

**European Commission** 

**Enterprise and Industry Directorate General** 

## Transport Efficiency: the European strategy

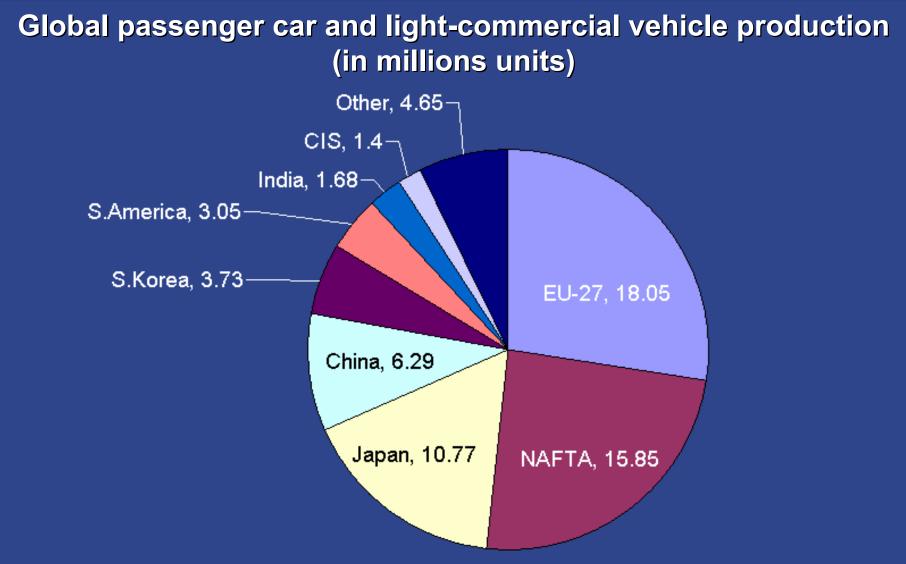
Climate 2050 25 October 2007 Montreal

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#### Agenda

- The automotive industry
- Road transport and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- The EU strategy
- International Comparison
- Stakeholder reactions
- Future legislation

