

Progress through Partnership

LowCVP 6th Annual Conference

8th June 2009

Neville Jackson

LowCVP Chairman

LowCVP is the only multi-stakeholder, membership organisation working to accelerate the shift to low carbon vehicles and fuels

- ❑ Diverse membership and perspectives
- ❑ Close relationship with key Departments
- ❑ Track record of successful initiatives and policy interventions
- ❑ Examines barriers to vehicle and fuel issues across the innovation chain
- ❑ Work programme focused on
 - Early market adoption
 - Supporting UK technology SMEs



Key achievements 2008-9

- ❑ 6p/km incentive for low carbon emission buses announced
- ❑ Successful operation of biofuel carbon and sustainability reporting
 - Sustainability criteria adopted in EU legislation
- ❑ Engaging with investors microsite for cleantech SMEs launched
- ❑ Extensive Ministerial and Parliamentary engagement
- ❑ UK car advertising and buyer surveys and research
- ❑ Not for profit company established



LowC^{VP}
low carbon vehicle partnership

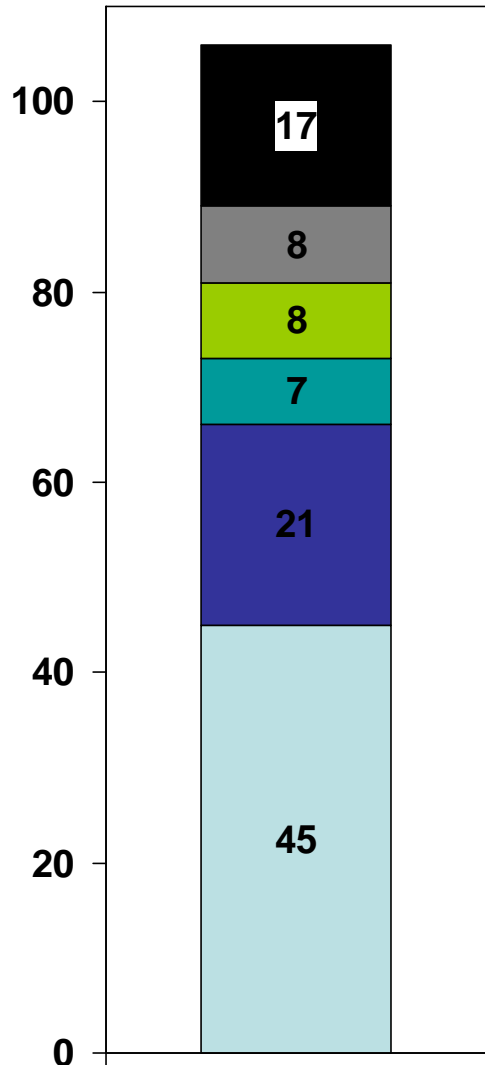
Accelerating the
Shift to Low Carbon
Vehicles and Fuels

Engaging with Investors Microsite



100+ new Partners including

LowCVP Partners



■ NGO / Other

■ Research / academia

■ Gov & Public

■ Operator

■ Energy

■ Automotive

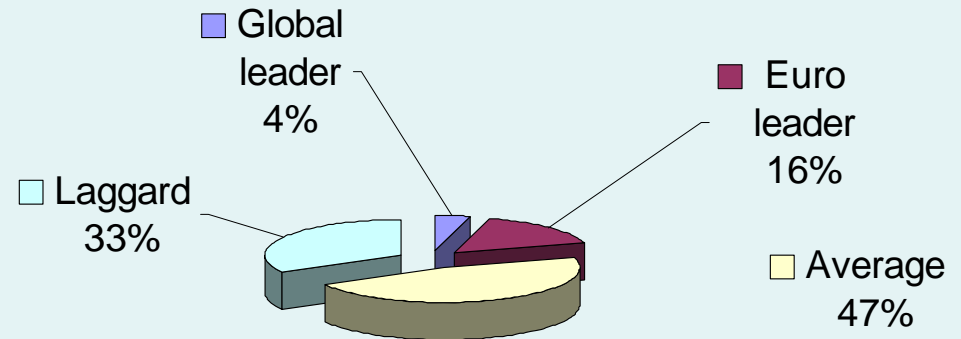


LowCVP members believe UK Government is failing to lead in reducing transport emissions - but is doing more than most others!

