

Global Fuel Economy Initiative

For cleaner, more efficient vehicles



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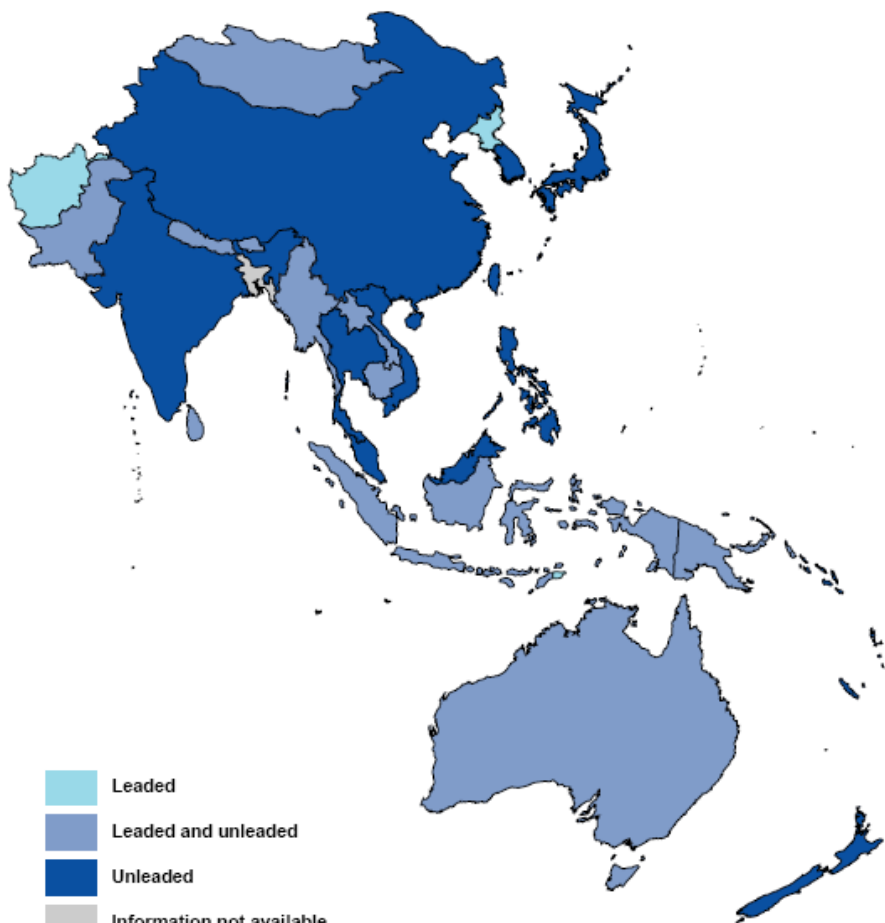
Bangkok, August 2010



