

Look – Signal - Manoeuvre

The shift to low carbon cars

Clean Moves - Changing Mobility Today

Expo Hannover

21st April 2009

Greg Archer

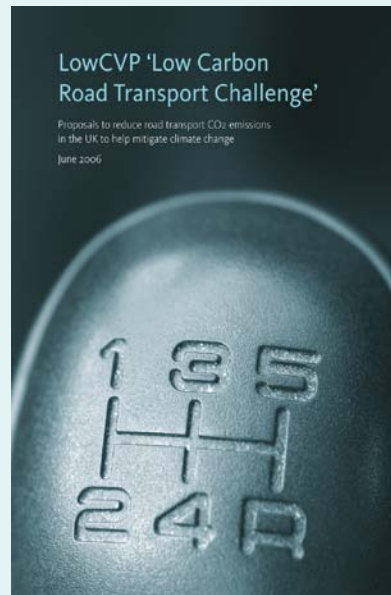
Director, Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

Accelerating a sustainable shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels in the UK

Stimulating opportunities for UK businesses

LowC^{VP}
low carbon vehicle partnership



Fuel Economy		Low Carbon Car
CO ₂ emissions (g/km) (cycle)		
<100	A	B 117 g/km
101-120	B	
121-150	C	
151-180	D	
181-210	E	
211-240	F	
241-270	G	
Fuel cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles		£662
VED for 12 months		£50
Environmental Information		
A guide on fuel economy and CO ₂ emissions which contains data for all new passenger car models is available at any point of sale free of charge. In addition to the fuel efficiency of a car, driving behaviour as well as other non-financial factors play a role in determining a car's fuel consumption and CO ₂ emissions. CO ₂ is the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming.		
Makes/Model:	Low Carbon Car	Engine Capacity (cc): 1396
Fuel Type:	Diesel	Transmission: 5 speed manual
Fuel Consumption:		
Drive cycle	Litres/100km	Mpg
Urban	5.4	53.3
Extra-urban	3.8	74.2
Combined	4.4	64.2
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km): 117 g/km		
Important note: Some specifications of this model may have lower CO ₂ emissions than this. Check with your dealer.		



LowC^{VP} marketing challenge

CARS NOT CARBON
A competition to promote greener motoring marketing

Event outline
Winners to be announced at the LowCVP Annual Conference
28th June 2007
DTI Conference Centre, Westminster

Accelerating the shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels

energy saving trust | campaign | marketing | SHARPEVILLE | greenTV | UNF



LowC^{VP} marketing challenge

Accelerating the shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels

News & Events
LowCVP Annual Conference 2007
LowCVP is a partnership of industry, government and academia, working together to promote low carbon vehicles and fuels.

Latest news
LowCVP Annual Conference 2007
LowCVP is a partnership of industry, government and academia, working together to promote low carbon vehicles and fuels.

Outline

- ❑ The scale of the challenge
- ❑ Progress and challenges in improving vehicle efficiency
- ❑ Accelerating technology deployment
- ❑ Market leaders
- ❑ Beyond 2020 – the need for new energy sources
- ❑ What else is needed?



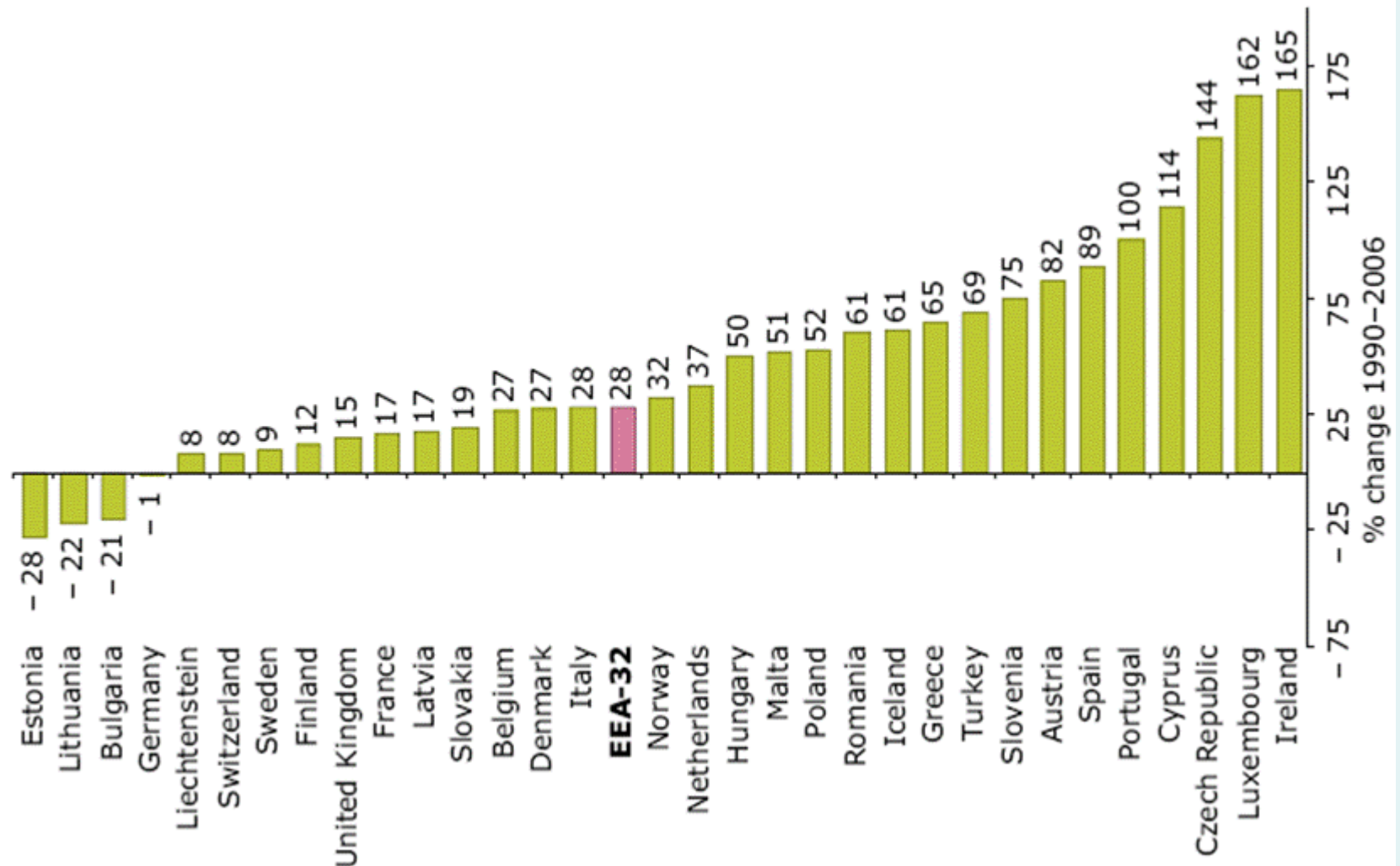
“Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, as is now evident from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea level”

