



Promoting low carbon vehicles: policy and practical action

Levers and mechanisms to stimulate and sustain a shift

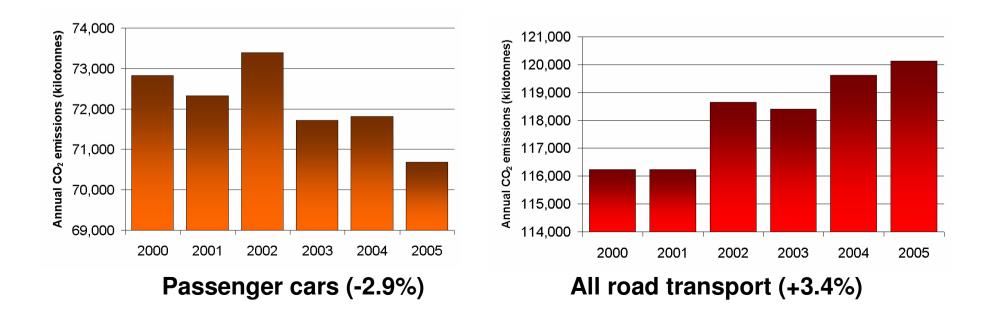
Sujith Kollamthodi Technical leader – Transport, AEA Energy & Environment 7th November 2007

Overview

- Overview of road transport emissions
- How can we cut emissions?
- Development and uptake of low carbon technologies
- Encouraging behavioural change
- Mechanisms to promote low-carbon vehicles
- Summary

Road transport emissions

- Overall road transport emissions in the UK are still increasing
- Passenger car emissions are decreasing
- UK has set a target for reducing CO₂ emissions by 60% against 1990 levels



How can we cut vehicle emissions?

- Two main areas to focus on
 - Development and uptake of low-carbon vehicle technologies
 - Behavioural change
- There is also an overlap between these two aspects
- Low carbon technology developments for vehicles also depend on decarbonising electricity generation and/or fuel production processes

Development and uptake of low-carbon vehicle technologies

- Short term
 - Evolution of current gasoline and diesel technology
 - Renewable Transport Fuels Obligation
 - Application of hybrid technologies to current and near-future vehicle models







Development and uptake of low-carbon vehicle technologies

- Medium term (2015-2030)
 - Increased uptake of hybrid and plug-in hybrid technologies
 - Second generation biofuels
 - Limited deployment of advanced lowcarbon technologies (battery-electric and hydrogen)





Development and uptake of low-carbon vehicle technologies

- Long term (2030-2050)
 - Objective: almost complete decarbonisation of road transport sector
 - Battery electric power and/or hydrogen could be providing motive power for vehicles
 - However, technology not yet mature
 - Low carbon fuel production methods not yet cost competitive – and CO₂ benefits not yet guaranteed





Encouraging behavioural change

- Behavioural change can also reduce CO₂ emissions from vehicles
- Influencing vehicle purchasing behaviour
- Driver behaviour has a very important influence on fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions
- Need to account for potential "rebound" effects





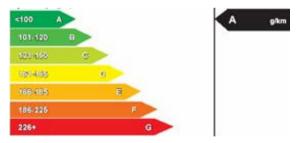
- Support for short term and longer term development/deployment required
- Cars are important, but emissions from other vehicle types are growing significantly
- Actions to raise consumer awareness of the CO₂ impacts of their transport choices
- For longer term low-carbon technology options, key issue is to take action <u>now</u> to encourage development
- Ensuring that options are sustainable will be key





- Options for the short term
 - Proposed European Commission passenger car CO₂ regulations
 - Increased use of local/national, awareness-raising measures
 - Additional fiscal measures could be used (further differentiation in VED and company car taxation according to CO₂ performance)
 - Public sector vehicle fleet
 procurement activities







- Options for the medium term
 - R&D funding to develop and demonstrate new technologies
 - International collaborations may be appropriate to demonstrate some technology options
 - National road user charging with supplementary environmental objectives
 - Inclusion of road transport in the EU ETS





- Options for the long term
 - Clear long-term strategies for developing particular technologies
 - Mechanisms required to further encourage R&D investment, demonstration, and deployment
 - Clear commitment through long-term policy signals may be required





Summary

- Greenhouse gas emissions from road transport are still rising
- But, there are technological options and behavioural measures that can help reduce emissions now and in the future
- Strong, co-ordinated action from Governments required to provide the right short and long-term policy signals
- Industry and consumers have a significant role to play