

# Stuck in the slow lane?

UK progress towards low carbon vehicles and fuels

**Energy Institute**

**12<sup>th</sup> April 2006**

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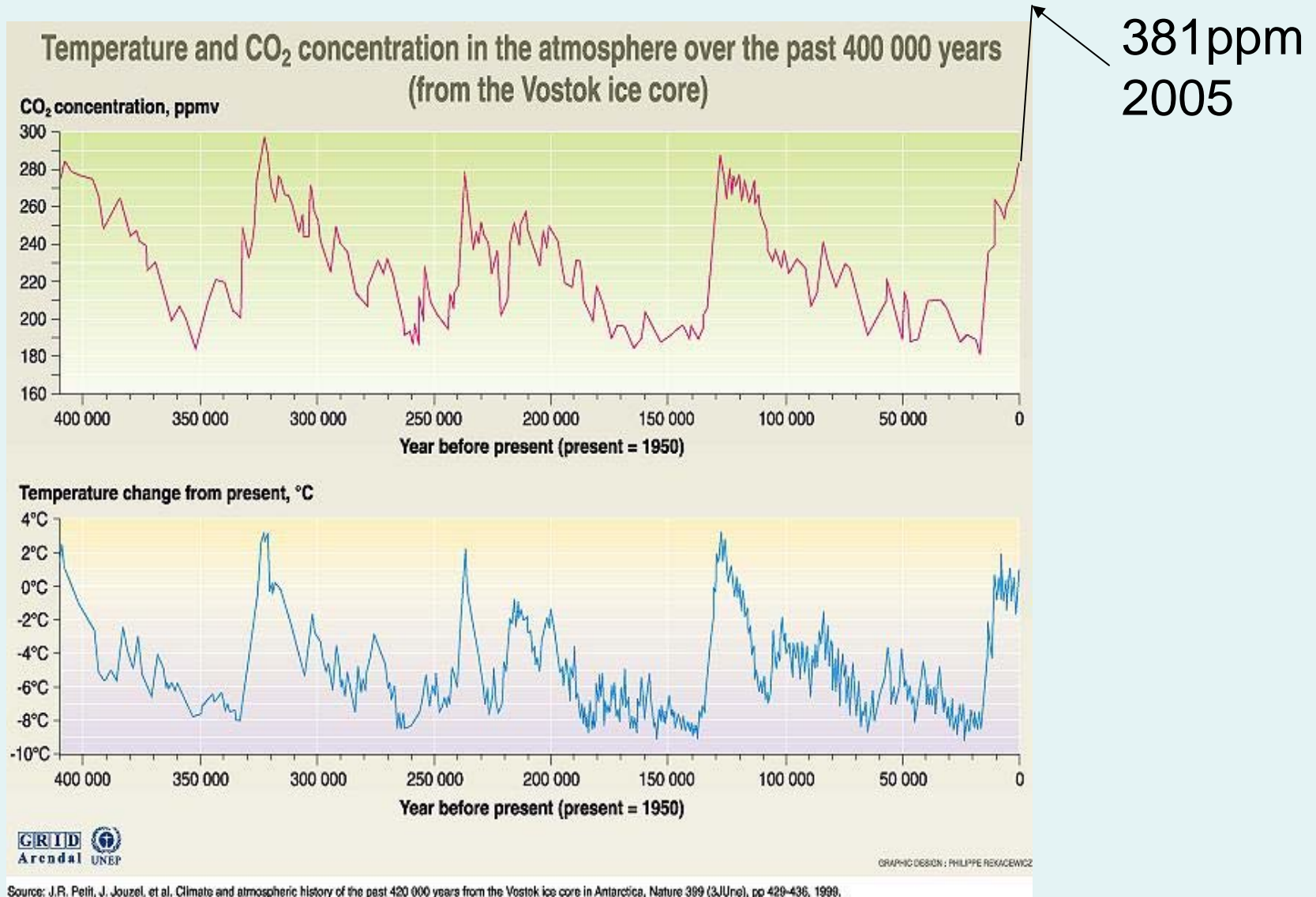
# Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