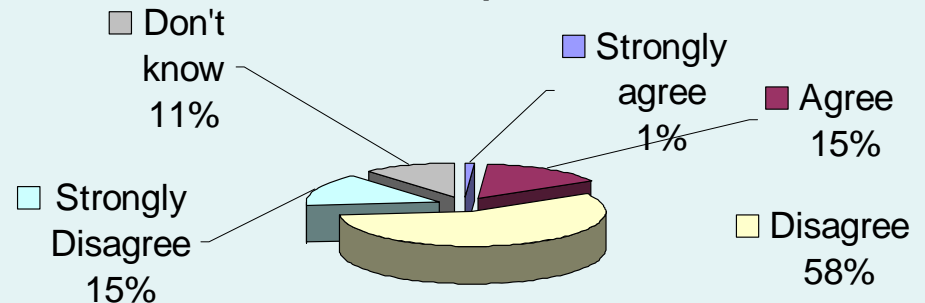
Ranking of the relative contribution of stakeholders to reducing UK transport emissions:

1. European Government
2. UK Government
3. Motor Industry
4. Environmental Groups
5. Local Government
6. Fuels Industry
7. Drivers

In a global context, how is the UK doing in terms of its initiatives to cut carbon from road transport?



The UK Government currently gives sufficient priority to environmental and, specifically, low carbon transport issues



91% want a target for road transport emissions

- ❑ Government should not “pick technology winners”
 - 61% agree
 - 25% want Government to support a “technology portfolio”

- ❑ 85% support a 2020 new car CO2 limit of 95g/km or less
 - 32% think the 2015 target will not be met

- ❑ 75% want car advertising rules strengthened

Relative ranking of policy options to reduce emissions.

Measures to:

1. Reduce new car emissions
2. Support specific technologies
3. Reduce the C-intensity of fuels
4. Reduce demand for travel
5. Promote mode shift
6. Encourage eco-driving
7. Price road-use
8. Improve freight distribution
9. Increase use of IT
10. Encourage shared car ownership and use

Labelling of nearly new vehicles to commence summer 2009

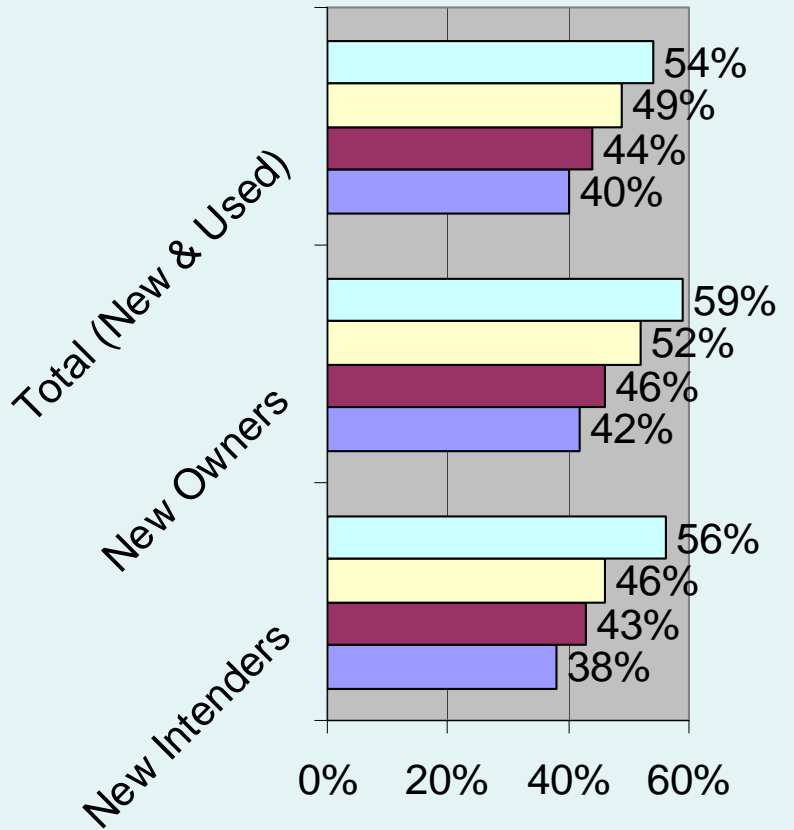
- ❑ Complements “new car” label now in 91% of showroom
- ❑ Vehicles up to two-years old to be labelled
 - Older vehicles at dealer discretion
- ❑ Year 1 target for 1200 dealers
- ❑ Act on CO2 funded publicity campaign
- ❑ Roll-out commences from July