IPCC 2007



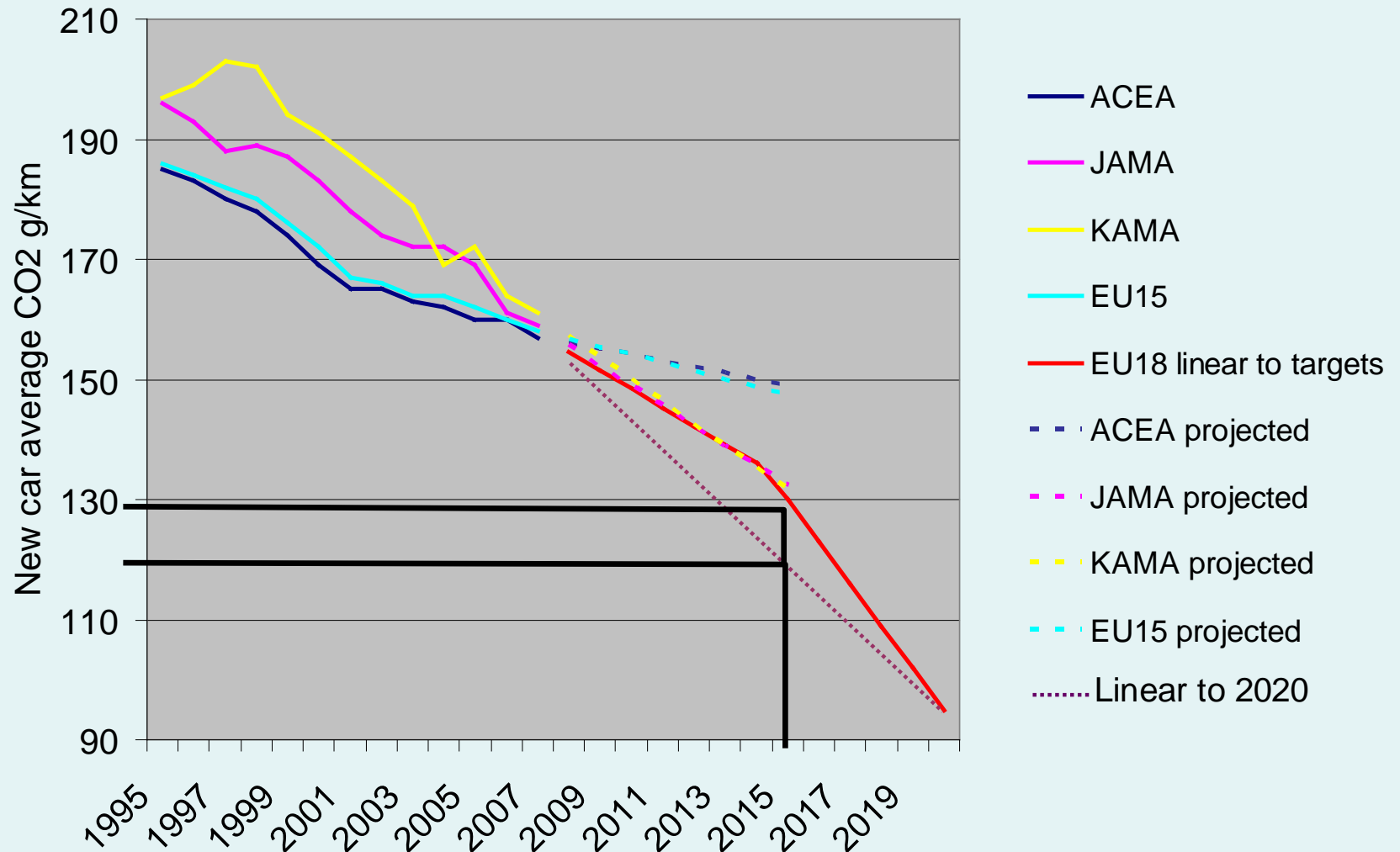
EU transport emissions have increased by 28% since 1990 – vehicles are the dominant source