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

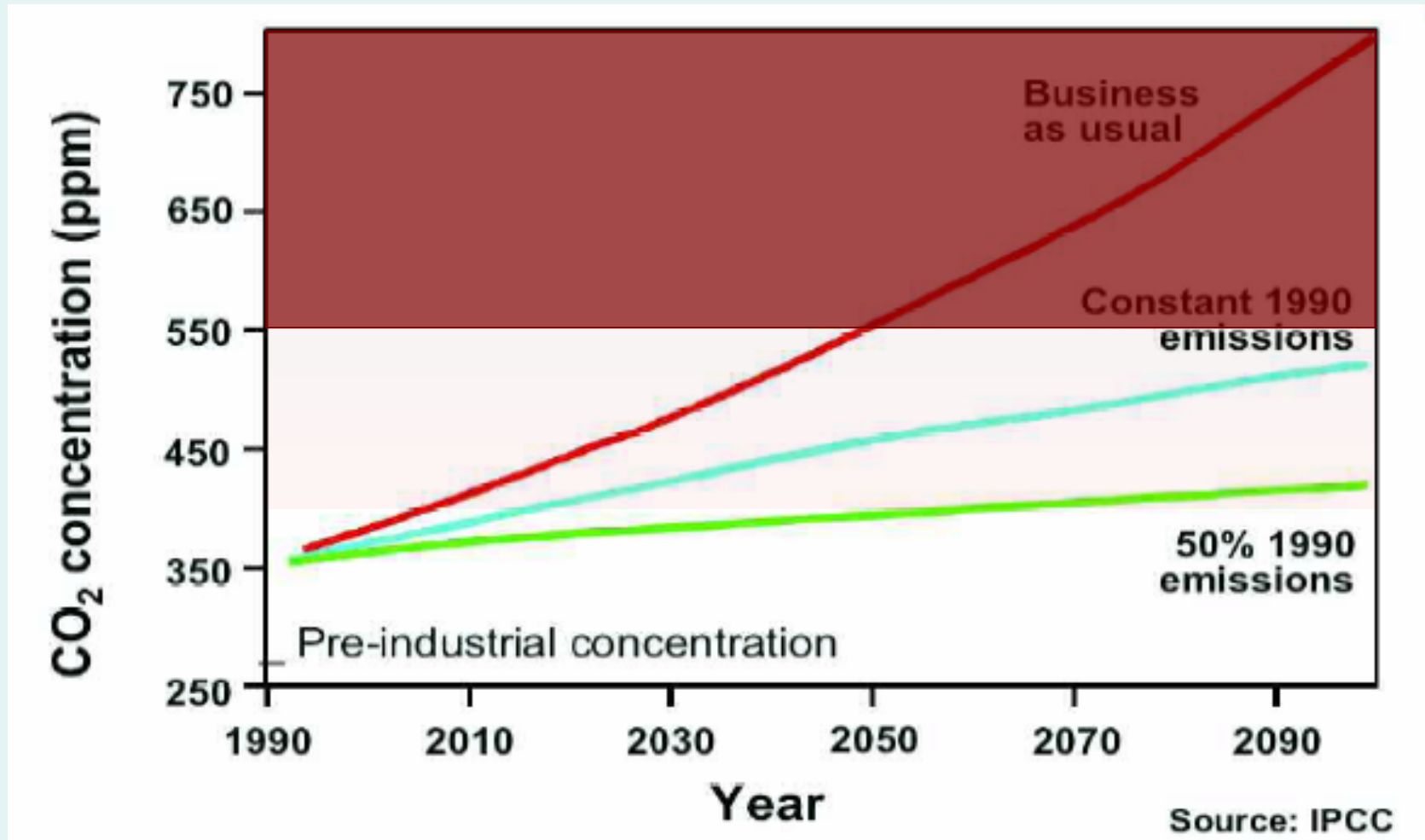
*Stimulating opportunities for UK businesses*



# Trends in Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels for past 400k yrs

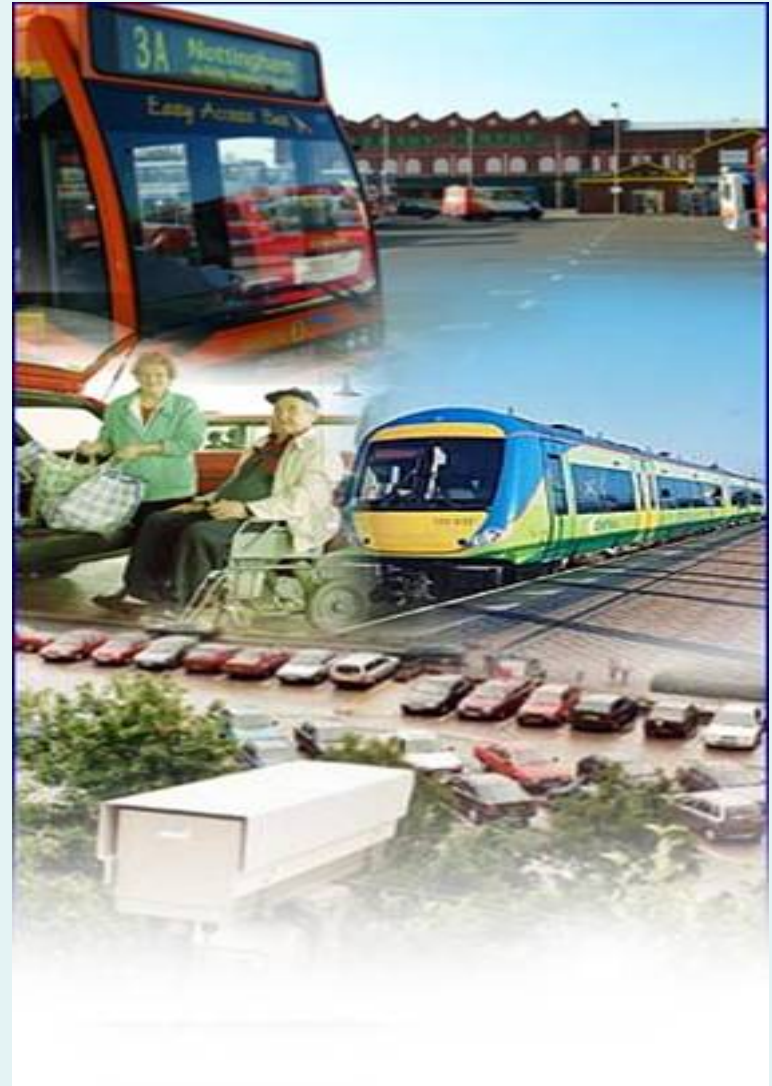


*The risk of “dangerous climate change” increases as CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations stabilise above 400ppm. At 550ppm there is considerable risk of significant harm*



## *Reducing road transport emissions will require a combination of measures*

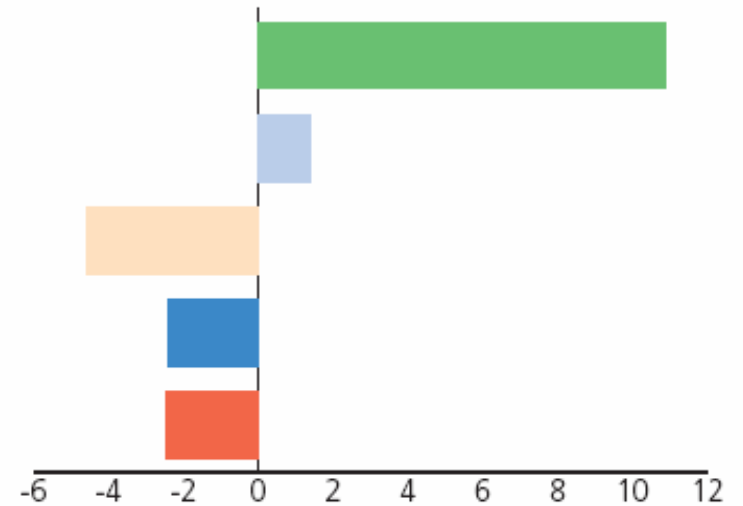
- Improved vehicle efficiency
- Low carbon / alternative fuels
- Improved driver behaviour
- Reduced vehicle use
- Better freight distribution
- Modal shift
- Land-use planning
- Tele-working



