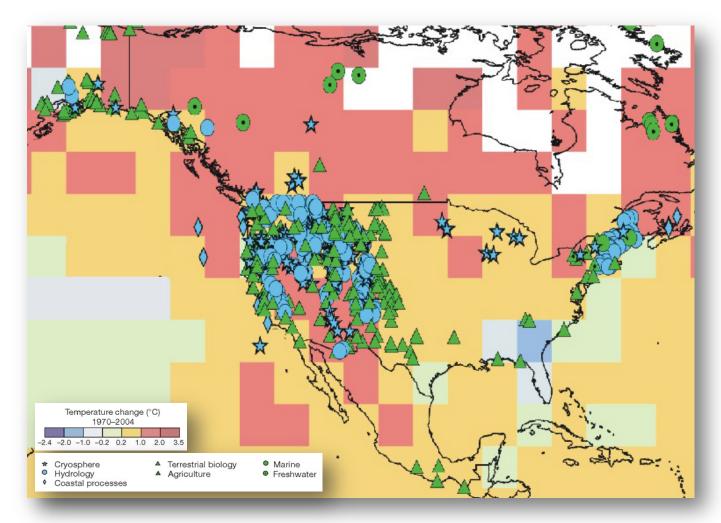


Towards
climate policy
coherence in
North America
Mitigation
strategies

Rodolfo LACY

PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL IMPACTS IN NORTH AMERICA SINCE 1970





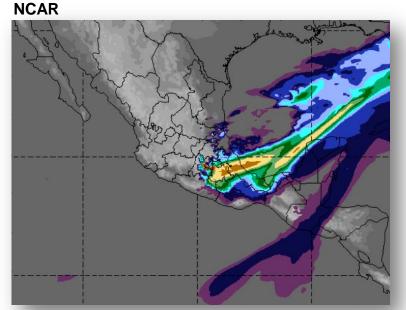
SOURCE: C. Rosenzweig, D. Karoly, M. Vicarelli, P. Neofotis, Q. Wu, G. Casassa, A. Menzel, T. L. Root, N. Estrella, B. Seguin, P. Tryjanowski, C. Liu, S. Rawlins & A. Imeson, 2008. *Attributing physical and biological impacts to anthropogenic climate change*. Nature 453, 353-357(15 May 2008)

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS

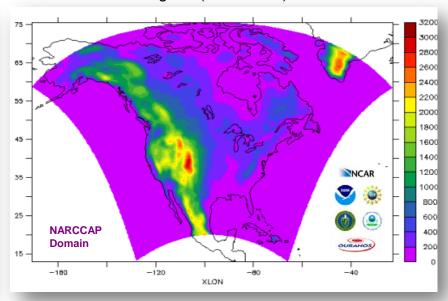


We need more regional research programs on the basic science of climate change...

MILAGRO Project

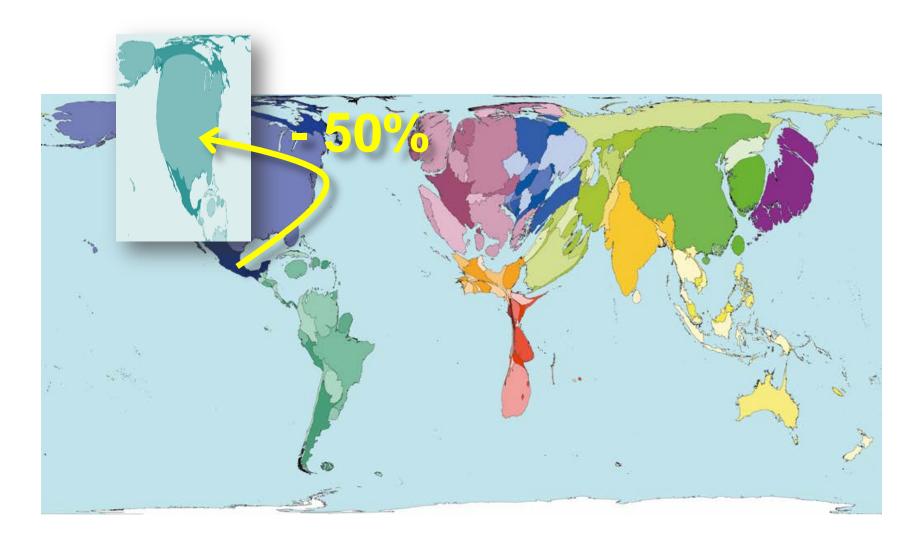


The North American Regional Climate Change Assessment Program (NARCCAP)