Country trends in European transport emissions 1990- 2006

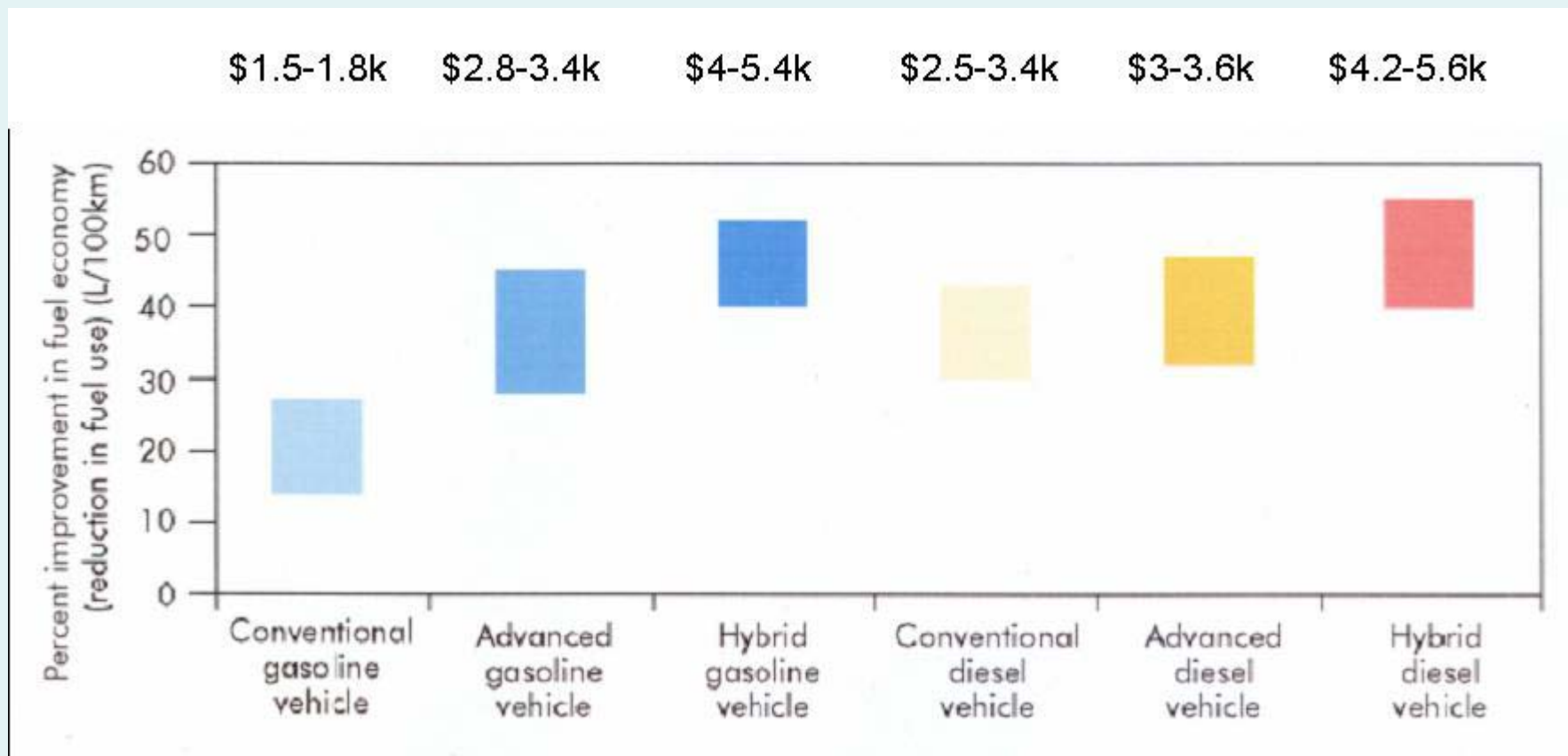


*New car CO2 emissions are falling –
But the rate of progress must be accelerated to
achieve targets*

EU New Car CO2 Emissions Progress and Projections to 2020

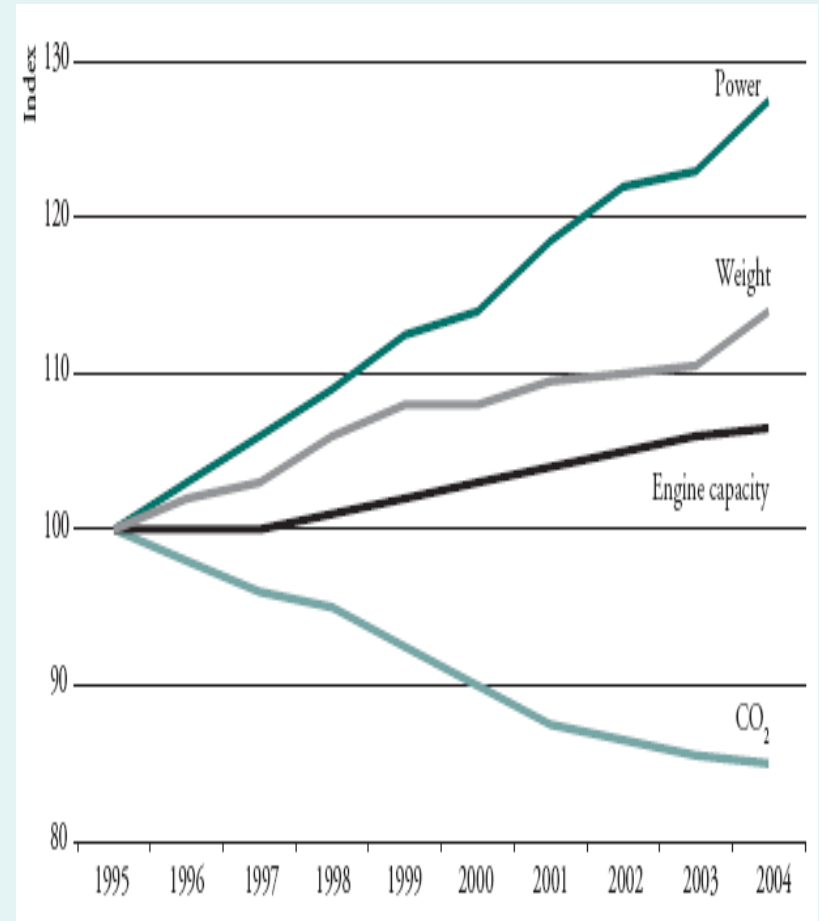


Existing and near market technologies can achieve 50% fuel economy savings by 2030 (at a cost)



Accelerated progress is dependant upon 4 inter-related factors:

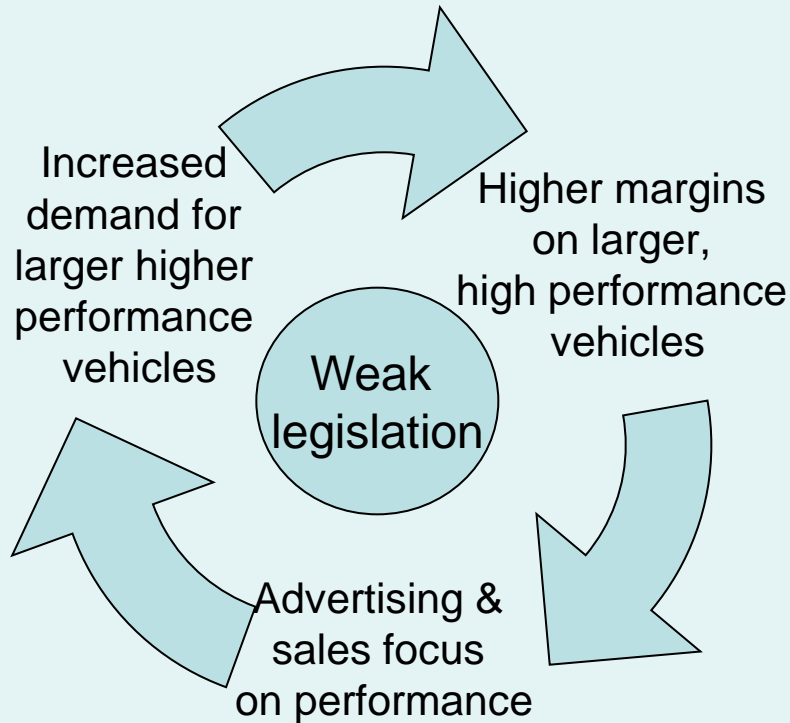
- ❑ Reversing unsustainable trends in vehicle size, weight and power
- ❑ Consistently high oil prices (or value of C)
- ❑ Industry-wide action
 - legislation
- ❑ Increased consumer demand
 - Improved information
 - Increased incentives, appeal and model availability



