



Brussels, 29/05/2008

PRESS RELEASE

## ECO-INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES – A WAY TO LARGER COST-EFFECTIVE CO<sub>2</sub> EMISSION REDUCTIONS FROM CARS

**Major contributions** The European automotive industry is contributing a lot to reducing  $CO_2$  emissions from cars. Many  $CO_2$ -cutting technologies have been introduced into the markets up until now. And many more are to come. The European car manufacturers and the automotive suppliers work closely together to achieve further important results.

**Complex challenge** Reducing  $CO_2$  emissions from cars is a complex challenge and involves improvements of the whole vehicle, not just the engine. And, in addition to car technology, also the driver, the choice of fuel and the quality of infrastructure are decisive to arrive at the best possible fuel-economy and hence lowest  $CO_2$  emissions of a car.

**Multiple innovations** The European automotive industry has identified multiple categories for eco-innovative car technologies: systems & components, running resistance, well-to-wheel efficiency, smart navigation and driver information. All categories contain numerous technology applications, from adaptive cruise-control and super efficient LED lights to robotised gearboxes and the storage and re-use of engine heat.

**Important potential** Some of these examples are readily available today; others are still in the development phase. Some are very simple, many very complex and new. Some offer modest, others substantial  $CO_2$  reduction potential. All technologies can and should be credibly measured and monitored.\*

**Ignored without ground** Mistakenly, these important technologies are ignored in the current legislative proposal on reducing  $CO_2$  emissions from cars. They have been excluded because they are neither part of the 'test cycle' for new cars, nor of the so-called 'complementary measures'\*\* as identified by the European Commission. This limitation is a missed opportunity.

Give credit to innovation A system that embraces eco-innovative technologies that are measured outside the test cycle – by accounting credits for each car – would allow car manufacturers to reduce new car  $CO_2$  emissions in a more efficient way, leading to lower costs for the industry and the consumer.

## A technology-open legislative framework encourages further innovations and enhances the industry's competitive strength, to the benefit of EU growth, society and the environment.





Brussels, 29/05/2008

\* Comitology

\*\* Gear shift indicators, tyre-pressure monitoring, low rolling resistant tyres and more efficient air-conditioning. These complementary car technologies would, together with biofuels, represent a reduction of 10 g CO<sub>2</sub>/km.

## For more information, please contact Mr. Lars Holmqvist: Tel: +32 (0)2 743.91.33; e-mail: <u>l.holmqvist@clepa.be</u>.

**CLEPA** is the European umbrella membership organisation representing the interests of the global automotive supply industry. More than 70 of the world's most prominent suppliers for car parts, systems and modules and 20 National trade associations and European sectoral associations are members of CLEPA, representing more than 3,000 companies, employing more than three million people and covering all products and services within the automotive supply chain. Based in Brussels, Belgium, CLEPA is recognized as the natural discussion partner by the European Institutions, United Nations and fellow associations (ACEA, JAMA, MEMA, etc). For more information, visit www.clepa.com