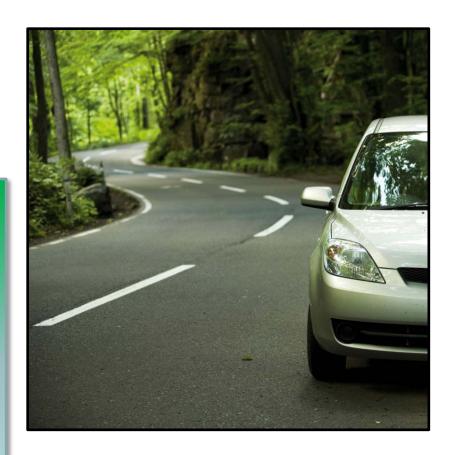
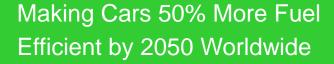


LowCVP Conference

The changing global politics of low carbon transport...

David Ward
Director General
FIA Foundation
June 9TH 2011







GFEI - Background

- Established March 2009
- Four partners:









- Shared goal to maximise the benefits of fuel efficiency in LDVs globally, given the projected expansion of the global fleet.
- Shared task to encourage countries and regions to develop effective LDV fuel economy policies.



What are the issues?

- Growth in the global car fleet
- Unsustainable demand for fossil fuels

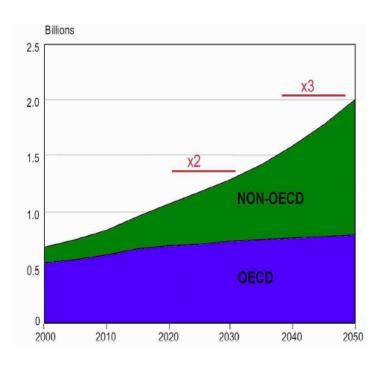


- Massive potential impact on the environment with possible doubling of LDV CO2 emissions
- Alternative fuels and energy sources for LDVs are unlikely to completely replace conventional by 2050 so more efficiency from internal combustion engine vehicles matters.



Baseline

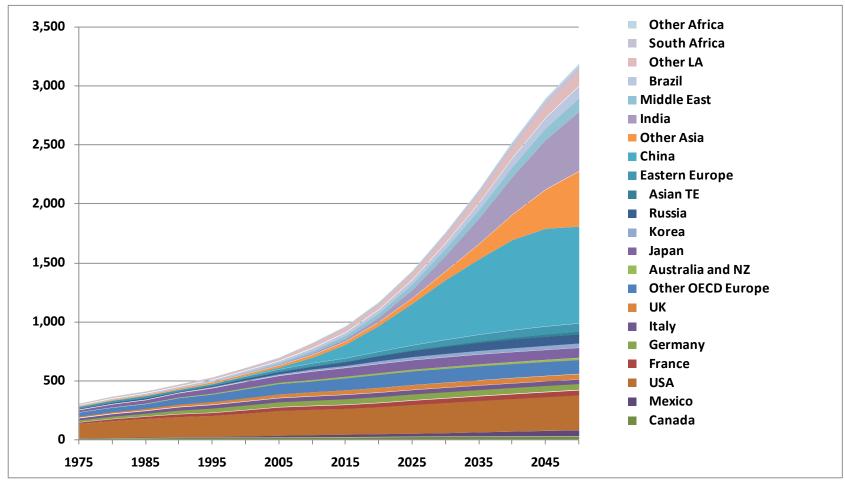
- global vehicle fleet is set to increase from around 800 million to between 2 and 3 billion by 2050. Almost all of this growth will take place in developing countries
- By 2050 the world will spend another US\$ 150 trillion on motor vehicles and another US\$ 150 trillion in fuels (all transport modes)