Fuel Economy - Used Cars		Reg No.
CO ₂ emission figure (g/km) <div style="float: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Draft Ver. 7</div> <p>The scale shows CO₂ ranges and g/km values for categories A through L. Category B is highlighted with a black arrow pointing to 114 g/km.</p>		B 114 g/km
Fuel cost (estimated) for 12,000 miles <small>A fuel cost figure indicates to the consumer a guide price for comparison purposes. This figure is calculated by using the combined drive cycle (town, extra and motorway) and average fuel price. (Revised/updated annually, the cost per litre as at Mar 2009 is as follows - petrol 140p, diesel 160p and LPG 51p).</small>		
VED for 12 months <small>Vehicle excise duty (VED) or road tax varies according to the CO₂ emissions and fuel type of the vehicle.</small>		
*Important Note		
<small>The fuel consumption figure shown is taken from the official test results obtained from this vehicle type when new. It is intended to provide a standard figure for comparing the relative fuel economy of different vehicles of a similar age and condition and does not represent the average fuel consumption that will be achieved on the road. A number of factors not included in the official new vehicle test will affect the fuel consumption achieved on the road including: vehicle age, how it has been maintained, road/weather conditions and driving style.</small>		
Make/Model: DAIHATSU Charade L251 1.0L		Engine Capacity (cc): 999
Fuel Type: Petrol		Transmission: M5 - Manual 5-speed
Fuel Consumption: *		
Drive cycle	Litres/100km	Mpg
Urban	6.1	46.3
Extra-urban	4.1	68.9
Combined	4.8	58.9
Date of First Registration: 10 05 2006		
Year of Manufacture: 2006		
To compare fuel costs and CO ₂ emissions of used cars (since March 2001), visit www.vcacarfueldata.org.uk		

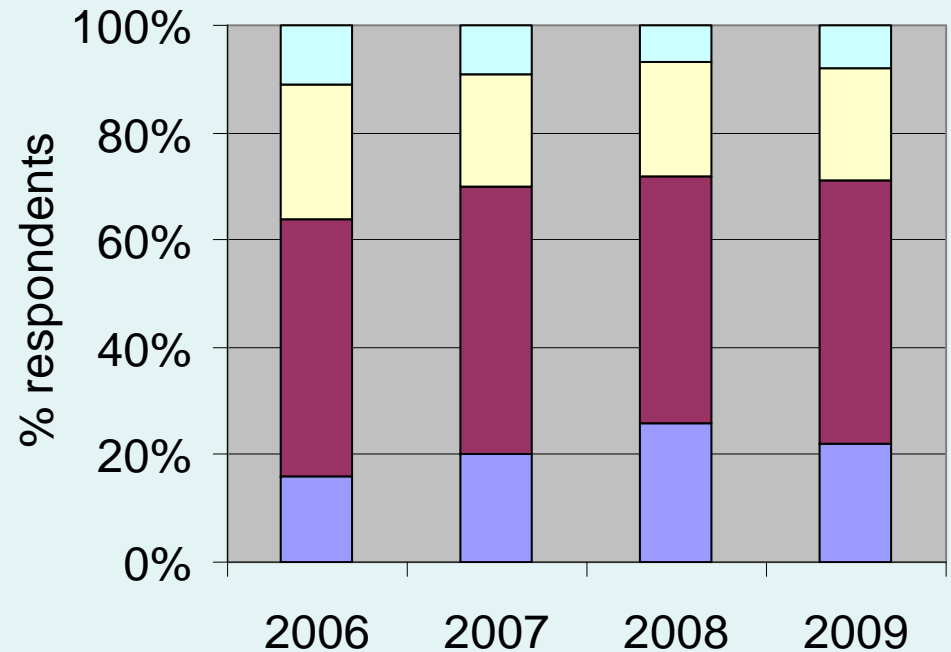
“The Retail Motor Industry Federation welcomes the new proposed Green & Clean CO₂ used car labelling scheme. It is a uniform way of advising used car buyers on the cost economies and environmental credentials of used cars they are considering, allowing them to make a more informed choice”.

*Awareness of the "new car" label continues to grow
 - but with falling petrol prices its significance has
 slightly diminished*

% recalling the label



How important, if at all, was the car label in helping you to choose the make or model of your car?