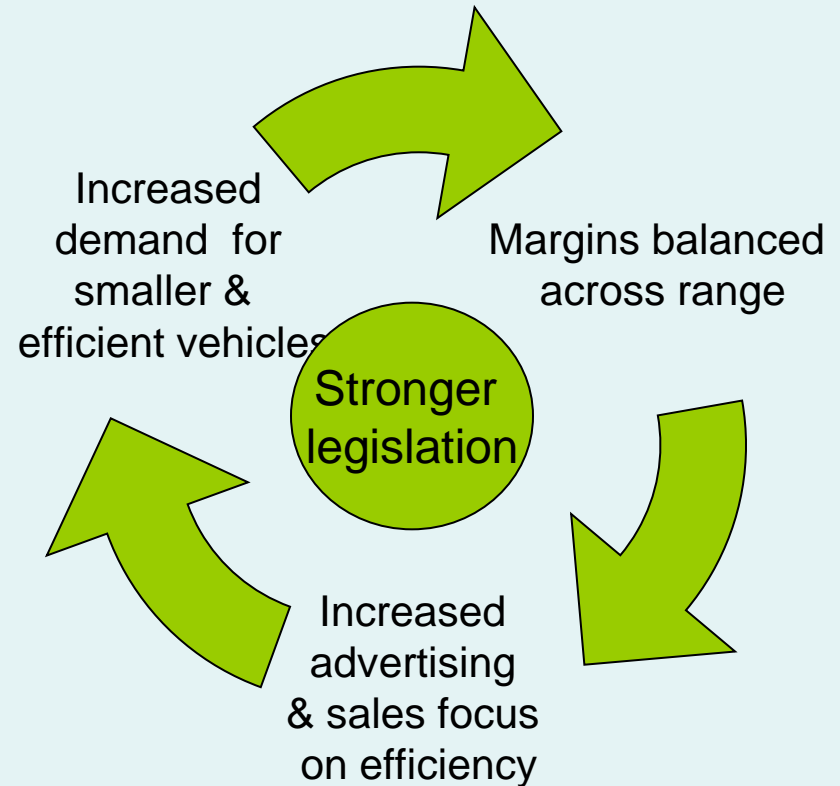
King Review 2008 based upon ACEA data

Legislation and Manufacturers can create demand for efficient vehicles – and some are doing this

