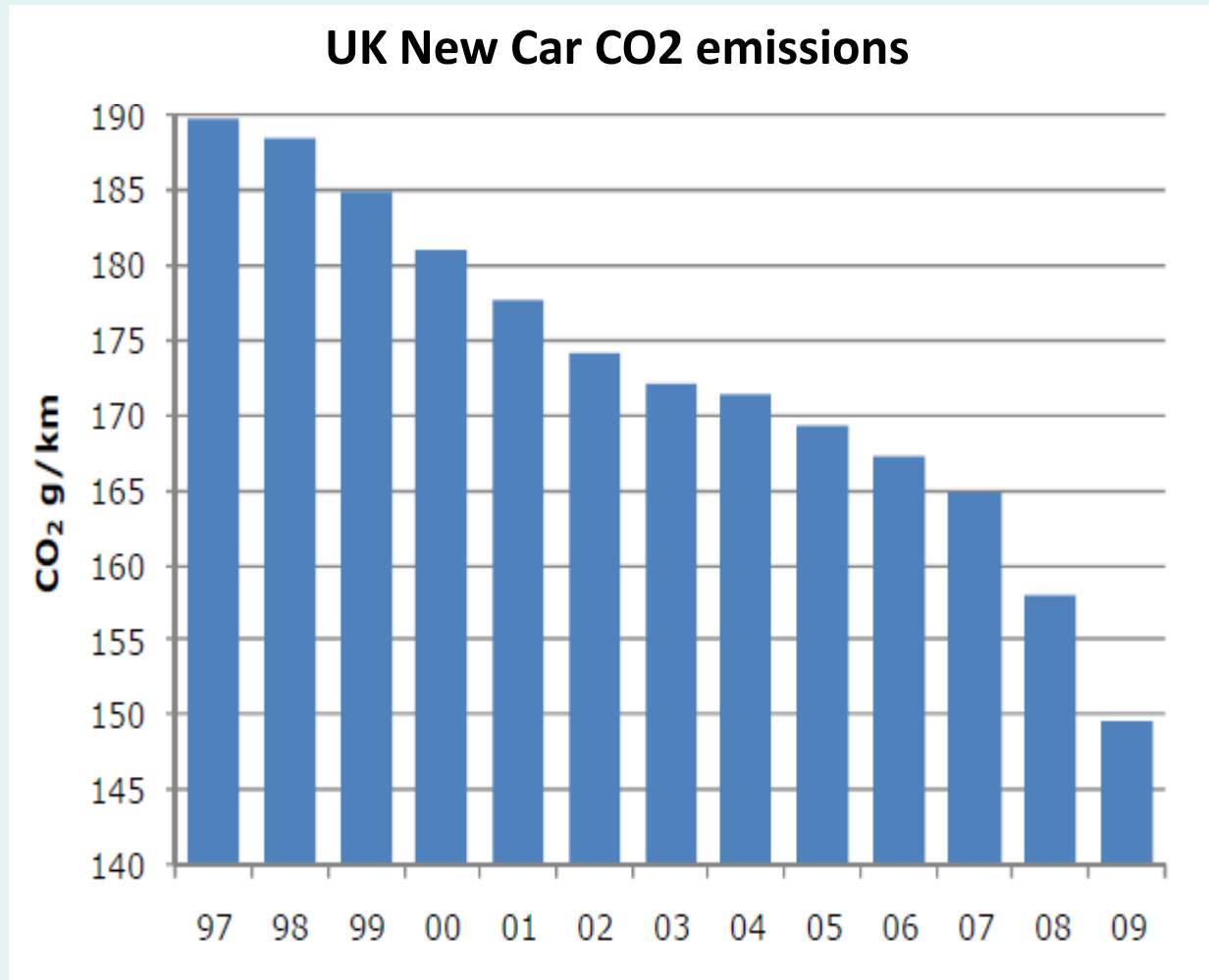


**Seat Ibiza 118g/km
Super mini 138g/km**

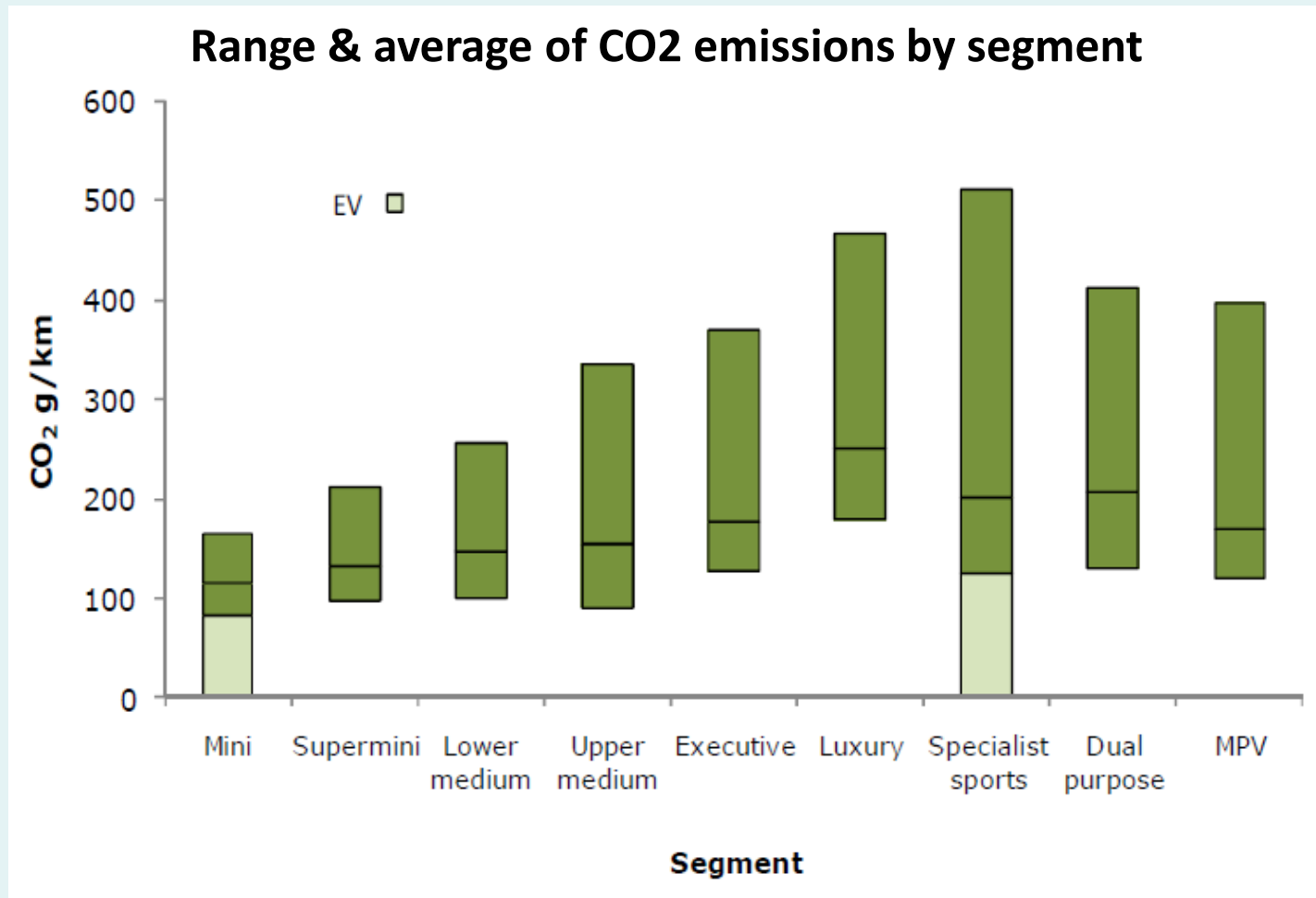


**Volvo V50 104g/km
Upper medium 161g/km**

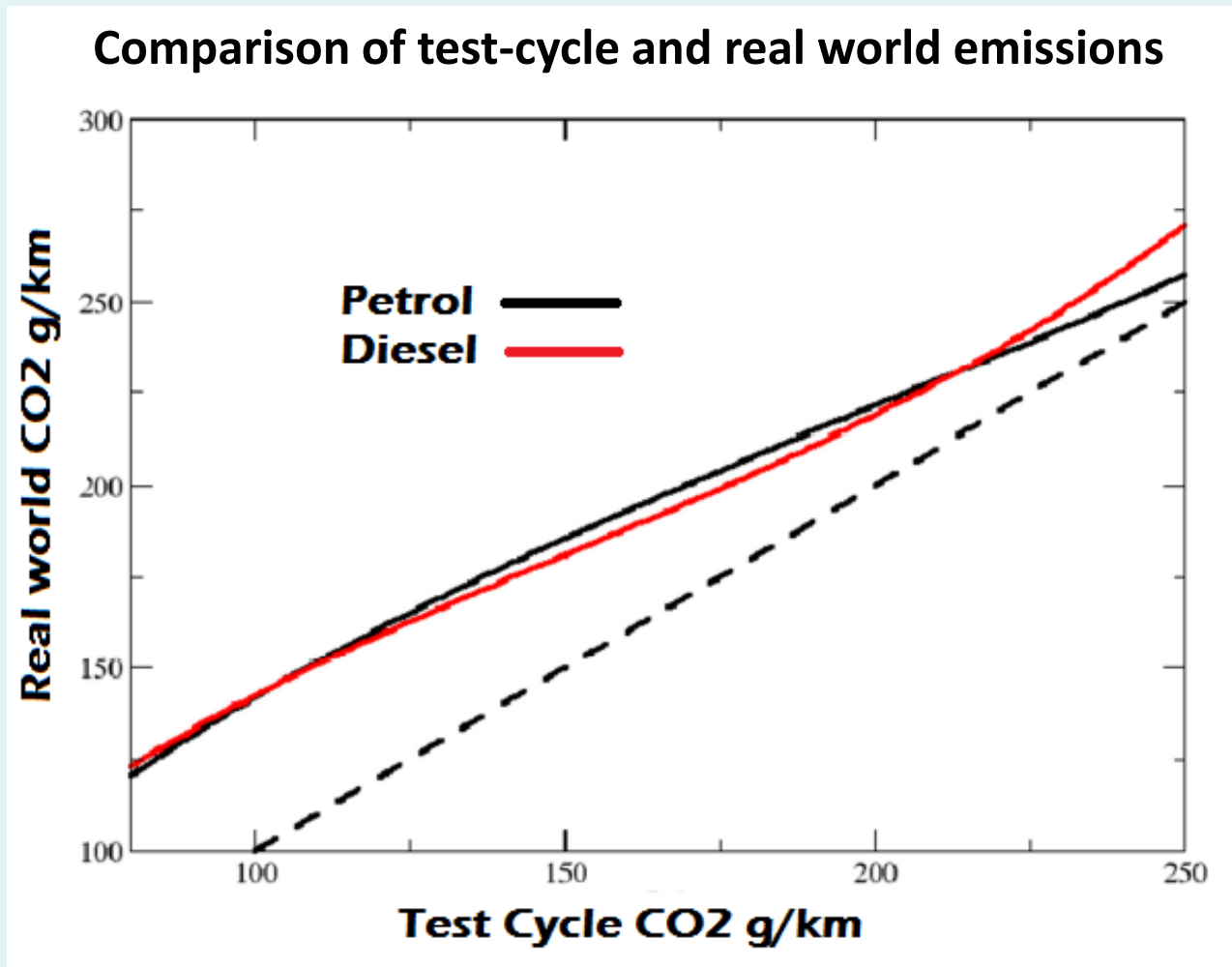