Status of leaded gasoline phase-out in the Asia-Pacific region



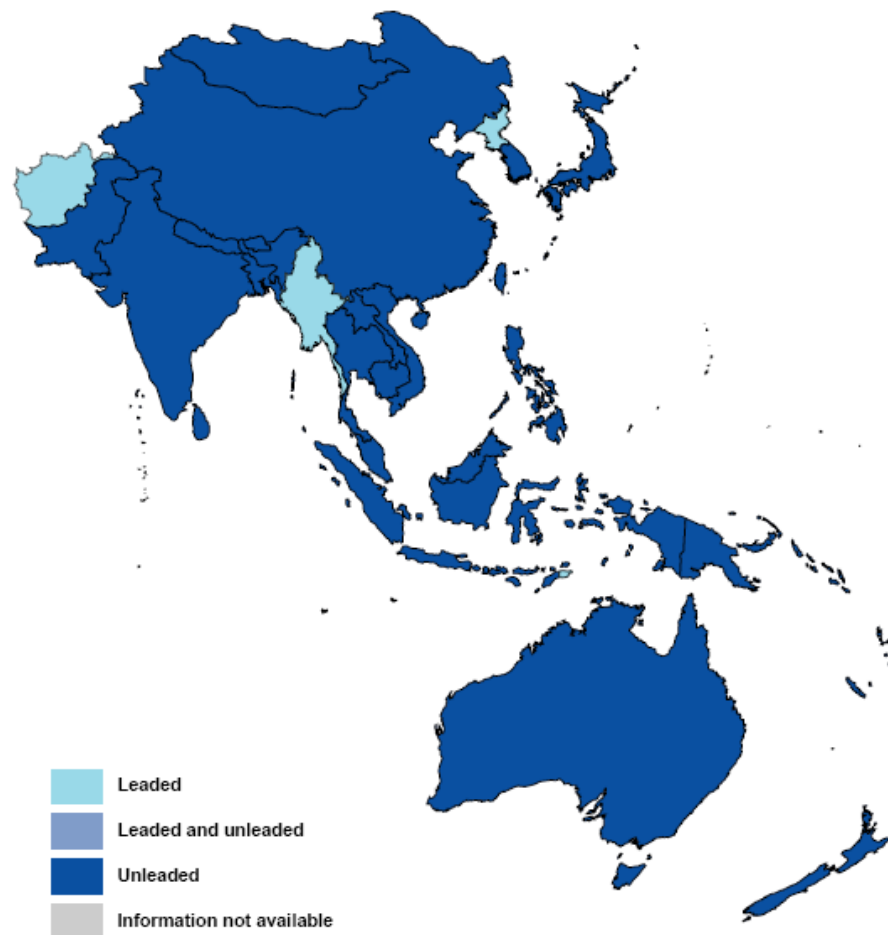
□ □ January 2002



Status of leaded gasoline phase-out in the Asia-Pacific region

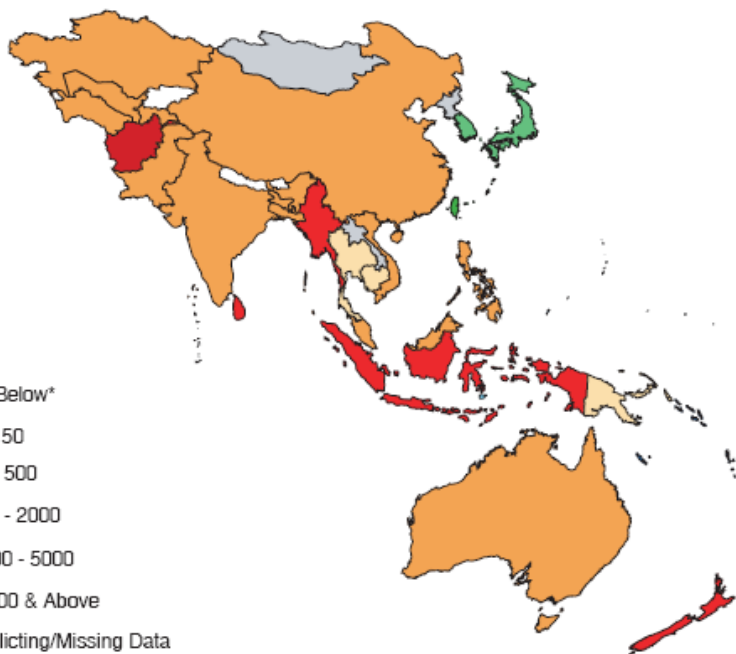


□ □ □ April 2010





Diesel Fuel Sulphur Levels: Asia-Pacific January 2002

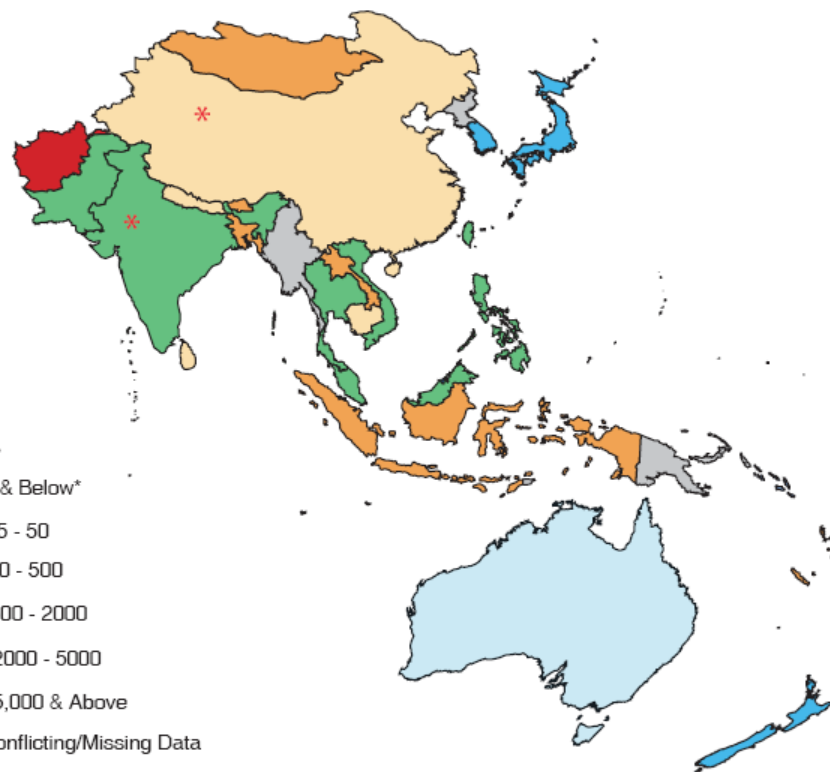


- 15 & Below*
- >15 - 50
- >50 - 500
- >500 - 2000
- >2000 - 5000
- >5,000 & Above
- Conflicting/Missing Data

* Information in parts per million (ppm)
For additional details and comments per country, visit www.unep.org/pcf.v.



