

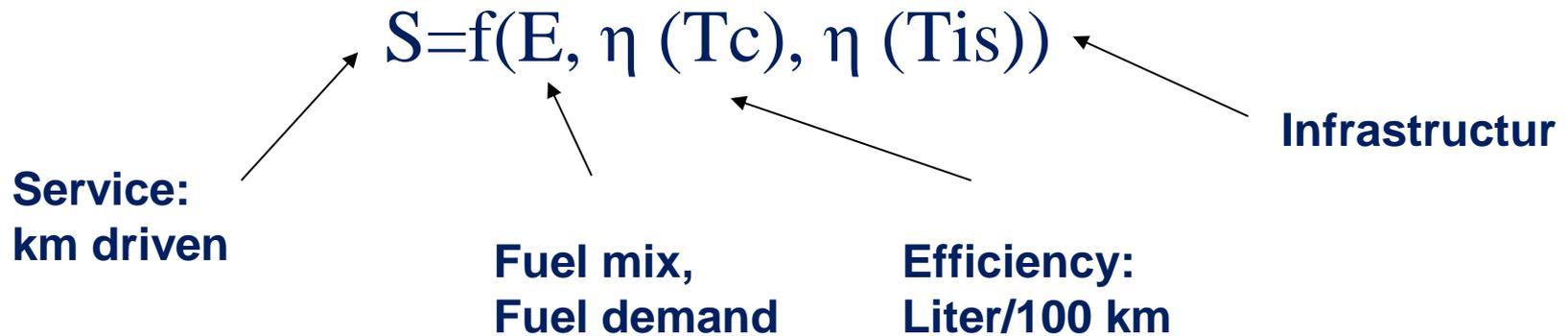
Energy efficiency in transport

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1. Introduction
2. Historical developments
3. Drivers behind emission trends
4. Policy targets
 - Standards
 - Electric vehicles
5. Conclusion

Basic principle:



The level of transport service consumption:
technology was the driver!