Improvements in new car CO₂ emissions are accelerating as a result of regulation and changing consumer attitudes



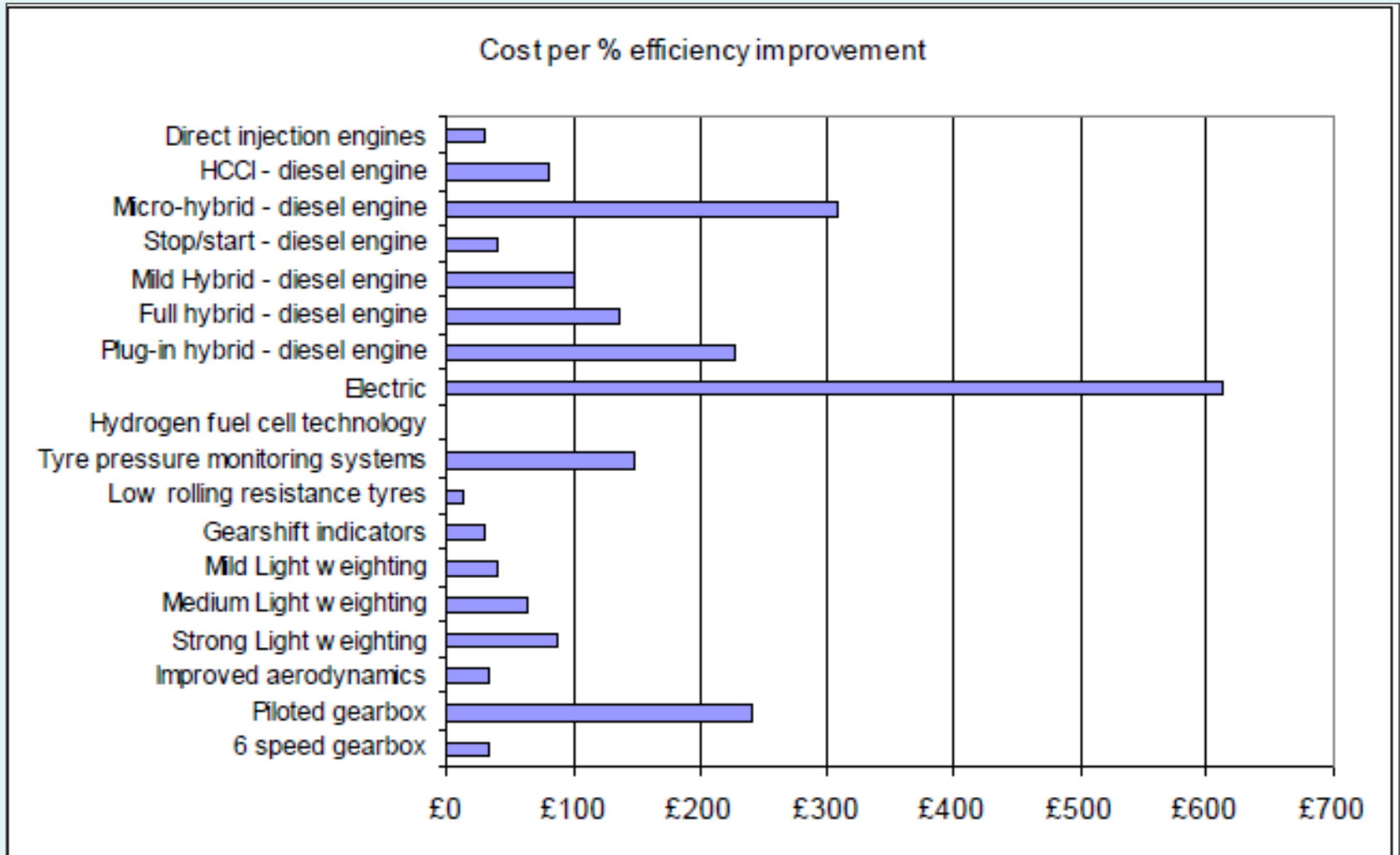
The most efficient vehicles in each market segment have around 30% better fuel consumption than the segment average



