## Informing and Influencing Consumers to Adopt Lower Carbon Models

Automotive Summit Brussels 9<sup>th</sup> November 2010

Greg Archer, Managing Director, Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership



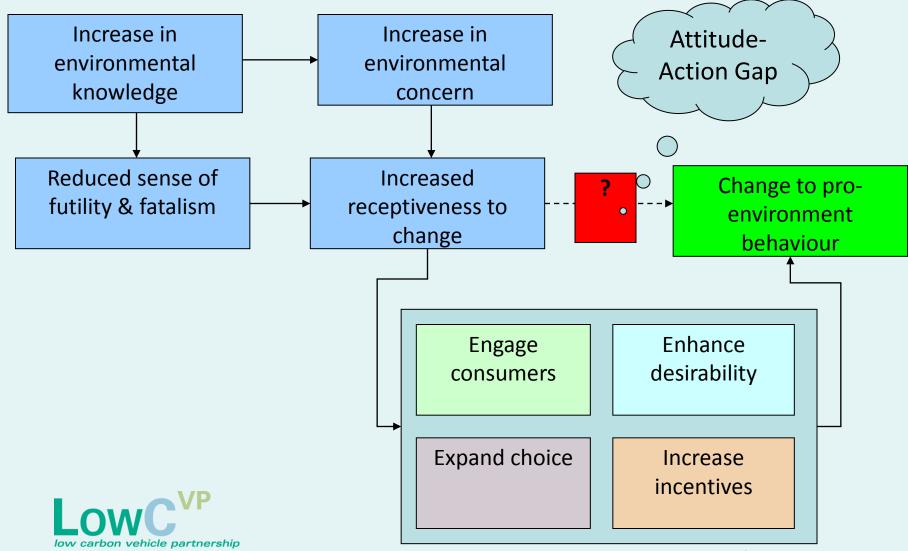
### LowCVP - accelerating a sustainable shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels - stimulating opportunities for UK businesses

#### LowCVP programmes currently focus on:

- Incentivising and informing lower carbon choices for cars
- Building the market for lower carbon commercial and public service vehicles
- Tackling market barriers to use of lower carbon fuels
- Facilitating the creation of a successful UK supply chain for low carbon vehicle and fuel technologies
- Monitoring progress and tracking pathways to lower carbon transport
- Enhancing stakeholder knowledge and understanding (to increase engagement and build consensus for sustainable change)



Improved environmental information is an enabler for changing buying behaviour; but increased demand for low carbon vehicles requires bridging of the "attitude-action gap"



#### Fuel economy not environmental messages have greater resonance with car buyers

#### **Top priorities**

Price/value

Size/Practicality

Fuel efficiency /

costs

Cost related
Specification related
Environmental
Other

low carbon vehicle partnership

#### **Car-buyer reported concerns**

#### Some influence

Performance
Image
Brand
Insurance
Engine size
Equipment levels
Reliability
Comfort
Safety

Low priorities

Depreciation

Experience
Sales Package

Dealership
Environment
/ehicle Emissions

Road tax

Better stock up sweets. 665 miles without refuelling. The 245hp BMW 330d Saloon. BMW EfficientDynamics

Illustration of key attributes for new car-buyers NB: will vary between markets and segments

# Fuel economy is <u>reported</u> as an important car buying factor - but appears to have less real influence



#### Example from the Act on CO2 best-in-class website

The fuel economy paradox arises since:

- Buyers assume similar 'mpg' for all cars within a class
- Buyers have little confidence in published mpg figures
- Buyers believe improving mpg compromises performance and safety
- Costs too complex to compute (mpg and p/litre → p/mile)
- Private motorists use a high private discount rate