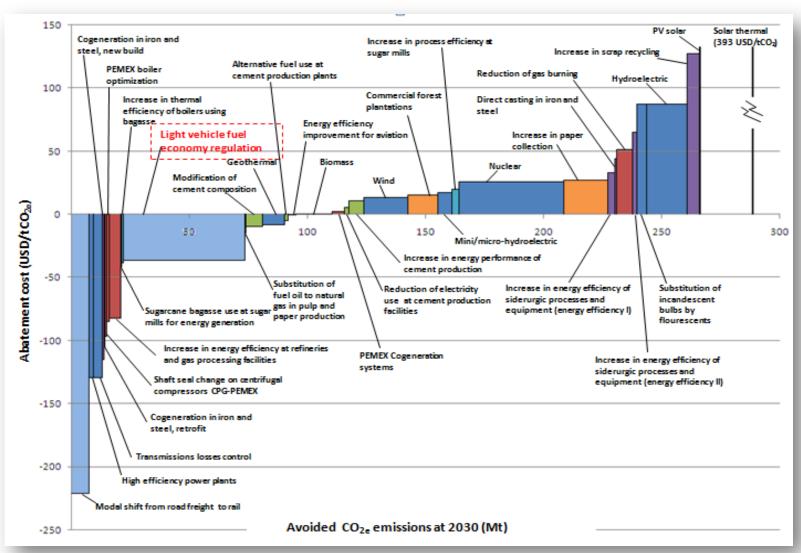
NORTH AMERICA GHG EMISSIONS





MEXICAN ABATEMENT STRATEGIES COSTS



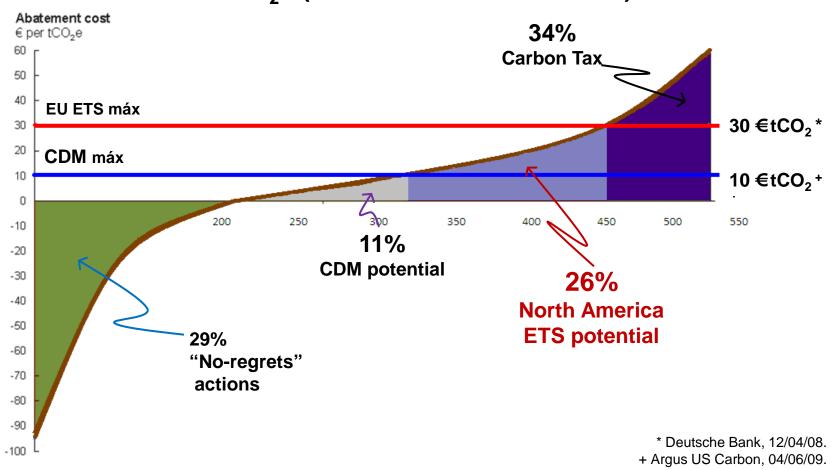


SOURCE: McKinsey & "Mario Molina" Center, 2009.

MEXICAN ABATEMENT STRATEGIES COSTS



2030 Potential Mitigation Actions 535 MtCO₂e (144 actions in 11 sectors)

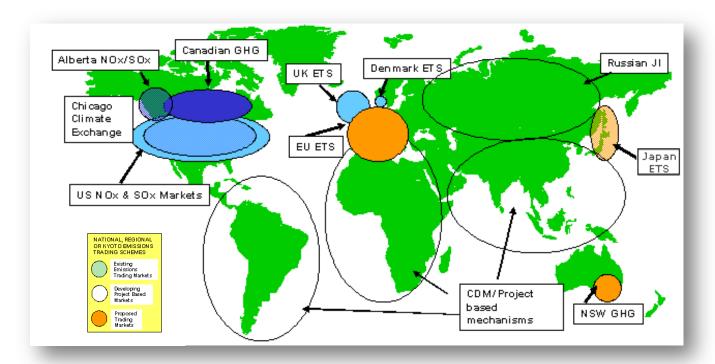


SOURCE: McKinsey & "Mario Molina" Center, 2009.