# Impacts upon transport CO2 emissions



Impact of transport on carbon emissions from 1990-2010, MtC

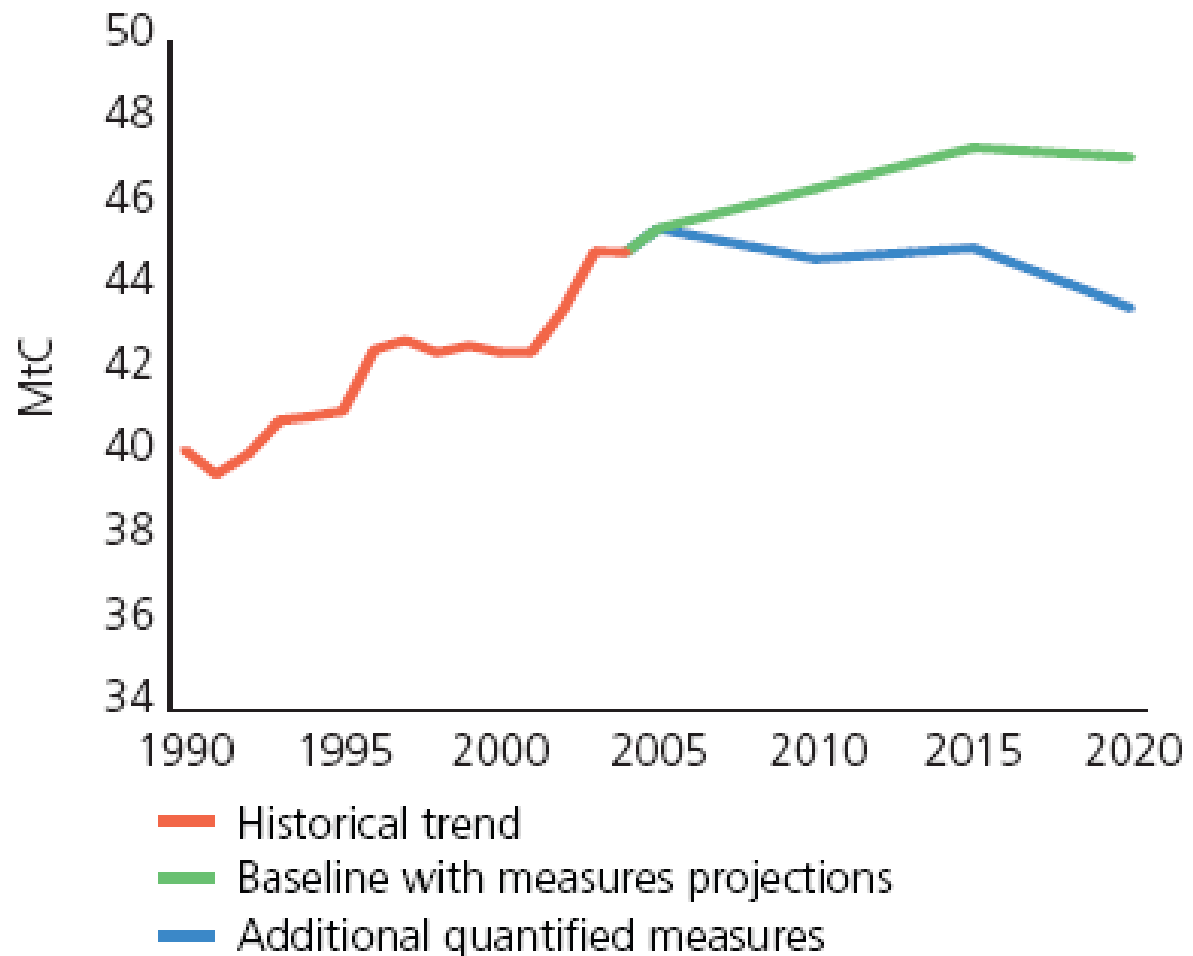


- Increased traffic growth due to GDP growth
- Lower real fuel prices 2000-2010
- Higher real fuel prices 1990-2000
- Better car fuel efficiency due to VAs package, including reforms to VED and CCT
- Measures including RTFO and sustainable distribution

Notes: VAs = Voluntary agreements, VED = Vehicle Excise Duty, CCT = Company Car Tax, RTFO = Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation

# Road transport GHG emissions are projected to continue to rise without further measures

Projections of greenhouse gas emissions from the transport sector and the estimated effect of additional quantified measures, MtC



## Existing measures

- 2.3 MtC  
VA package+ VED and CCT
- 0.8 MtC  
Transport 2010 Plan
- 1.9 MtC  
Fuel Duty Escalator
- **5.1 MtC**  
**Total**