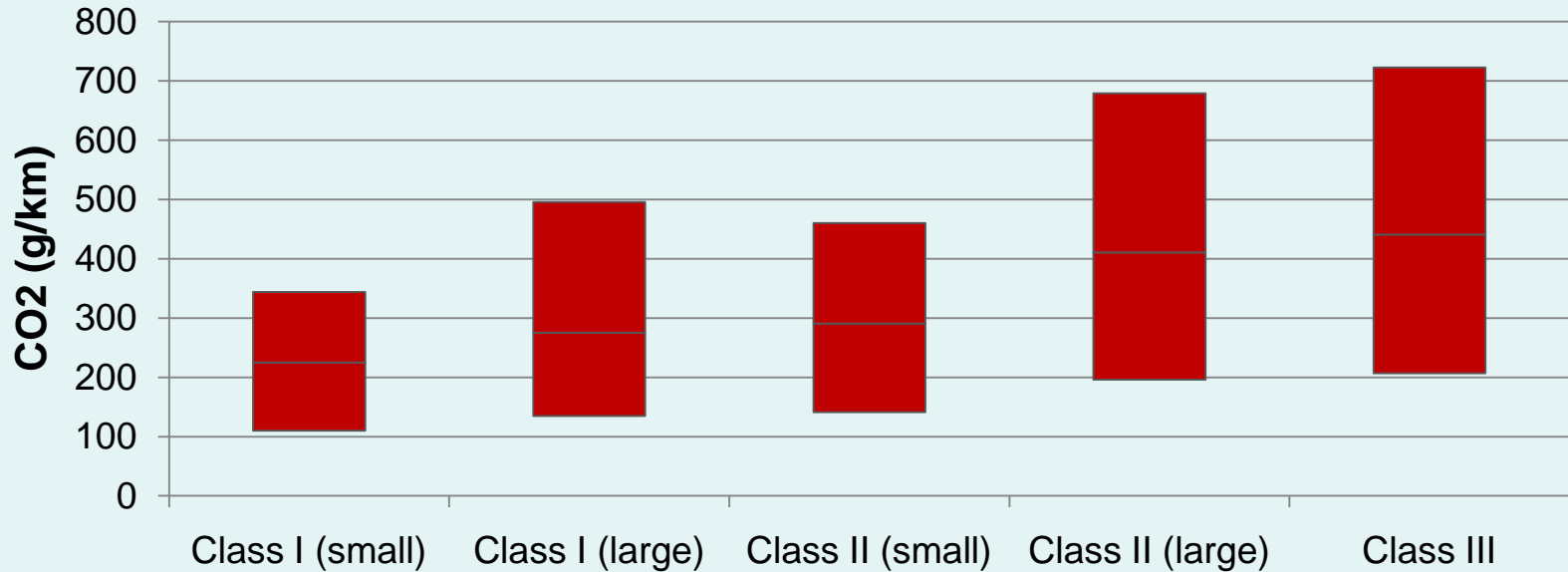
The disparity between real world and test cycle emissions increase disproportionately for more efficient vehicles



There are a range of closer to market technologies for vans which deliver significant CO2 and fuel savings

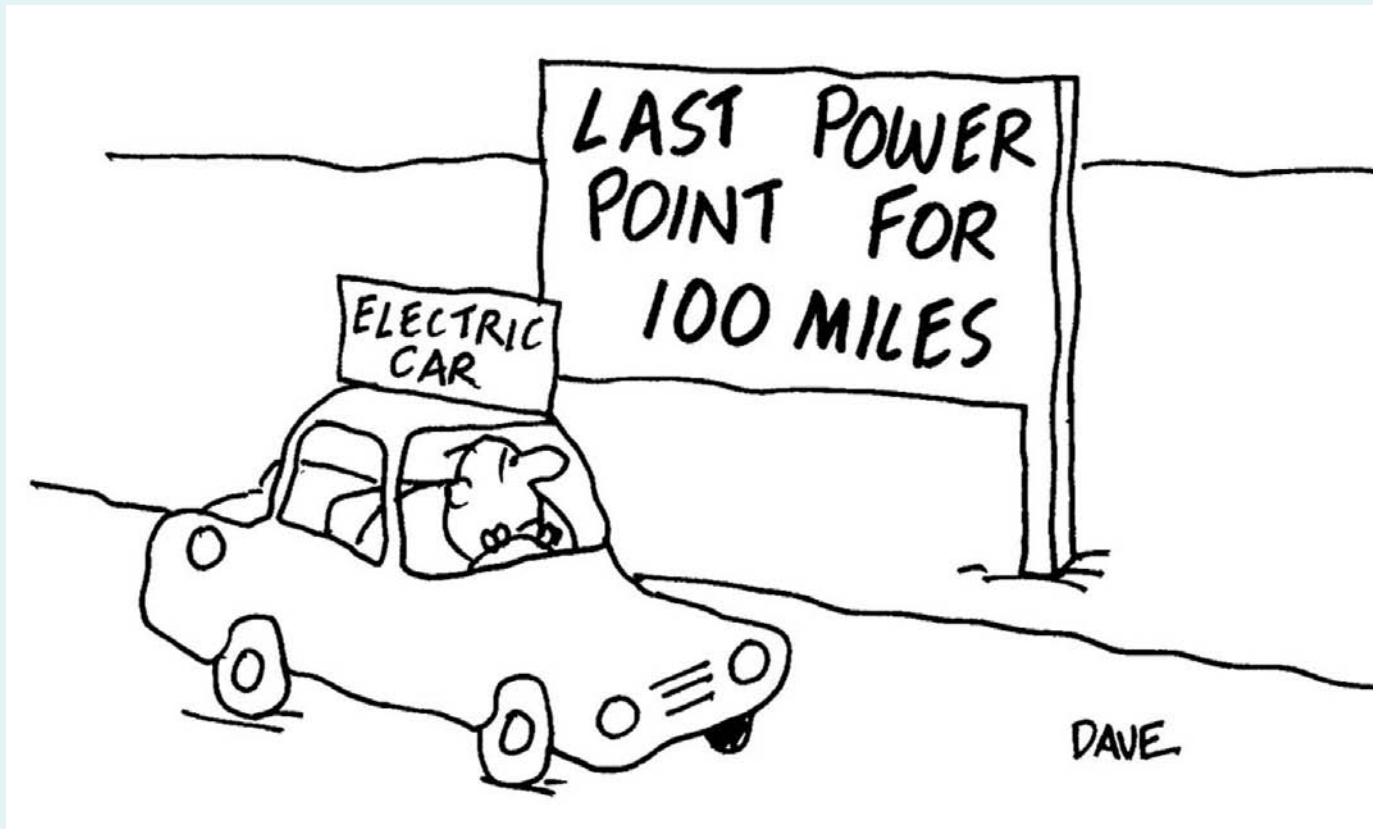


Choosing best in class van offers significant opportunities to reduce carbon footprint now



Vehicle type	Min CO2	Ave CO2	Min v Ave
Class I (small)	111	115	-3.5%
Class I (large)	135	139	-2.9%
Class II (small)	141	151	-6.6%
Class II (large)	196	216	-9.3%
Class III	207	234	-11.5%

Electrification of transport



There is global momentum towards electrification of transport

- ❑ EVs address key geopolitical concerns:
 - Climate
 - Energy security
 - Peak oil
- ❑ Early consumer interest as sustainable, cool, high technology products
- ❑ Substantial public funding of research, development and demonstration and purchase support
- ❑ Investment & commitment from global OEMs