Diesel Fuel Sulphur Levels: Asia-Pacific March 2010

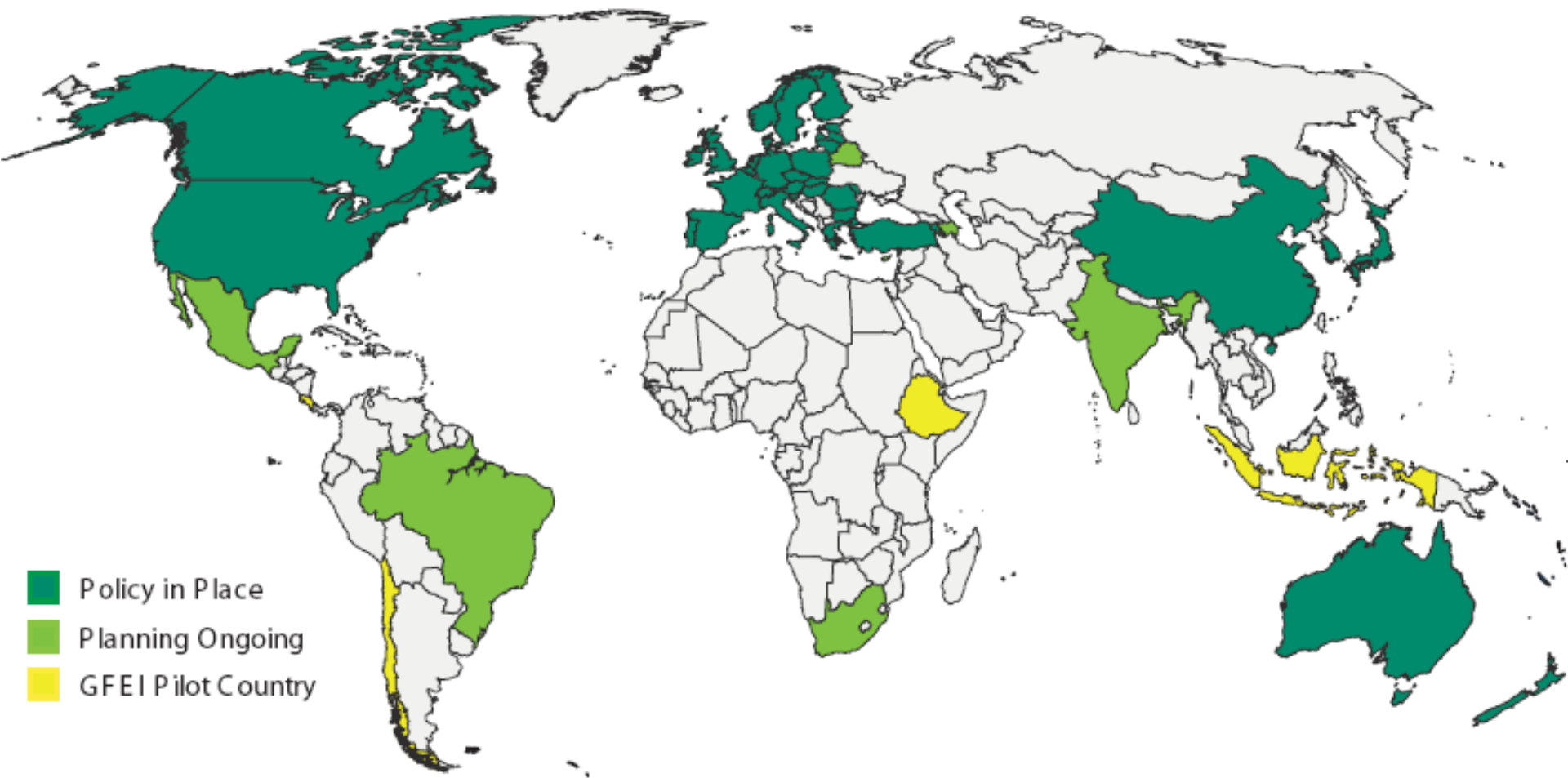


- 15 & Below*
- >15 - 50
- >50 - 500
- >500 - 2000
- >2000 - 5000
- >5,000 & Above
- Conflicting/Missing Data

* Information in parts per million (ppm)
* China (Beijing, Hong kong and Macao Sar). - 50ppm
* India (metro cities). - 350ppm

For additional details and comments per country, visit www.unep.org/pcf.v.

Next step: A Global Approach to LDV Emissions



Status as of 1 March 2010, see www.50by50campaign.org for updates





GFEI Fuel Efficiency Targets (relative to a 2005 baseline)

	2020	2030	2050
New Cars	30% average fuel economy improvement for new vehicles worldwide, mainly from incremental efficiency improvements to engines, drive trains, weight, aerodynamics, accessories.	<input type="checkbox"/> 50% average improvement for new vehicles worldwide from incremental improvements and full hybridisation of most models of vehicles.	<input type="checkbox"/> 50%+ improvement: Additional improvements in new car fuel economy are possible from on-going light-weighting, shifts to electric motor drive, possible adoption of fuel cell vehicles.
Stock of all cars	<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement in average on-road efficiency, due to improvements in new car fuel economy and additional measures such as eco-driving, better maintenance.	30% improvement in stock, roughly trailing new car improvements plus on-road improvement measures.	<input type="checkbox"/> 50% (50 by 50: the Ultimate Goal) improvement from the current global fuel economy average of 8L/100km to an average of 4L/100km (25km/L) .

Main Priorities of the GFEI

- **Collect, analyze, and communicate data and analysis** on fuel economy, and monitor trends and progress towards a 50% improvement by 2050;