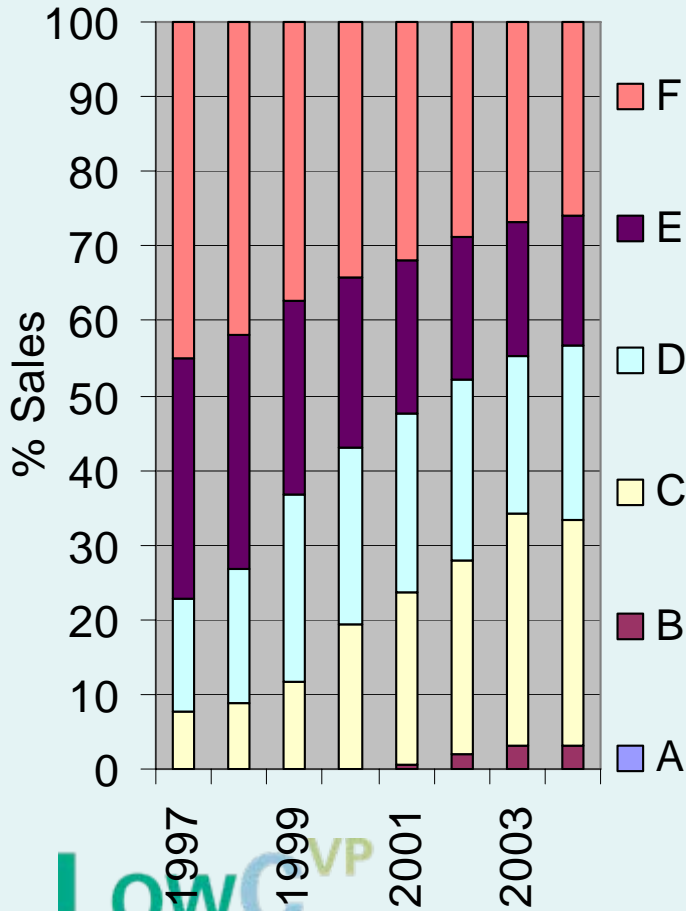
## Additional measures

- 1.6 MtC,  
RTFO
- 0.1 MtC,  
Future EU VA
- **1.7 MtC**  
**Total**

# Progress towards Powering Future Vehicles

## Strategy targets is minimal

### New car sales by VED Band



□ PFV established targets for 10% sales of cars below 100g/km by 2012

- 2005 sales <100g/km = 467
- 3% sales now below 120g/km

□ PFV target for 600 low carbon bus sales per year by 2012

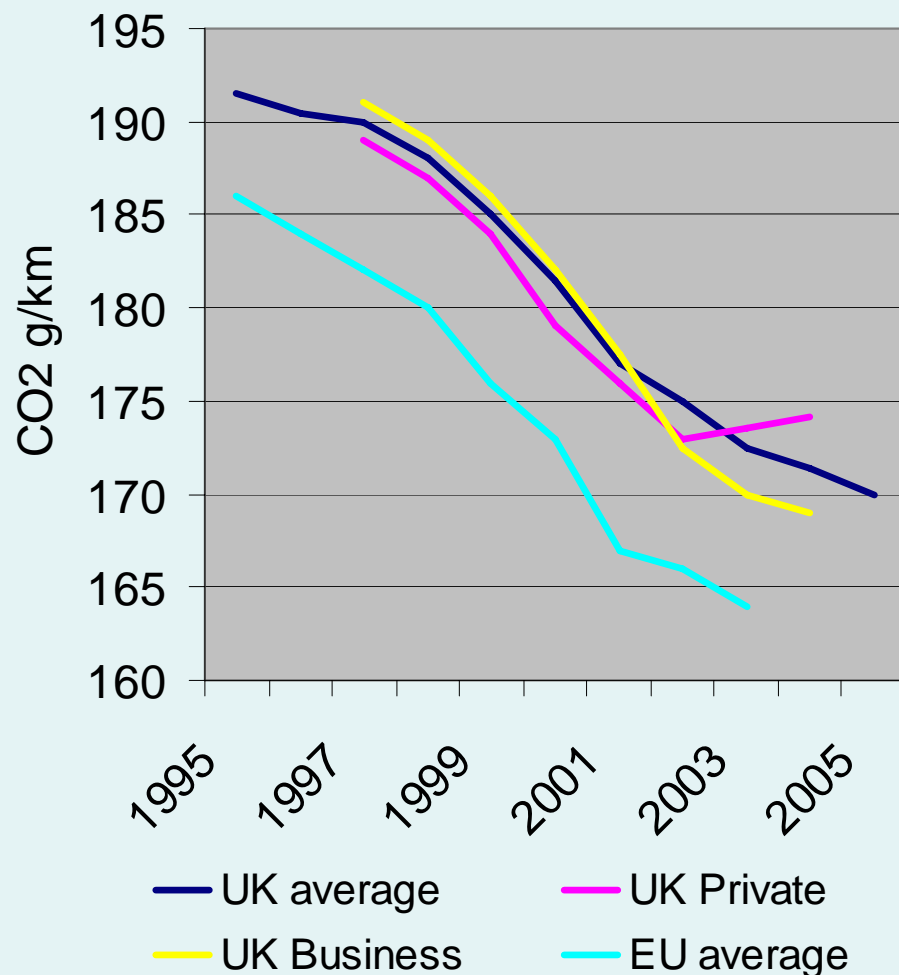
- 2005 sales = 19



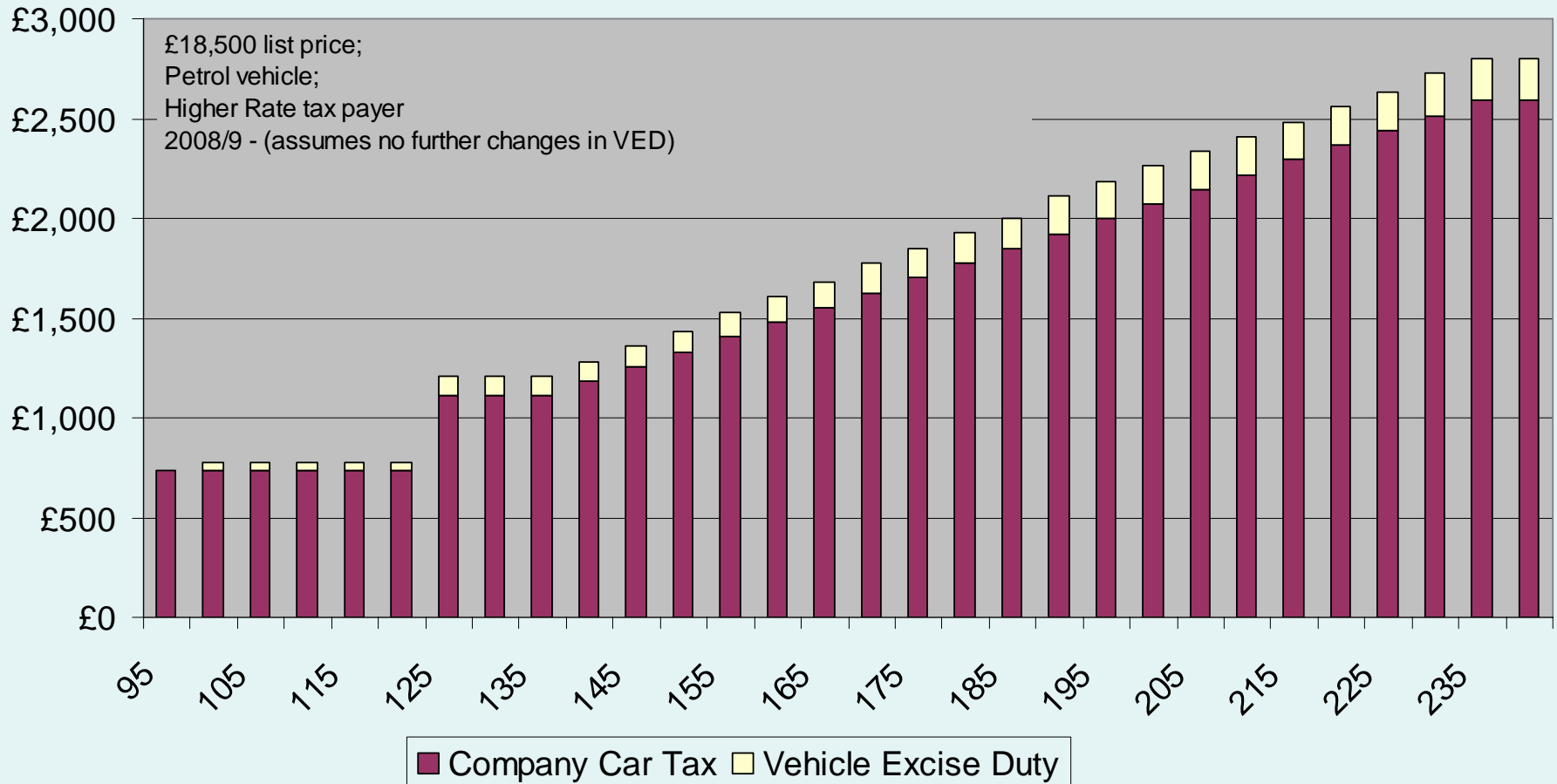
## *New car CO<sub>2</sub> emissions declining – but progress is slow*

- ❑ UK new car CO<sub>2</sub> improved by 11% in 10 years
  - Fleet and business car efficiency is continuing to improve
  - Private consumers have started to purchase less efficient vehicles
  - Achieving EU targets is challenging
- ❑ VA interim target achieved – but accelerated progress needed to reach 140g/km by 2008
- ❑ UK emissions are c10g/km higher than the EU average
  - UK will reach 140g/km by 2023 at current rate of progress