But ...early visionary vehicles do not create a mass market



A range of EVs from global manufacturers will become available from 2011 – most based upon current car platforms



Toyota FT EVII - 2012



Toyota Prius PHEV - 2011



Nissan Leaf – 2011



Mitsubishi MiEV – 2010
Citroen Evie – 2011



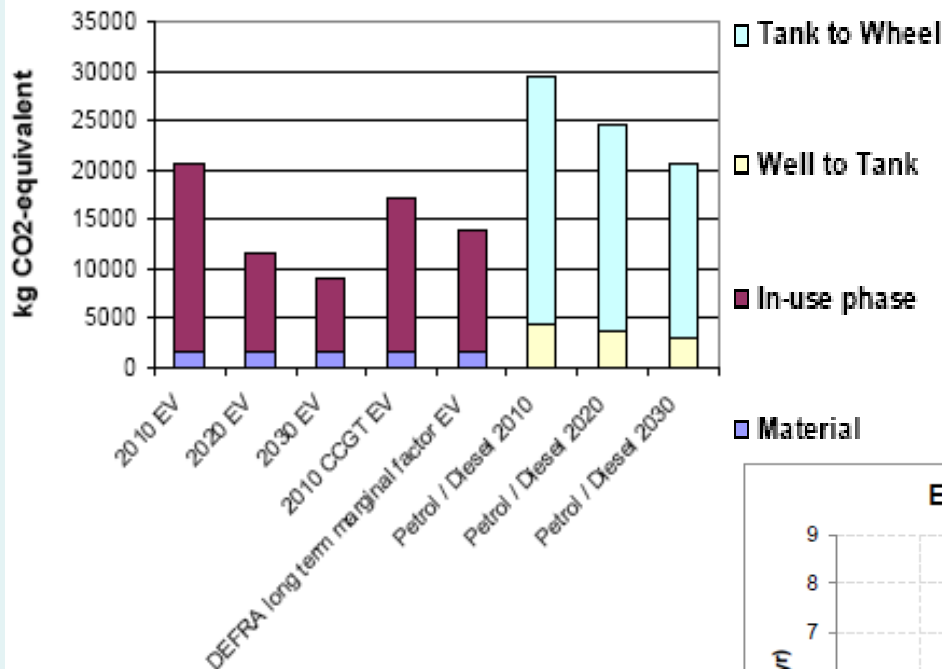
Renault Fluence – 2011
(not EU) + others



Vauxhall Ampera - 2011

EVs deliver a third lower CO2 emissions using current UK grid-mix – off-peak recharging increases the benefit by approaching 50%

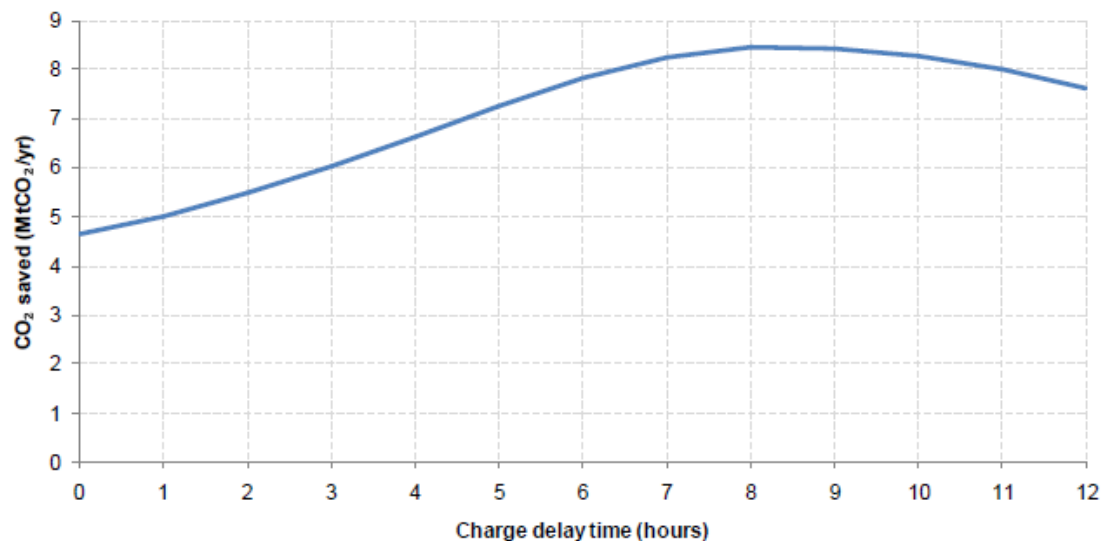
WTW GHG emissions



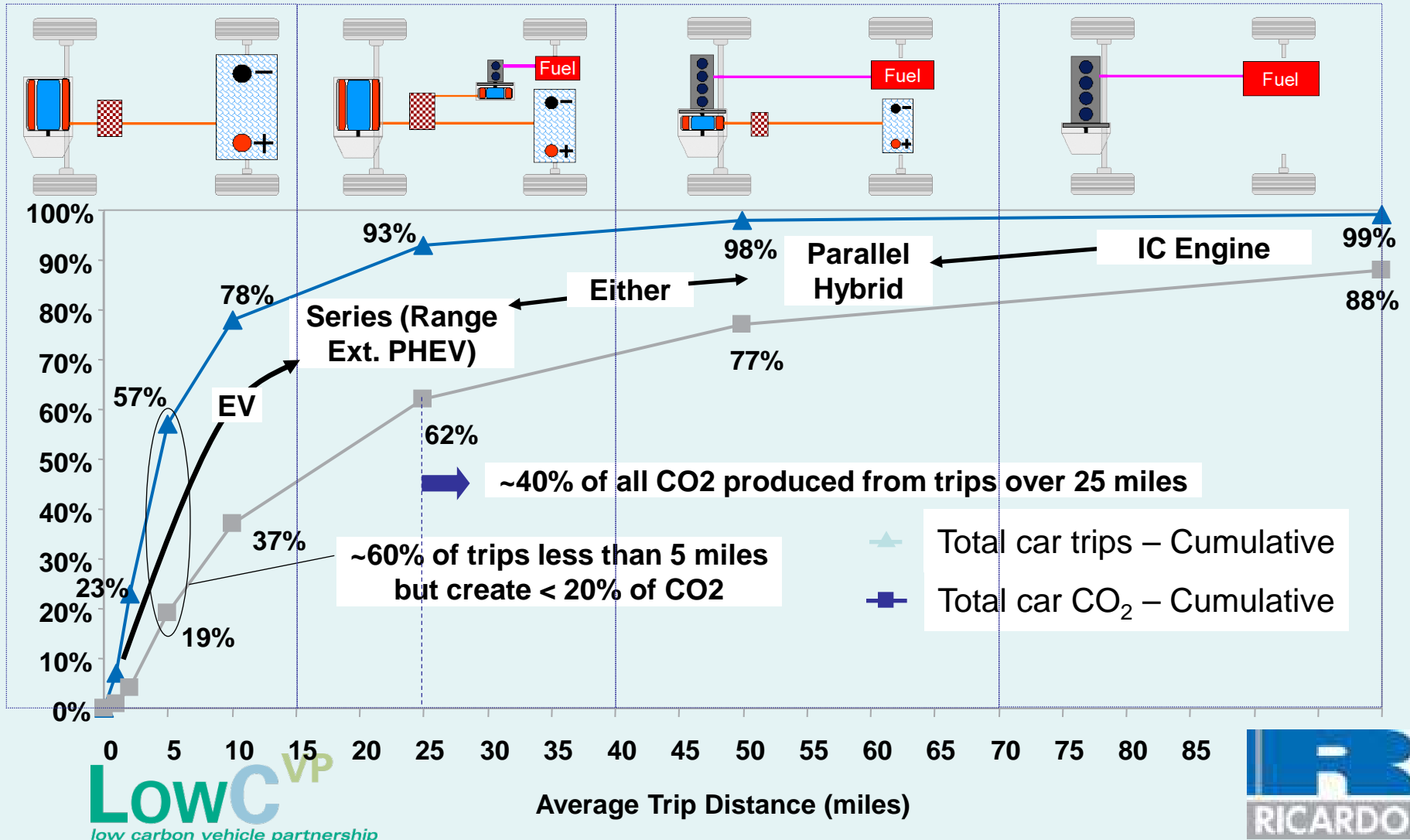
Element Energy 2009

Cenex / Arup 2008

Effect of charge delay time on total annual carbon savings



Technology will be tailored to the application - EV for city use, PHEV or parallel hybrid for medium length journeys; IC for long journeys



