

Vehicle Fuel Economy Standards and Feebate System

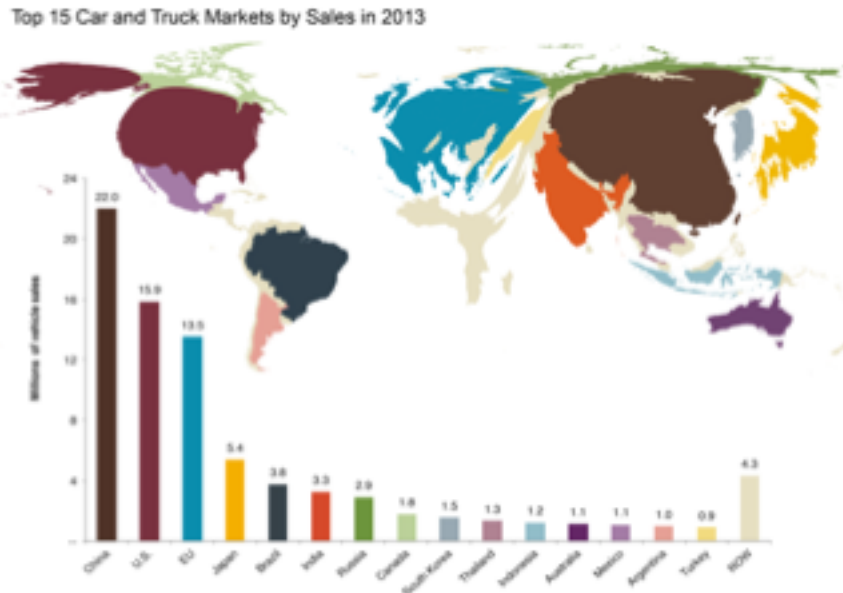
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What is ICCT?

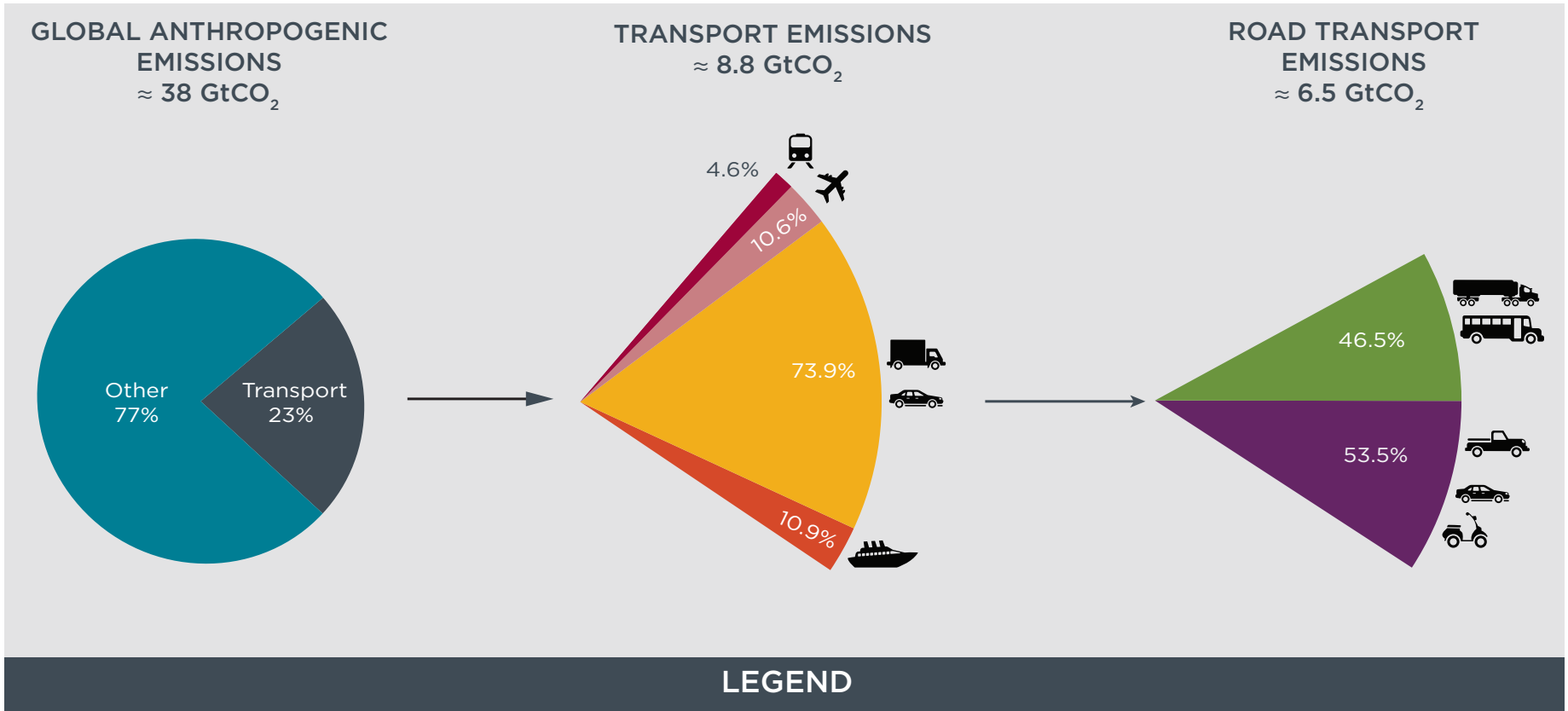
- ICCT is an independent non-profit research organization that provides technical support on transport efficiency and emission policies in major auto markets



1

Motivation of reducing vehicle fuel consumption

Vehicles make up more than 20% of greenhouse gas emissions ...