**UK new car average tailpipe CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

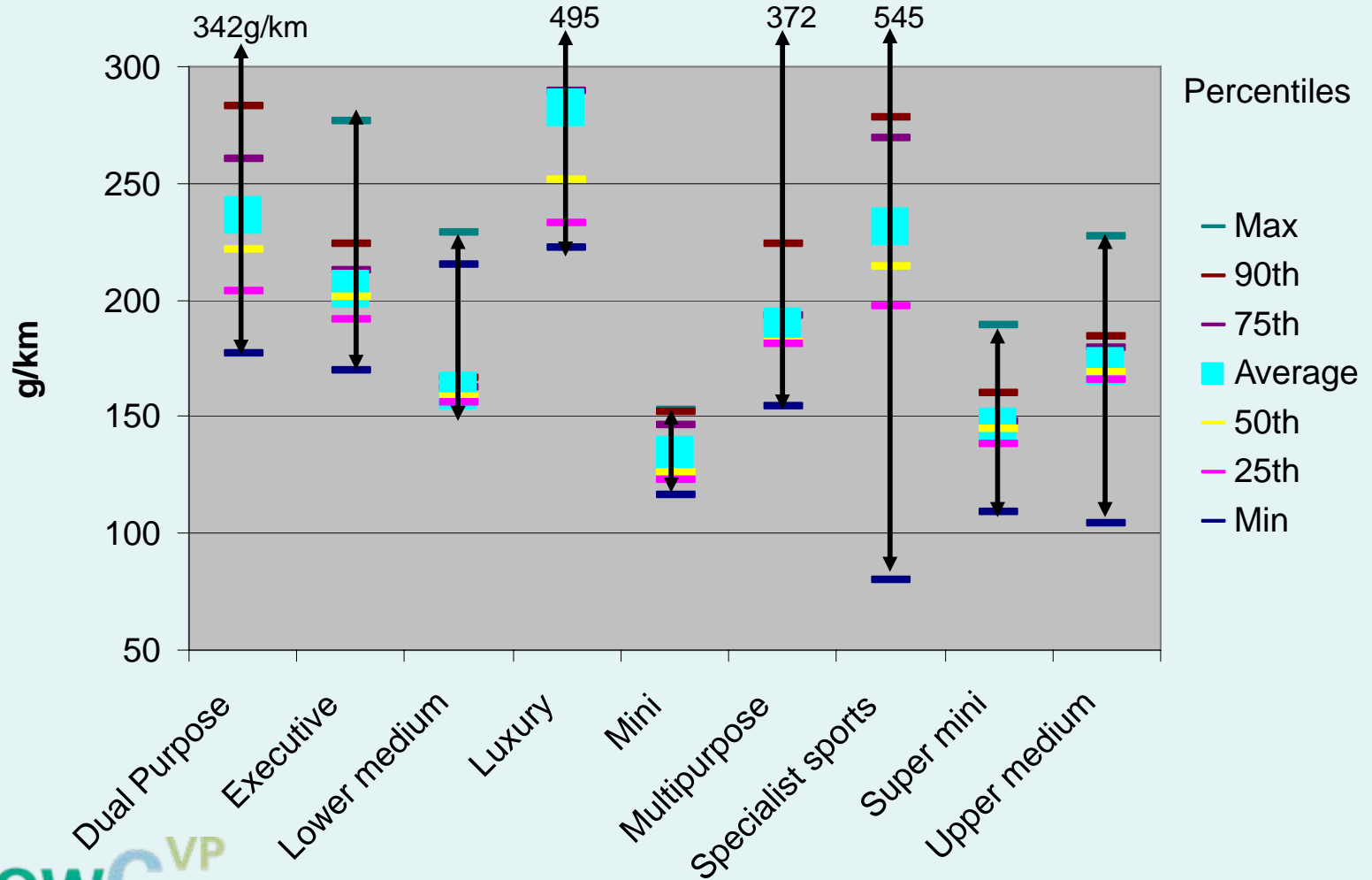


# *Company car tax provides a significantly stronger fiscal incentive than VED*



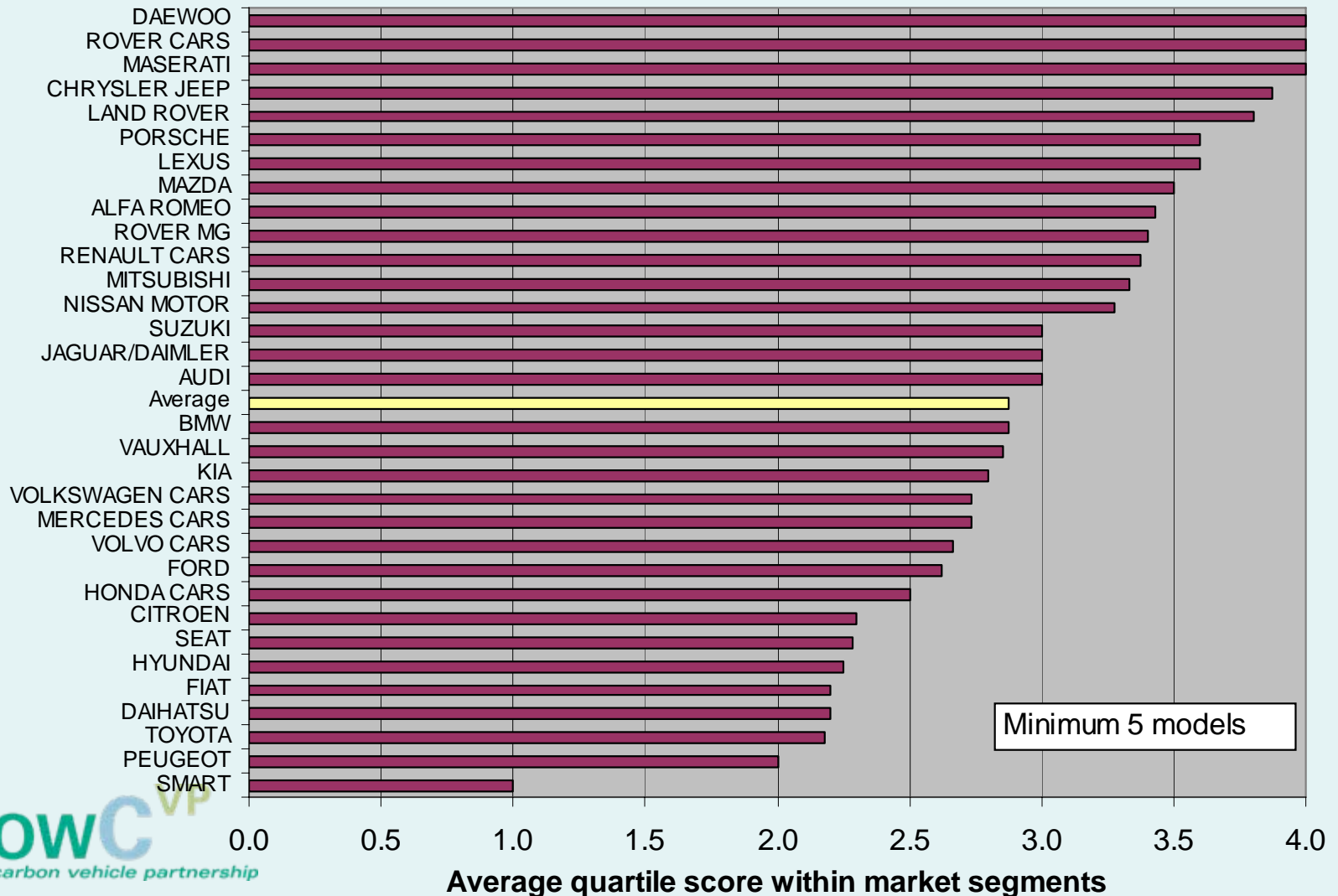
# CO2 emissions also vary widely between vehicles in different market segments

## CO2 emissions by market segment



# Comparison of brand CO2 emissions shows wide variation in performance

## Comparison of Brand CO2 emissions



# *Environmental concerns are a low priority for most private car buyers*

## Car-buyer reported concerns

### Top priorities

Price  
Fuel consumption  
Size/Practicality  
Reliability  
Comfort  
Safety  
Running costs  
Style/Appearance

### Some influence

Performance  
Image  
Brand  
Insurance  
Engine size  
Equipment levels

### Low priorities

Depreciation  
Experience  
Sales Package  
Dealership  
Environment  
Vehicle Emissions  
Road tax  
Alternative fuel