In the medium term electric vehicles will only appeal to most car-buyers with significant incentives



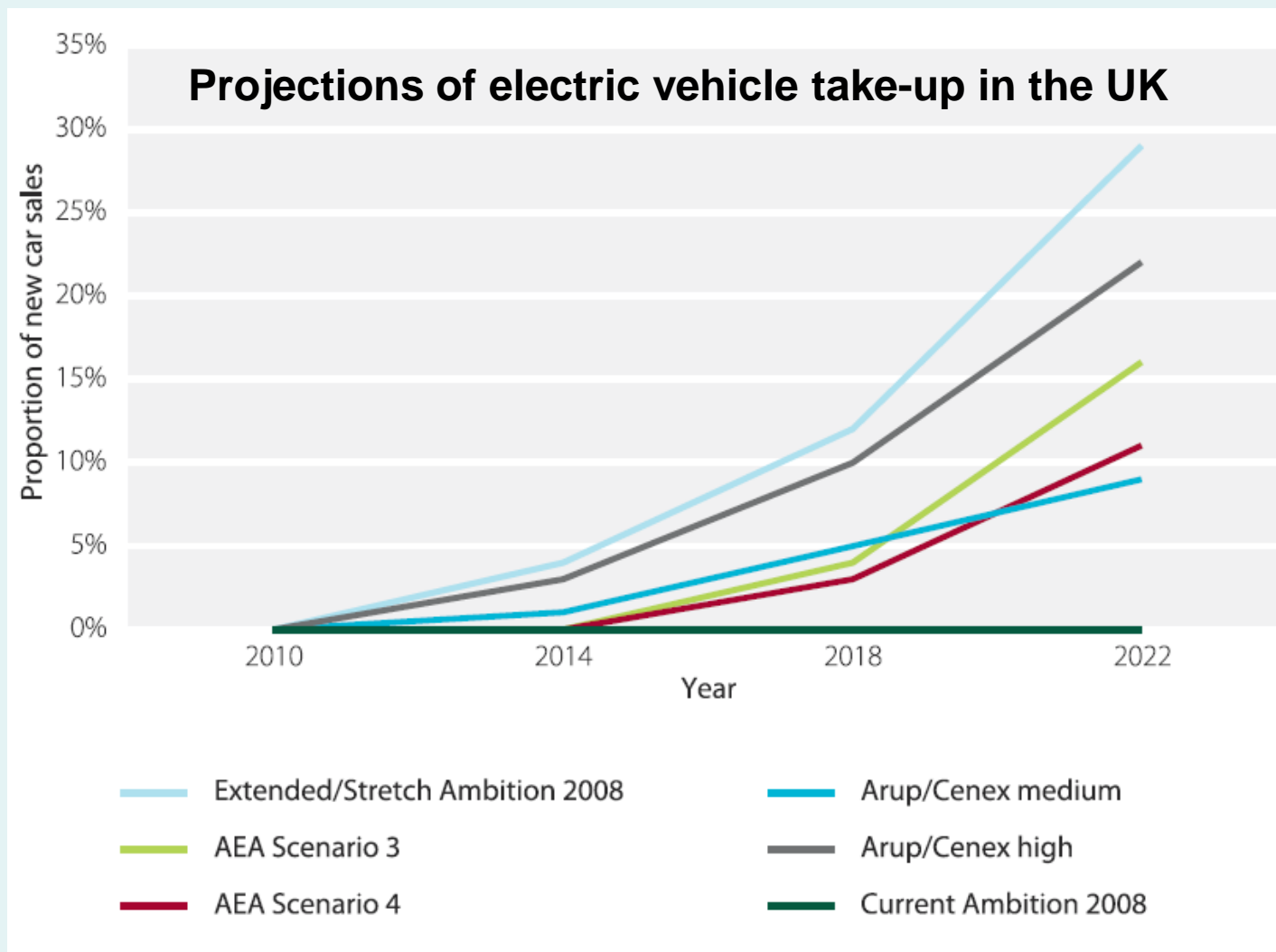
EV users are educated, relatively affluent, multi-car households with off-road parking

- ❑ High capital costs – key purchase determinant
 - Leasing options likely
- ❑ Fuel-cost savings heavily discounted
- ❑ Requirement for very high range
- ❑ Range anxiety reduces usage to 33-50% of technical range
 - Fast charging / battery swap builds confidence
- ❑ Low willingness to pay – beyond early adopters
- ❑ Limited availability of recharging infrastructure
- ❑ New technology aversion

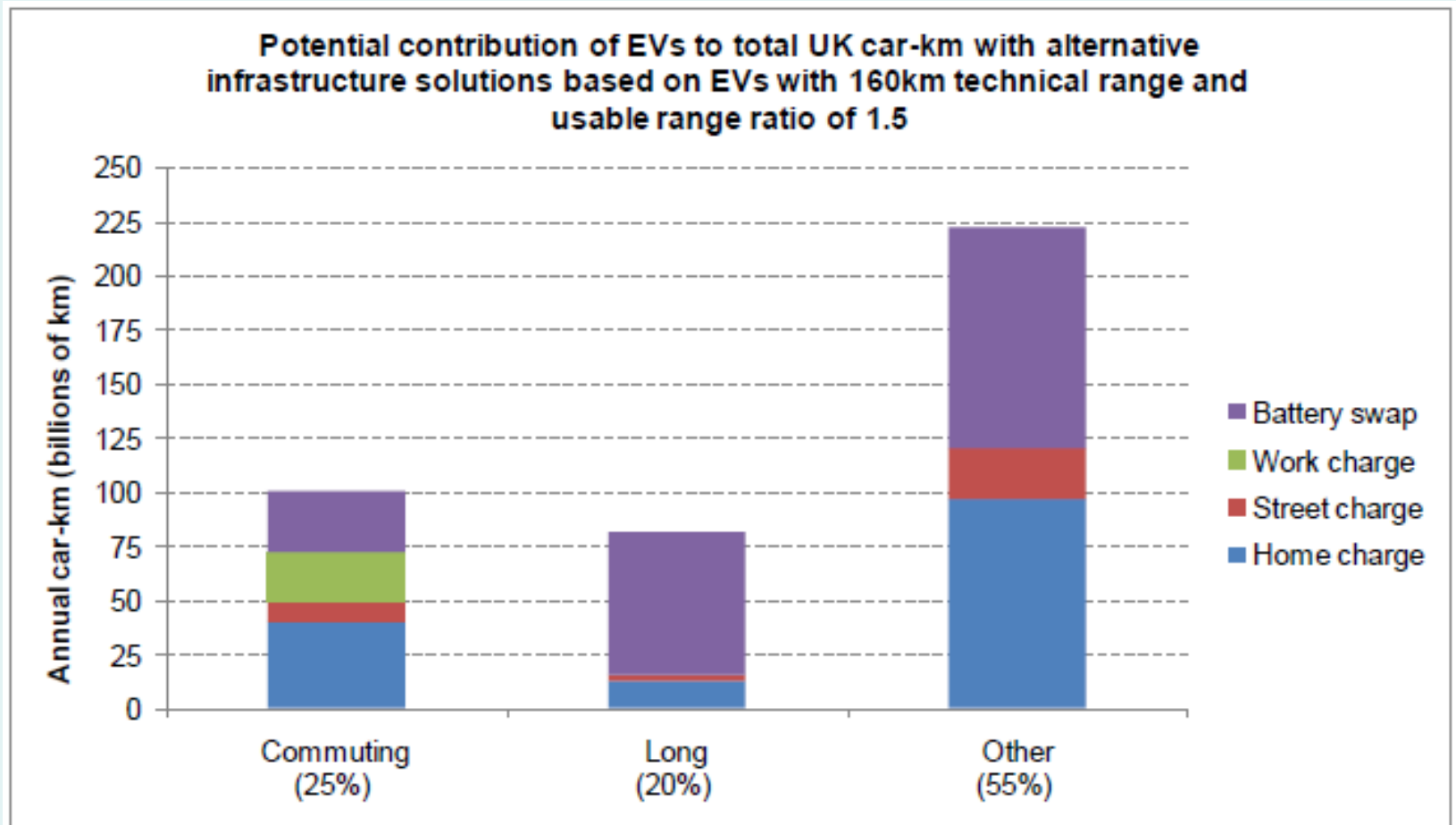
Fleets are more sceptical than private buyers and concerns increase with experience

