

Strategy for reducing HDVs' fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions

Philip Owen European Commission Ludwigsburg, 24 September 2013





Need for a strategy

- Road transport accounts for some 23% of EU GHG emissions
- HDVs account for a quarter of this amount
- Recently freight growth in line with GDP which has led to increased emissions
- Expectation that emissions growth will continue





Policy goals

- Commitment to an EU GHG reduction target of 80%-95% by 2050 compared to 1990
- Roadmap for moving to a low-carbon economy in 2050 – 54%-67% reduction by 2050
- Transport White Paper 60% reduction by 2050





Achieved so far: cars and vans

Cars:

- 2012 actual 132gCO₂/km
- 2015 target of 130gCO₂/km
- 2020 target of 95gCO₂/km

Vans:

- 2012 actual 181gCO₂/km
- 2017 target of 175gCO₂/km
- 2020 target of 147gCO₂/km





Available technologies

- Improvements to engines, aerodynamics, tyres and auxiliaries as well as lightweighting
- Intelligent transport systems
- Vehicle fleet operation





Market barriers

Fuel – a key operating cost

- Available data
- Fuel saving technologies are optional
- Investment horizons
- Access to finance
- Cost savings do not accrue to vehicle owner





A measurement methodology

HDV emissions are not at present measured

EURO standards will from 2014 require the measurement of CO₂ emissions

Commission in close liaison with industry and academia has developed VECTO





VECTO

Simulation methodology applied to whole vehicle CO_2 emissions:

- Tractor/trailers
- Regional delivery trucks
- Inter-city buses

Initial assessments of accuracy are successful





Emerging HDV strategy

An inclusive approach:

- Modal shift
- Reducing fuel GHG intensity
- Research and innovation
- Vehicle fleet operation
- Filling the knowledge gap





Next steps

- Finalisation of strategy
- Continuing work on VECTO
- Preparation of legislation to measure, certify and report HDV CO₂ emissions





Thank you

http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/transport/vehi cles/heavy/studies_en.htm

