

Strategy on reducing Heavy-Duty Vehicles' CO₂ emissions

Stakeholder meeting

16 September 2014



Addressing HDV CO₂ emissions

"Size" of problem

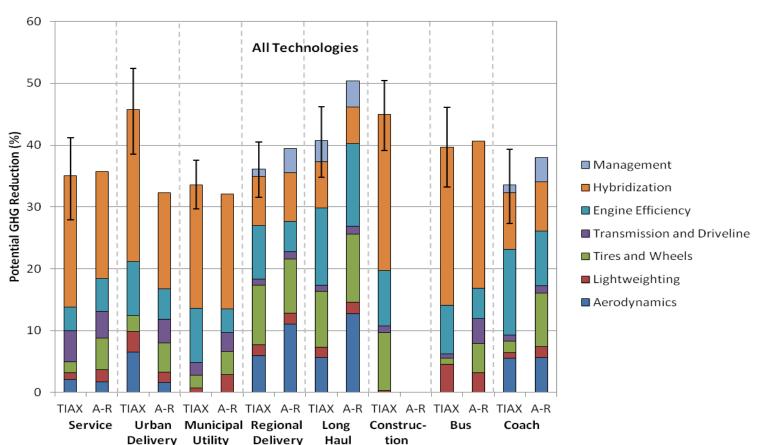
HDV emissions represent

- * +/- 25% of road transport CO₂ emissions
- * +/- 5% of EU total GHG emissions
- * are not measured / recorded
- * other countries have started acting (Japan, US, Canada, China)





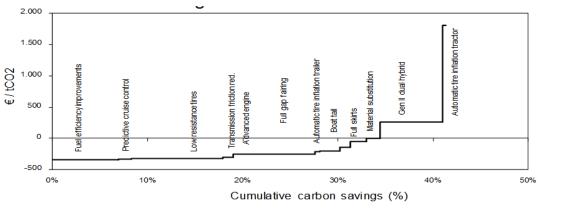
Addressing HDV CO₂ emissions Potential for reducing HDV emissions





Addressing HDV CO₂ emissions Cost efficient abatement potential

Example: Regional delivery truck cost curve



Project name	Capital cost (€)	Additional fuel saving percentage (%)	NPV (€)	Marginal abatement cost (€/tCO2)	Cumulative carbon savings (%)
Fuel efficiency improvements	-	6,9%	11.338	-343,41	6,9%
Predictive cruise control	81	1,4%	2.214	-331,29	8,3%
Low resistance tires	873	9,6%	14.949	-324,46	17,9%
Transmission friction red.	202	1,0%	1.484	-302,28	19,0%
Advanced engine	3.920	8,7%	10.329	-248,93	27,6%
Automatic tire inflation trailer	283	0,4%	431	-207,27	28,1%
Boat tail	1.414	2,2%	2.132	-206,45	30,2%
Full gap fairing	1.011	1,0%	709	-141,64	31,3%
Full skirts	2.425	1,7%	399	-48,48	33,0%
Material substitution	2.401	1,5%	22	-3,10	34,5%
Gen II dual hybrid	18.794	6,6%	-8.024	255,84	41,0%
Automatic tire inflation tractor	3.638	0,4%	-3.056	1.804,50	41,4%



Addressing HDV CO₂ emissions *Market barriers*

Complex to assess: many players inter-acting

- * Knowledge gap
- * Short amortisation period of vehicles (+/- 3 Y)
- * Split incentives
- * Financing
- * Important second-hand market
- * Difference large companies vs micro firms





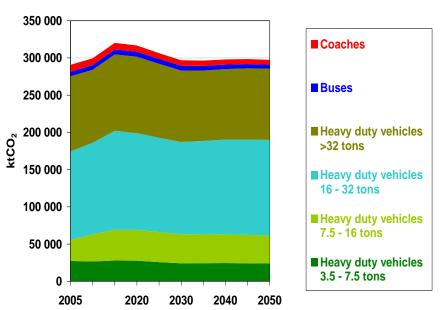
Addressing HDV CO₂ emissions

Baseline scenario: PRIMES-TREMOVE modelling

HDV Activity Gtkm / Gpkm

1 400 490 Heavy duty vehicles 3.5 - 7.5 tons 1 200 420 Heavy duty vehicles 7.5 - 16 tons 1 000 350 --- Heavy duty vehicles 280 800 Gtkm 16 - 32 tons 210 → Heavy duty vehicles 600 >32 tons 400 140 - Buses 200 70 Coaches 0 2005 2020 2030 2040 2050

TTW emissions HDVs ktC02





Baseline scenario assessment

HDV transport would not significantly contribute to meeting EU GHG objectives and Transport White Paper specific objectives for transport (-60% by 2050 vs 1990)

Conclusion

Baseline "no policy change" scenario not compatible with EU objectives





Reducing HDV CO₂ emissions Actions already initiated

Transport White Paper announced actions

- continue R&D support, "green car initiative"
- review weights and dimensions legislation (Directive 96/53/EC, Regulation EC/661/2009 and Directive 2007/46/EC) (already proposed)
- reduce fuel GHG intensity, encourage alternative fuel infrastructure (already proposed)
- encourage modal shift and multi-modal freight
- review road user charging (Directive 2011/76/EU)
- transport carbon footprint : encourage certicification, develop commun standards. Footprinting initiative : on-going consultation
- reviewing restrictions on cabetage to increase load factor



Discarded option

Fuel tax

- Fuel already highly taxed
- 2011 proposal for a revised Energy Taxation Directive including carbon pricing





Adoption of Strategy Communication on 21/5/2014





Short term: improving knowledge & transparency of HDV CO₂ emissions

- finalise development of simulation tool
- introduce certification & reporting legislation

Likely impacts: more transparency in the market, more competition on HDV energy efficiency, reduced market barriers to uptake of fuel saving technologies......

However: this will not be sufficient curb emissions in line with EU GHG 2050 objectives





Medium- to long-term

- Several possible actions considered: emission limits as in the case of cars and vans, economic instruments (ETS....).
- No policy choice yet.
- To be assessed in due course.





Thank you for your attention