LEGEND

RAIL

AVIATION

ROAD

MARINE

HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES

LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES

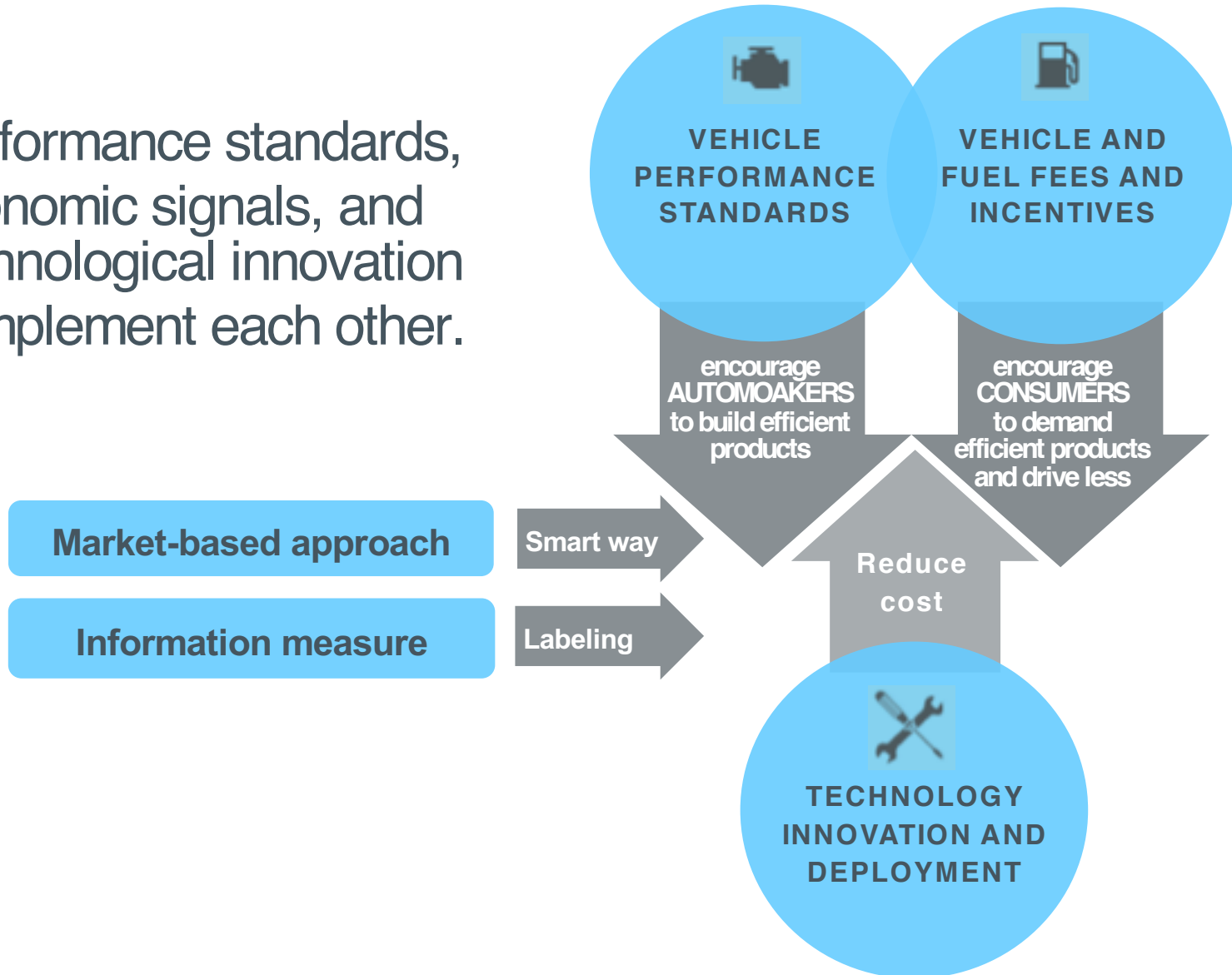
Notes:

Global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions in 2010 based on IPCC (2014).

Transport CO₂ emissions in 2010 estimated by ICCT (2014) include the full fuel lifecycle, including direct emissions from combustion & upstream emissions from extraction, refining, & distribution of fuels.

Integrated vehicle efficiency policy portfolio

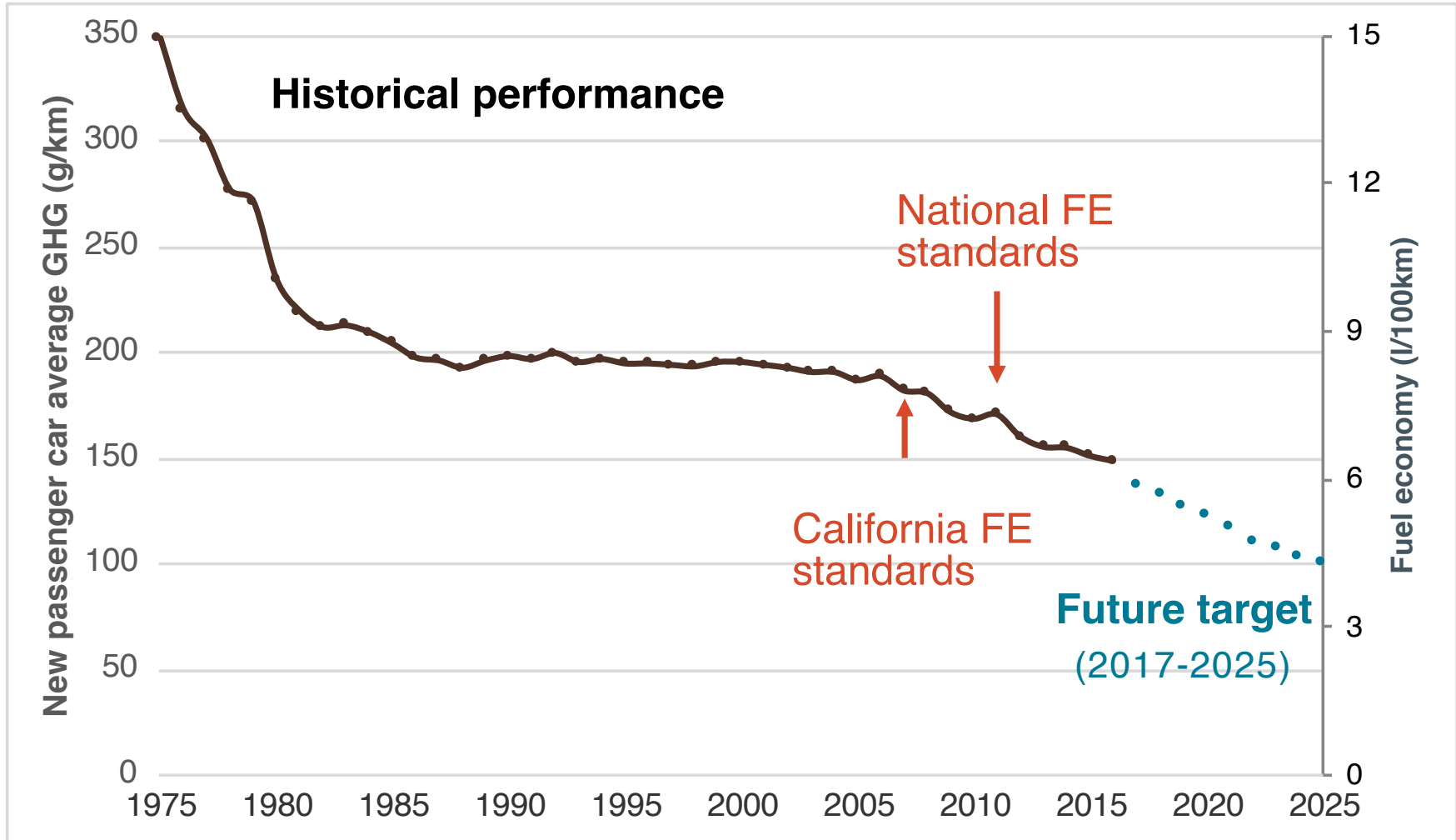
Performance standards, economic signals, and technological innovation complement each other.



