CEDARE’s approach in Sustainable transport & overview of projects
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Sustainable Transport in Egypt:
Projects & progressive concepts for fuel savings & emission reduction
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THE GFEI FUEL ECONOMY TARGETS
From 2005 baseline:

- 30% reduction in L/100km by 2020 in all new cars in OECD countries
- 50% by 2030 in all new cars globally
- 50% by 2050 in all cars globally
The case of Egypt
GFEI “50by50” Targets

= -1 billion liters/yr of gasoline and -2.4 million tons CO$_2$/yr by 2030
Vehicle stock in Egypt by license type in 2015

Source: CAPMAS, 2016
Average fuel economy (l/100km) of new cars

- Egypt
- Tunisia
- Morocco

4 l/100km Target
Common policies around the world

- **Mandatory standards** (e.g. following EU roadmap for vehicle and fuel standards with a delay of a certain number of years, technology mandates, etc)
- **Import restriction/incentives** (e.g. incentivizing low-sulfur fuel, efficient or electric vehicles, etc)
Common policies around the world

- **Vehicle scrappage programmes**
- **Economic incentives/disincentives** (e.g. tax exemptions or reduction for cleaner cars, *feebate* schemes, fuel taxation or CO₂ taxation, etc)
...Common policies around the world

- **Use restrictions** (e.g. Low-Emission Zones (LEZ) in the city)
- **Special exemptions for advanced technologies** (e.g. exemption from congestion charges, car pool lane privilege, etc)
- **Inspection and maintenance programmes**
- **Information provision** (e.g. labeling, consumer awareness, reporting, etc), which also facilitates implementation of other tools (e.g. labeling facilitates imposing minimum mandatory standards).

The boundary of the current Congestion Charging zone in London

Low Emission Zones, an additional measure to limit entry of substandard vehicles to maintain clean air in the city.
Example: FE Labeling in UK

**Thirteen VED bands**
The figures on the coloured arrows (A-M) indicate the 13 ranges of emissions by g/km that correspond to levels of annual Vehicle Excise Duty (VED or Road Tax). Low carbon-emitting cars pay less tax. The lowest – Band A – pay no tax.

**Make, model and engine details**
The vehicle make, model, fuel type, engine capacity and transmission type are all listed. Together they determine the CO₂ emissions and running costs.

**CO₂ emissions figure**
The black arrow points to the vehicle’s relevant band of CO₂ emissions on which Vehicle Excise Duty (VED or Road Tax) is based.

**Running costs**
Average yearly fuel costs are calculated and displayed together with the relevant level of Road Tax. Figures updated with recent prices.

**Fuel consumption**
Shows how efficient the car is in miles per gallon and litres per 100km in town, country and combined driving situations.

Sources: ICCT; annotation by Peter Mock
GFEI Global partners networking event, Paris, 2015
Thank you...