

Mobility: How can individuals contribute to lowering carbon footprint in transport systems in the future?

Guilin, 6th November 2015



federation internationale de l'automobile







- International association of national Automobile and Touring Clubs and national Federations for motoring and motor sport.
- It brings together 236 national motoring and sporting organisations
- from 141 countries on five continents
- Its member clubs represent 80 millions of motorists
- Enjoys a consultative status with the United Nations.

### **SPORT**

**Mission**: ensures that fair, capably regulated and above all safe events are conducted in all corners of the globe.

#### **MOBILITY**

**Mission**: ensure that safe, affordable and clean systems of transport are available to all.









# LOWERING A CARBON FOOTPRINT: A CONSUMER's PERSPECTIVE

- Consumers can contribute and play a crucial role in defining consumption patterns and everyone needs to think about ways to influence mass behaviour and social norms to promote low-carbon, healthier urban lifestyles.
- When consumers are put in a position to embrace low carbon technology, then public policy, technological progress, and market success will be mutually reinforcing.









## **ENGAGING WITH CONSUMENRS**



Set the right set of structural policies



Driving Innovation



Information & educational programmes



### STRUCTURAL POLICIES

- Governments should design fuel taxation policies ensuring that there is transparency for consumers, maximise the potential for behavioral change
- Fiscal policy should be technology-neutral and results-oriented and should be designed in a way that result in affordable vehicles to the consumer at large
- Countries looking at this approach should make sure that new regulation will not increase the level of taxation for consumers: demand for fuel among motorists is relatively inelastic, so any increase in fuel price only leads to a small decrease in consumption.
- The new value created by these carbon price mechanisms, for examples, can be used to reduce the tax burden and/or earmarked to sustainable mobility strategies

- Before deciding the specific target, robust cost-benefit analysis should be developed upfront, ensuring affordability for consumers and large up-take in the market.
- A multi-stakeholder consultation process should also be promoted to agree on the most appropriate path
- Countries that have not adopted fuel economy or greenhouse gas emission standards (which require a great deal of knowledge) may find feebates a
- A feebate program is a "transfer", not a "tax". Those who choose to buy higher CO2 emitting vehicles pay fees, which are used to give rebates to those who buy lower emitting vehicles

FUEL TAXES AND FISCAL POLICES



MARKET-BASED MEASURES



FUEL ECONOMY STANDARD and REGULATION



FISCAL INCENTIVES, INCLUSING FEEBATES







- Affordable solutions in the market
- Ensure high deployment in the fleet.
- Ecodriving as no-cost measure
- ITS support
- Implement shared mobility solutions



Start & stop technology



**EcoDriving Coaching & Support** 



**EcoDriving tecniques** 



Car Sharing schemes



- Promote measures to inform and educate people to choose the most efficient products on the market;
- Create demonstration events to bring technology to the consumers;
- Consider CO2 labelling schemes;
- Support independent assessment programmes.