#### Vehicle production worldwide

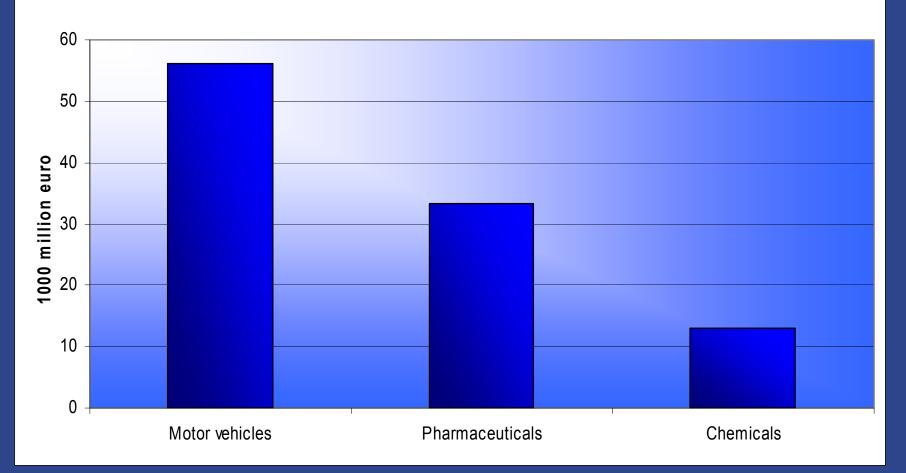


October 2007

Source: The International Organisation of Motor Vehicle Manufacturers

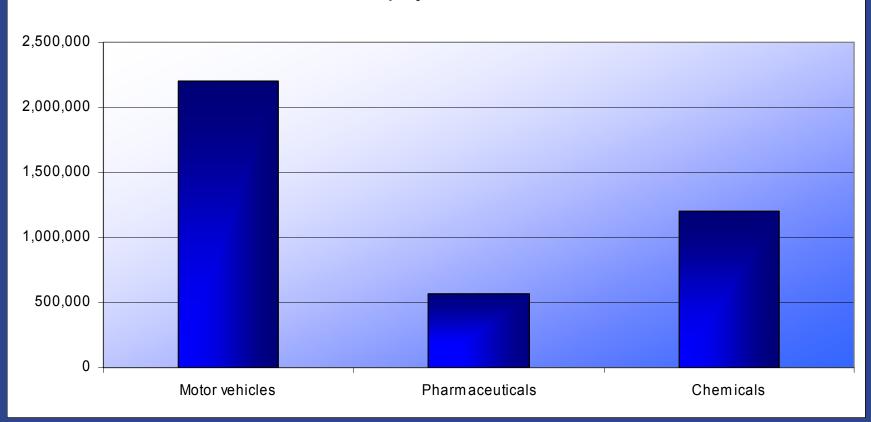
## The automotive industry is important in terms of trade...

Trade balance 2006



# ...as well as in terms of employment

Employment 2006

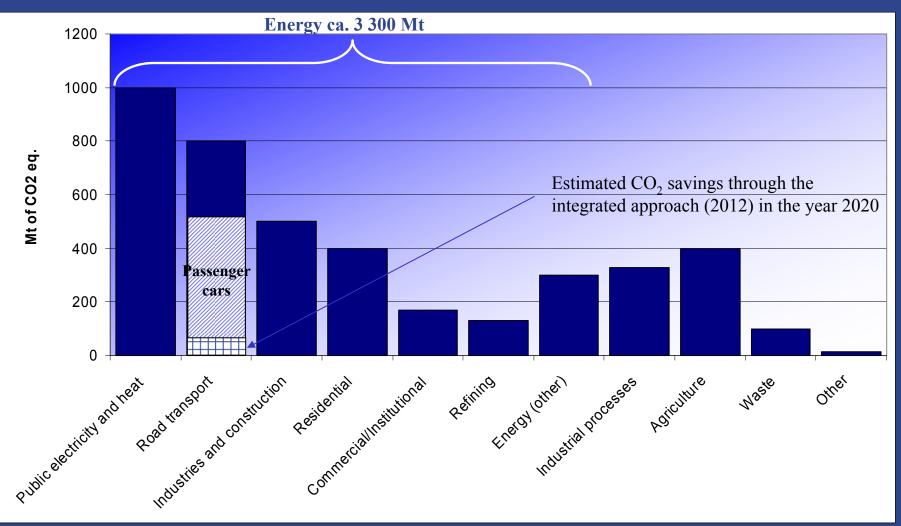


#### Road transport and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

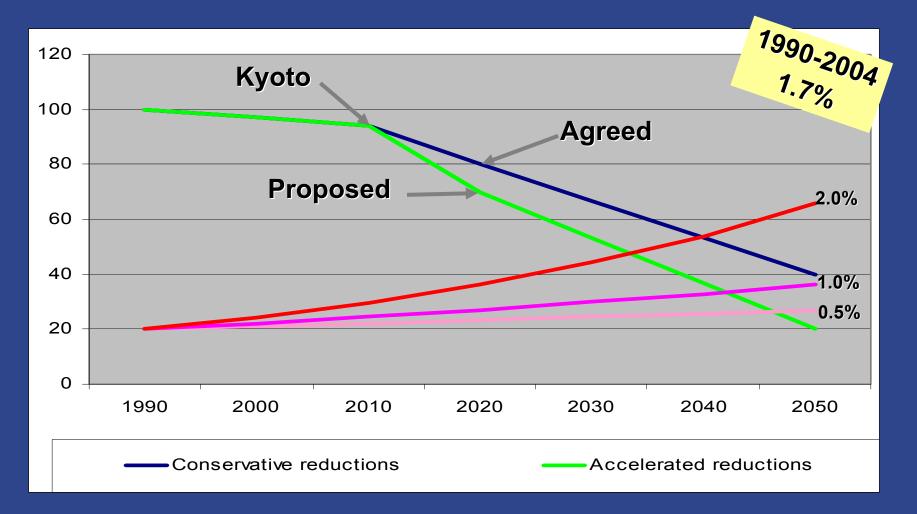
- Road transport's role in energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the EU:
  - Ca 25 % of energy consumption
  - Ca 20 % of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from road transport increased by 26% over the 1990-2004 period
- Passenger cars alone represent ca 12 % of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the EU

#### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in a wider perspective

#### Breakdown of total EU CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of ca. 4200 Mt



# Transport growth and emission reductions



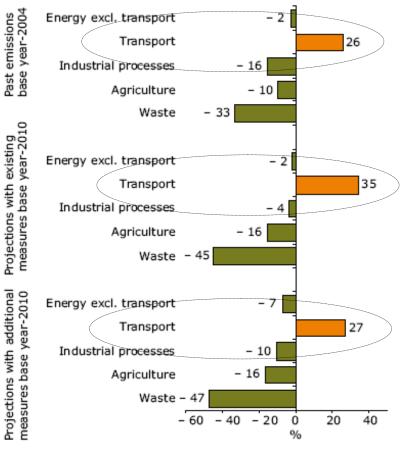
#### CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in a wider perspective

 GHG emissions from transport are increasing while going down in other sectors

Sector evolution 1990 – 2004 by sector:

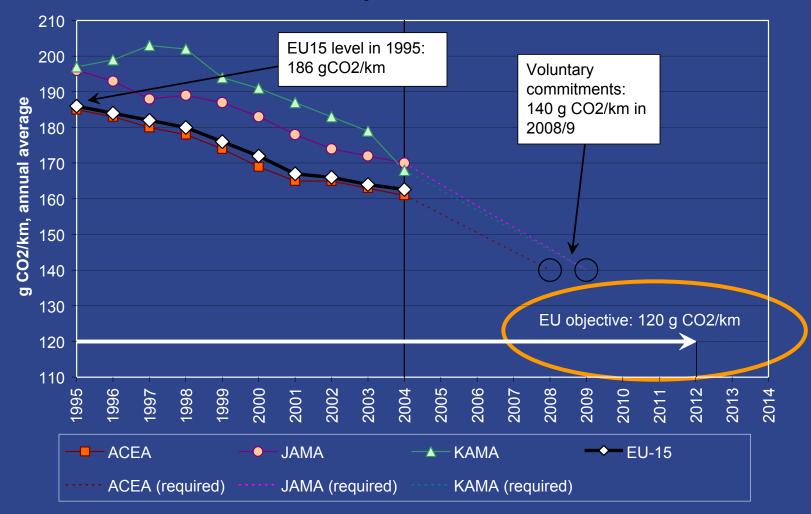
Sector projections 1990 – 2010 with existing measures:

Sector projections 1990 - 2010 with additional measures:



#### Progress 1995-2004 in reducing new-car CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

— 12.4% reduction in 2004 compared to 1995



#### A revised strategy is needed...

- Improvements insufficient
- 2008 target (140 g/km) under voluntary commitment will be missed
- New approach needed to ensure that 120 g/km is reached by 2012
- Commission presented revised strategy in February 2007