- **Promote and support the development of national fuel economy policies** that encourage fuel economy improvements over time for vehicles produced and/or sold in-country – the Tool serves to open the door to national discussions and planning;
- **Technical Harmonization** – Labeling requirements, testing standards and drive cycles, for example.
- **Provide consumers and decision makers with information** on options, costs, and available resources to improve fleet performance and reduce emissions through a global database, GFEI website and tool.

GFEI Pilot countries

Costa Rica, Chile, Ethiopia, Indonesia

- Data gathering on vehicle fleet
- Analysis of existing policies
- Baseline setting
- Training using Auto Fuel Efficiency Tool
- GFEI expertise, best practice for policy and appropriate technology
- National Working Groups
- Sub-regional consultations

GFEI tool for national strategy development

Goals: To emphasise the importance of fuel economy to governments; and
To provide basic information and resources for designing a fuel economy policy

Answers *Why*, *What* and *How* of considering and designing a fuel economy policy

I. Why?

- 1. Understanding the problem**
- 2. The benefits of action**
 - a. Energy Security
 - b. Savings – fiscal implications
 - c. Trade and harmonization
 - d. Environment

II. What?

- 1. Case Studies**
- 2. Approaches to Auto Fuel Economy and Types of Interventions**
- 3. Fiscal Measures**
- 4. Information & Communication**
- 5. Additional technical information**

III. How? Implementing and Comparing Auto Fuel Economy Programs

- 1. Cost/benefit comparison of programs and elements**
- 2. Developing a strategy for tracking your progress**
- 3. Developing a baseline**

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Welcome to the GFEI fuel efficient vehicle standards tool – your guide to understanding automotive fuel efficiency policies, practices, and technologies.