2

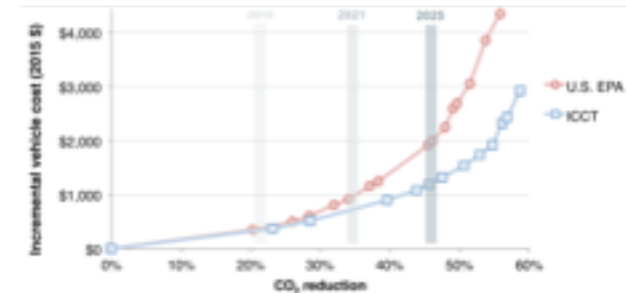
Fuel efficiency standards

U.S. fuel economy/GHG standards

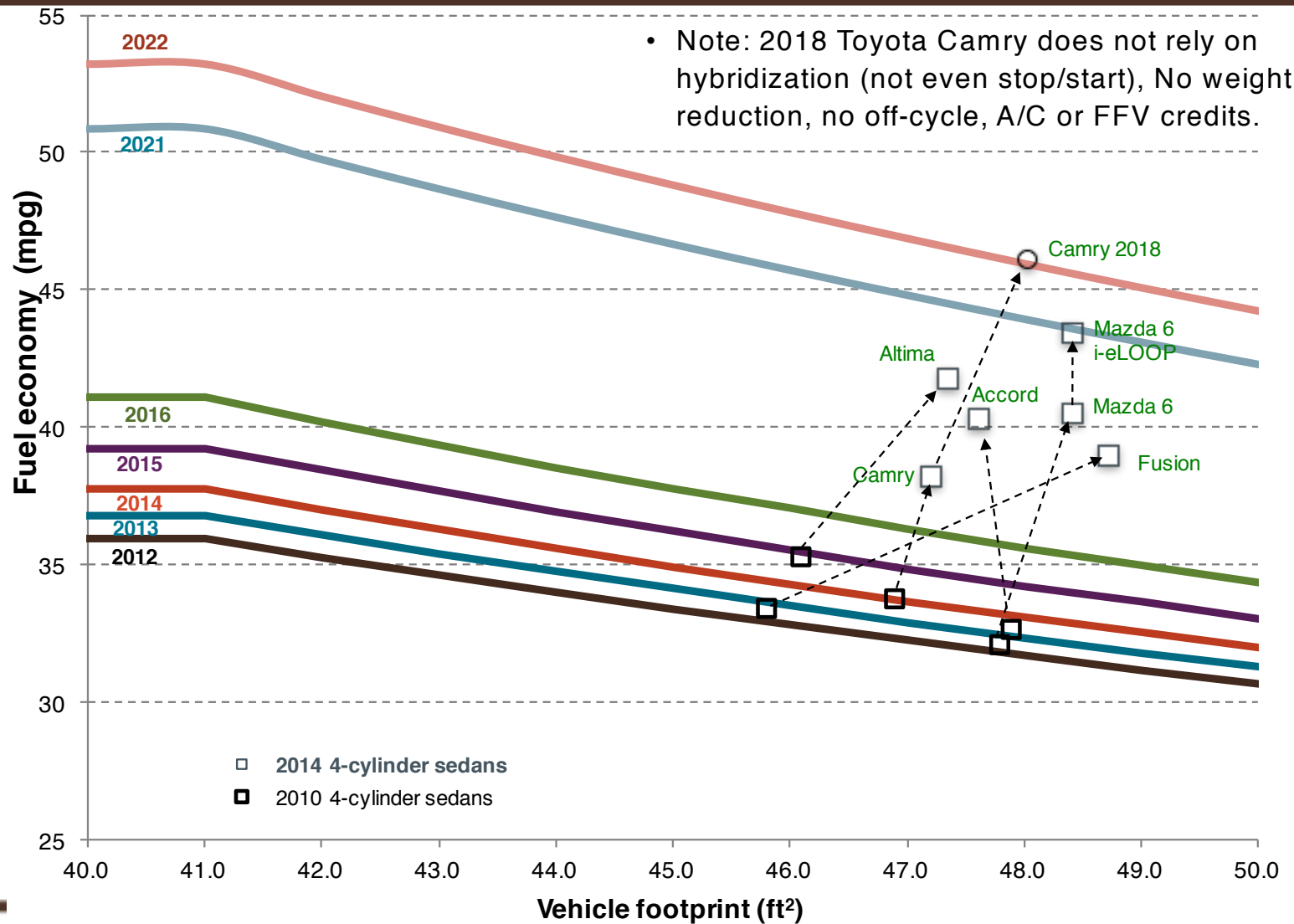


Technology innovation continues to lower projected costs of compliance with 2025 standards