	High Price	Limited Range	Time to charge	Inconvenience of recharging	No recharging points	Lack of power or performance	Unfamiliarity	Lack of choice
Household EV owners	+++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++
Household EV considerers	+++	++	+	+	++	+	+	++
Commercial EV owners	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	++	+	+++
Commercial EV considerers	+++	++	+	+	++	+		+

Market uptake is highly uncertain – depending upon public acceptability, battery costs / subsidies



Visible on-street charging may be important to increase public acceptability without being technically important



The Coalition Government is maintaining strong support for EVs

- ❑ Office of Low Emission Vehicles
- ❑ £250M purchase support fund for cars
 - 2011-14
 - £5k per vehicle to 2012
- ❑ £140M Low Carbon Vehicle Innovation Platform
- ❑ £30M infrastructure support
 - Plugged-in-Places
- ❑ £5M Ultra-low carbon car competition
 - 340 vehicles
 - Joint cities demo programme
- ❑ £20M public procurement support for electric vans?



**The elephant in the room
- Fuel duty revenues**

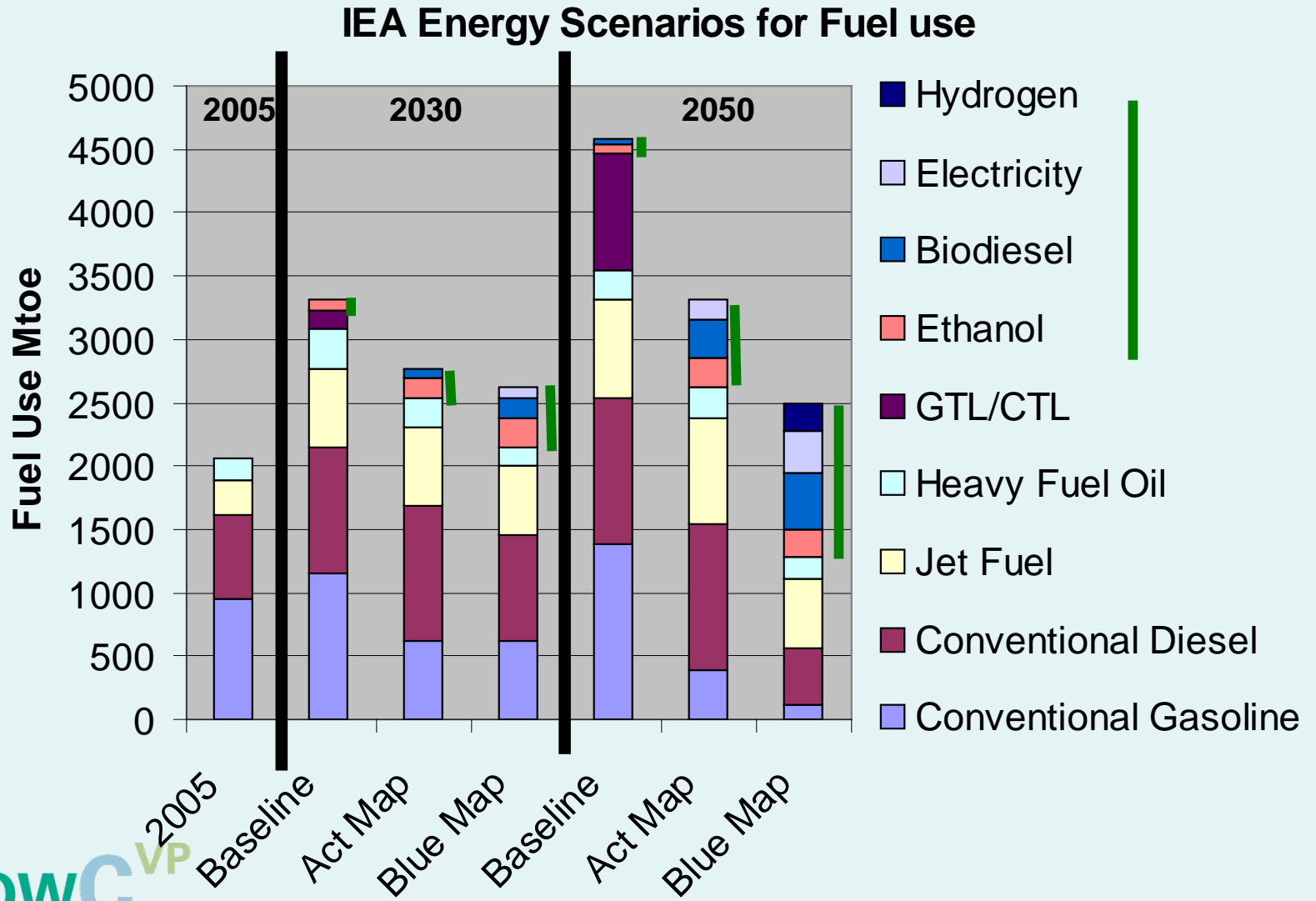
Alternative fuels

It has very low emissions – its impossible to find a garage selling the fuel


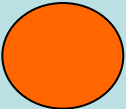
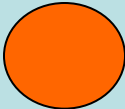
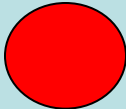

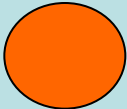


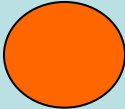
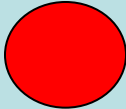
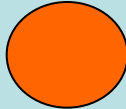
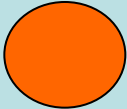


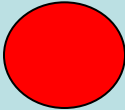
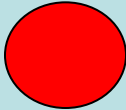
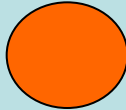
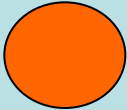


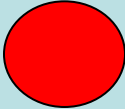
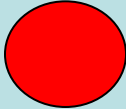
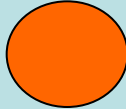
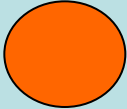


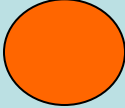
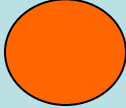

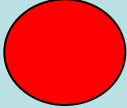
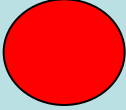
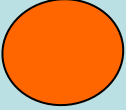
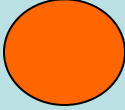





“It has very low emissions - it’s impossible to find a garage selling the fuel.”