2006 2007 2008 2009

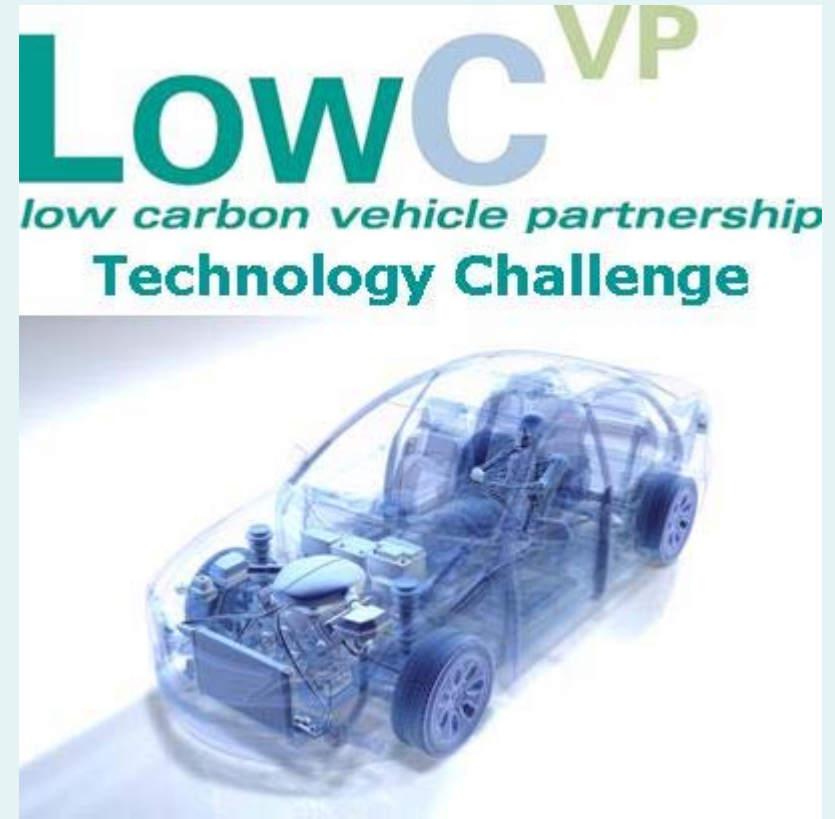
Very important Fairly important
 Not very important Not at all important

Technology Challenge - stimulating opportunities for SMEs

- ❑ Seeking the best, innovative on-vehicle ideas for reducing car CO2
 - Commercially deployable in 3-5 years
 - Compatible or integratable with existing infrastructure

- ❑ c10 winners:
 - Showcased to an “Innovation Executive” of automotive technical experts and directors
 - Invited to a seminar of cleantech investors
 - Profiled and publicised

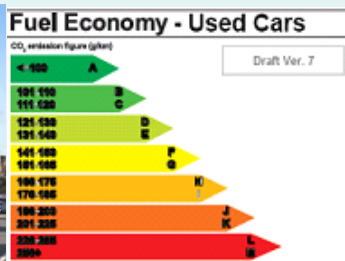
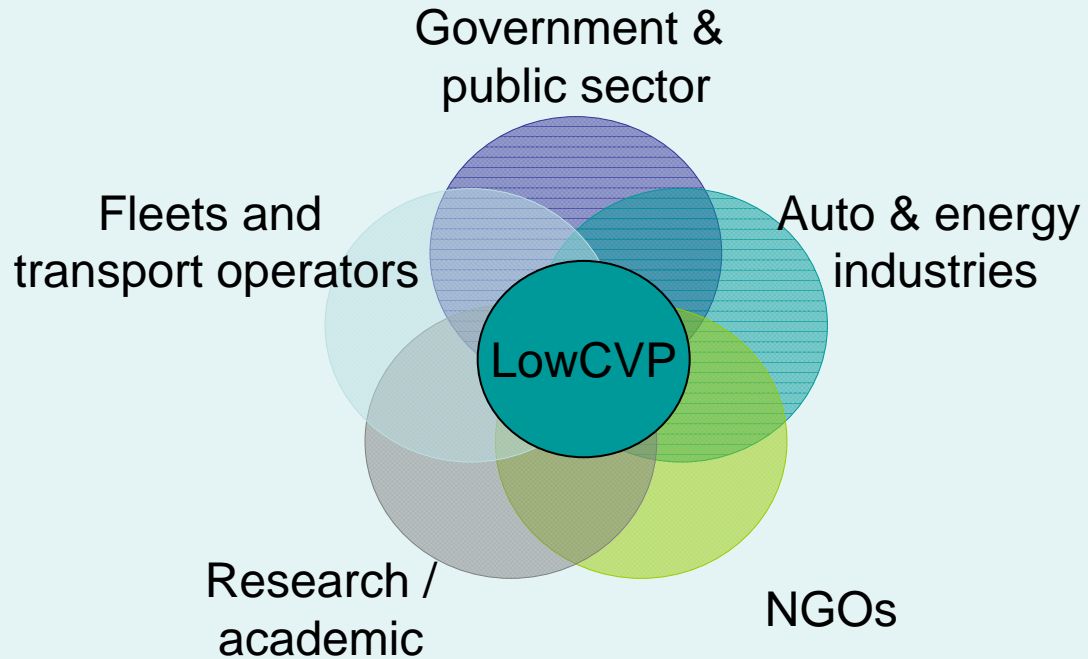
- ❑ Expert, independent peer review process – with feedback



LowCVP - Progress through 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



SESSION THREE (12-1pm) – Delegate options

Option 1

12:00 Debate: How will the ‘credit crunch’ and government support for the auto industry affect the shift to low carbon vehicles?

Please remain in this main Conference Room

Option 2

12:00 Progress in advanced and alternative fuels

*Please move to Committee Room 5
(Staff will lead the way)*