based on commercial energy



Electricity,
combustion engine



Steam machine,
steam railway

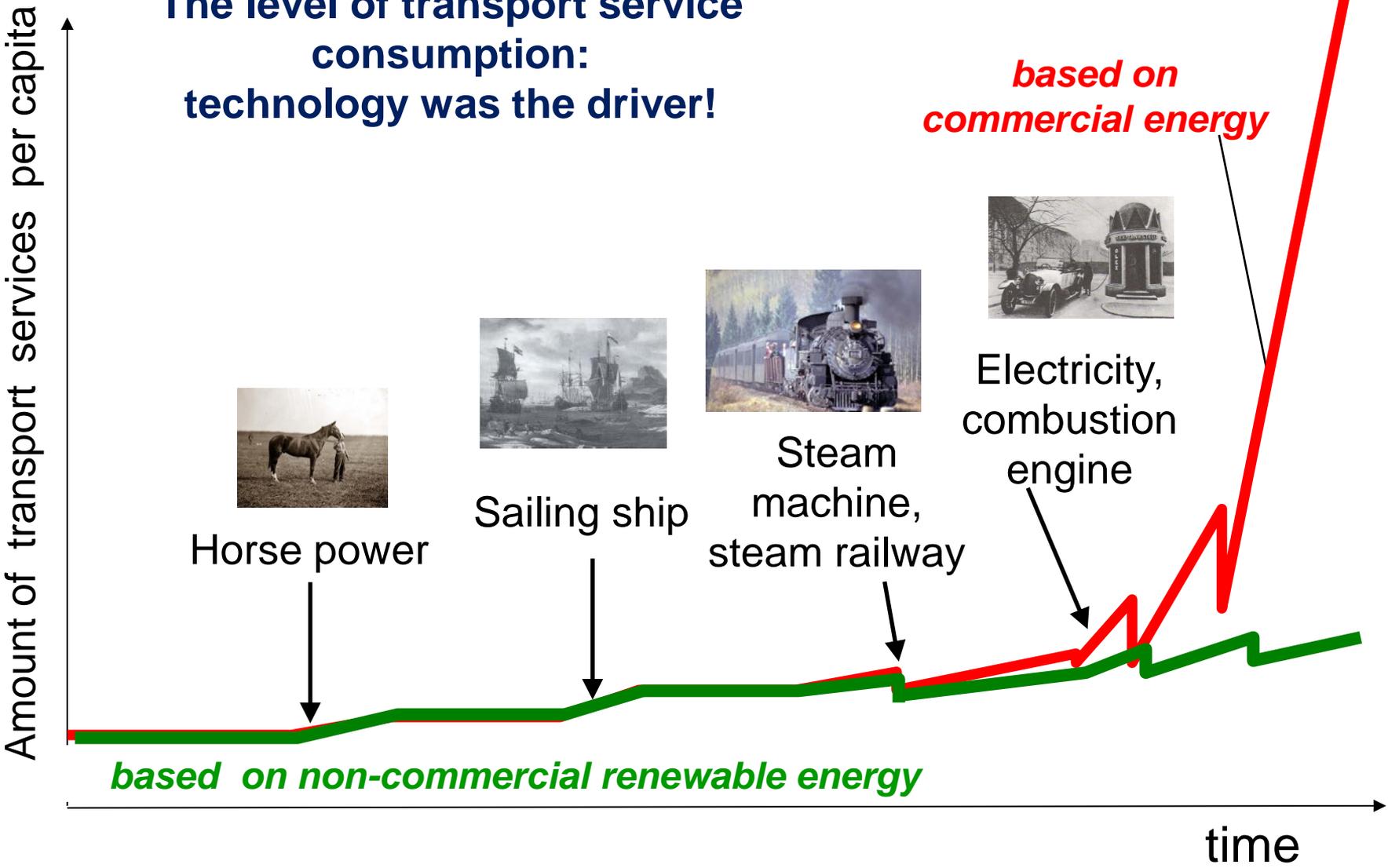


Sailing ship



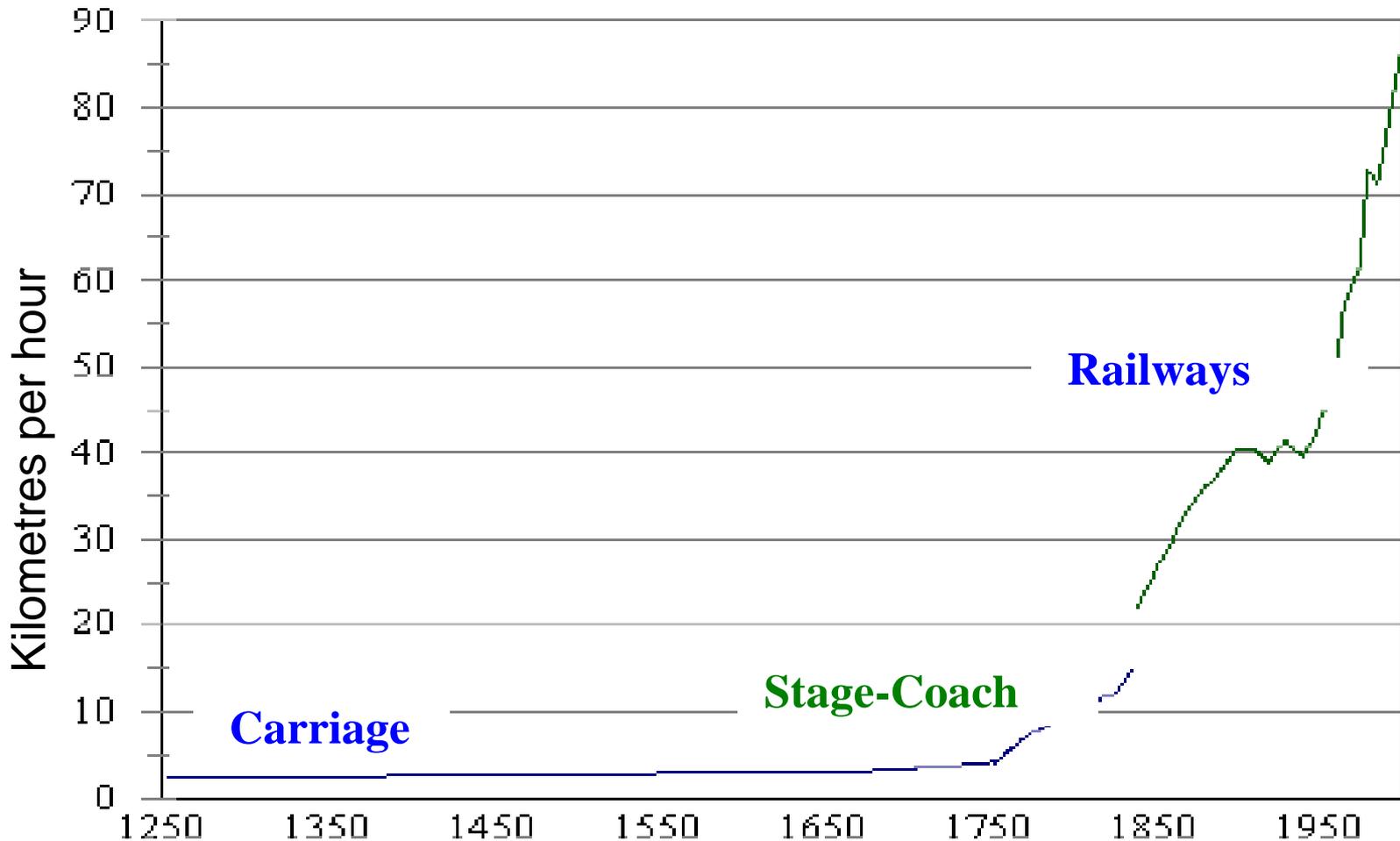
Horse power

based on non-commercial renewable energy



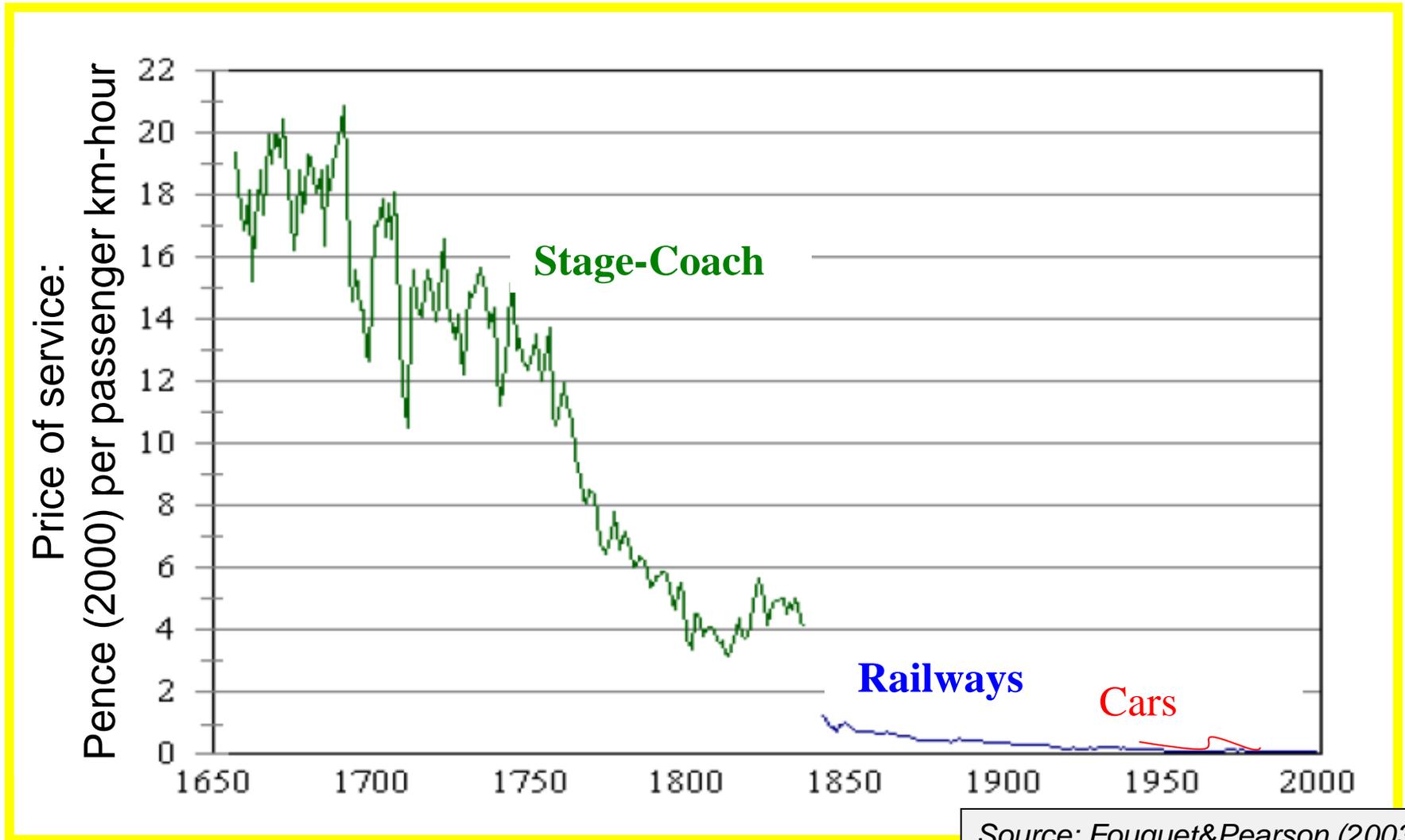
The Speed of Transport

(Kilometres per Hour)



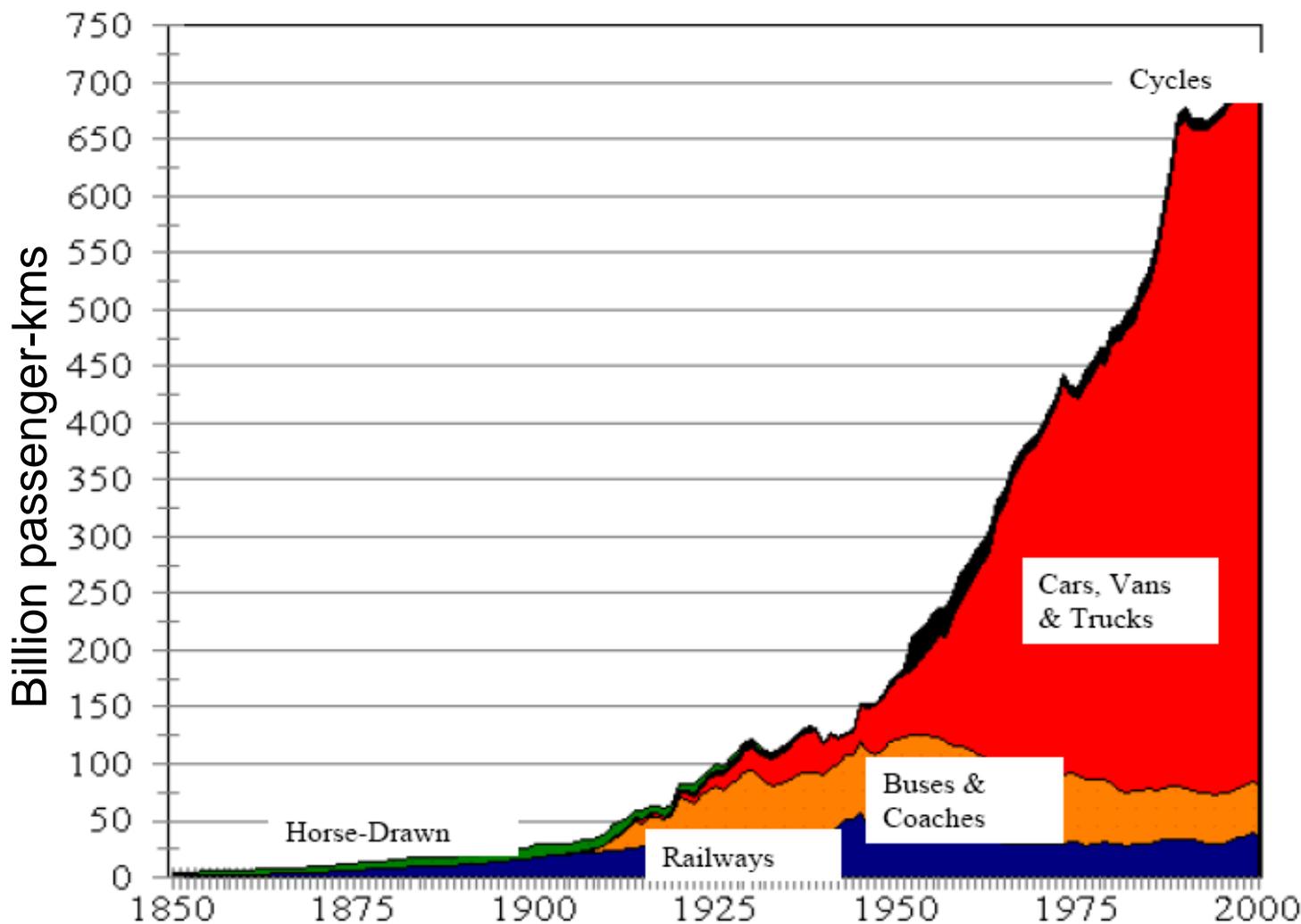
Price of Passenger Transport

(per passenger-kilometer-hour)