## The EU Strategy on CO<sub>2</sub>

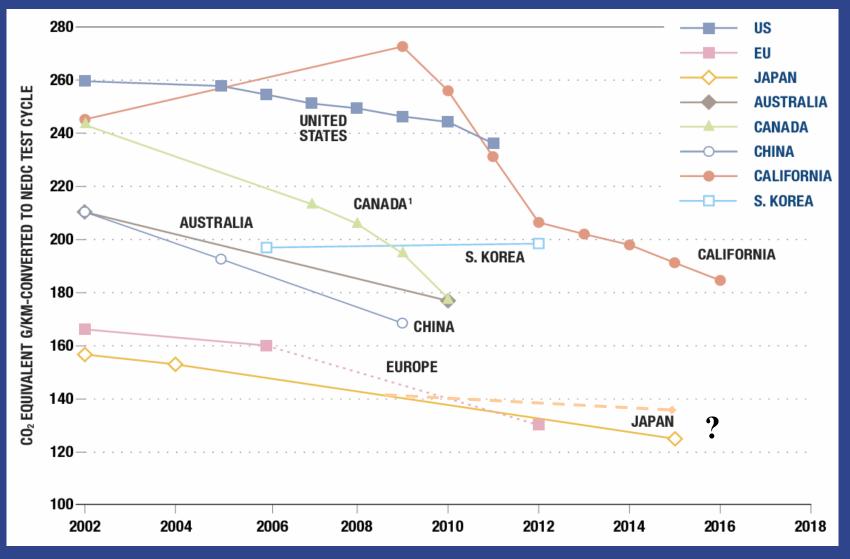
- Parallel Communications on CARS 21 and CO2 and cars:
  - General objective remains 120 g/km CO2 by 2012
  - Instrument: a broader integrated approach
  - Specific targets:
    - Average new car fleet of 130 g/km CO2 through vehicle technology
    - Additional 10 g/km by other technological improvements and increased use of bio-fuels
  - Flanking measures on demand side
- Explore the EU emissions trading scheme for post-2012

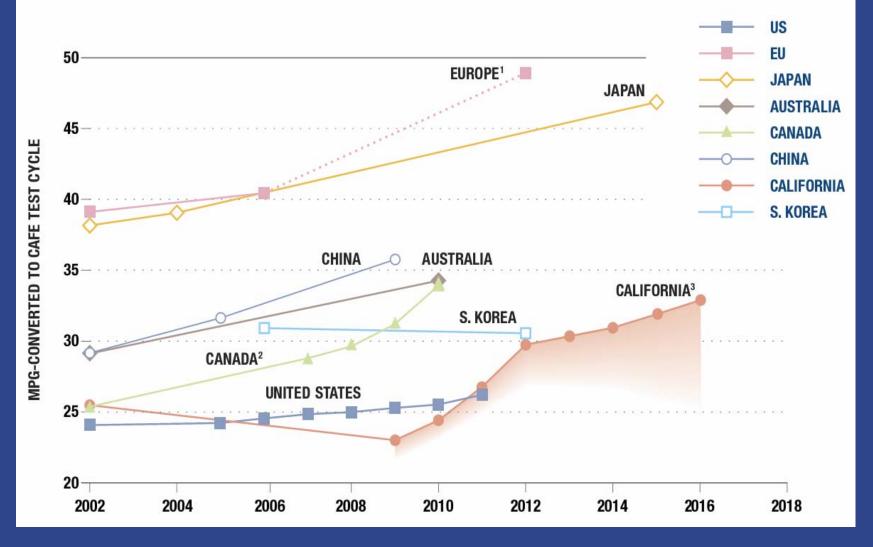
## The EU Strategy on CO<sub>2</sub>

- The automotive value chain remains at the heart of the new strategy...
  - Vehicle technology improvements (engine, transmission, hybridisation, vehicle body etc.)
  - Efficiency requirements for air-conditioning systems
  - Tyre pressure monitoring systems
  - Low rolling resistance tyres
  - Gear shift indicators
  - Mandatory fuel efficiency targets for lightcommercial vehicles