IEA 2009



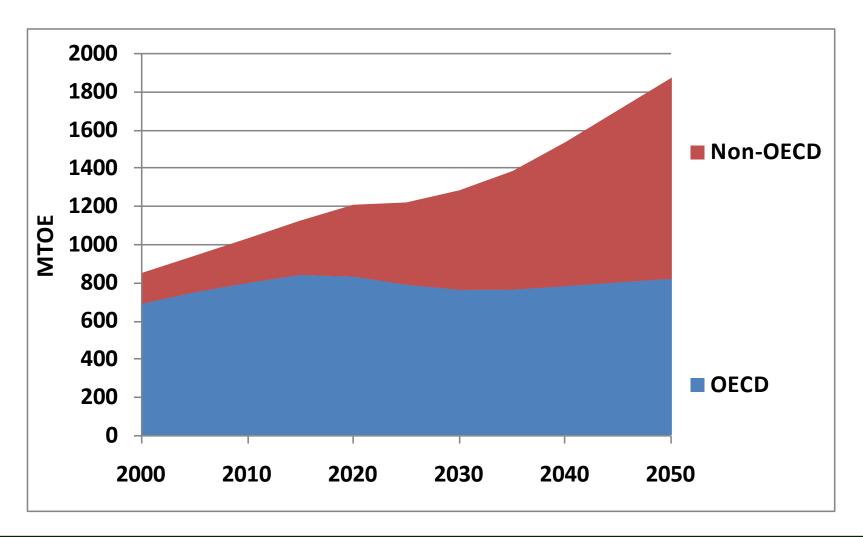
Country Projections



Source: IEA



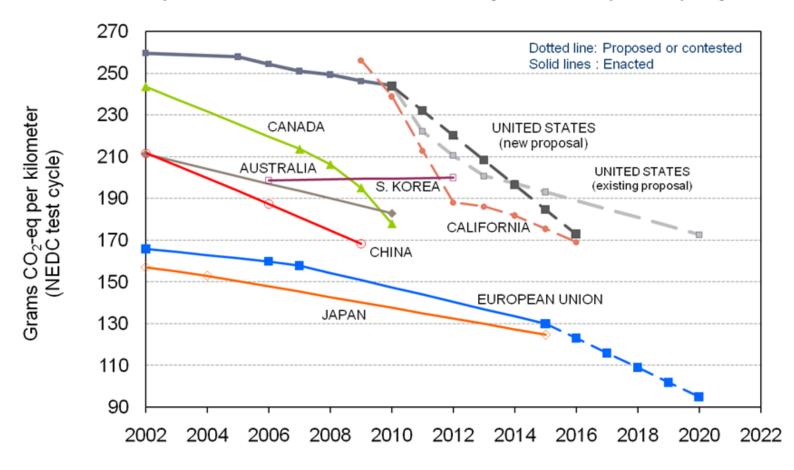
Projections of LDV fuel use by region 2000-2050





Fuel Economy Policies – Very Few Countries Have Them...

Actual and Projected GHG Emissions for New Passenger Vehicles by Country/Region,

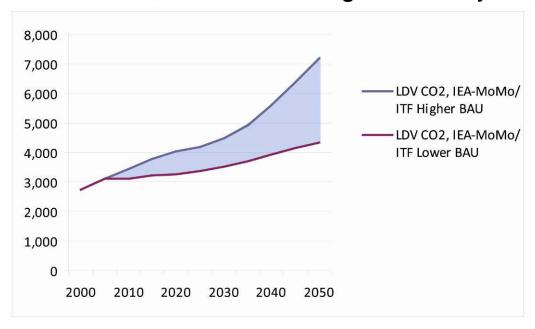


Source: Passenger Vehicle Greenhouse Gas and Fuel Economy Standards: A Global Update, ICCT. 7 August 2008 update.



World CO₂ emissions from cars

(Mt of CO2 equivalent GHG, well-to-wheels) Range of possible futures; a CO2 doubling or more by 2050 is possible

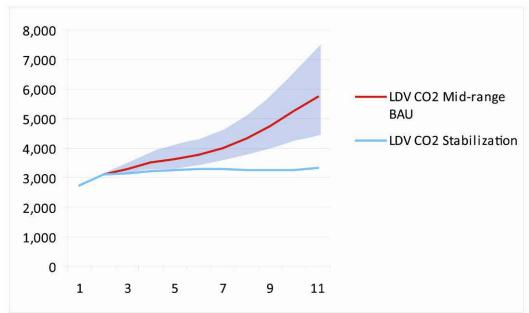


Source: IEA and ITF calculations using the IEA MoMo Model Version 2008.



CO₂ emissions from more fuel efficient cars

(MT CO₂ equivalent) Improving new car fuel efficiency 50% could stabilise world emissions through 2050.