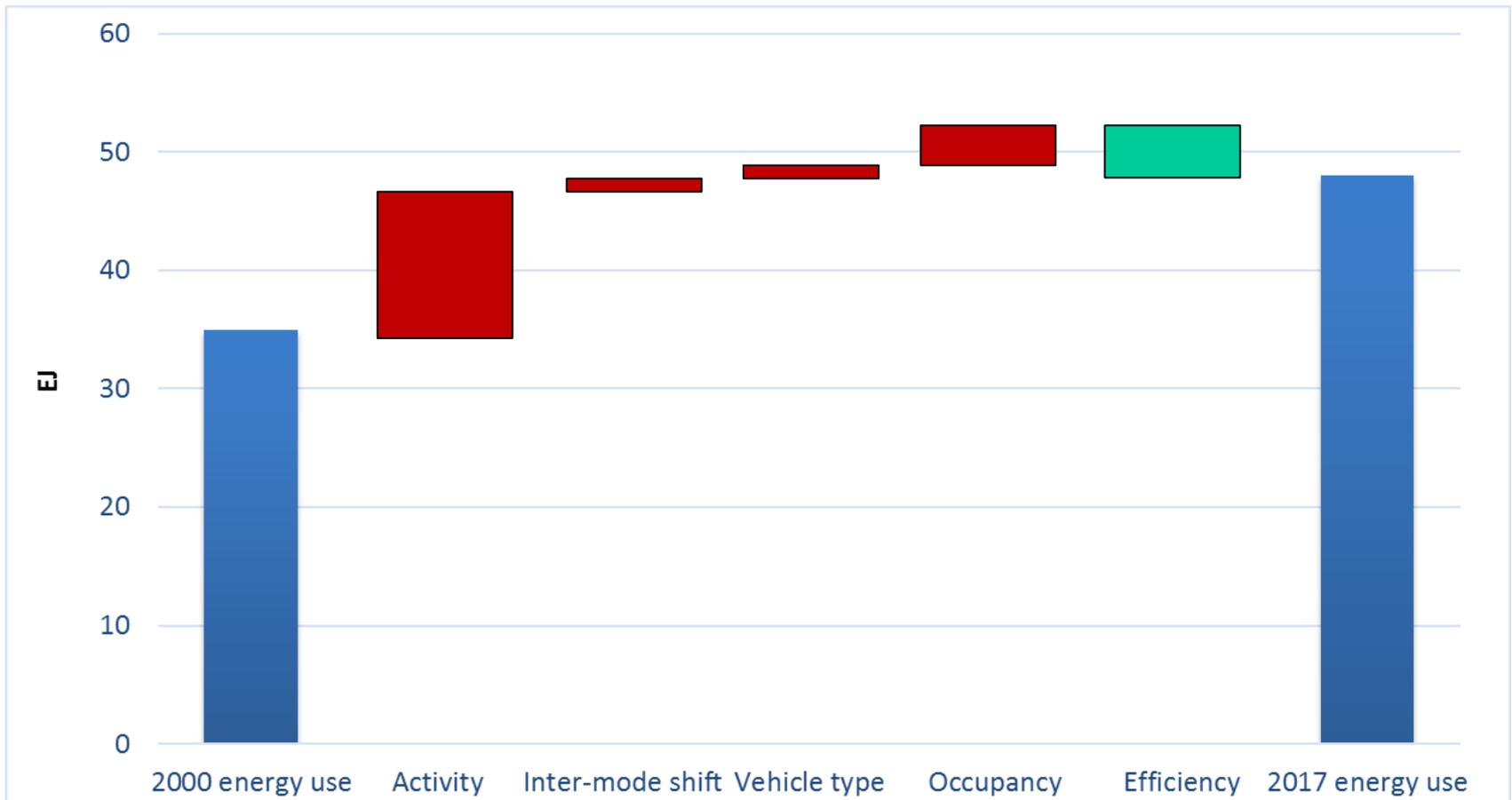


Source: Fouquet&Pearson (2003)

UK: The Use of Passenger Transport (per Passenger-Kilometre), 1850-2000

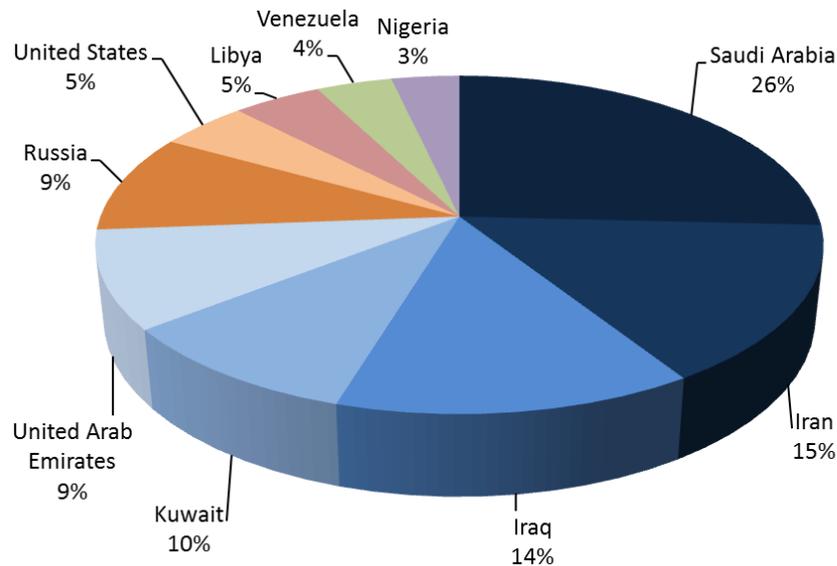


Decomposition of passenger transport final energy use

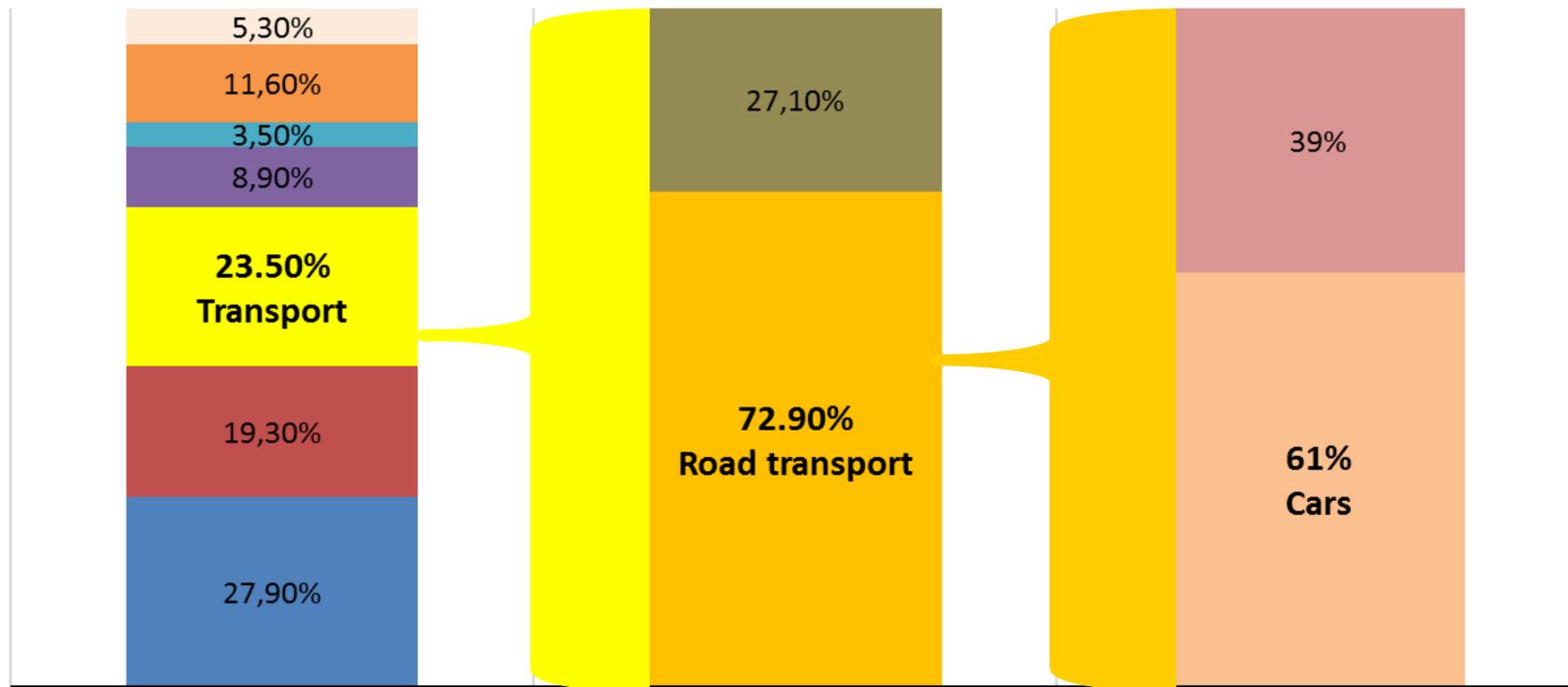


- **93%**

oil products' share of final energy consumption for transport, making the sector the **least-diversified**