BACKGROUND SCENARIO

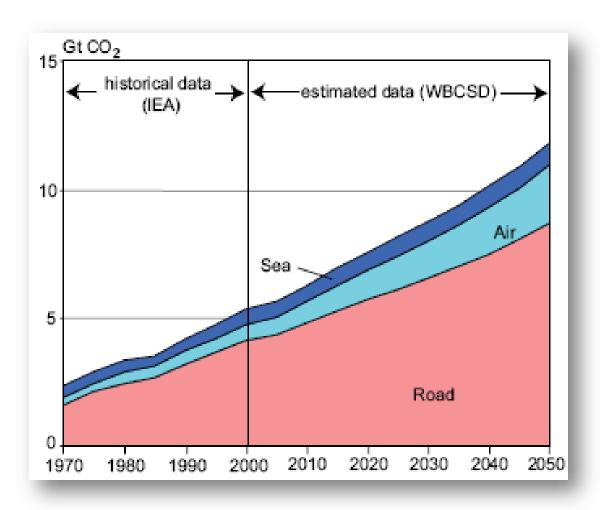


- Voluntary or mandatory Emissions Trading Systems are barely incorporating the transportation sector. There are only 2 transport CDM projects (<0.1%)</p>
- Mexico doesn't have any experience in cap-and-trade systems



TRANSPORT EMISSIONS





Transport energy use and carbon emissions are projected to be about 80% higher than current levels by 2030

"20 in 15" Molina's Proposal





April 18, 2008

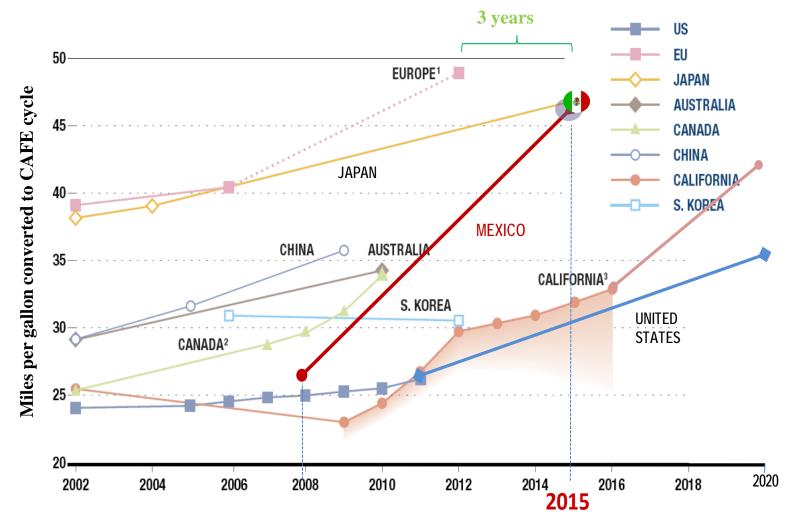
"Our proposal is to go from a weighted average of 12 km/l to an average of **20** km/l by 2015 for light new vehicles...

Stated in terms of emissions, current weighted average of 180 g CO₂/km could be reduced to 130 g CO₂/km"

2015 Proposal

Expressed in terms of MPG



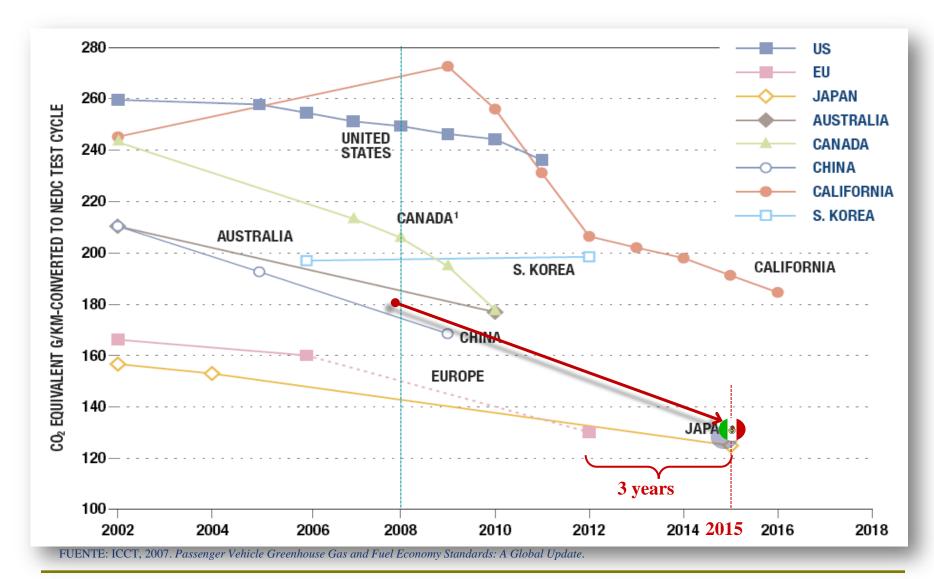


FUENTE: ICCT, 2007. Passenger Vehicle Greenhouse Gas and Fuel Economy Standards: A Global Update.