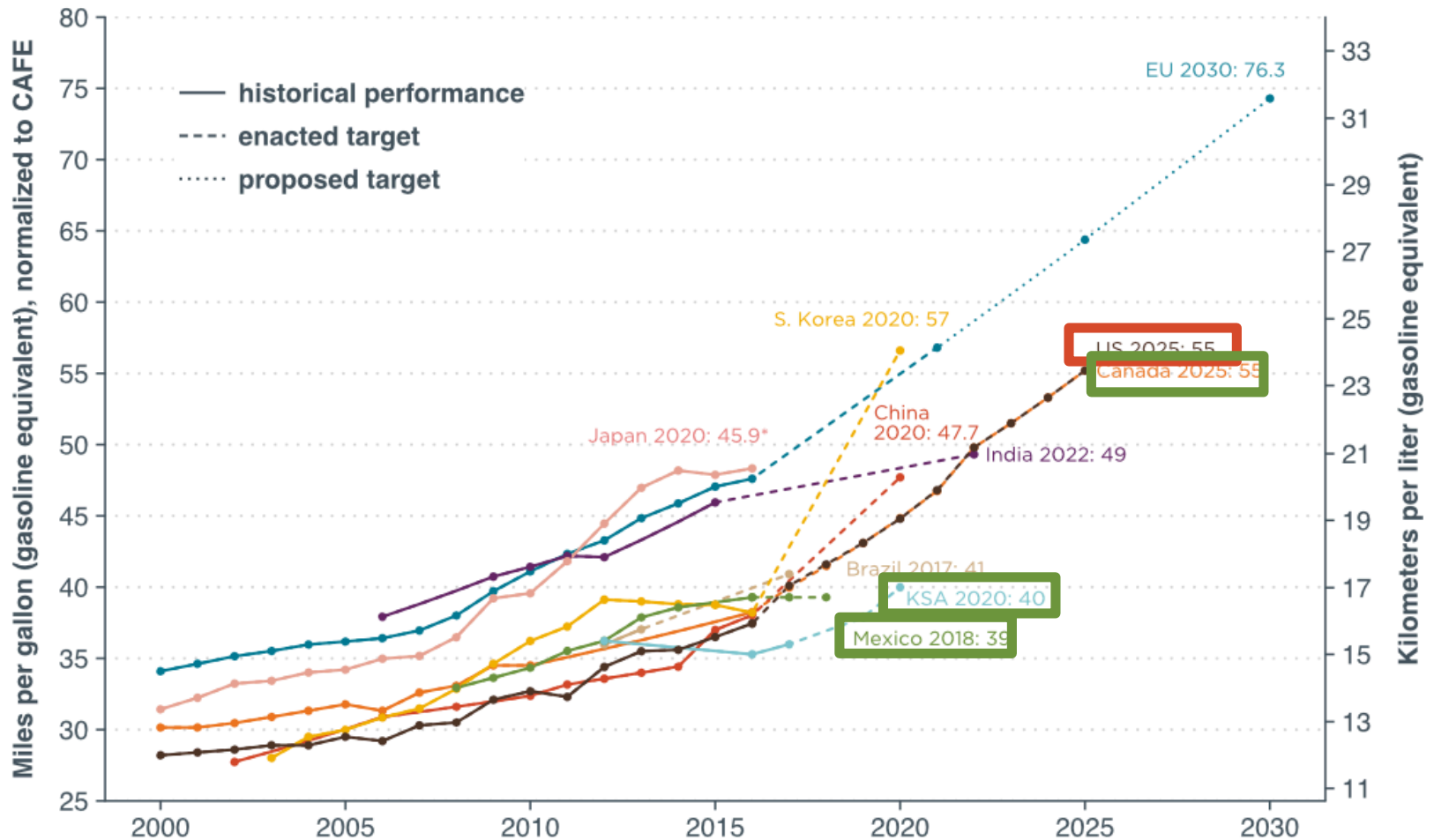
- Costs of compliance with 2025 standards (vs. 2015) have decreased dramatically
 - 2012 rulemaking: \$1800
 - EPA assessment (PD-2016): \$1300
 - ICCT assessment (2017): \$886
- Consumer payback period is shortened
 - EPA: 5 years due to lower oil price forecasts
 - ICCT assessment: **3 years**



Consumer acceptance of energy efficiency technologies demonstrated by best selling cars