Rank	Make	Model	Tax Band / Cost P/A		CO <sub>2</sub> (g/km)
1	TOYOTA	Prius	Α	£0 £0	89
1	ТОҮОТА	Auris Hybrid	Α	£0 £0	89
2	SEAT	Leon	Α	£0 £0	99
2	FORD	Focus	Α	£0 £0	99
2	VW	New Golf	Α	£0 £0	99
2	VOLVO	C30	Α	£0 £0	99
2	VOLVO	S40	Α	£0 £0	99
2	VOLVO	C30	Α	£0 £0	99
3	HONDA	Insight	В	£0 £10	101
4	VOLVO	S40	В	£0 £20	104

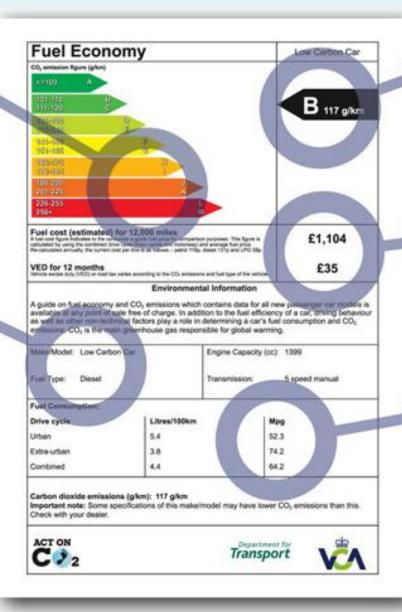
# UK has operated voluntary vehicle efficiency labelling since 2005 – experience is overwhelmingly positive

#### Thirteen VED bands

The figures on the coloured arrows (A-M) indicate the 13 ranges of emissions by g/km that correspond to levels of annual Vehicle Excise Duty (VED or Road Tax). Low carbon-emitting cars pay less tax. The lowest – Band A – pay no tax.

#### Make, model and engine details

The vehicle make, model, fuel type, engine capacity and transmission type are all listed. Together they determine the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and running costs.



#### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions figure

The black arrow points to the vehicle's relevant band of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions on which Vehicle Excise Duty (VED or Road Tax) is based.

#### **Running costs**

Average yearly fuel costs are calculated and displayed together with the relevant level of Road Tax. Figures updated with recent prices.

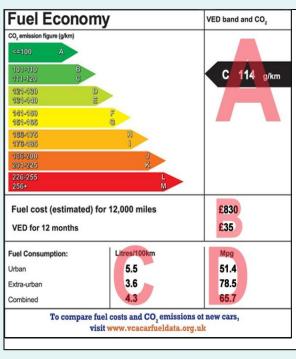
#### **Fuel consumption**

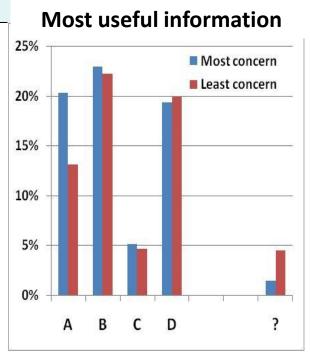
Shows how efficient the car is in miles per gallon and litres per 100km in town, country and combined driving situations.

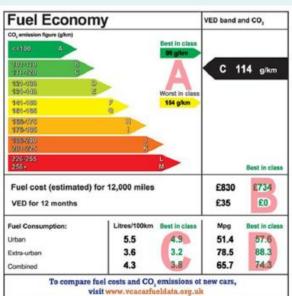
# The optimum form for vehicle labelling requires:

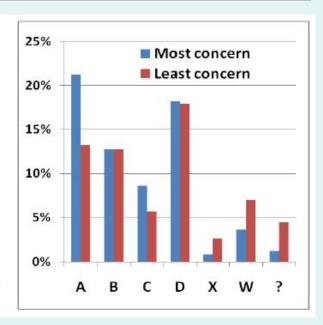
- Simple form
- Clear language
- Focus on fuel efficiency or cost
- Use understandable metrics (mpg)
- Use an absolute not relative scale
- Provide comparative information?
- Use multiple dissemination routes

X = none of the additional info.W = Prefer label without additional info.? – No opinion