2015 Proposal

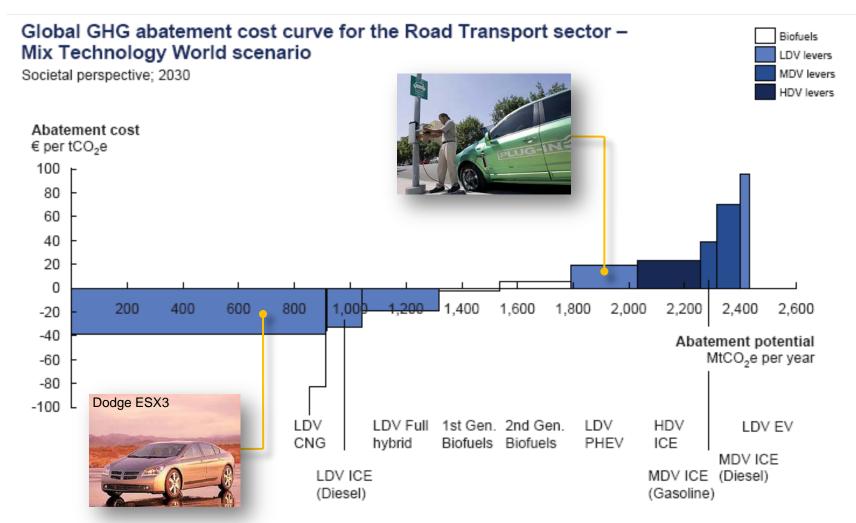
expressed in terms of gCO₂/km





Global Abatement Strategies Costs for Road Transport Sector





Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below €100 per tCO₂e in a penetration scenario if each lever was pursued aggressively. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play. Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.0

Improvement packages for gasoline internal combustion vehicles



Improvement packages in gasoline internal combustion vehicles			LDV
	Variable valve control		México
Package 1	Engine friction reduction (mild)	400 0 110	2000 -
	Low rolling resistance tires	-129.3 US\$/tCO ₂ e	
	Tire pressure monitoring system		
	Mild weight reduction		
	 Medium displacement reduction (downsizing) 		
Package 2 = P1 +	Medium weight reduction		
	Electrification (steering, pumps)	-74.4 US	\$/tCO _o e
	Optimized gearbox ratio		φ, το ο ζο
	Improved aerodynamic efficiency		
	Start-stop		
Package 3 = P2 +	Strong displacement reduction (downsizing)		
	Air conditioning modification	45 5 110	\$\$/tCO ₂ e
	Improved aerodynamic efficiency	-45.5 US	
	Start-stop with regenerative braking		
Package 4 = P3 +	Direct injection (hmogeneous9		S\$/tCO ₂ e
	Strong weight reduction (9%)	-36.7 US	
	Optimized transmission (including dual clutch, piloted gear box)		
Gasoline-Full Hybrid	P4 + Full hybrid	-10.2 US\$	S/tCO ₂ e
Gasoline-Plug-in	• 60 km range – 66% electric share		
Hybrid			
Electric vehicle	200 Km range		
	 Energy demand electric drive 250 WH per km 		
	Source:, McKinsey & CMM, 2008		

Improvement packages for diesel internal combustion vehicles



Improveme	ent packages in diesel internal combustion veh	icles
Package D1	 Medium downsizing Engine friction reduction Low rolling resistance tires Tire monitoring system Mid weight reduction (1%) 	-68.5 US\$/tCO ₂ e
Package D2 = PD1 +	 Piezo injectors Medium downsizing Medium weight reduction Electrification (steering, pumps) Optimized gearbox ratio Improved aerodynamic efficiency 	-49.4 US\$/tCO ₂ e
Package D3 = PD2 +	 Torque oriented boost Air conditioning modification Improved aerodynamic efficiency Start-stop with regenerative braking 	-22.8 US\$/tCO ₂ e
Package D4 = PD3+	 Increase injection pressure Strong downsizing (instead of medium downsizing) Strong weight reduction 	-23.8 US\$/tCO ₂ e
Diesel-Full Hybrid	PD4 +Full hybrid	

Source:, McKinsey & CMM, 2008





GHG Offsets coming from:

- ✓ Reductions in the fuel economy and the lifetime carbon emissions of motor vehicles (CAFE, GHG standards)
- ✓ Fuel switching programs (CNG, Biofuels, clean electricity, carbon free hydrogen, etc.)



