



Reducing Car Dependency: Introducing the World Bank Guide to Mobility for Livable Pacific Cities

#### WORLD BANK GROUP





# Strategy 7

Control the car fleet quality and quantity at entry, during use and end of life

#### To be covered...

- 1. Introduction
- 2. PIC Challenges
- 4. Summary intervention framework.



## 3. A step through the life of a vehicle ... issues identified and the management of these.

#### **Andrew CAMPBELL** Consultant





- Pacific cities need to reduce dependence on cars more walking, biking, e-biking and public transport.
- Where cars are required, these need to:
  - Be safe
  - Have low environmental footprint

#### Suggesting vehicles are:

- Fit for their PIC setting
- Low emissions (GHG and air quality)
- Operated well
- Well maintained/good lives
- Good end of life management

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#### This concerns three main areas: Managing vehicle imports Extending the life of vehicles End of Life Vehicle Management



## **PIC Setting for Motorization Management**

#### **Generalizing:**

- PICs are legislatively light, and resource constrained, limiting policy and regulations that can be introduced.
- Vehicle ownership is new. Many do not know the responsibilities of vehicle ownership, including general care  $\rightarrow$  poor practices lead to shorter vehicle lifespans and increased rates of ELV accumulation.

#### Fleet composition and services are often affordability-driven. $\bullet$

- Predominantly used vehicles from Japan due to cost (even for FSM despite driving on the RHS of road).
- Makeshift, low-cost vehicle repairs common in some PICs ... impacting safety, repair quality and vehicle life.
- **High costs** associated with distance from vehicle and parts supply markets and small market size.
- High dependency on private vehicles
  - Few public transport services available.
  - High dependency  $\rightarrow$  operators prepared to use vehicles in known, poor condition.
  - **Rough roads** ... harsh on suspension, tyres, etc.



## Life cycle for a typical PIC vehicle



## First PIC stage: before use on the road

TRAFFIC & MOTOR VEHICLES LAW: Motor Vehicle Equipment

71 PC 3-103

71 PC 3-101

#### CHAPTER 3 MOTOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

- Section
- 3-101 Head lamps and tail lamps

3-102 Stop lamps

3-103 Lamp or flag on projecting load or part of a

Man

- 3-104 Dimming of head lamps on parked vehicles 3-105 Lamps on vehicles not specifically covered

by this chapter

- 3-106 Backup lamps 3-107 School bus lamps, signals, and signs
- 3-108 Brakes

3-109 Standards for brakes

3-110 Horns

- 3-111 Muffler and exhaust systems
- 3-112 Mirrors
- 3-113 Windshields, windows, and wipers
- 3-114 Tire alignment
- 3-115 Mandatory spare parts list
- 3-116 Exceptions to operation of this chapter
- 3-117 General misdemeanor provision

§3-101. Head lamps and tail lamps. — Every vehicle driven upon a road at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise, during heavy rainstorms, or at any other times when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible any person or vehicle on the roadway at a

distance of 200 feet, shall be equipped with lighted lamps and lighting devices as follows: (1) Each side of the front of every motor vehicle, except motorcycles, shall be equipped with at

least one, but not more than two, head lamps. All head lamps shall be located at a height of not more than 54 inches nor less than 24 inches, measured above the level surface upon which the vehicle

(2) Every motorcycle or bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light stands;

(3) All vehicles utilizing single beam head lamps shall have lights positioned to illuminate persons visible at least 500 feet to the front;

and vehicles at a distance of not more than 200 feet and not less than 150 feet; (4) All vehicles utilizing multiple beam head lamps shall use the lower beam when an oncoming vehicle approaches within 500 feet from the front and whenever the driver of the vehicle approaches

another vehicle within 300 feet from the rear;







## Vehicle purchase management tools

Vehicle ownership is unfamiliar to many  $\rightarrow$  risk of uninformed, poor decisions.

- Some makes and model unsuitable in local setting → short vehicle lives.
- Affordability: real total cost of ownership (TCO) higher than expected → cannot afford to maintain → short vehicle lives.
- Importance of TCO comparisons to inform decisions ... older cars can be more expensive.
- Other general lack of understanding of ownership responsibilities/duties → short vehicle lives.



- Propose an awareness campaign supported by buyer and ownership guidelines
- Part of the purchase decision is not buying at all
  → provide awareness of alternatives.