Source: ITF and IEA calculations using the IEA IVIOIVIO (January 2009)



GFEI - targets

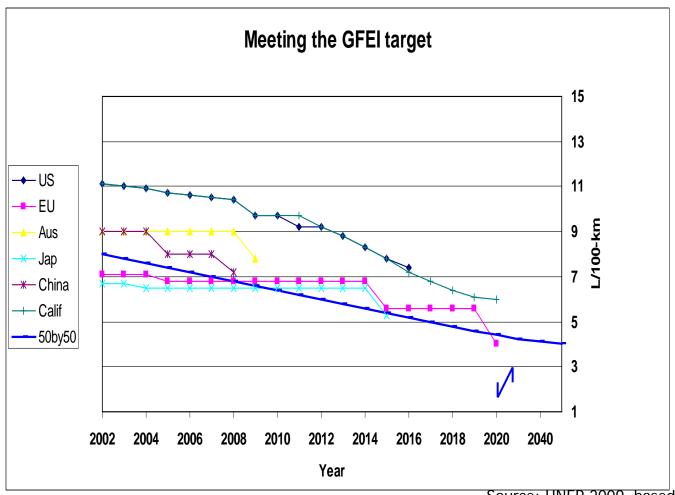
- 30% reduction in L/100kmby 2020 compared to 2005 in all <u>new</u> cars in OECD countries
- 50% by 2030 in all new cars globally
- 50% by 2050 in all cars globally ('50by50')

GFEI believes that these targets can be achieved by fully exploiting the potential of known and cost effective technologies available to internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles.

To meet 50by50 requires moving from today's average of 8 kilometer to close to 4 litres per kilometer.



GFEI Target from 8 to 4 I/100km by 2050



Source: UNEP 2009, based on ICCT 2009

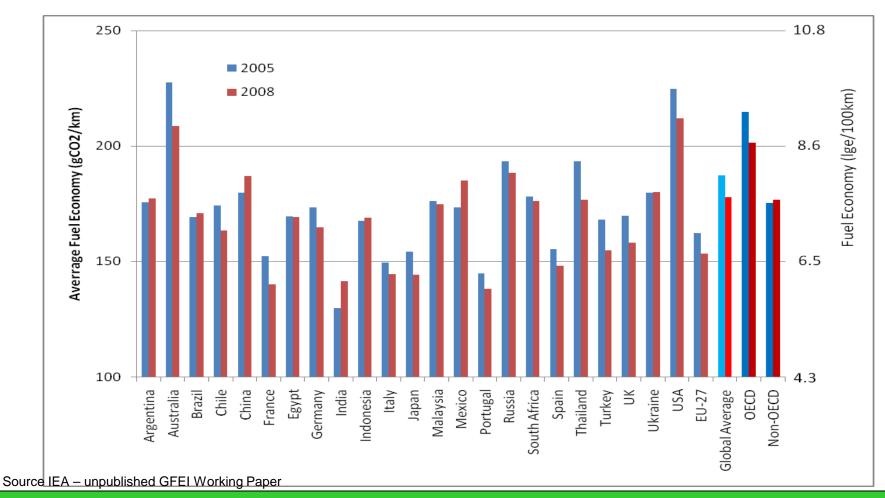


Where are heading?

		2005	2008	2030	Average Annual Percentage Change
Fuel Economy (Lge/100km)	Estimated Global Average	8.07	7.67		2005 to 2008 (actual): -1.7%
	GFEI Base and Objective	8.07		4.03	2005 to 2030 (required): -2.7%