This product is designed to provide an overview of available policy instruments for improving fleet-wide auto fuel efficiency and case studies that depict approaches from both developed and developing countries.

This tool presents: - The Basics [[link to The Basics section](#)] designed to answer questions about the need to set standards for car fuel use; - Instruments [[link to Instruments section](#)], describing best available practice in designing policies to improve fuel efficiency performance; - Case Studies which looks at examples – through the interactive mapping and descriptions [[link to map and case studies here](#)] – of policy and incentive packages around the world; and - Next Steps [[link to next steps here](#)] to help apply this knowledge.

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The Basics

Why should all countries adopt fuel economy standards for light duty vehicles? This section looks at the reasons for improving automotive fuel economy and the potential gains of working together for increasing the global light duty vehicle fleet's fuel efficiency.

[+ read more...](#)

Understanding the problem

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Setting the foundation

- Unleaded petrol
- Low and ultra-low sulphur fuels
- Fuel infrastructure

Recognizing that fuels and vehicles work together as a system, the greatest benefits can be achieved by combining lower sulphur fuels with appropriate vehicle and emission control technologies. This approach has proven to be more effective than treating fuels, engines, or emission controls separately.

Car manufacturers are continuing to improve the design of engines to improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions. For example, diesel engines with high pressure injection systems are more efficient and less polluting. However, these recent diesel engine technologies do not function well with high levels of sulphur fuel. For the latest information on auto fuel quality, including fuel sulphur levels, visit UNEP's transport information hub.

Reducing emissions from motor vehicles is an important component of an overall strategy for reducing air pollution, especially in cities in developing and

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Flanking measures: complementing auto fuel efficiency initiatives

Non-motorized transport

The GFEI aims to facilitate large reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and oil use through improvements in automotive fuel economy in the face of rapidly growing car use worldwide. The initiative targets an improvement in average fuel economy (reduction in fuel consumption per kilometre) of at least 50% worldwide by 2050. With efficiency related complementary, or flanking, measures designed to shift of personal mobility to less polluting and energy-intensive modes, this is likely to result in at least a stabilisation of CO2 emissions from the global car fleet.

Going beyond stabilization and reducing emissions below 2005 levels would require a combination of strong measures and support from policy makers. This could include, for example, achieving the 50% improvement in fuel economy of new vehicles globally by 2030 (or before) and maintaining progress beyond that target, e.g. via vehicle electrification and deploying other advanced technologies.