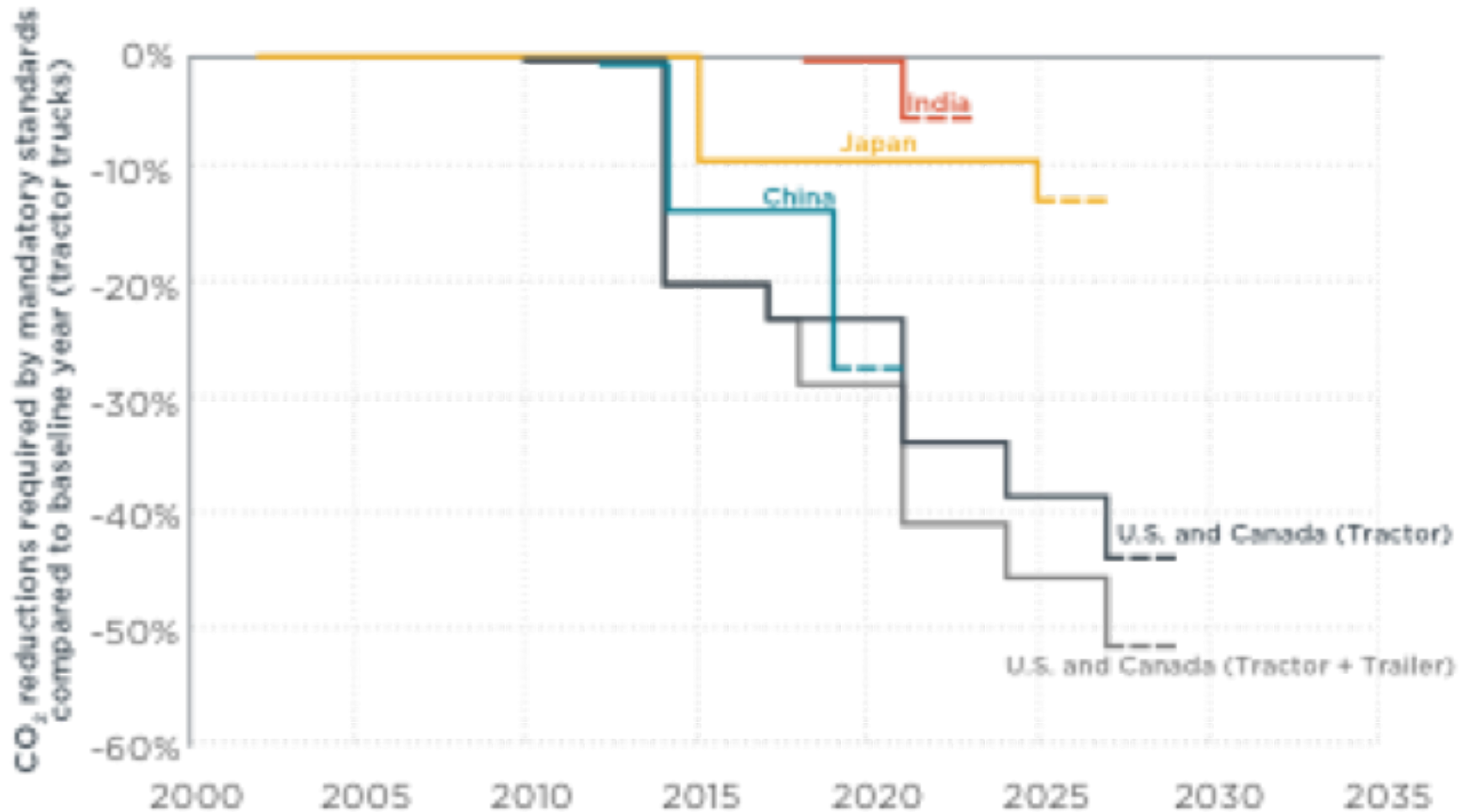
Status of passenger car fuel economy standards, normalized to U.S. CAFE



* Note that Japan has already met its 2020 statutory target as of 2013

Heavy-duty vehicle GHG and fuel economy standards

Five nations: US, Canada, Japan, China and India



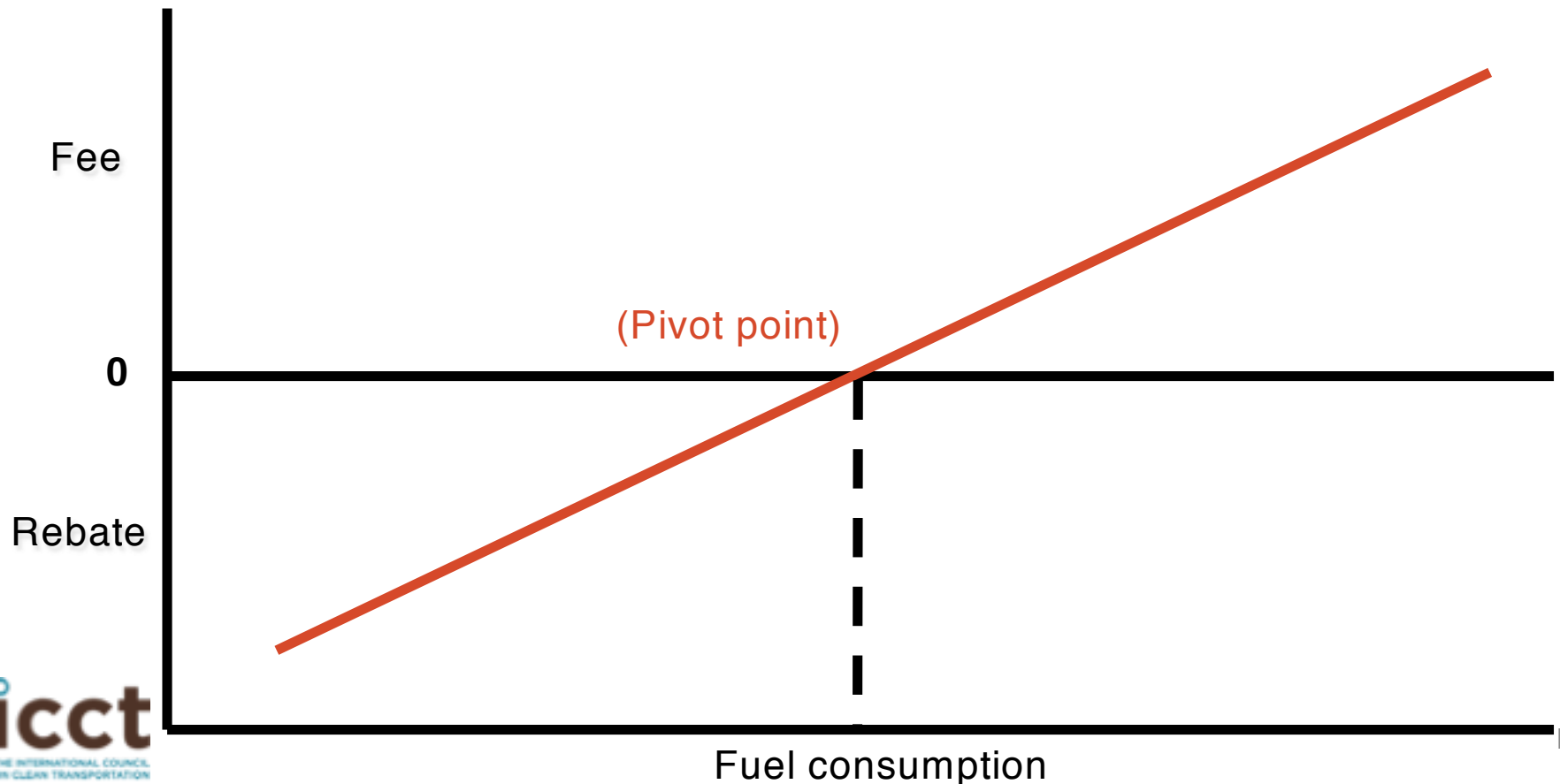
- Europe has released a proposal for establishing CO₂ standards for HDVs. The standards are expected to run until 2030.