Unsustainable (past) behaviour

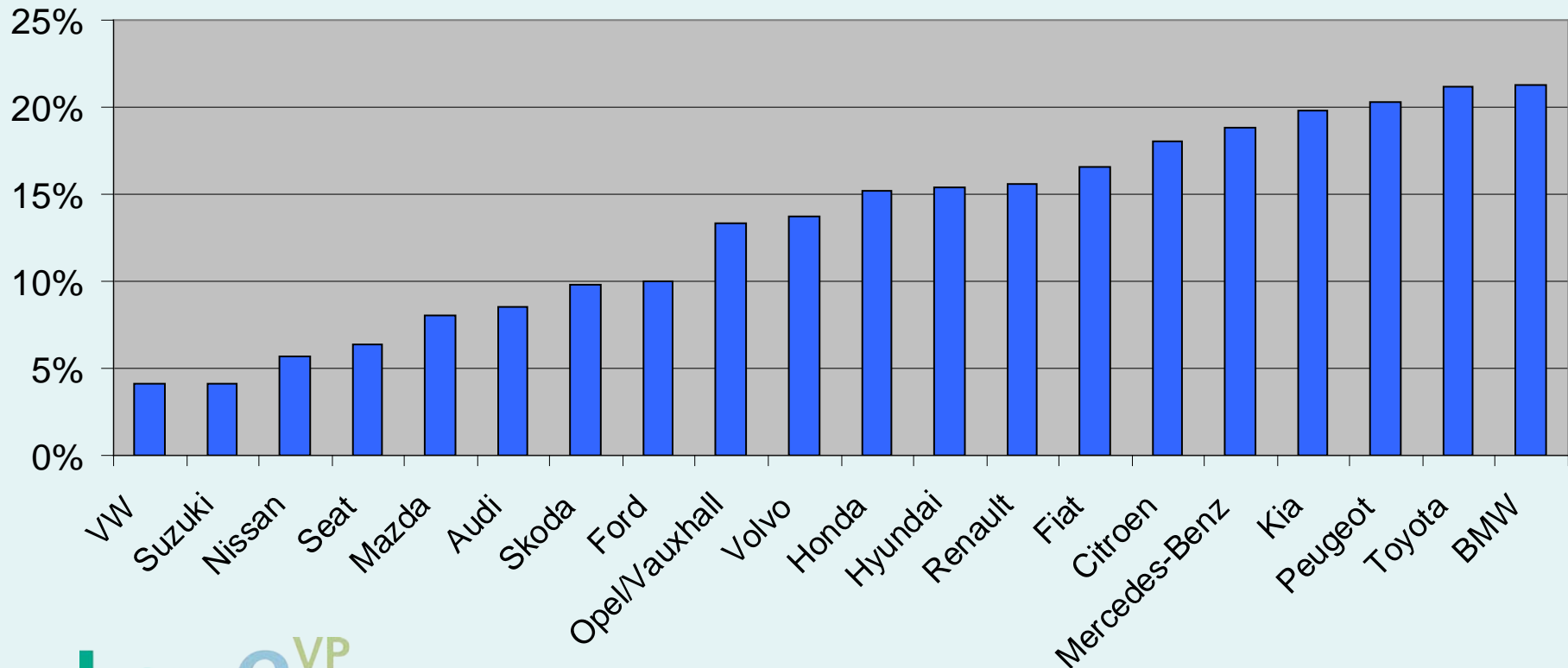


Sustainable (emerging) behaviour

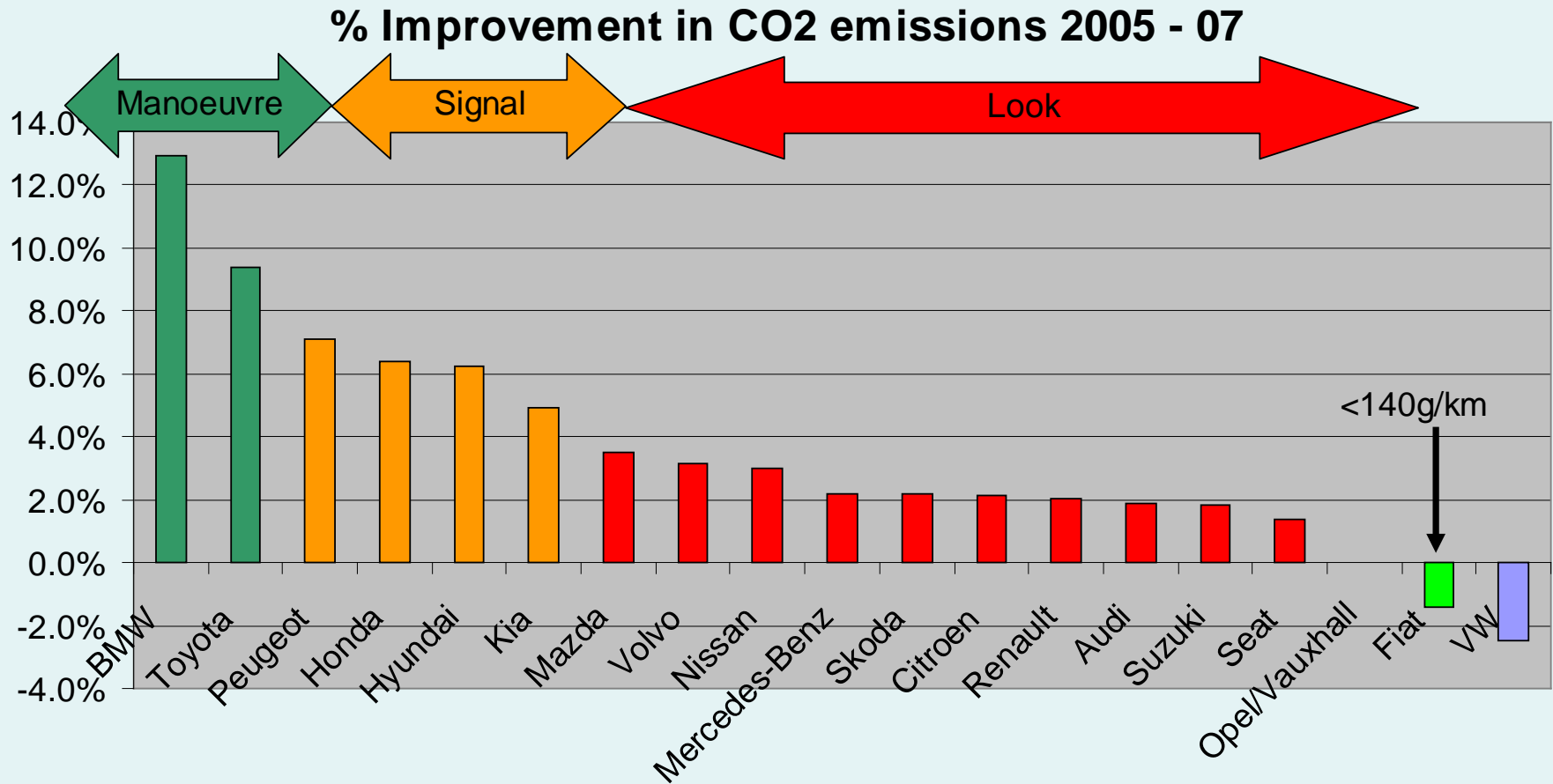


Rates of progress reducing CO2 emissions vary widely between brands

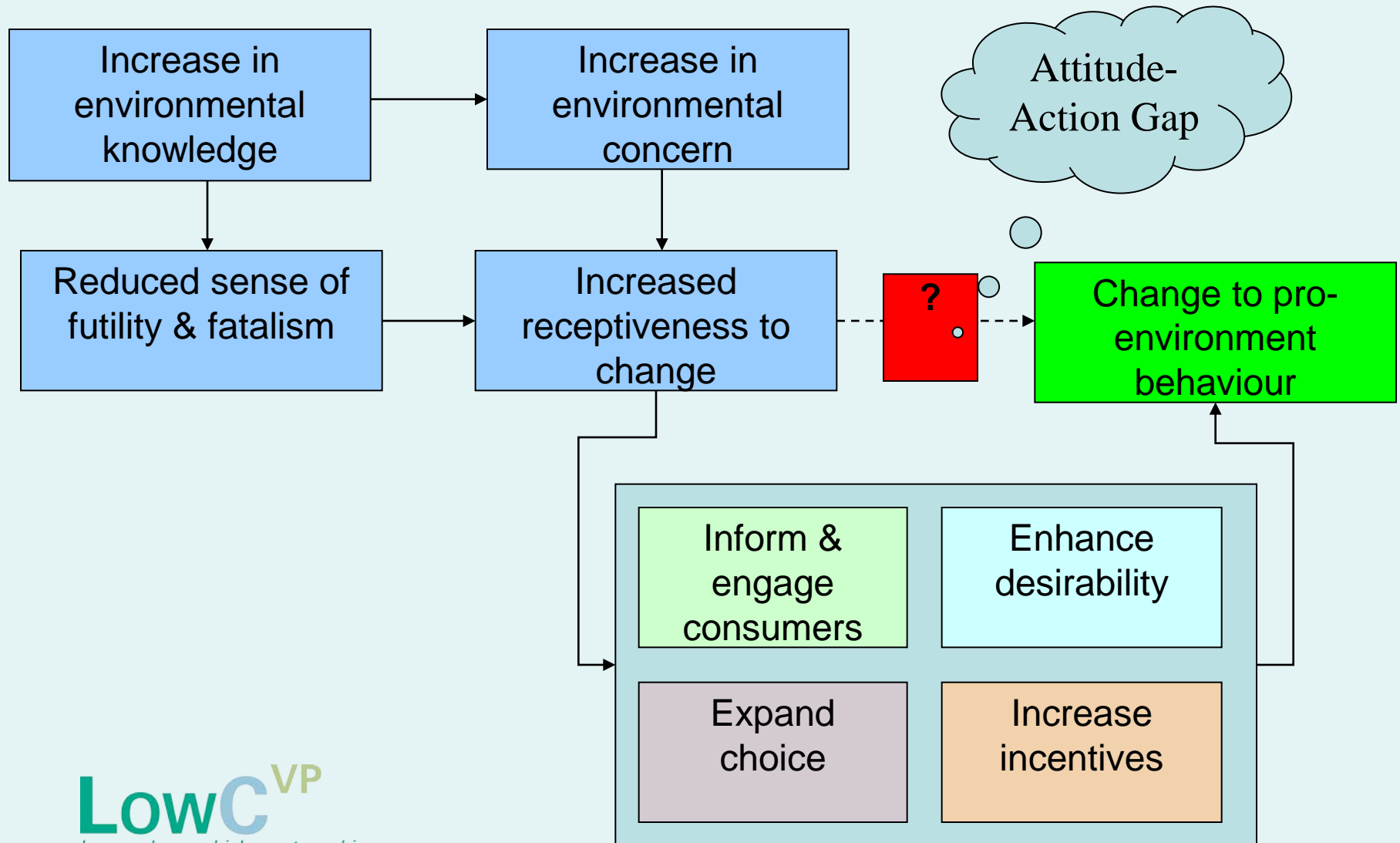
% improvement new car CO2 emissions 1997 - 2007