- ✓ METRO, BRT or any public transport projects
- ✓ Fleet replacement and scrapping programs
- ✓ Modal shift (Trucks by Railroad)

FREIGHT OPTIONS*





18 kg CO₂/ ton



89 kg CO₂/ton

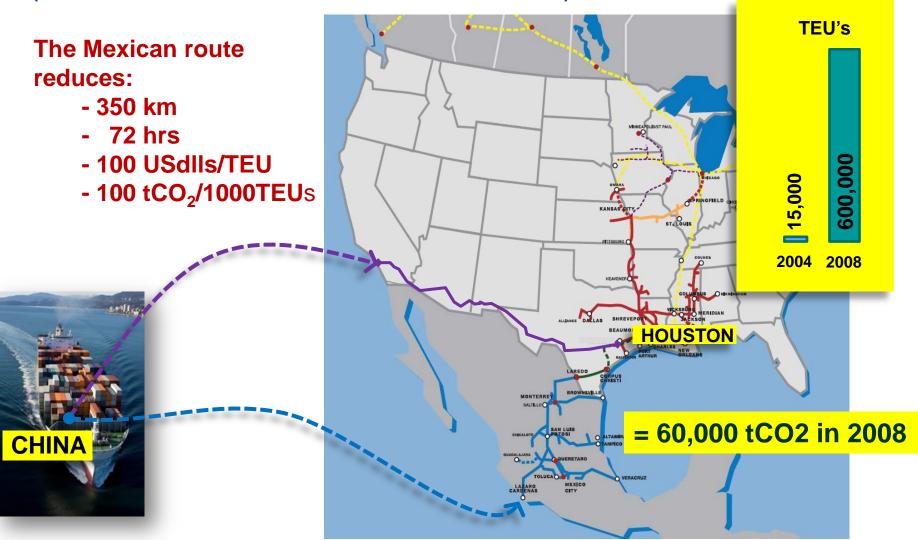


>1,000 kg CO₂/ton

COMPETITIVE LOGISTIC SOLUTIONS TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE



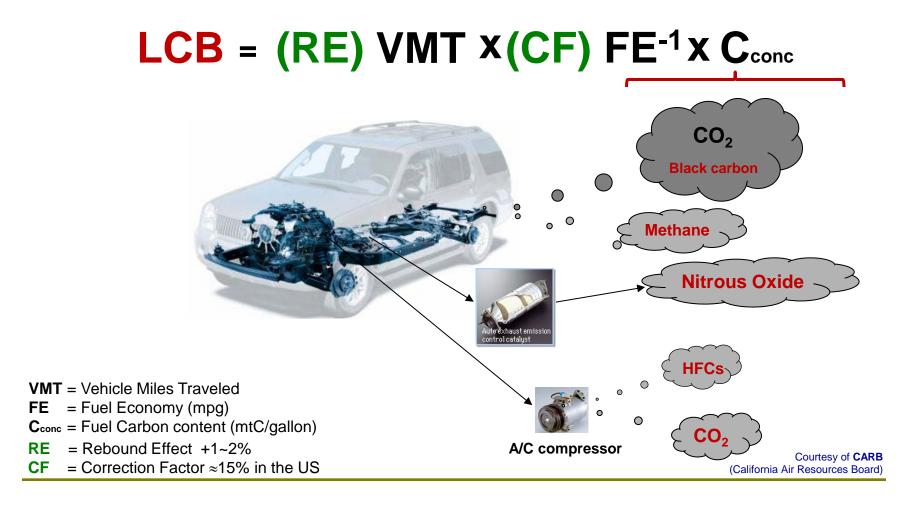
(ex. Multimodal Railroad Corridor Lázaro Cárdenas-Houston)



WHAT TO TRADE?