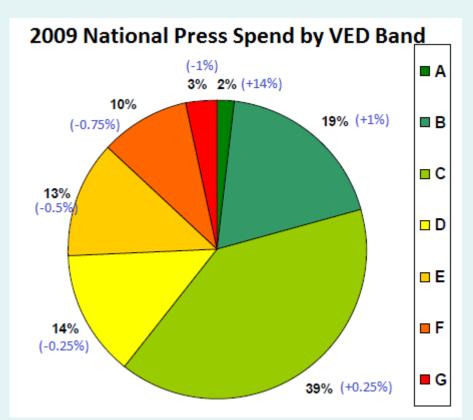


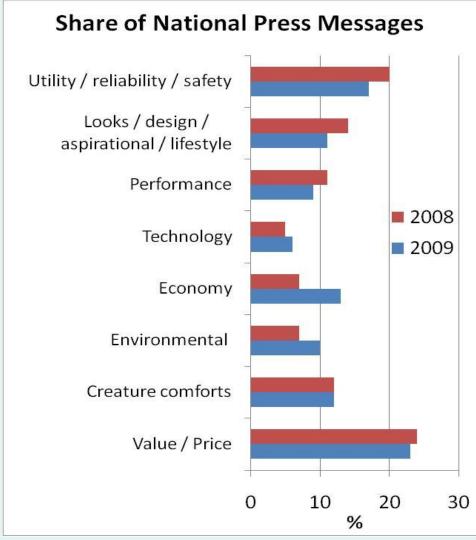






### Advertising spend on lower carbon models is increasing together fuel efficiency and environmental messages







Building consumer trust in fuel efficiency information is essential – the UK has recently adopted Best Practice Marketing Principles for Environmental claims

# A good practice example We all like to feel that we're saving a litt ver application of technology, you can now achieve fuel efficiency e 76.3mpg\* on the Fiesta, and reduced CO2 emissions from only 8g/km. This now means that our ECOnetic models are kinder on Feel the difference

Best Practice Principles for environmental claims in automotive marketing to consumers







- Marketing communications should be legal, decent, honest and truthful.
- Consumers should be able to access the information to inform their purchase decision.
- The Principles should apply throughout the marketing chain to all promotional material and practices
- Principles concern
  - The form of environmental claims
  - Accessibility of information
  - Appropriate comparisons
  - The use of green imagery, symbols and endorsements

### Lessons for revision to the EU Car Labelling Directive

- Energy efficiency labelling is a useful tool in informing car buyers but increasing environmental awareness has little direct effect on purchase choices (but is an enabler for change)
- ☐ The current statutory requirements fail to engage (and therefore influence) consumers
  - Information must be simple in form and language and use appropriate metrics
- Environmental concerns are a low priority for most car-buyers; fuel economy or costs
   are more influential purchase criteria but are important than reported
- There are perceived trade-offs between vehicle efficiency and other key buying decisions which improved consumer understanding can resolve:
  - Extending appropriate consumer information requirements to all relevant marketing media will aid dissemination of messages
- Most car-buyers fail to recognise "best in class" opportunities which appropriate comparable "in-segment" information can address
- An entirely harmonised EU label will use inappropriate metrics for some markets –
   (e.g., I/100km) flexibility is needed to maximise impact
- Providing reliable information to build consumer trust is essential
  - The UK has adopted Best Practice Principles for Environmental Claims
- ☐ Purchase incentives /penalties are a stronger lever for changing behaviour

## Join the LowCVP

If your organisation makes a contribution to the UK's move to low carbon vehicles, you are welcome to apply to be a member of the Partnership. By joining the LowCVP your organisation can demonstrate leadership and serious intent to help deliver a low carbon future. See over for details.



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

www.lowcvp.org.uk

### Thank you for your attention

### **Any Questions?**



44 +203 178 7860
The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership greg.archer@lowcvp.org.uk
www.lowcvp.org.uk



### **Acknowledgements**











Dr. Gillian Anable