Recent progress in reducing CO2 emissions highlights the differential performance of brands



Increasing consumer demand for environmentally friendly vehicles requires bridging the attitude-action gap



Market leaders are stimulating demand for low carbon technologies

Market leaders

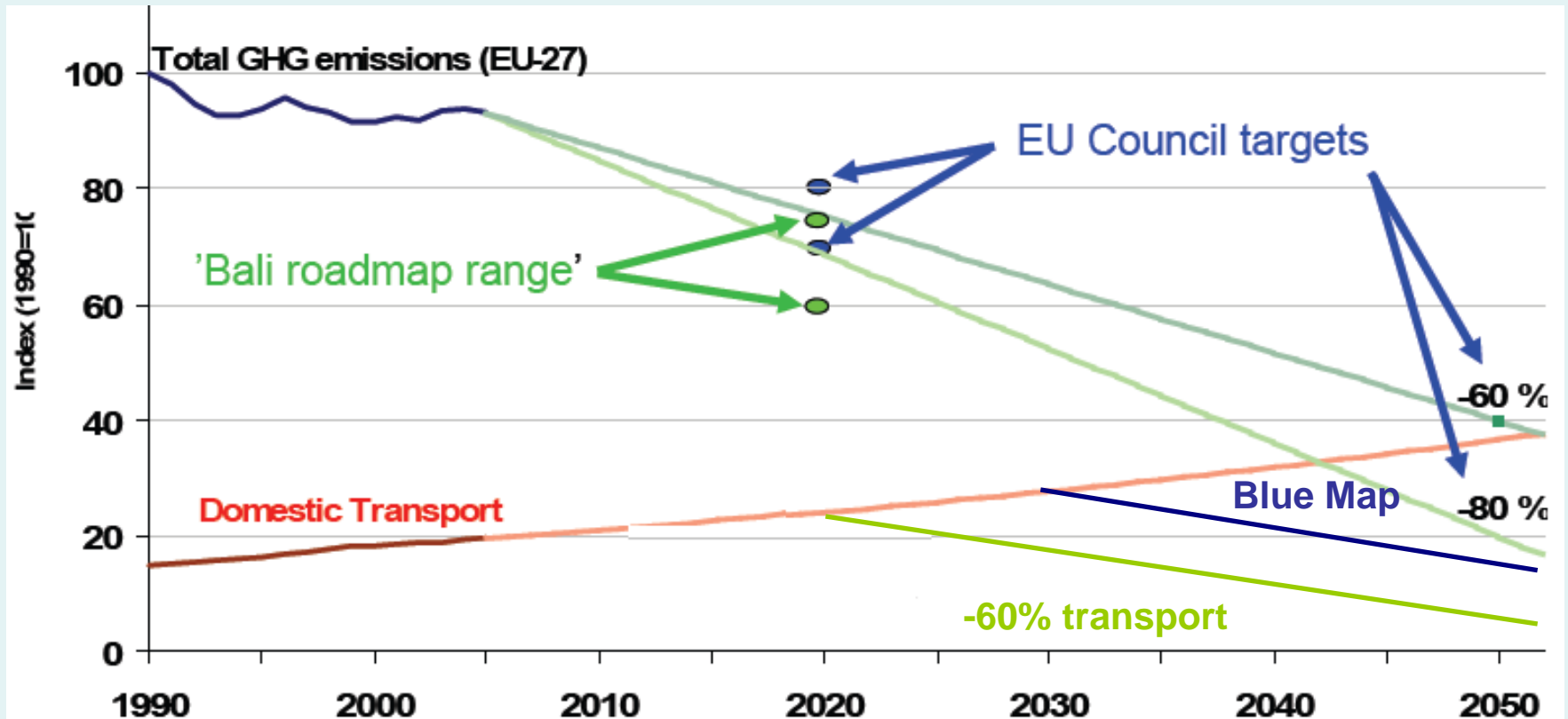
- ☐ Low carbon technologies increasing adopted across the range
- ☐ Low carbon models in all sectors of the market (in which they operate)
- ☐ Several best in class models
- ☐ Advertising promotes environmental performance & efficiency as desirable features
- ☐ Sustainability increasing embedded in business practices

Observers

- ☐ Low carbon niche brands (e.g., Econetic) with limited range of vehicles
- ☐ A low carbon model in some market sectors
- ☐ One or no best in class model
- ☐ Advertising claims environmental responsibility
- ☐ Brand promotes its environmental credentials