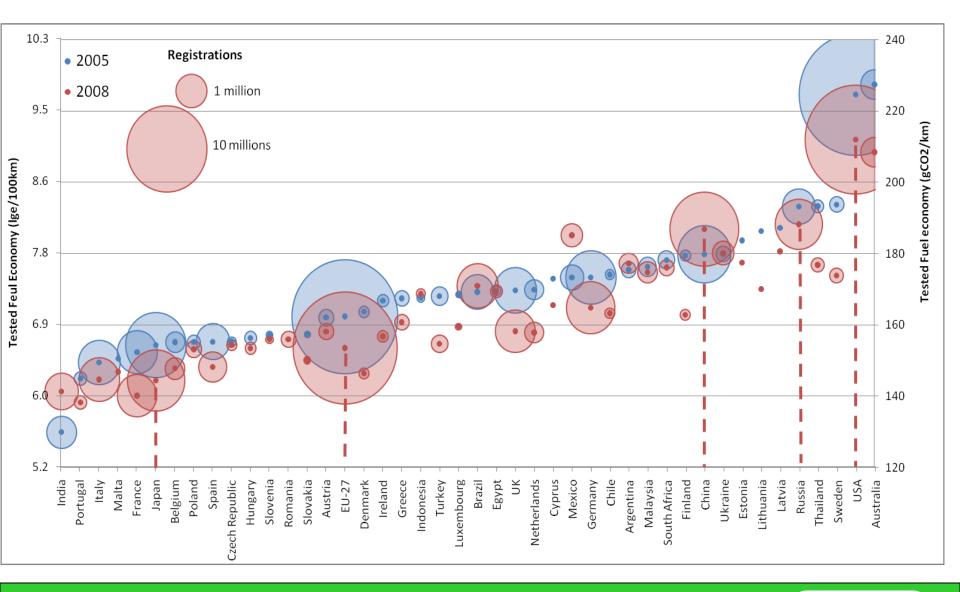


Country Performance



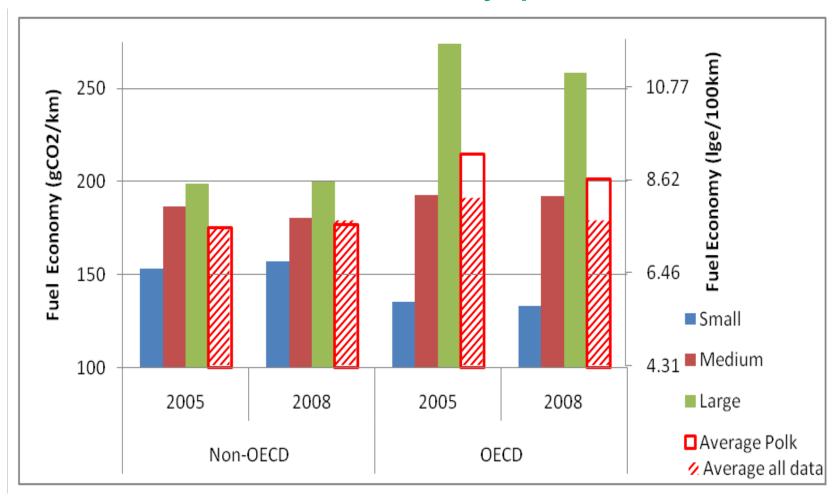








Current fuel economy performance



Source IEA – unpublished GFEI Working Paper



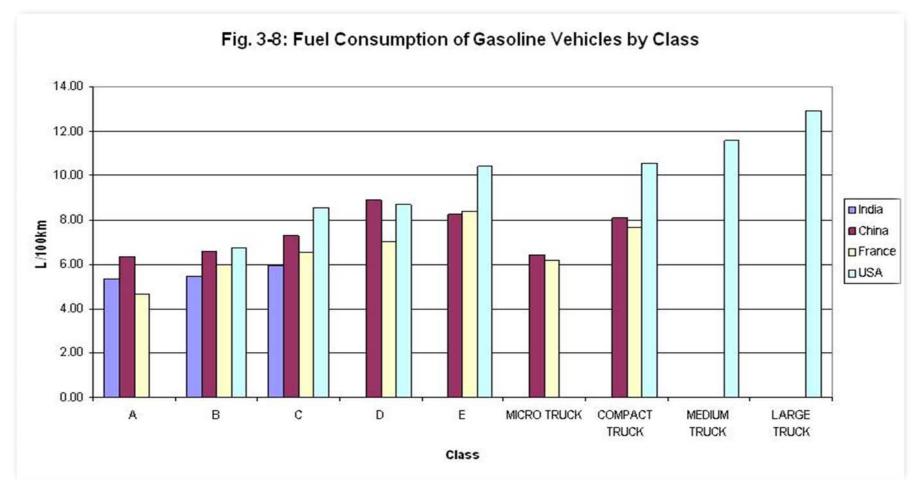
Inter Country Comparison

	USA	France	China	India
FC L/100km NEDC basis	10.2	5.3	7.5	5.6
Average Engine Size	3 to 3.5 L	1.2 to1.5L	1.3 to 1.6L	0.9 to 1.3L
Diesel Penetration	~0	81%	~0	35%
Manual Transmission	6%	92%	~40%	~60%