IEA scenarios show an increasing penetration of renewable transport fuels to meet increasing demand



There remain challenges with all current renewable transport fuels

	Current Biofuel	Adv. Biofuel	H2-ICE	H2-FCV	Bio-methane	EV
Technology readiness						
Cost competitiveness						
Vehicle availability						
Infrastructure deployment						
Driver acceptability						
Sustainability						

Final Thoughts



In the next 5-years?



Small, light-weight,
efficient cheap vehicles
e.g., TATA Nano



Diesel hybrid
e.g., Citroen C4



Efficient family cars
e.g., Ford Econetic



Electric vans and gas trucks
e.g., Modec



In-use efficiency tools
e.g., Fiat Eco-drive



An increasing range of
EVs e.g., Leaf

Final Thoughts

- ❑ We must wean ourselves off our petroleum dependency
- ❑ There are no silver bullets
- ❑ Selecting fuel efficient models can deliver significant savings now!
- ❑ Vehicle efficiency can be improved by 50% using existing technologies that payback within c4 years
- ❑ Barriers to electrification of transport are unlikely to be resolved quickly; the market share of electric and plug-in hybrid vehicles will become important 2020+; but gain experience early
- ❑ Beyond 2020 renewable fuels will play an increasing important role including biofuels and hydrogen
- ❑ Technology is only part of the solution – demand management and building public transport infrastructure to encourage modal shift is crucial



2000



2004



2006



2008

Any Questions?

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The Low Carbon Vehicle
Partnership

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www.lowcvp.org.uk

Join the LowCVP

LowCVP members are: influential; networked; informed;
engaged; committed; leaders; knowledgeable. **ARE YOU?**



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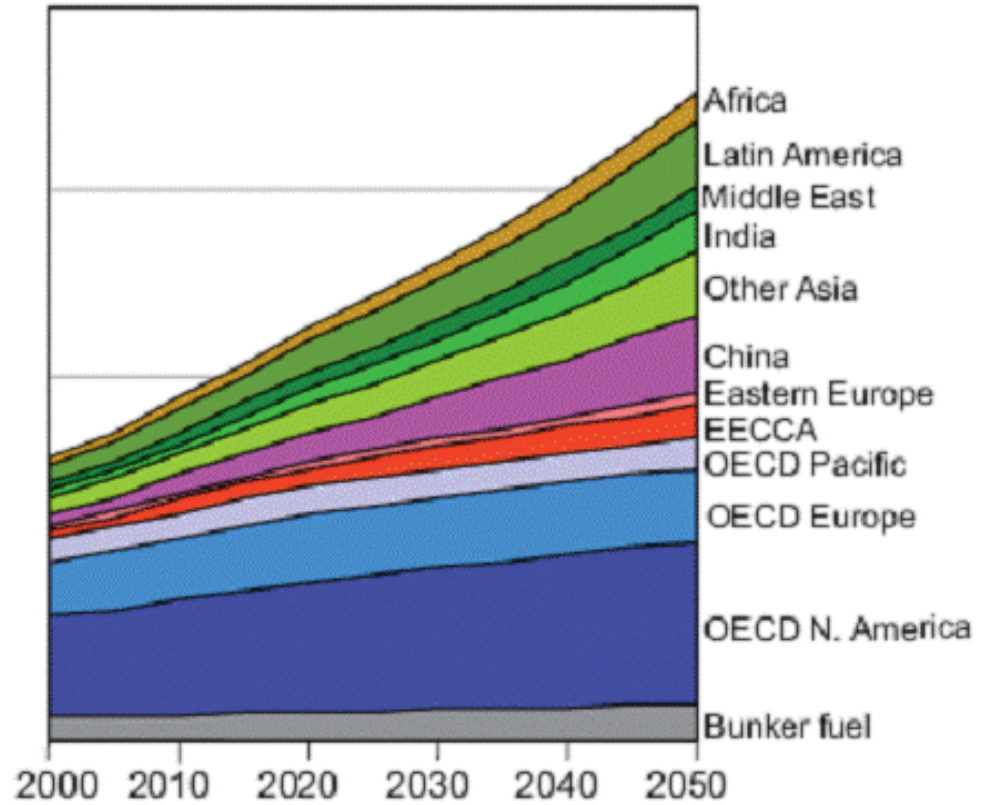
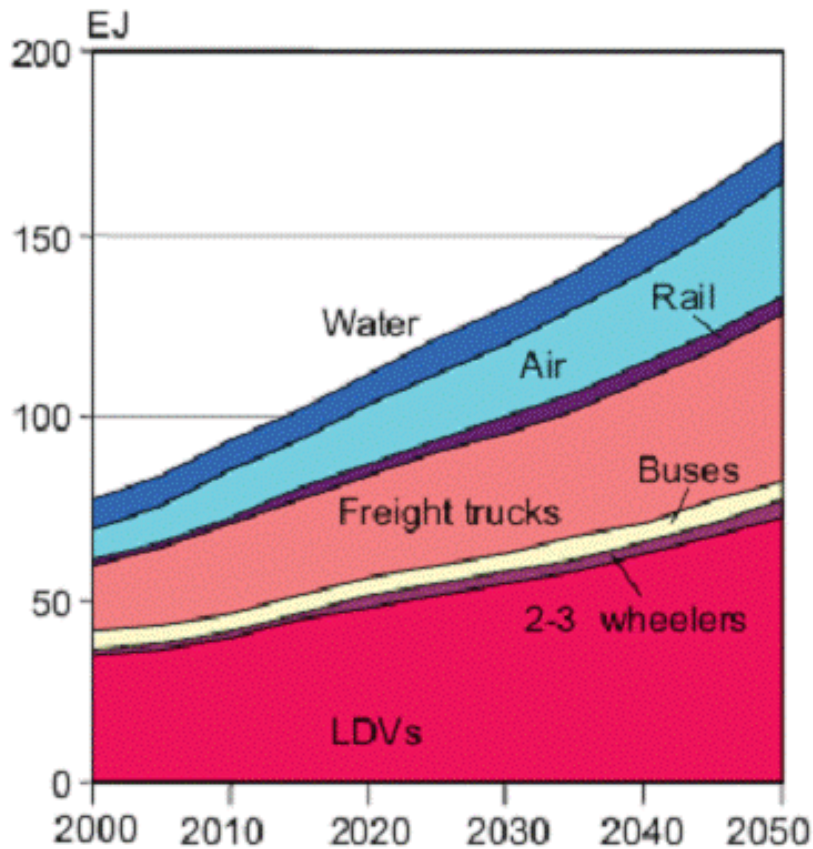
Metrics are confusing In tests the most efficient new cars emit less than 100g/km CO₂; 65-75 mpg; an average new car is 140g/km 45-55 mpg

CO ₂ g/km test	VED Band	Diesel mpg	Petrol mpg
100 g/km	A	75 mpg	64 mpg
125 g/km	D	59 mpg	51mpg
150 g/km	F	49 mpg	42 mpg
175 g/km	H	39 mpg	39 mpg
200g/km	J	35 mpg	33 mpg
225 g/km	K	31 mpg	30 mpg

LowCVP works with multiple stakeholders to tackle market barriers and stimulate change