EU domestic transport emissions will consume the CO2 budget on current trends –

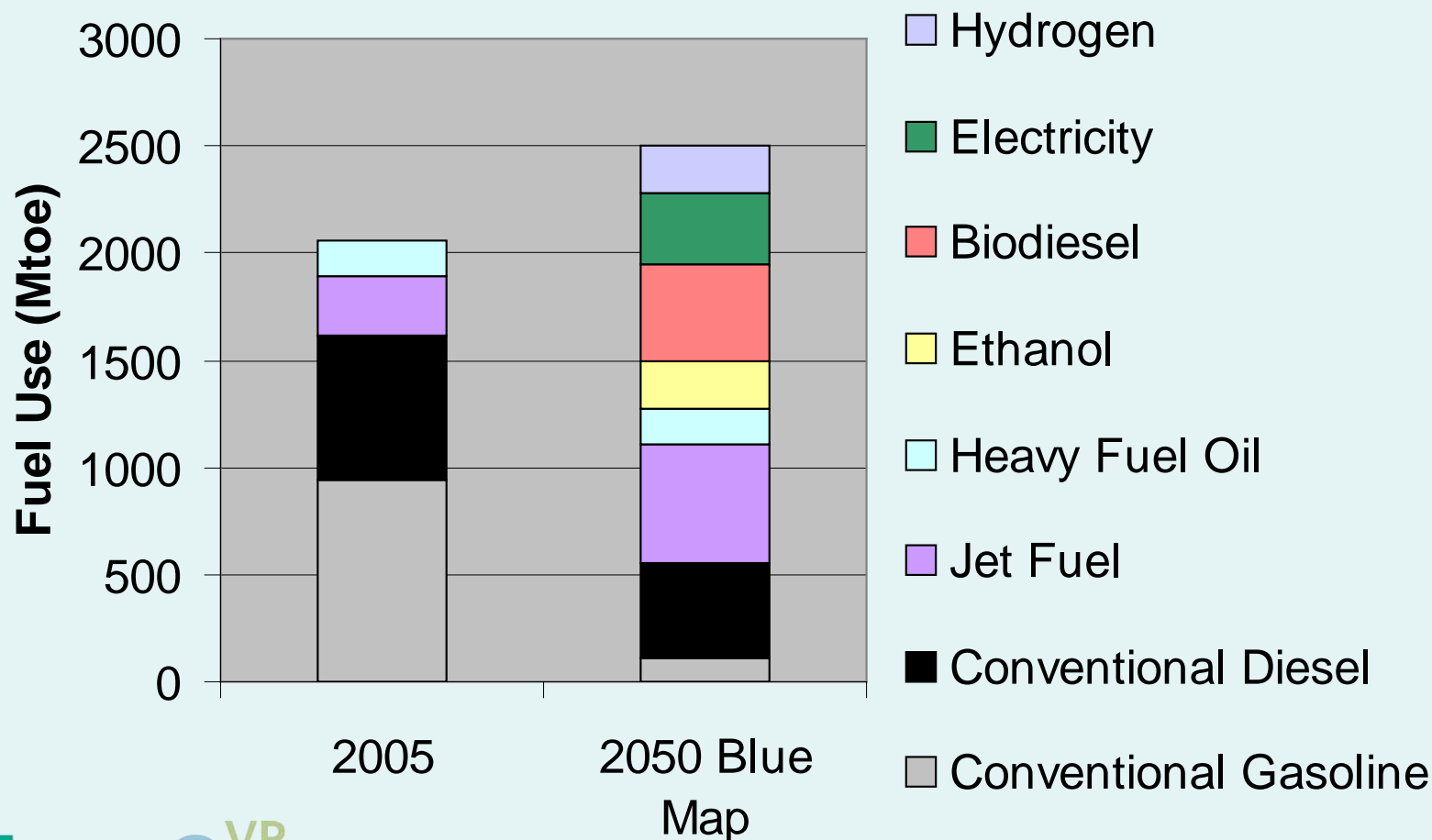
Even ambitious IEA Blue Map scenarios will not leave sufficient headroom for other sectors



Adapted from EEA 2009 & TNO 2009

Beyond 2020 further decarbonisation of transport will be achieved through significant penetration of renewable fuels

Fuel use comparison 2005 & 2050 (IEA Blue Map)



Technology can only be part of the solution - demand management and mode shift are also needed – in part to manage rebound effects

- ❑ Smarter driving improved driver behaviour
- ❑ Reduced vehicle use
- ❑ Better freight distribution
- ❑ Modal shift
- ❑ Land-use planning
- ❑ Tele-working



Messages

- ❑ The transport sector has failed to adequately respond to the challenge presented by climate change
- ❑ Current progress in improving vehicle efficiency must be accelerated to achieve future target, requiring :
 - Reversing unsustainable vehicle characteristics trends; consistently high oil prices; legislation; and, increased consumer demand
- ❑ Technology deployment, not availability is the key issue, requiring:
 - Stronger consumer incentives; increased vehicle availability; enhanced desirability; and improved consumer engagement and information
- ❑ BMW, Toyota and Peugeot are showing market leadership by stimulating consumer demand and deploying technology across their ranges
- ❑ On current trends transport will occupy the entire EU CO2 cap by 2050
 - The most ambitious scenarios for technology deployment and renewable energy still fail to adequately reduce emissions
- ❑ Renewable fuels will play an increasingly important role in reducing emissions beyond 2020
- ❑ Technology is only part of the solution – demand management and building public transport infrastructure to encourage modal shift will be key

Danke!

