# DRIVING THE TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON FUTURE



# SMMT'S ANNUAL UK NEW CAR FLEET AVERAGE CO<sub>2</sub> FIGURES shows the UK Automotive industry's progress in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from new cars



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#### WHY THE 2.9% RISE IN CO2 EMISSIONS?

The shift away from diesel is in part responsible, as well as segment shift to heavier vehicles. The welcome introduction of a more comprehensive and rigorous test procedure (WLTP), giving consumers fuel consumption information far closer to what they experience behind the wheel, means most vehicles see an increase in  $CO_2$  values, compared with the previous test procedure (NEDC). SMMT data shows an average 20-25% uplift from NEDC to WLTP.



**MIKE HAWES,** SMMT CHIEF EXECUTIVE **G** To address the increase in  $CO_2$  emissions, policy-makers must provide consumers with clear, consistent messaging that a new, cleaner vehicle is better for the environment – however it is powered – so they pick the right one for their needs. As the range of AFVs increases, consumers also need to know that the required supporting infrastructure is there, along with fiscal and other incentives to help fleet renewal.

#### **NEW CAR REGISTRATIONS 2018**

In 2018, AFV registrations continued to rise, **up 20.9%**. They took **6%** of the market with zero-emission battery electric vehicles and fuel cell electric vehicles taking **0.7%**.

Meanwhile, although diesels, on average, emit **15-20% less CO2** than petrol equivalents, their market share slipped to **31.7%** as sales fell **29.6%**.



#### **KEY FACTS**

Paper from responsible sources

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