Source KG Duleep,- unpublished GFEI Working Paper



Gasoline Vehicle Fuel Economy

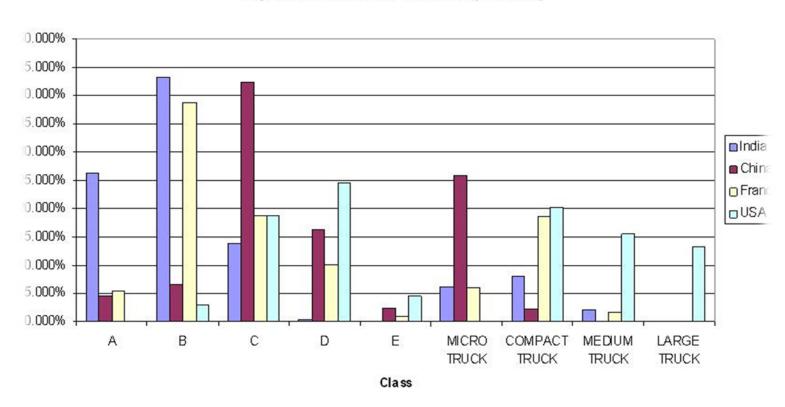


Source KG Duleep, - unpublished GFEI Working Paper



Sales by Size

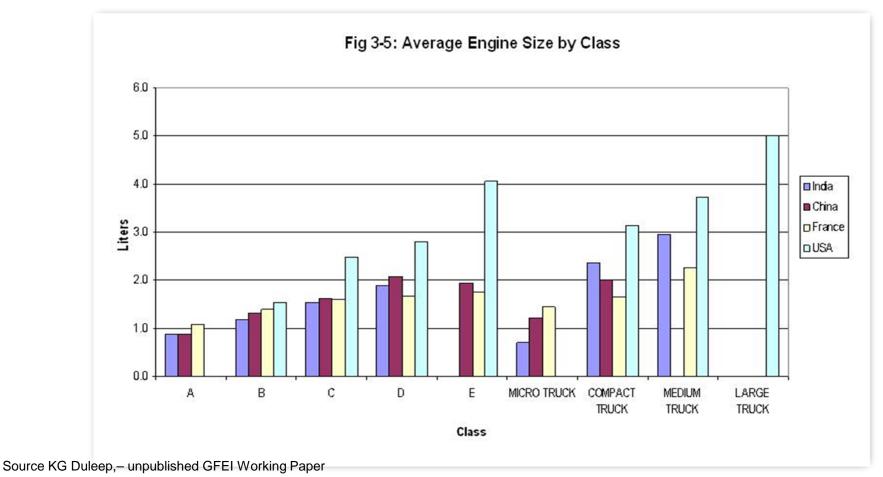
Fig. 3-3 Market Share of Class by Country