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Fuel efficiency fiscal policies

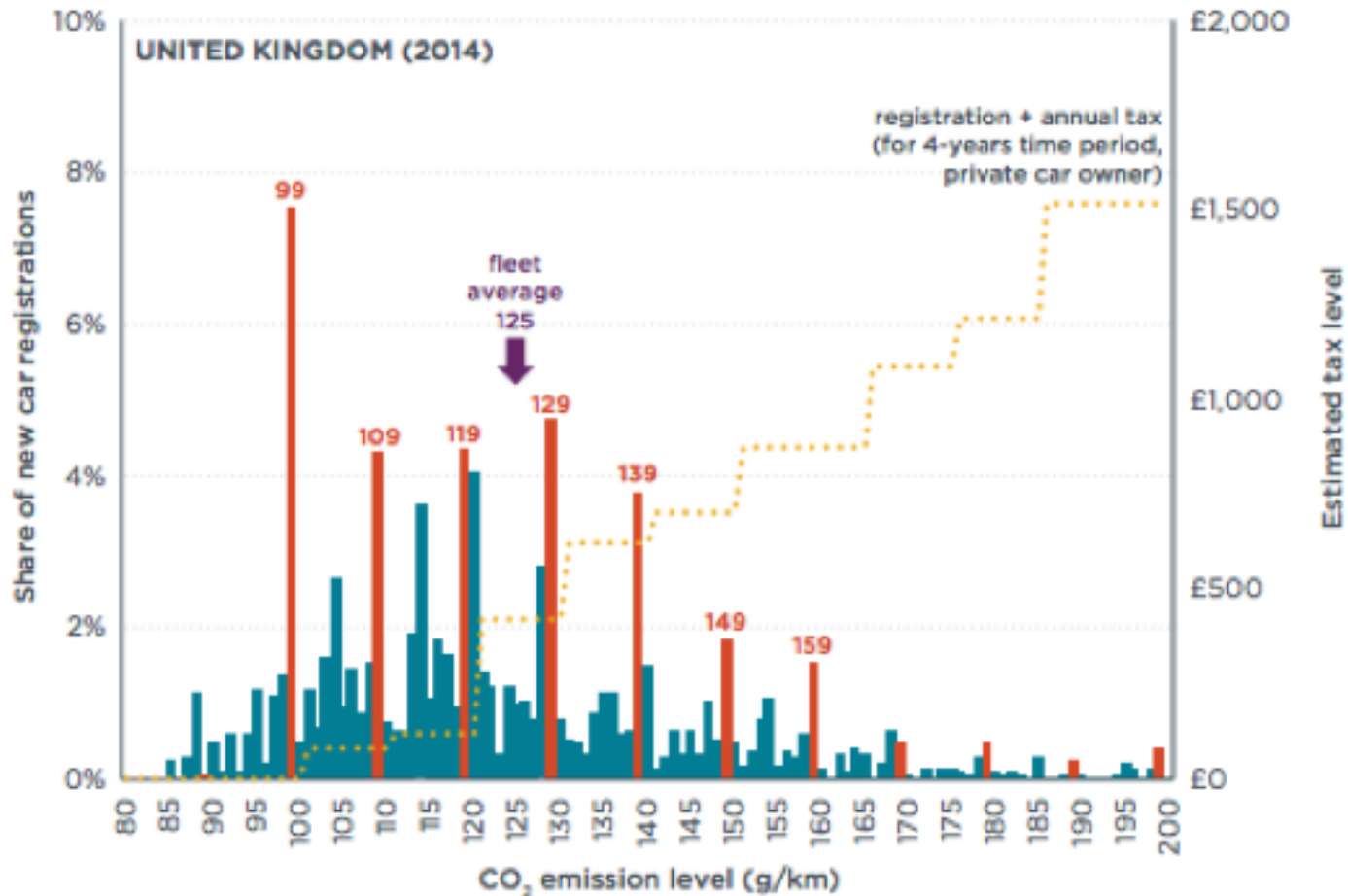
Fuel consumption-based feebate program

- **Feebates = fee + rebate**
 - Higher fuel consumption vehicles receive rebates
 - Lower fuel consumption vehicles pay fees