Global energy demand for transport is projected to more than double by 2050



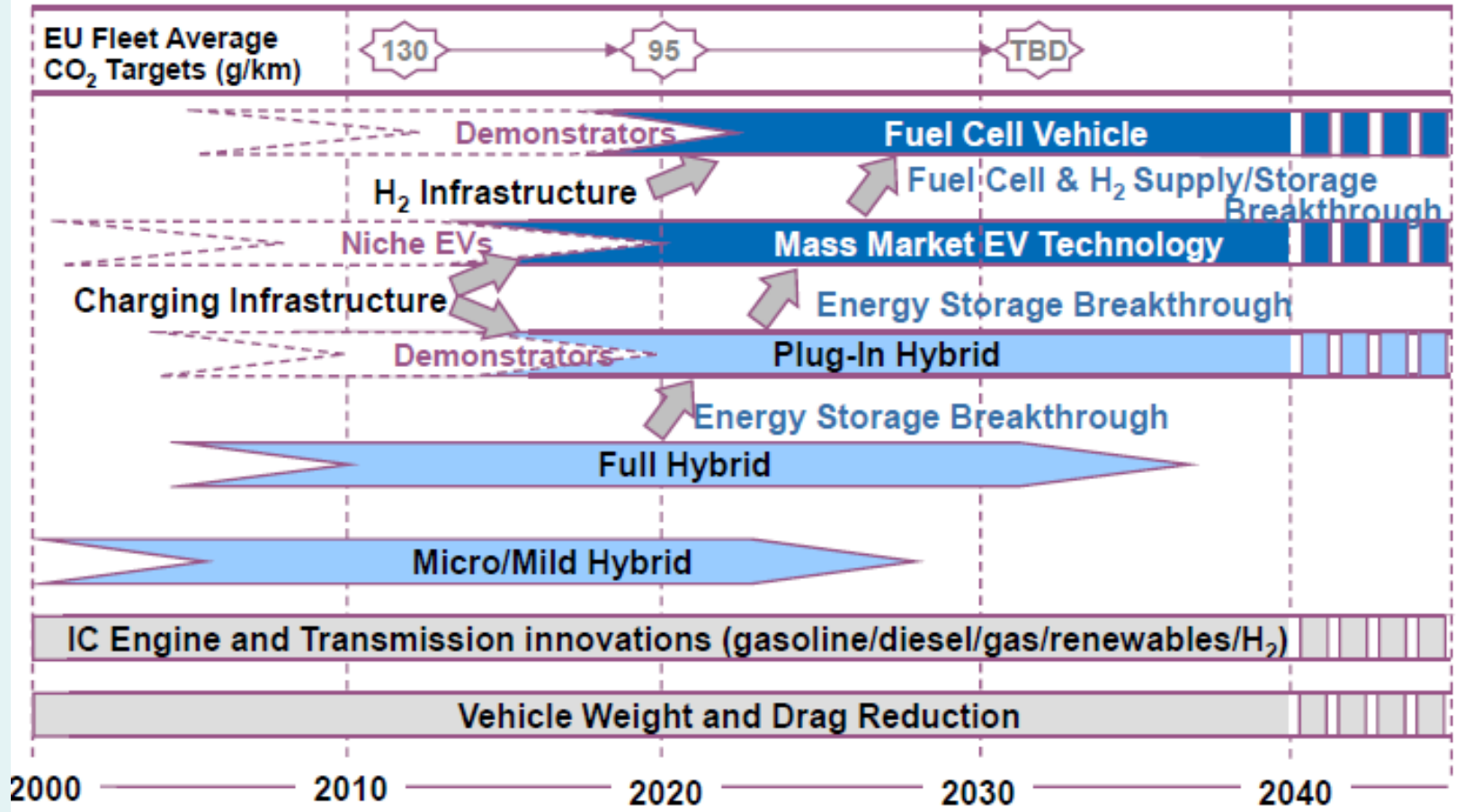
A range of existing technologies are available to reduce CO2 emissions – at a cost

Technologies for improving vehicle efficiency

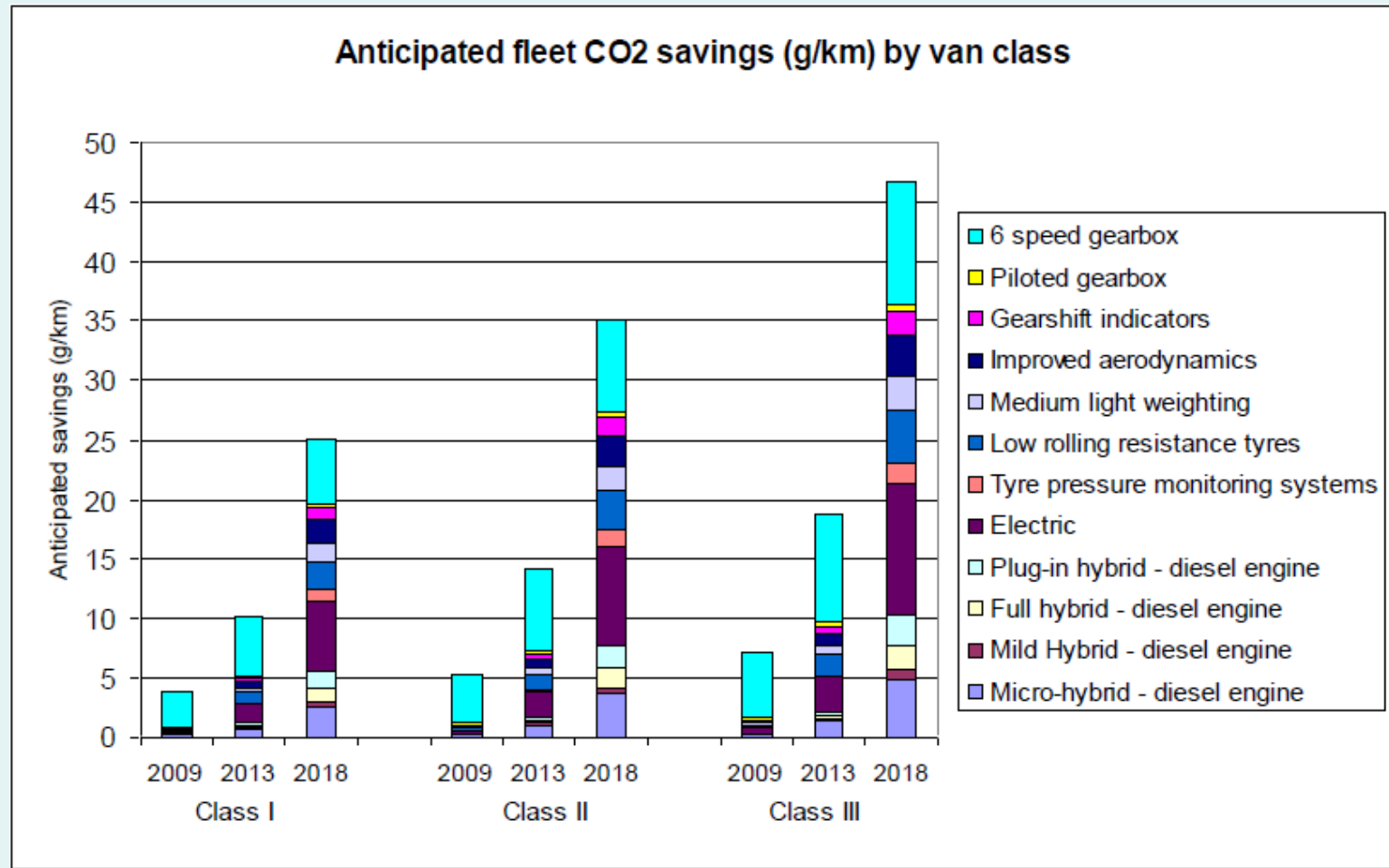


There is emerging consensus on the future evolution of low carbon car technologies many of which are applicable to vans

NAIGT low carbon car technology roadmap



Over the next decade a range of technologies are expected to help deliver reductions in CO2 emissions



The scale of the challenge