But further reductions will also require a variety of measures to help manage

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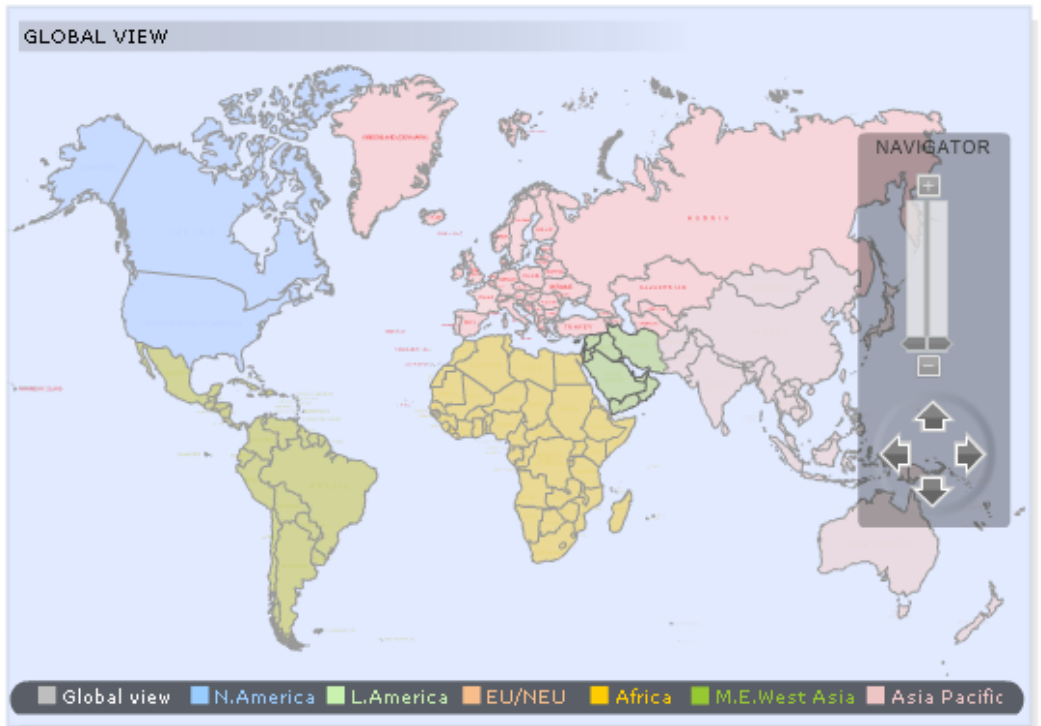
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- Tech mandate
- Fuel Taxes
- Fee-bate
- Buy-back
- Penalties
- Other tax instruments
- Registration fees



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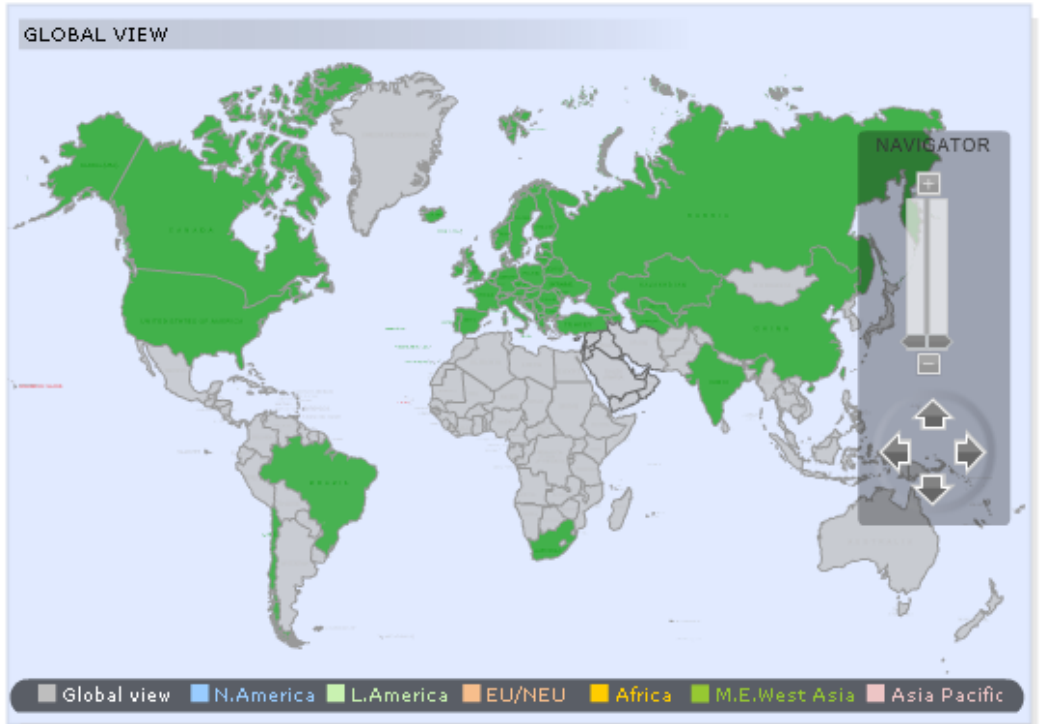
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Registration fees
R&D
Priority lanes
Parking
Road pricing
Labeling
Public info
Industry reporting



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