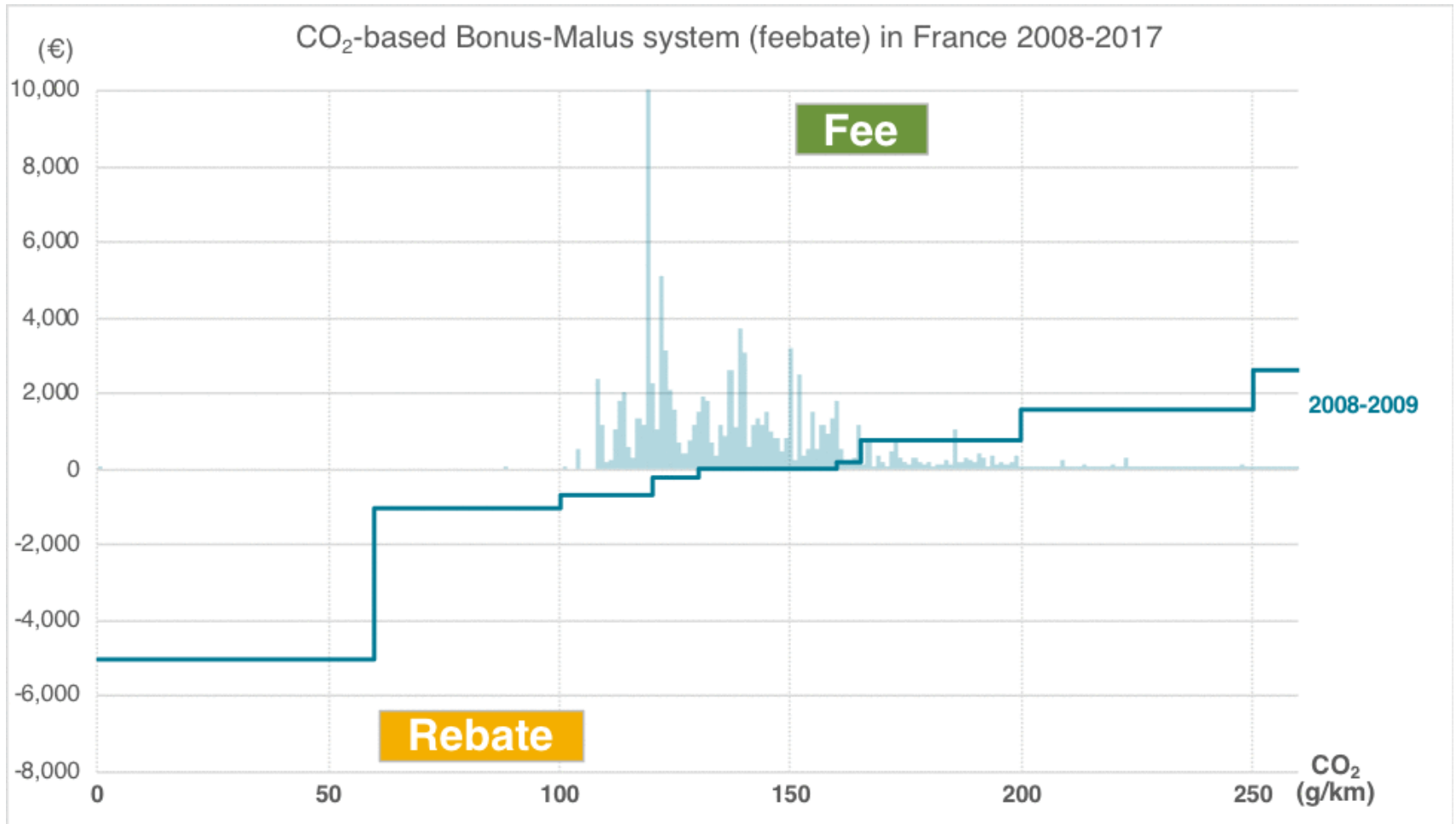


The design of the feebate function matters

- Tax-optimized vehicles



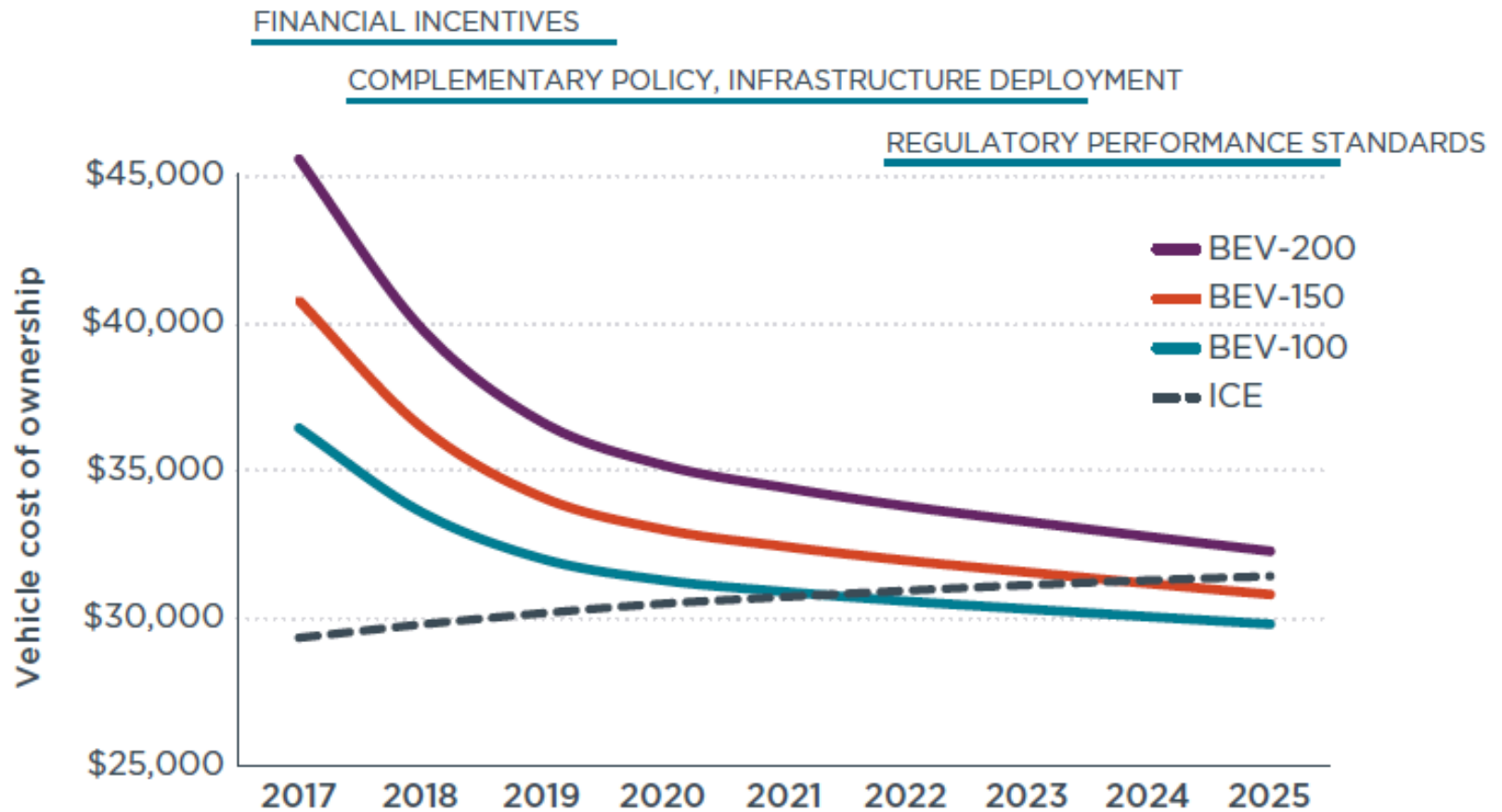
Gradually optimized system



US: fuel economy related tax and incentive

- Gas guzzler tax
 - Passenger cars (only)
 - Tax for a model type having fuel economy below certain thresholds: 22.5 mpg
 - Very few cars fall below the taxable level of 22.5 combined city/hwy mpg (10.5 l/100km)
- Incentive for electric vehicles
 - Federal subsidy- a one-time bonus, depending on the battery capacity of the vehicle (2,500 USD - 7,500 USD)
 - State level incentives- fiscal, non-fiscal