020 3178 7860

The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

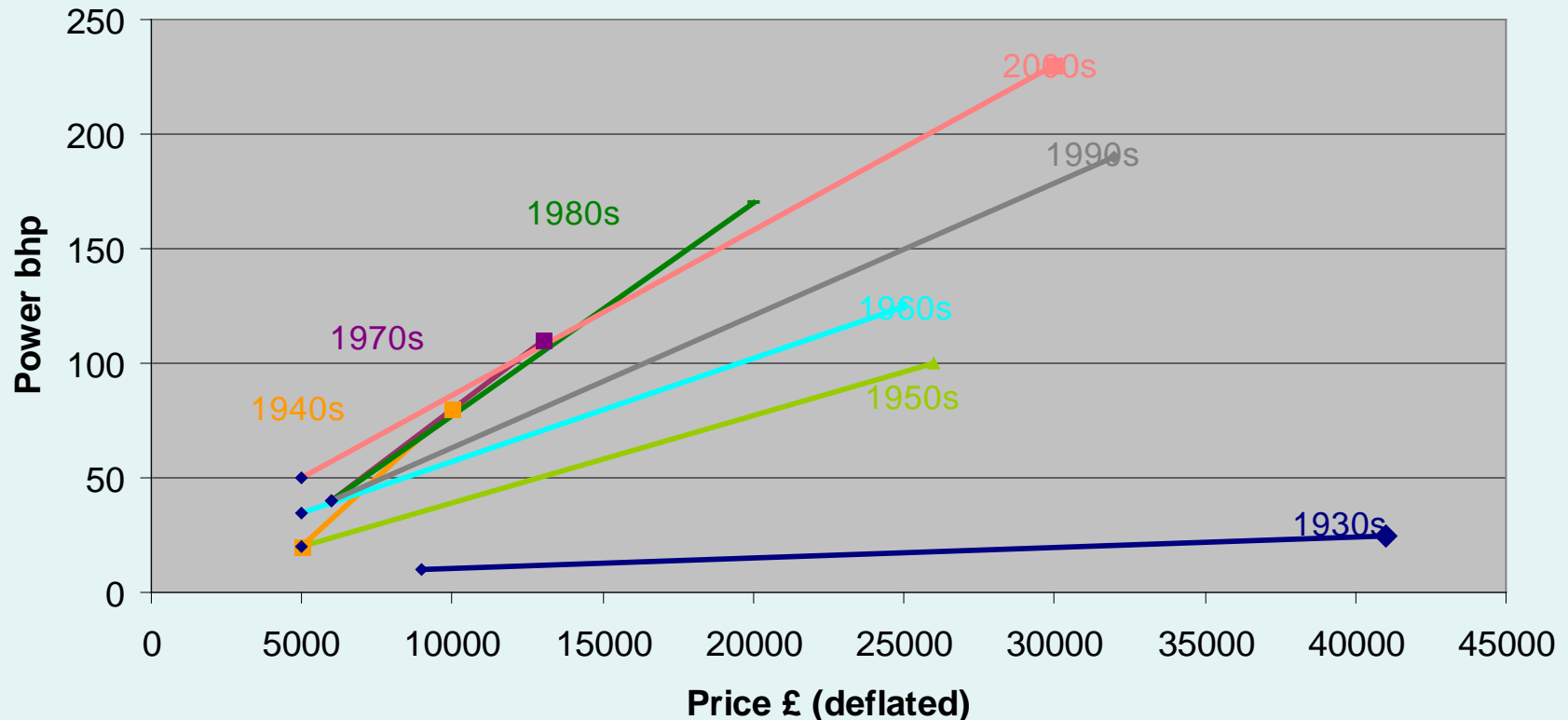
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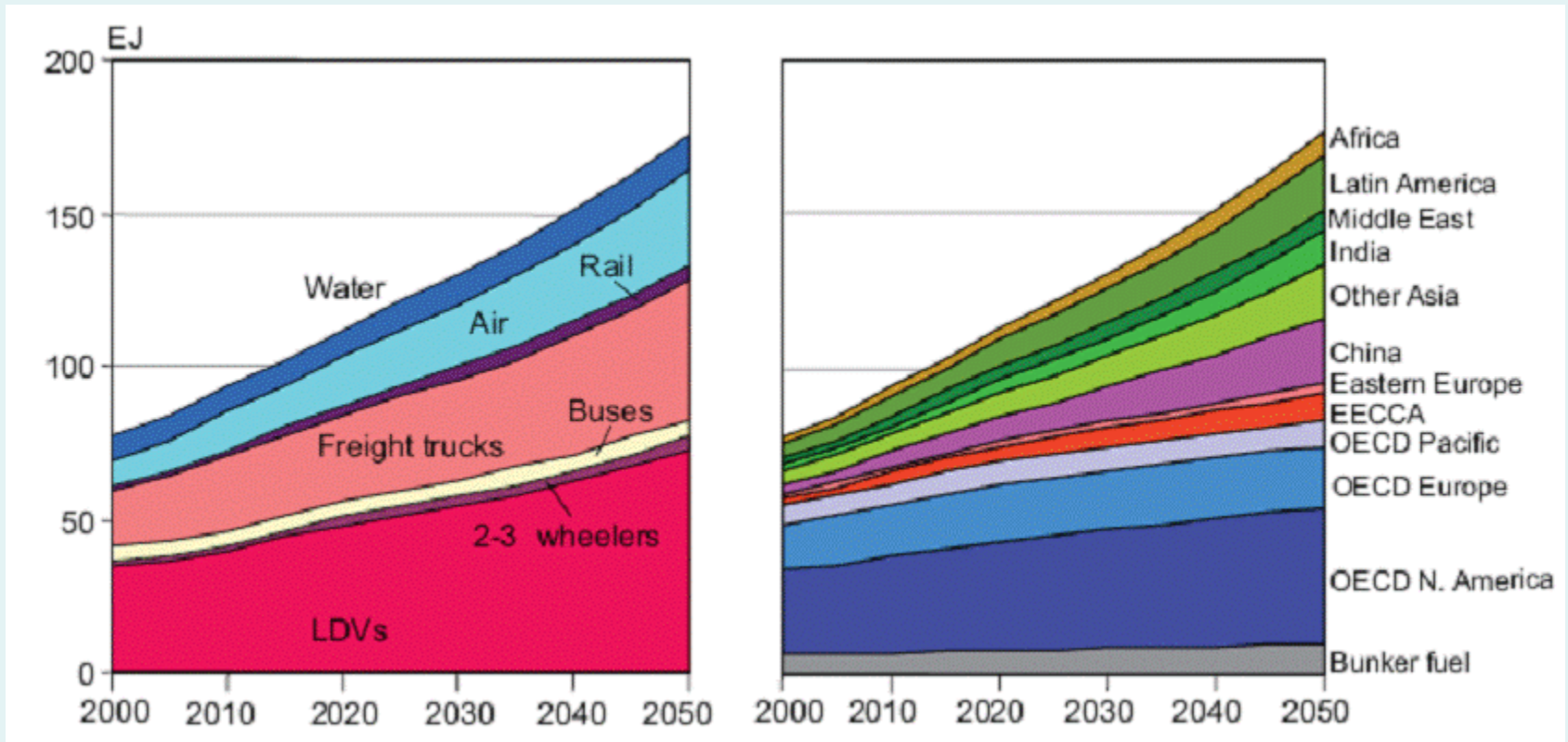


More powerful cars are more profitable – but the cost of additional power has become cheaper

The cost of power 1930s - 2000s



*Transport is an important and growing source of GHG emissions –
Global energy demand for transport is projected to more than double by 2050*



IEA 2008, citing WBCSD 2004