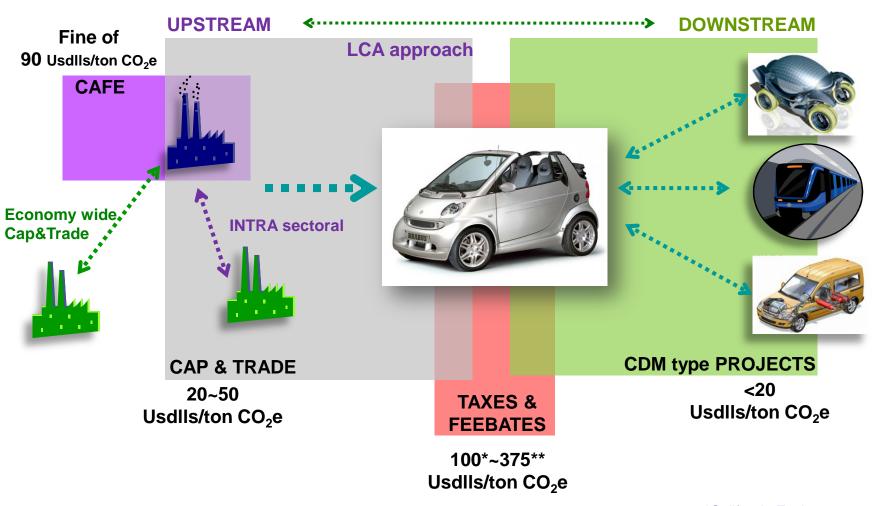


We need a more comprehensive concept of the Lifetime Carbon Burden of motor vehicles:



HOW TO TRADE IT?

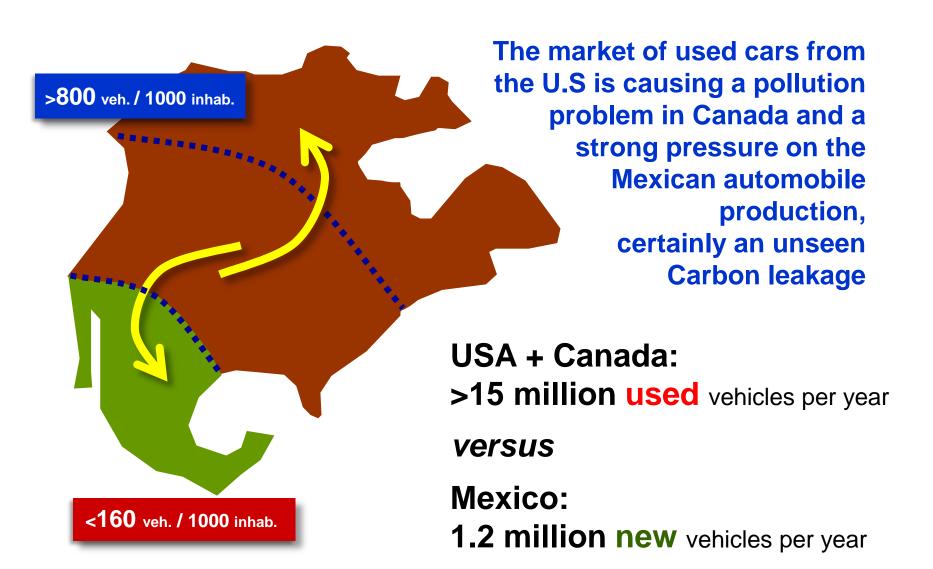




*California Feebate proposal
**Guzzler Tax

NO POLICY option...





"CHOCOLATES"



>3,364,000 used vehicles from the US, 10 to 15 years old, were exported to Mexico between Nov. 2005 and Dec. 2008



28%



51%



21%

<6 Km/liter

OPPORTUNITIES



In the Cap and Trade system that the US Congress is analyzing (Waxman-Markey bill), there are some opportunities to built a regional North American market or integrated markets:

- ✓ Clean Transportation. Promotion of electric vehicles
- ✓ Transportation Efficiency. CAFE-GHG standards and promotion of public transport
- ✓ International offsets credits, based in multilateral agreements (NAFTA)
- ✓ Pending and problematic issues:
 - Project types and sizes
 - Additionality
 - Measuring performance
 - Carbon leakage (ex. chocolate vehicles?)





GRACIAS!

<u>rlacy@centromariomolina.org</u> <u>www.centromariomolina.org</u>