Electric vehicle could be cost-competitive to conventional vehicles



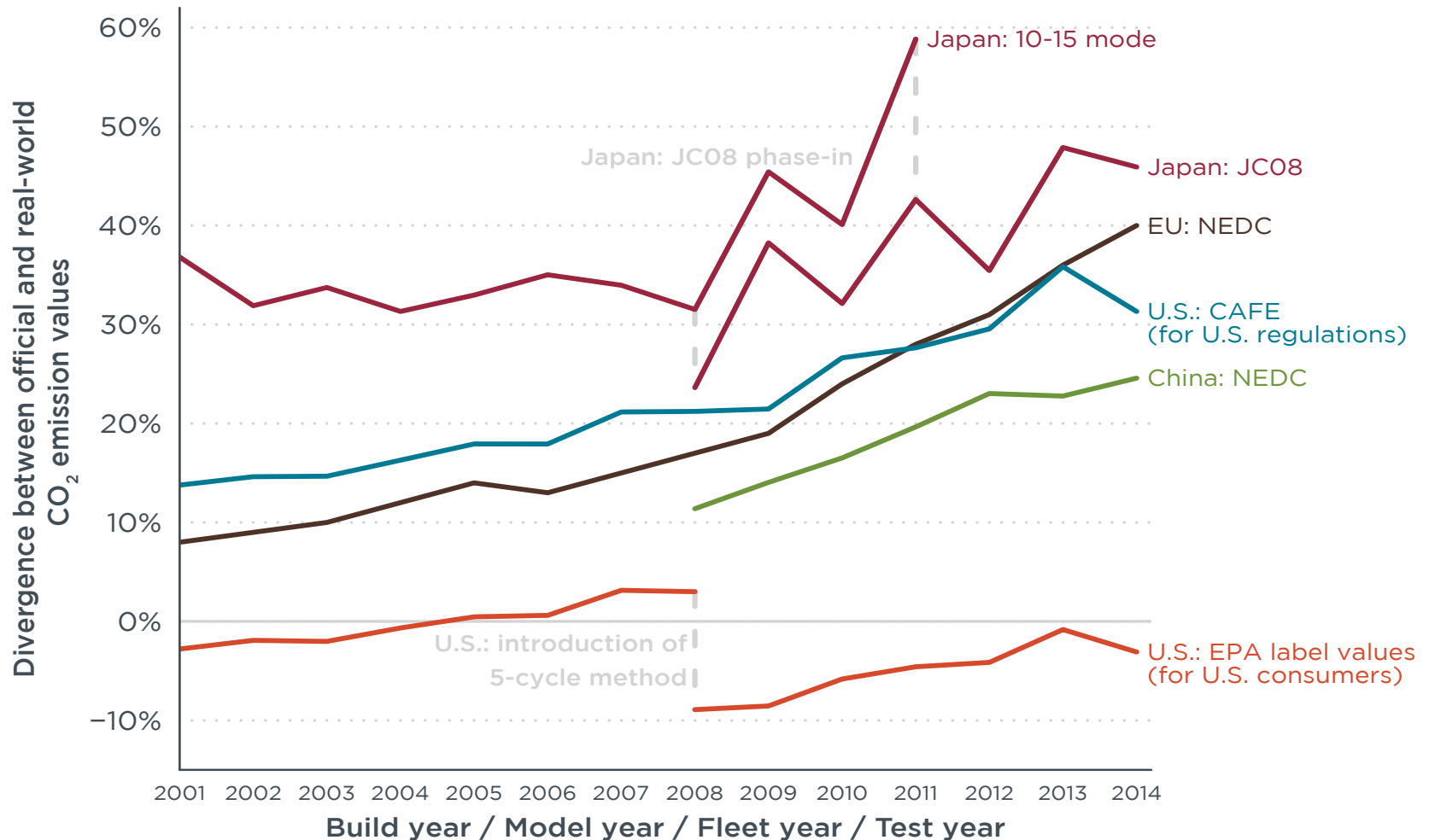
Final thoughts

- Fuel economy standards are one of the most cost effective and politically attractive energy reduction measures
 - US 2025 standards and onward
- Emerging markets are considering adopting fiscal measures such as feebates (which are easier to development and implement), especially in the context of vehicle electrification

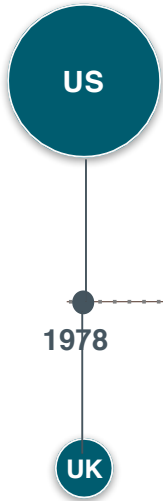
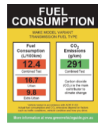
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Back up slides

Real world emissions are an issue that needs to be addressed



Implementation of vehicle fuel economy labeling scheme



South Korea

Canada

Japan

Australia

Germany

New Zealand

China

India

Chile

Vietnam

Thailand

Singapore

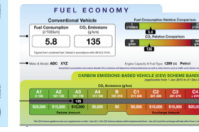
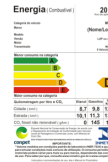
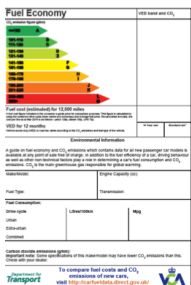
Saudi Arabia

Austria

Netherlands

Brazil

Chinese Taipei



- MANDATE
- VOLUNTARY
- Market size covered by program