Countries with largest conventional oil reserves



ALL SECTORS

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRANSPORTATION

■ Energy industries

■ Industry

■ Transport

■ Residential

■ Commercial/institutional

■ Agriculture, forest, fisheries

■ Other sectors

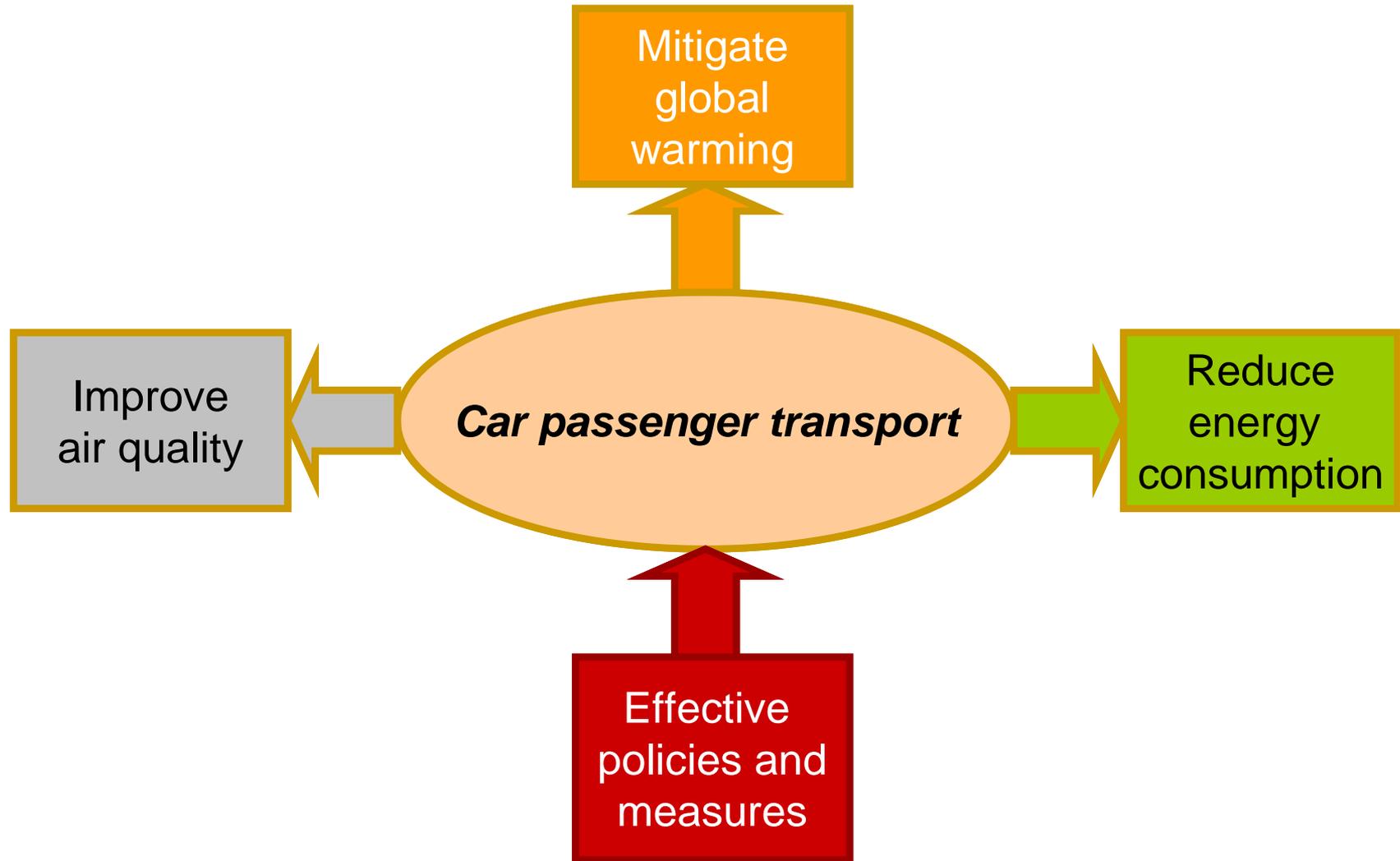
■ Road transportation