Source KG Duleep,- unpublished GFEI Working Paper



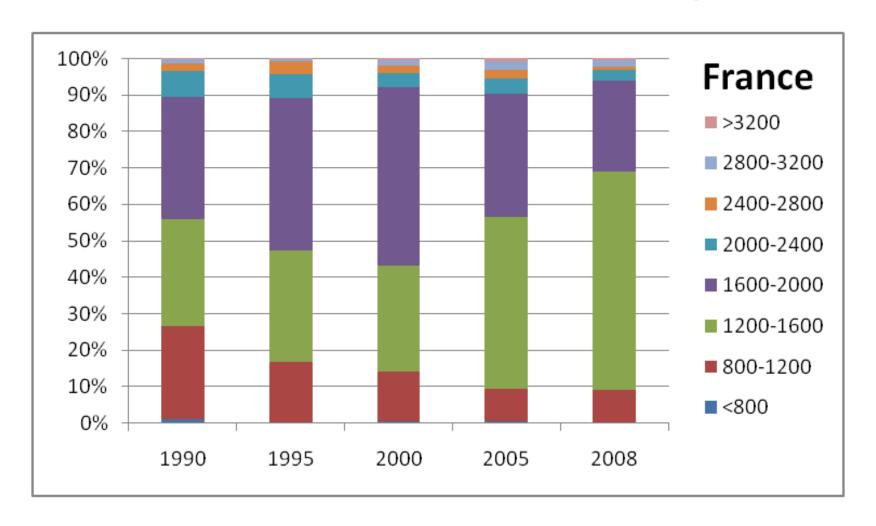
Engine Size by Class





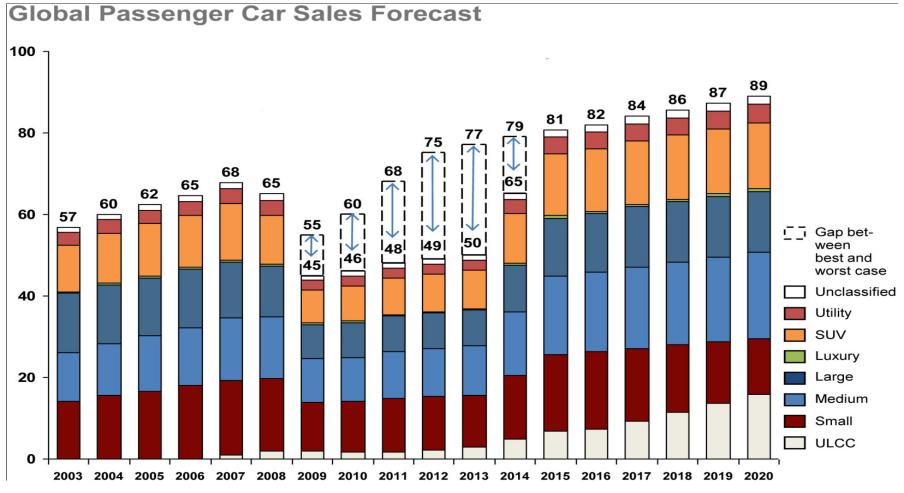


France – Diesels but Downsizing Too





Growing Market for Smaller Cars

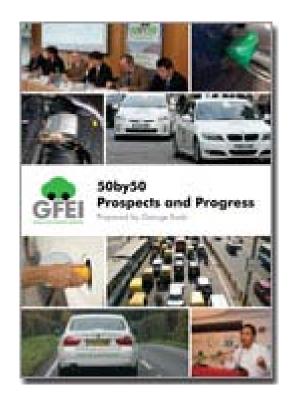


Source: AT Kearney



GFEI Report - Prospects & Progress

- If technology potential is fully exploited in the OECD countries by 2030 average new car fuel economy could be improved to close to 4l/100 Km (60mpg), a doubling of mpg compared to 2005.
- In terms of carbon emissions, this corresponds to to reducing CO2 emissions from gasoline vehicles from 186 gCO2/km on average to 93 gCO2/km.
- This 4I/100 km (60mpg) 2030 target should also be feasible for new car markets such as China and India.





Some Observations

Non OECD countries have better average fuel economy but have hardly improved whilst their contribution to the global fleet is rapidly growing.

OECD countries have improved but their vehicle fleet is mature, replacing rather than adding to the global fleet.

Size matters! The growing market for smaller cars looks to be vital and policies to sustain this trend should be encouraged.

New technology alone does not work as the comparison of the USA and Europe shows...A supportive policy framework of fuel economy incentives and standards is required especially in the newly motorising economies.



GFEI activities

- GFEI continues to raise awareness and improve understanding through regional events, sponsored research, seminars, and practical in-country policy work via our toolkit
- GFEI toolkit pilot countries: Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Kenya
- Interested countries (some <u>already started</u>): Morocco, Mauritius, Vietnam, Philippines, Montenegro, Russia, <u>Georgia</u>, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Jamaica, <u>Costa Rica</u>, Peru, Paraguay
- Toolkit offers overviews of policy tools and approaches to improving fleet-wide fuel economy, stabilize emissions, and reduce energy intensity of transport with continued growth via examples of:
 - Standard setting and associated institutional structures
 - Fiscal and taxation instruments
 - Vehicle size mix
 - Awareness and behavioural measures etc.



Contacts:

Thank you!!

SECRETARIAT

50by50 Campaign Global Fuel Economy Initiative 60 Trafalgar Square London WC2N 5DS United Kingdom

info@50by50campaign.org www.50by50campaign.org

+44 (0)207 930 3882 (t)

+44 (0)207 930 3883 (f)