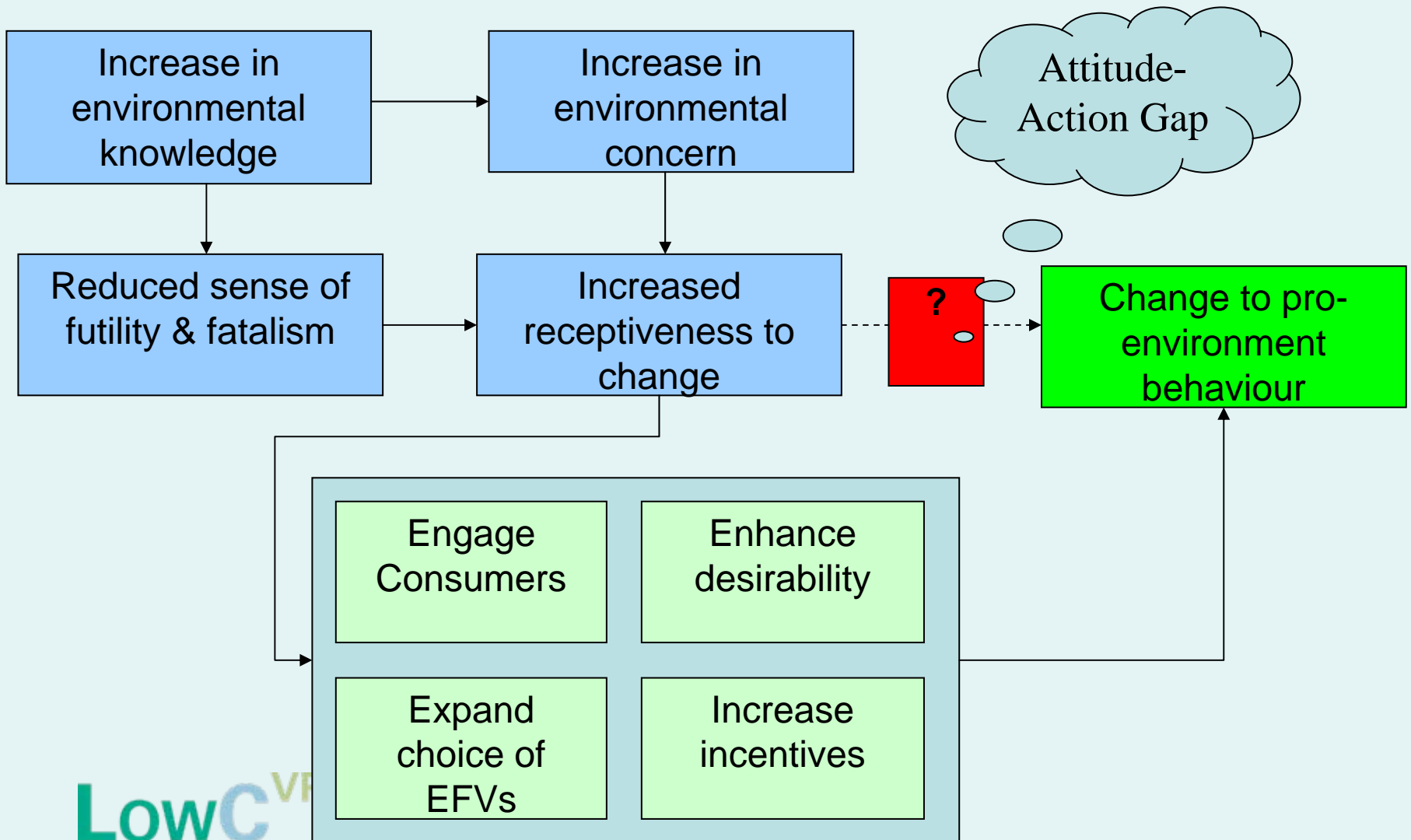
❑ mpg is reported as a key decision-making factor – but little evidence

❑ Poor understanding and high tolerance of running costs

❑ Little knowledge of emissions and new technology

❑ Public concern about climate change – but few understand the causes and less take personal responsibility

# *Increased demand for environmentally friendly vehicles requires bridging the attitude-action gap*



# LowCVP is working to enhance consumer information

Fuel Economy		Ford Fiesta 1.4 TDCI ZETEC
CO <sub>2</sub> emission figure (g/km)		
		<b>B</b> 117 g/km
Fuel cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles <small>A fuel cost figure indicates to the consumer a guide fuel price for comparison purposes. This figure is calculated by using the combined drive cycle (town centre and motorway) and average fuel price. Re-calculated annually, the current cost per litre is as follows – petrol 76p, diesel 75p and LPG 30p (VCA May 2004).</small>		£662
VED for 12 months <small>Vehicle excise duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.</small>		£85
<b>Environmental Information</b>		
<small>A guide on fuel economy and CO<sub>2</sub> 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-technical factors play a role in determining a car's fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. CO<sub>2</sub> is the main greenhouse gas responsible for global warming.</small>		
Make/Model Fuel type	Ford Fiesta 1.4 TDCI ZETEC Diesel	Engine capacity (cc): 1399 Transmission type: 5 speed manual
<b>Fuel Consumption:</b>		
Drive cycle	Litres/100km	Mpg
Urban	5.4	52.3
Extra-urban	3.8	74.3
Combined	4.4	64.2
Carbon dioxide emissions (g/km): 117g/km <small>Important note: Some specifications of this make/model may have lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions than this. Check with your dealer.</small>		

## ❑ Voluntary car industry initiative

– brokered by LowCVP

## ❑ Combination of simple and statutory information:

– Label shows CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, estimated fuel costs and test cycle data