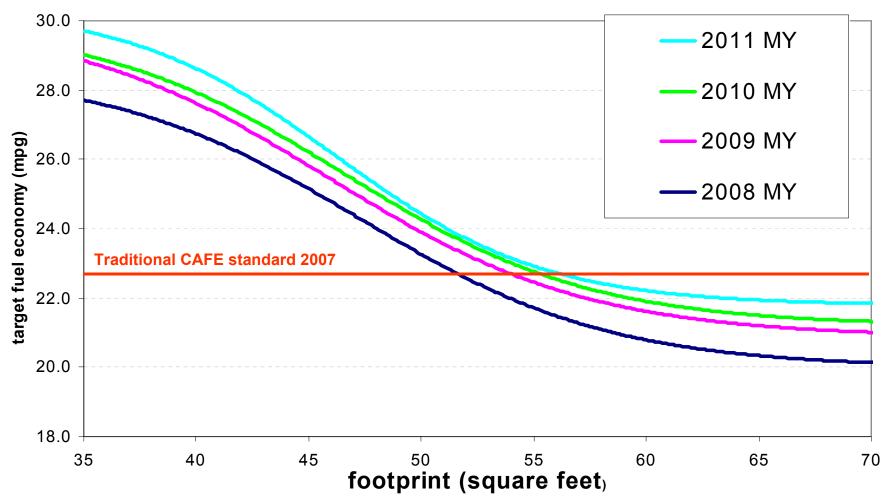
## The EU Strategy on CO<sub>2</sub>

- ...with increased involvement of other stakeholders
  - Fuel suppliers (low carbon content fuels e.g. biofuels)
  - Member States (taxation, fiscal incentives, traffic management, infrastructure etc.)
  - Consumer awareness (e.g. amending the labelling directive)
  - Drivers' behaviour (e.g. eco-driving)
- Accountability and monitorability are needed for different elements





#### **Continuous Footprint for US light trucks**



g CO<sub>2</sub>/kmg CO2/km l/100km 480 7 432 ] 18 China stage 1 16 classes weight based 427 384 16 Japan Otto "Top Runner Gasoline" 374 336 14 China stage 2 16 classes weight based 320 288 12 **Japan Diesel** "Top Runner Diesel" 267 240 10 **US Federal Light Truck CAFE LDT** California LDT2 (Otto) AB 1493 LDT2 214 192 8 **US Federal PKW** CAFE PC 160 144 6 EU Otto 140g CO2/km 107 96 4 California PKW (Otto) AB 1493 PC 53 48 2 **EU Diesel** 140g CO2/km 0 0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 = Passenger Cars PC **Diesel Gasoline** LDT = Light Duty Trucks Vehicle Mass (kg) CAFE = Corporate Average Fuel Economy 1) Depending on specific test cycle, fleet segments differently

#### **Initial stakeholder reactions**

- General support for the integrated approach and mandatory targets
  - but views on implementation diverge...
- Industry:
  - Target and timeframe too ambitious, 135 g/km could be achieved by 2015
  - The complementary measures should be broadened (eco-driving, infrastructure, etc)
  - Targets should be set by a utility function, based on weight (sloped line)

#### **Initial stakeholder reactions**

#### NGOs and individuals:

- 120 g/km should be met by improvements in vehicle technology alone
- Complementary measures to achieve further reductions (below 120 g/km)
- A uniform target should be met by all manufacturers (flat line)
- The European Parliament has adopted a first Report:
  - It favours a target of 125 g/km to be met in 2015
  - Exemption for 300,000 vehicles per year

#### Status of preparing the proposal

- Internet public consultation held between early May and mid-July 2007
- Public hearing held on 11 July
- Supporting study for impact assessment ongoing
- Legislative proposal accompanied by impact assessment to be put forward in 2007
- Proposals for complementary measures to be put forward in 2008

#### **Principles for future legislation**

- Ambition levels of 130g + 10g set out in February Communications
- Legislation will primarily address the issue of distribution:
  - Competitively neutral targets
  - Socially equitable and sustainable
  - Equitable to the diversity of the European automobile manufacturer
  - Avoidance of any unjustified distortion of competition between automobile manufacturers



#### European Commission

Enterprise and Industry Directorate General

# THANK YOU for your aftention

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