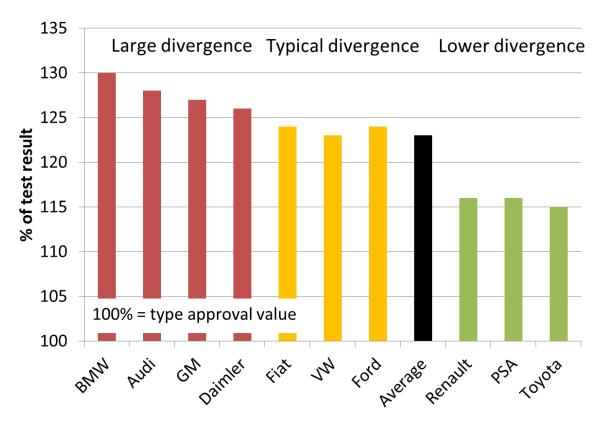
Solutions to the failed system of vehicle testing

Greg Archer GFEI Workshop on In-use Fuel Economy, London 16th July 2014

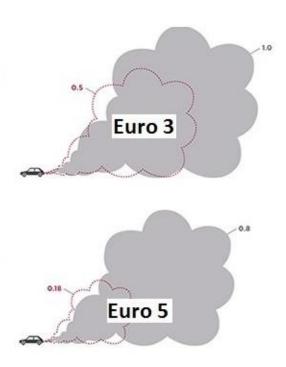


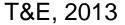
The current system of emissions testing is not fit for purpose

Divergence of average real-world and test CO2 emissions



Comparison of real-world and test NOx emissions







ICCT, 2012

The introduction of WLTC only addresses a limited range of issues

Largely resolved

- Test cycle more representative
- Test procedures for ICE vehicles much more robust

To be resolved

- Date of introduction in EU
- Conversion of 2021 targets
- Administrative procedures in EU
- Hybrid and electric vehicle testing
- Phase 1b procedures

Unresolved

- Significant gaps between test and real-world emissions (>20%)
- Equivalent performance of production cars not guaranteed
- Testing framework inadequate
- Inappropriate basis for good consumer information



A strengthened framework to ensure environmental regulations are met on the road is essential

| Type approval framework | European Type Approval Authority with oversight of National Type Approval and Testing Authorities OEMs responsible for performance of the vehicle on the road for 5 years / 100k km |
|---|--|
| Type Approval | Strengthened system of testing under WLTP No contractual relationships between OEMs and National Type Approval and Testing Authorities |
| Production conformity | 20% inspection regime including whole vehicle tests Performance within 4% of type approval for CO2 and air pollution emissions |
| | |
| In-service conformity | On-road vehicle PEMS testing and performance requirements for CO2 and air emissions |
| In-service conformity Periodic technical inspection | - · · · |

Real-world driving emissions tests must reflect the range of conditions experienced on the road and how the car is used

- "Typical driving" (normal boundary conditions) based upon WLTC parameters
 - Large number of tests (small families)
 - Testing of vehicles up to 5 years / 100k km
 - 2 tests with and without use of auxiliary equipment
- "Extreme driving" (extended boundary conditions):
 - High altitude, slopes, low temperatures, high speeds and instantaneous accelerations
 - Limited number of tests (larger families)
- Testing for full suite of air pollutants and CO₂
- Testing using PEMS
- EMROAD approach to adjust for driving style





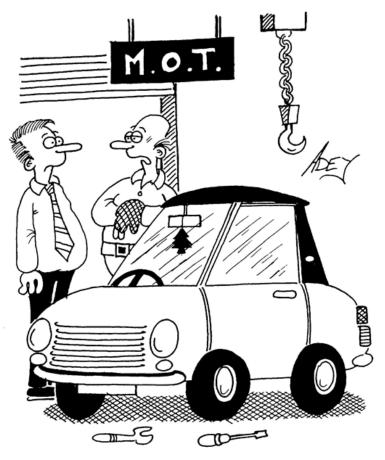


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| Periodic technical inspection | Avoidance of OBD Strengthening of testing methods Real-world measurement of vehicle fuel economy? |
| Driver information | On-board information Car buyer information Advertising standards |

Conclusions

- The current system of emissions testing in the EL is not fit for purpose
- The introduction of WLTC only addresses a limite range of issues
- A strengthened framework to ensure environmental regulations are met on the road requires improvements to:
 - The framework and system of type approval
 - Increased conformity of production checks including whole vehicle tests
 - On-road in service conformity checks for vehicles up to 5 years old and 100k km using PEMS
 - Strengthened periodic technical inspection tests
- The European Commission is presently only focused on the introduction of WLP for CO2 and RDE for NOx emissions



"I'm sorry, It failed on a dodgy magic tree"