■ Other transport modes

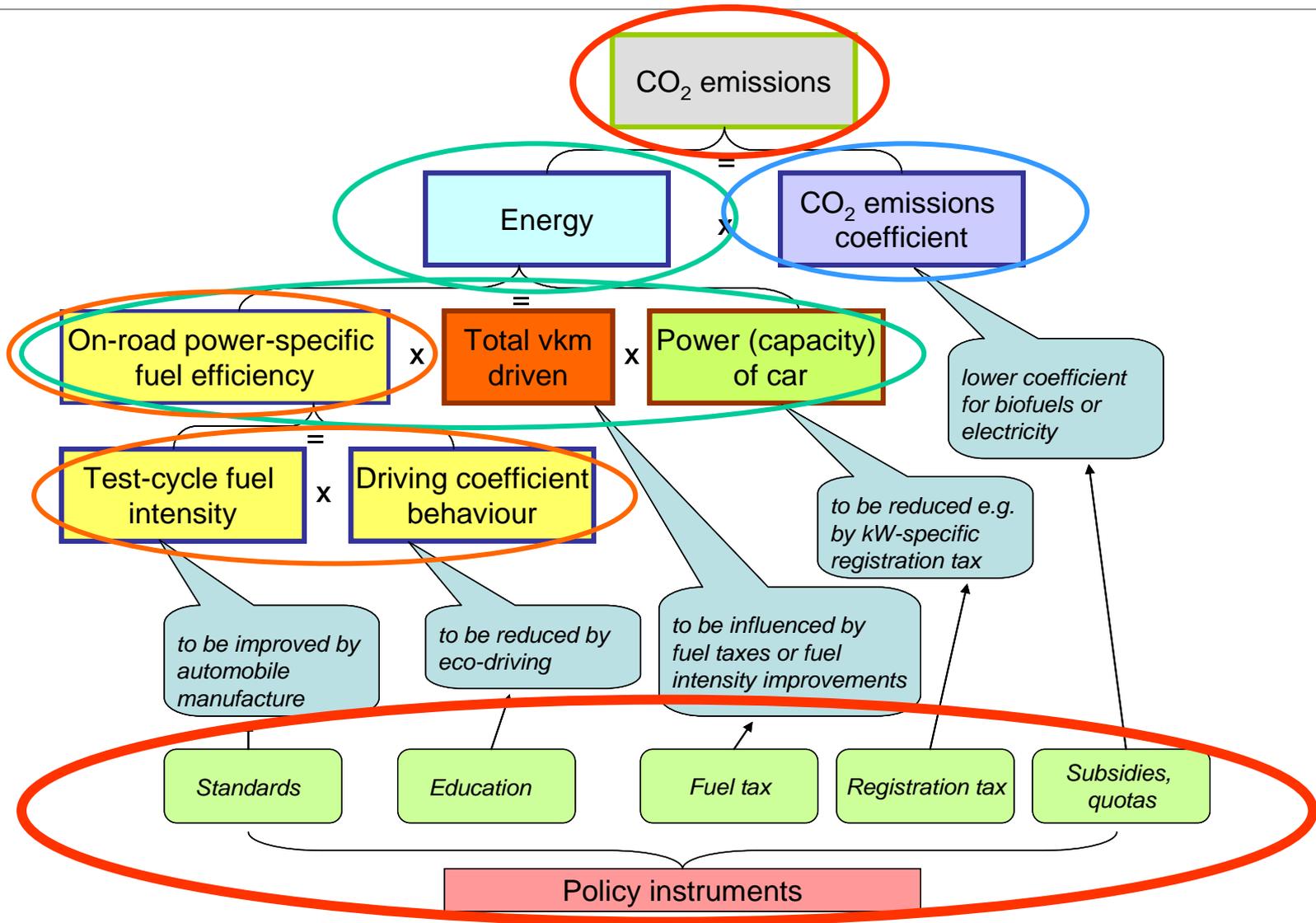
■ Cars

■ Other transport means

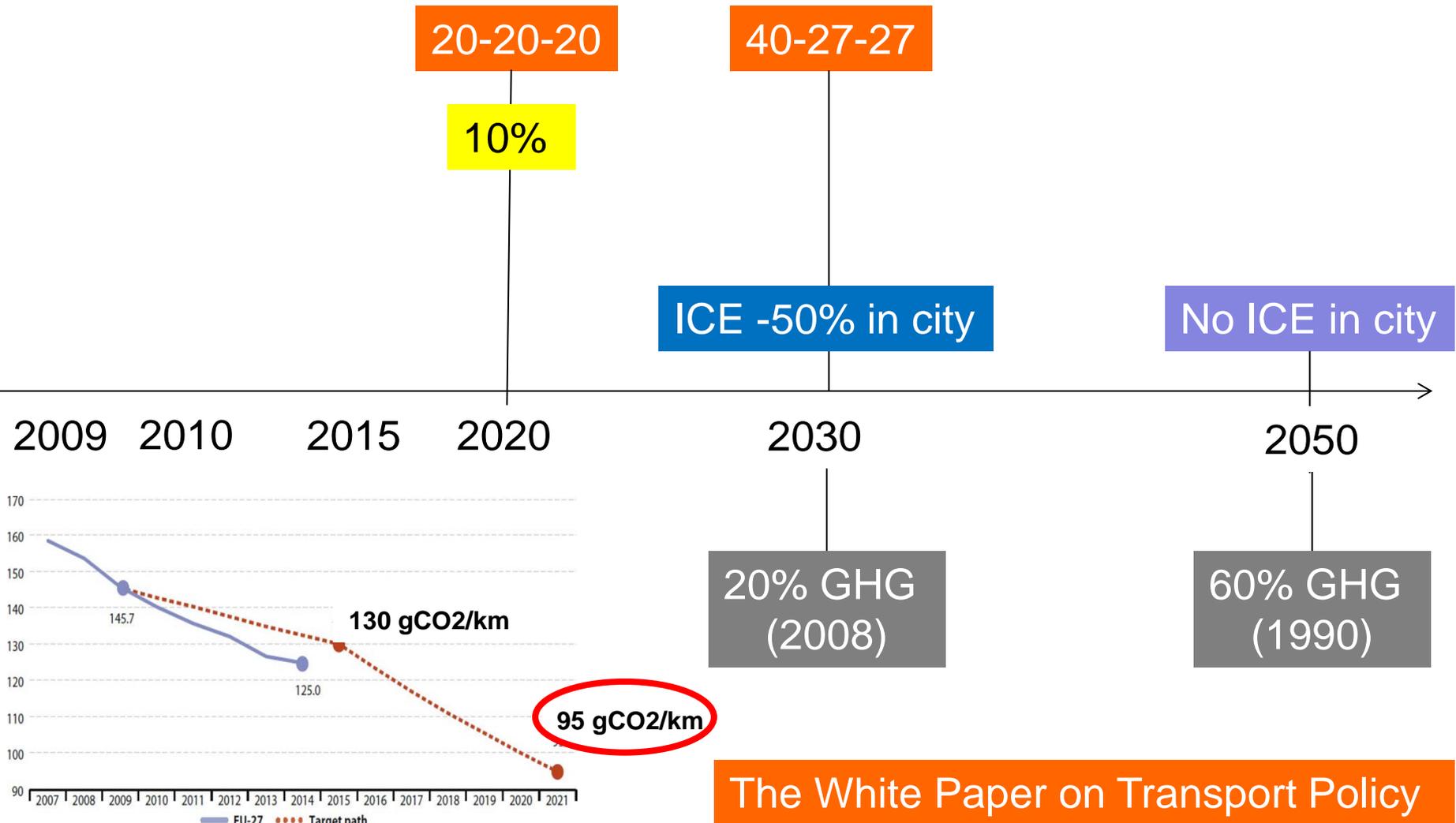
The challenges for EU climate and energy policies



CO₂ emissions in passenger car transport



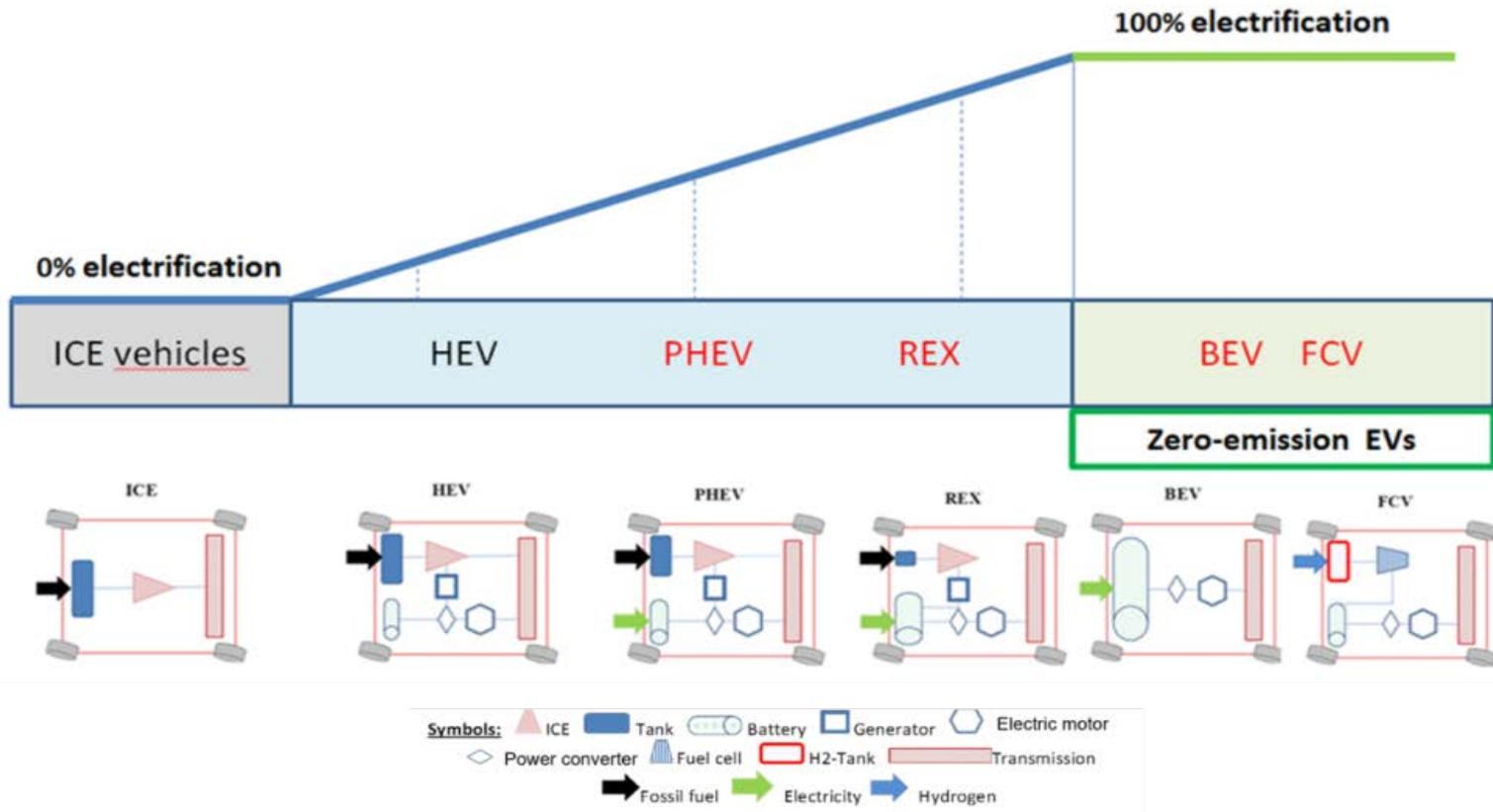
Impact factors on CO₂ emissions in the car passenger transport sector