## ❑ Bands linked to UK Vehicle Excise Duty

## ❑ Labels presently in 75% of showrooms

# *Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation – RTFO will significantly increase UK supply of biofuels*

- ❑ Quota scheme for renewable transport fuels
- ❑ Will require all suppliers of transport fuels in UK to:
  - Sell a given amount of renewable transport fuel each year (for which they will receive certificates); or
  - Purchase certificates from another company; or
  - Pay a “buy-out” price
- ❑ Scheme scheduled to commence April 2008
- ❑ Targets:
  - 2008/9      2.5%
  - 2009/10    3.8%
  - 2010/11    5%
- ❑ Obligated companies required to report on GHG savings and sustainability of supplied renewable transport fuels





# Well to Wheel GHG savings & production costs for biofuels vary widely

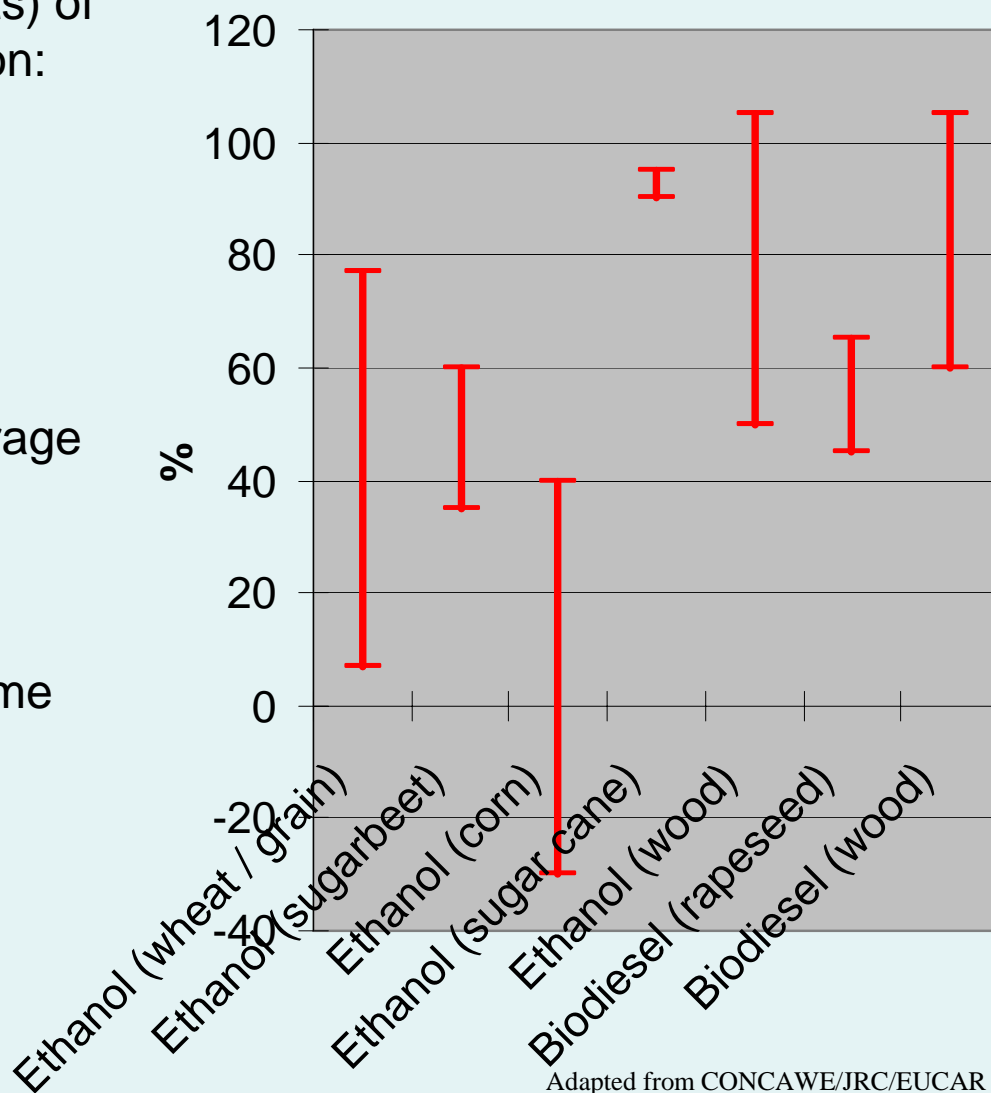
□ GHG savings (& production costs) of biofuels vary widely depending upon:

- Feedstock
- Cultivation processes
- Production processes
- By-product use

□ Incentives are needed to encourage supply of biofuels with the highest GHG savings

□ A sustainability assurance scheme is needed to mitigate wider environmental & social effects of biofuel production

## % WTW GHG savings compared to petrol or diesel



## *How will the obligation be met?*

- ❑ Oil majors will:
  - Splash blend ethanol at c50 depots
  - Blend biodiesel at refineries
  
- ❑ Additional tankage requiring planning permission needed at depots
  - Delays likely if there are significant delays completing the HSE Buncefield inquiry or there is a subsequent public inquiry



## Summary

- ❑ Levels of GHG will reach potentially “dangerous levels” in the next 10 years
- ❑ Road transport is a significant & growing source of GHG emissions
- ❑ Technology offers the potential to significantly reduce GHG emissions - but responsible vehicle use and other measures also have important roles
- ❑ There are a wide range of fuel and vehicle technology options available with different GHG savings and costs
- ❑ There is a low level of consumer awareness & interest in low carbon car options
  - Low carbon vehicle technologies are more expensive & payback periods long
- ❑ Changing consumer attitudes requires additional incentives & measures to increase desirability, a wider range of models from which to choose and better consumer engagement
- ❑ The RTFO will provide a important mechanism for increasing supply of biofuels to the UK – assuming the necessary infrastructure can be installed post Buncefield
- ❑ GHG savings vary widely between fuels of different origin and biofuels can contribute to other forms of environmental harm – carbon certification and sustainability assurance schemes can help to mitigate this

# The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

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