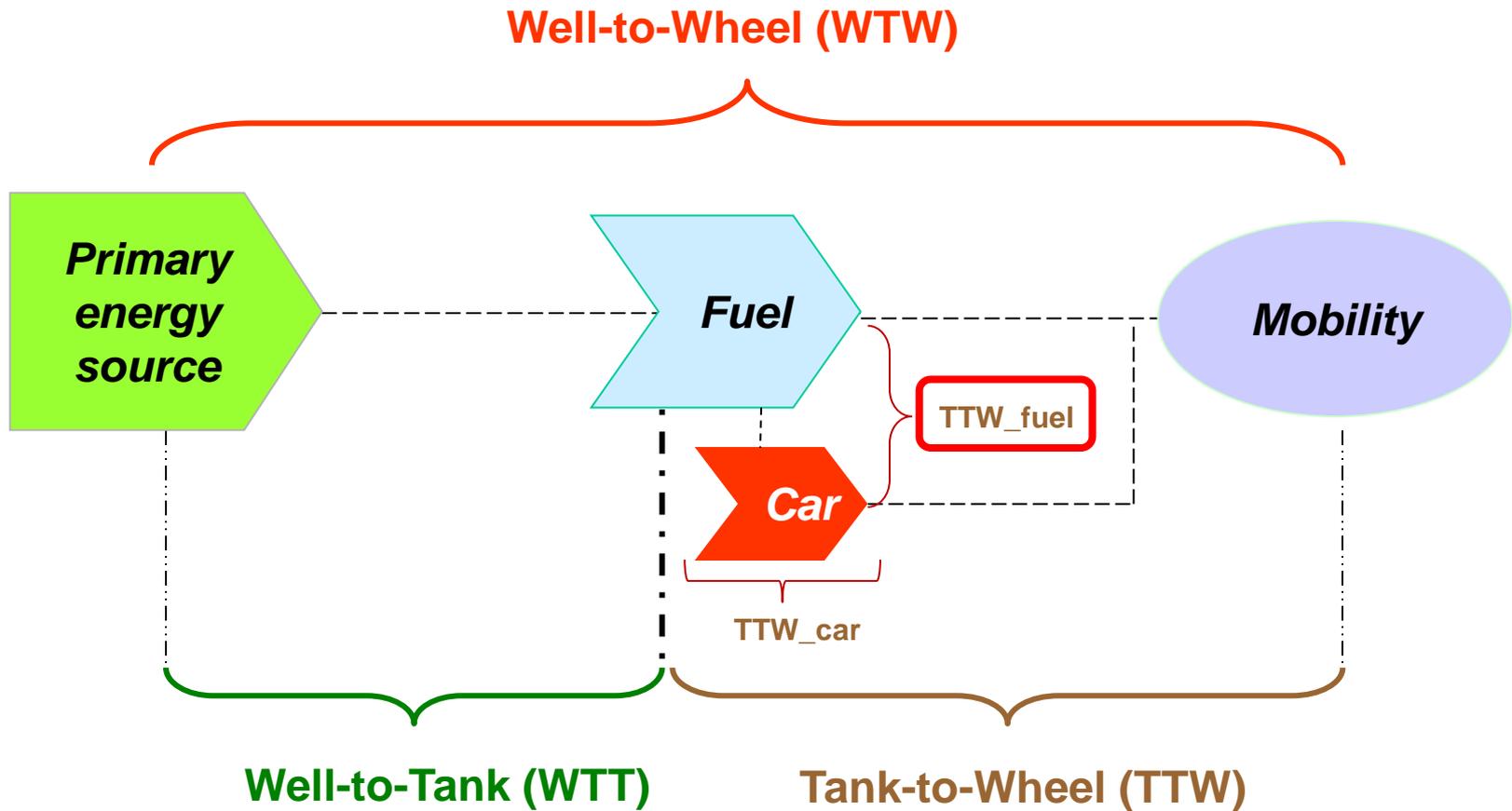


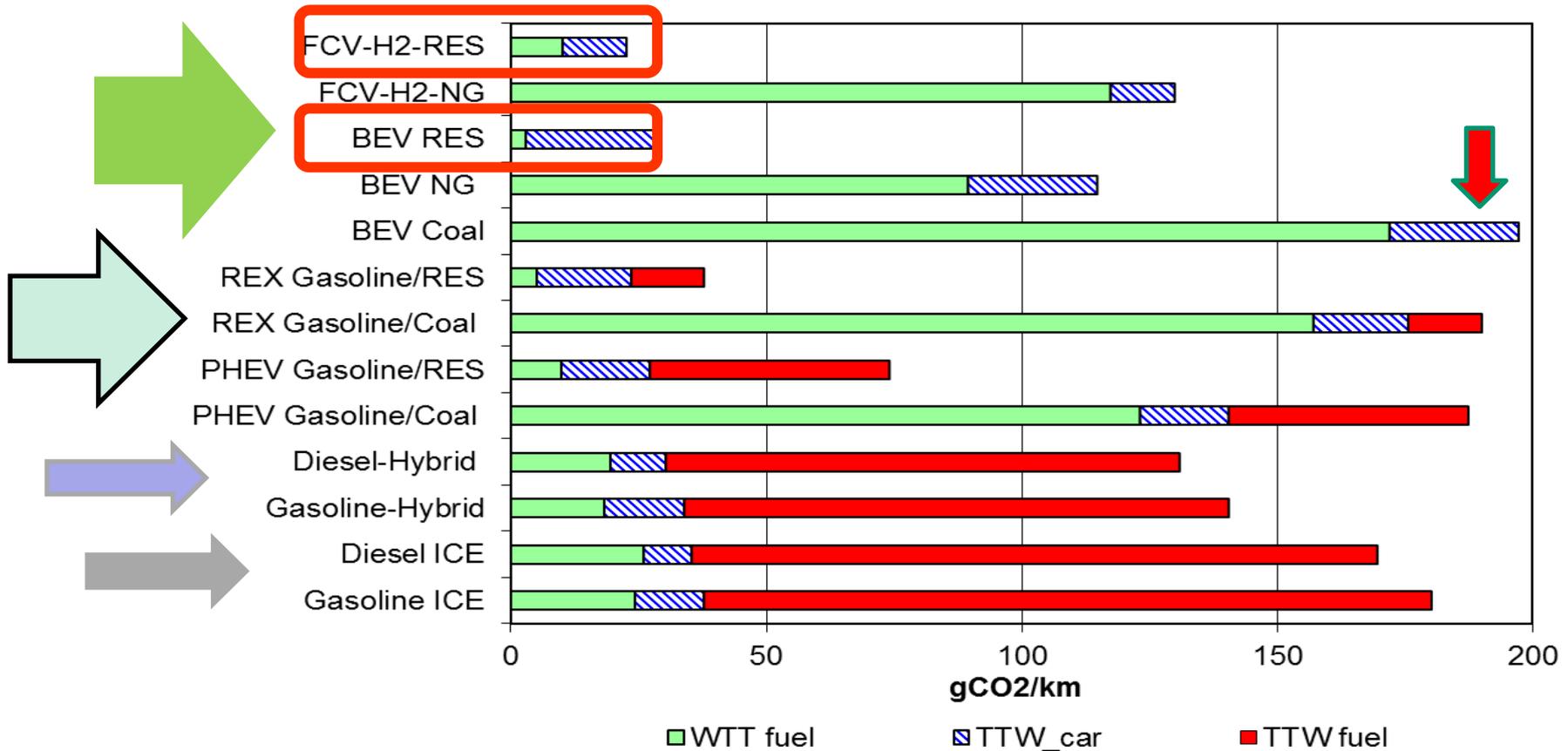
Targets and average CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in EU countries

Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility and Climate Change & Call to Action:

- more than 100 million EVs
- 400 million two and three-wheelers

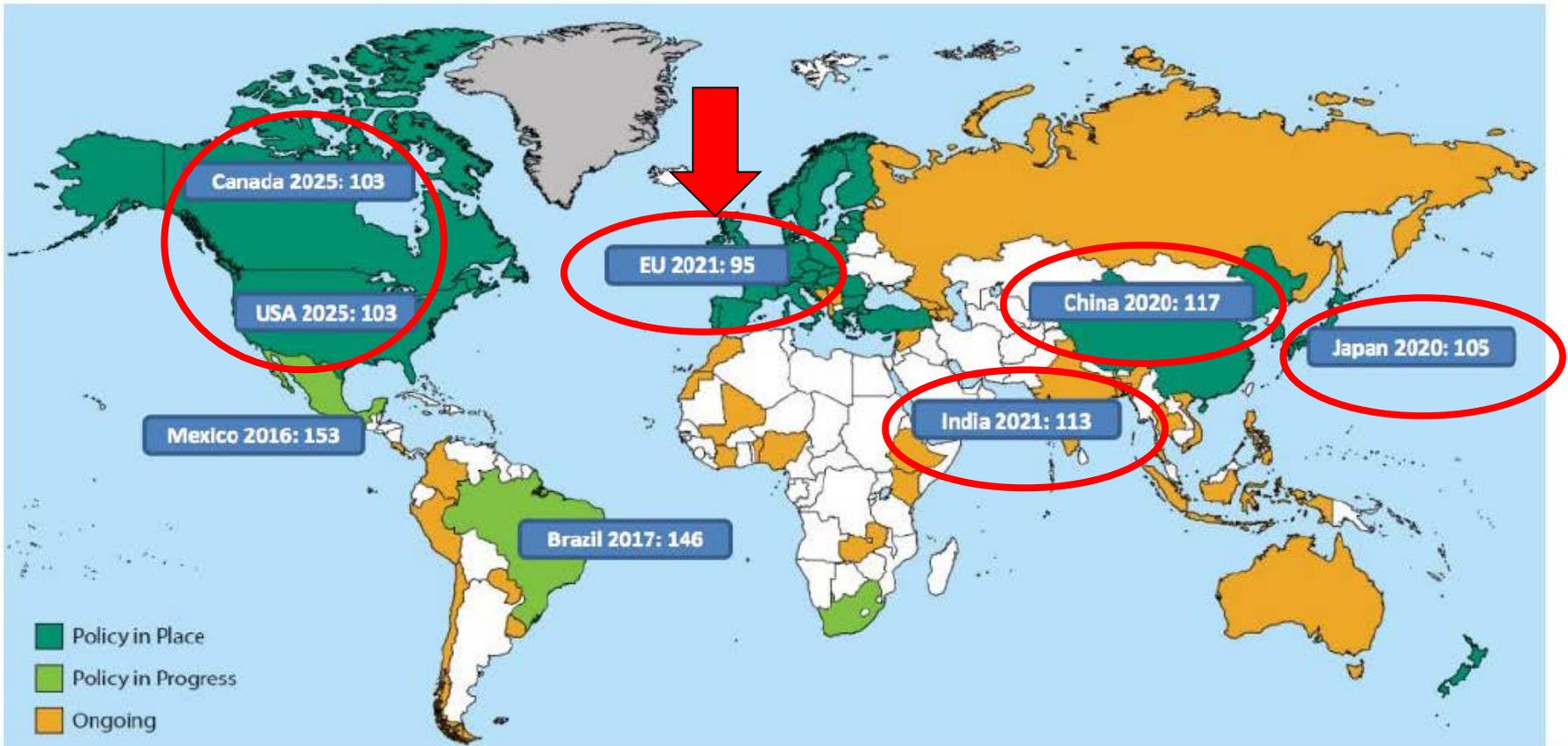






CO₂ emissions per km driven for various types of EV in comparison to conventional cars (power of car: 80kW)

Fuel economy standards have been enforced in several countries



Next targets

2025.... average emissions 15% lower than in 2021

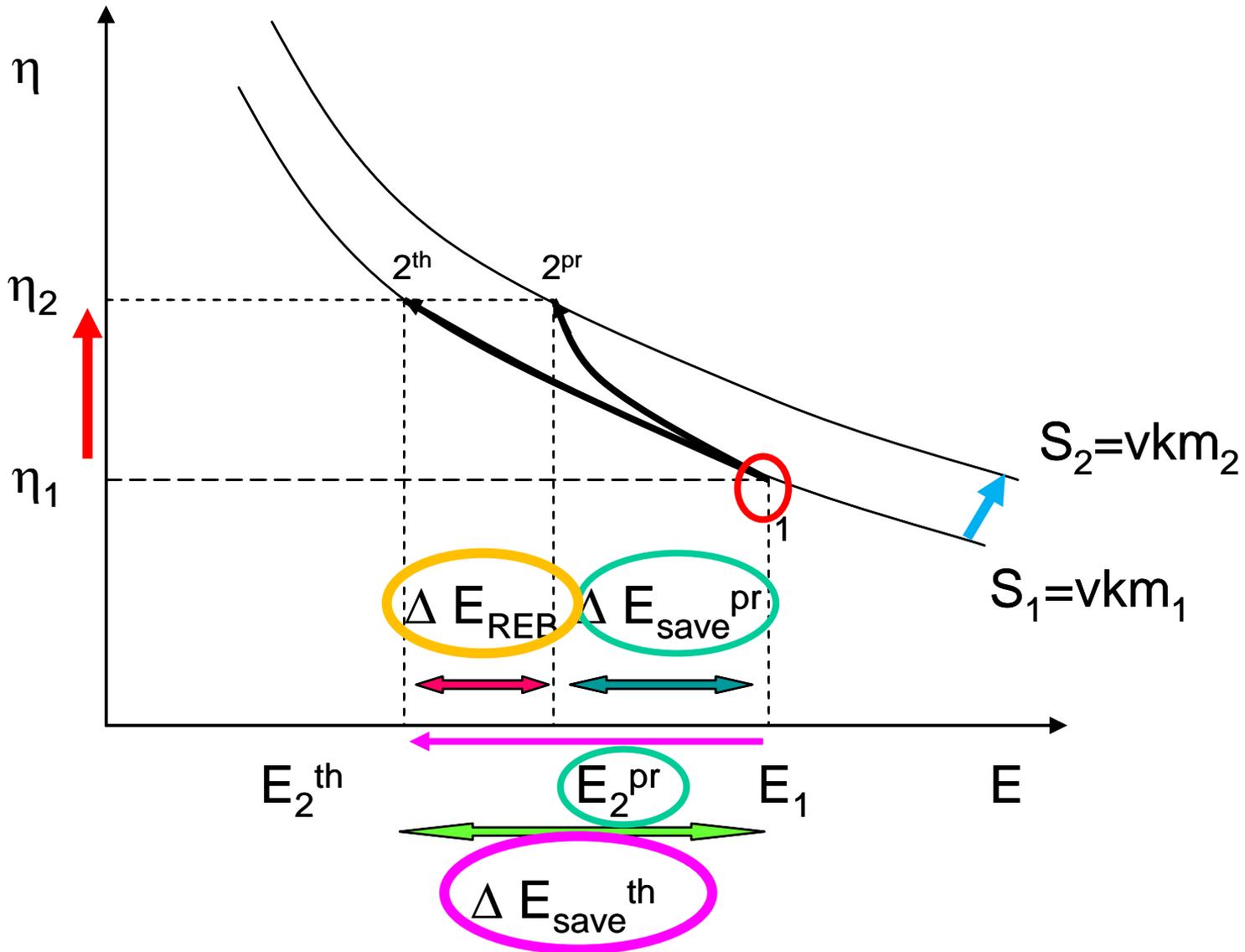
2030...average emissions 30% lower than in 2021

Test procedure:

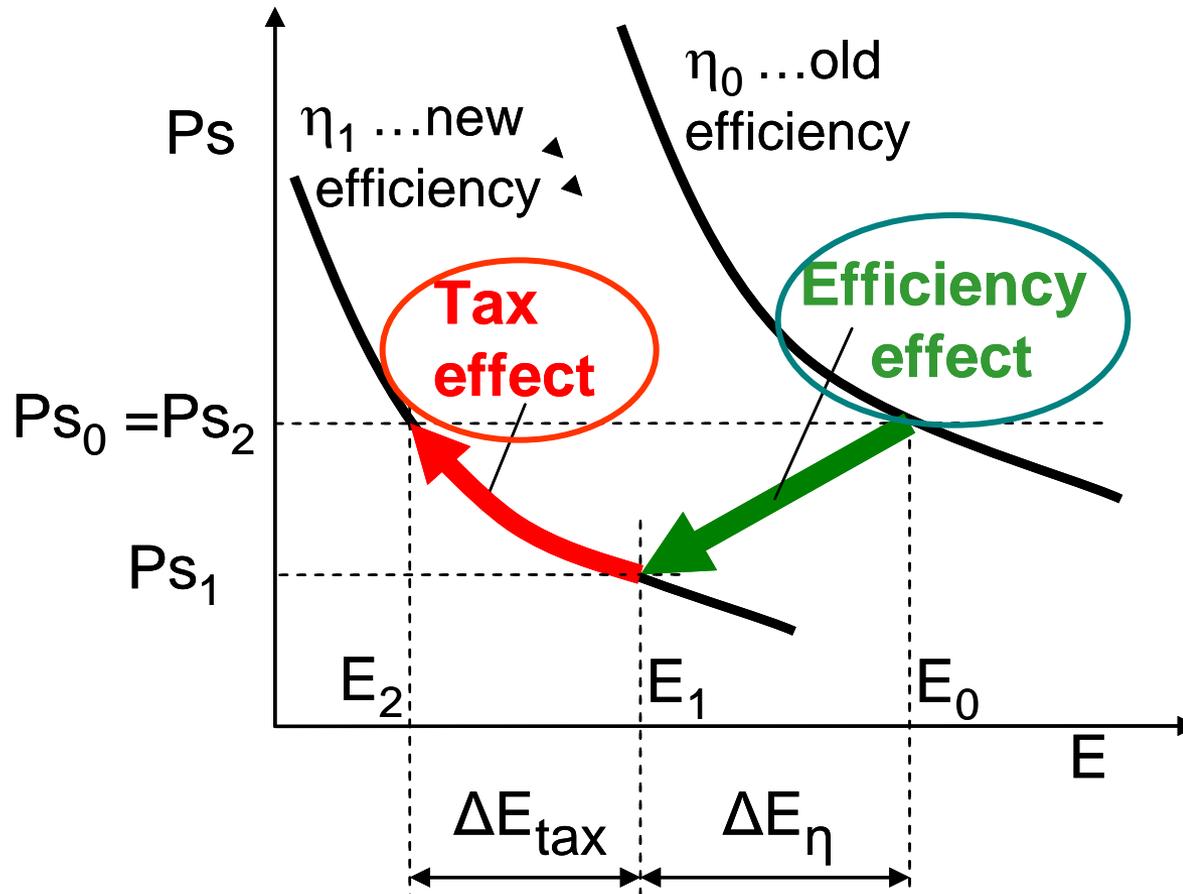
New European Driving Cycle (NEDC)

Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicle Test Procedure (WLTP)

Rebound effect

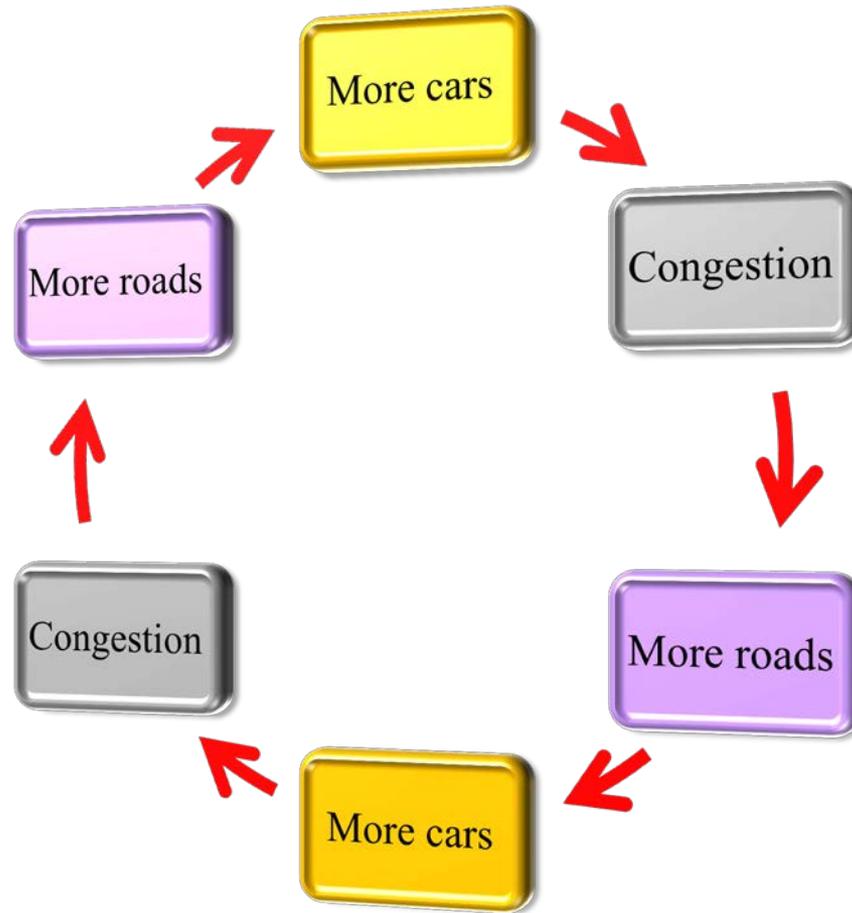


Standards & taxes



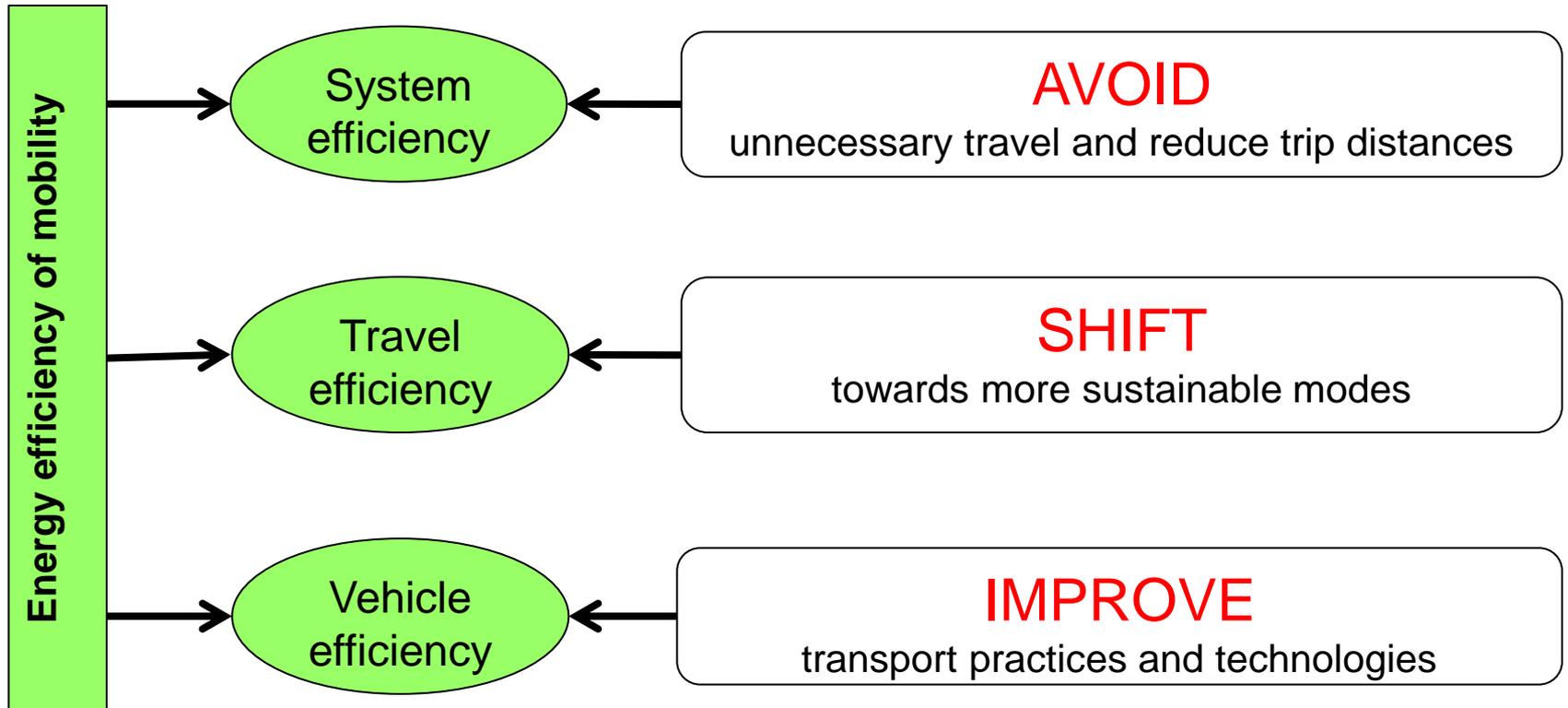
How taxes and standards interact and how they can be implemented in a combined optimal way for society

Car-oriented mobility





Car-oriented transport development



- Drivers of energy demand
- Standards rebound effect
- a harmonization of taxes in EU countries and their adaptation to the CO₂ targetscontribution to the reduction of the negative impacts of the rebound effect
- Electric vehicles...new policy design

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