## Purchase management – examples of tools in use

#### Fiji: pre-shipping inspection of used vehicles – a success story.

- Fiji LTA requires pre-shipping inspection for used vehicles (for Jp, NZ and Aust).
- US\$135 per inspection has become accepted by industry.
- Comprehensive check: body (photos), suspension, general engine, warning lights, battery, simple emissions, etc.
- Has lifted the quality of supply ... now a rarity to find a poor inspection report.
- Similar is recommended for other PICs.

#### At border vehicle age and emissions management

- Fiji:
  - No more than 5 Year Old (YO) at time of import if hybrid.
  - No more than 8 YO if petrol or diesel.
  - No age restriction but at least Euro IV if heavy-duty commercial vehicle.
- Cook Islands:
  - 0% duty on 0-1 YO petrol or diesel vehicle. No duty on electric vehicles.
  - 20% duty or US\$3k if 1-10 YO (engine cc dependent).
  - 120% duty or US\$6k if >10 YO (engine cc dependent).

 Global Norms: analyze Customs vehicle import data and respond accordingly.







#### Life **TOP 10 CAR CARE TIPS YOU MUST KNOW** 160 (ABS) 180 Your Guide to Purchasing and Owning a Car in Tonga Guide

## Improving the quality of support services

#### 1<sup>st</sup> country

**Border**/ 1st Dogg

Technology is advancing:

Manufactura

- Most PICs now receive quality fuels enabling the use of modern engine technologies.
- Auto-technicians require more advanced skills and tools to support modern vehicle technologies.
  - Difficult to acquire necessary skills. Particularly difficult for smaller PICs.
  - $\rightarrow$  Risks early retirement of more advanced vehicles.
- Hybrids and EV numbers increasing do providers of service, inspections, 1<sup>st</sup> response, tow and wrecking know what to do?
- Best practice awareness program.
- (Regional) program to deliver auto-technician training.













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CRN	Course Name	Mode	Start Date	Finish Date	Fees
10342	Automotive Electrical & Electronics Principles	Day	5/07/22	11/07/22	\$ 198.00
10343	Starting System	Day	14/07/22	20/07/22	\$ 198.00
10344	Ignition System	Day	25/07/22	29/07/22	\$ 198.00
10345	Charging System	Day	3/08/22	9/08/22	\$ 198.00

## Case study: replacement of hybrid batteries, Fiji

- Prius Hybrid vehicles have a lithium-ion battery.
- High numbers of Prius Hybrids were imported into Fiji 2017 to 2019.
- Vehicles now 250,000 km 400,000 km distance travelled and some have batteries in poor state of health.
- At least two companies offer a quality battery replacement service using used imported batteries.
  - Extends life of Prius Hybrids.
  - 8-month payback and \$\$\$ savings thereafter.
- Work carried out by Automotive Technician: Cert III through FNU's Hybrid and Electric Vehicle System Course.
- However, disposal of replaced battery currently unresolved.





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## Improving the quality of in-service vehicles



















## **End of Life Management**





#### End of Life Vehicles are a major issue across all PICs:

- Islands are scattered with ELV 'pot plants', within villages, alongside and on roads, in lagoons and in the sea.
- Issues include breeding ground for disease vectors, pest infestations, contamination of water.
- Very limited disposal and recycling infrastructure. The "lucky ones":
  - Car bodies used in steel making in Fiji
  - Recovery and partial export of ELV in Pohnpei and Tonga.
  - MFAT and other aid-agency ELV demonstration-scale programs.
- Net cost of around US\$200-400 to process and export a light duty ELV (net cost = cost to process and ship less scrap value).
- Many PICs are looking at introducing an Advanced Recovery and Disposal Fee for ELVs ... perhaps at a token amount to begin the conversation and awareness of the problem.
- recovery, processing and export. Rarotonga appears the only PIC with refrigerant recovery  $\rightarrow$  industry requires direction.



Very little in way of management of waste oil and tyres. Some lead-acid battery



#### Strategy 7: Control the car fleet quality and quantity at entry, during use and end of life

#### 2025



Require all vehicles imported to provide proof of ownership.

Support mechanic workshops with the selection and purchase of scan tools and other workshop equipment.





2026

Introduce an ELV Advance Recovery Fee and Deposit levy at the time of vehicle import.





- Electronic Stability Control (ESC)
- Safety glass for glazing
- Seatbelts and anchorages
- Lamps, indicators, and reflectors
- Rear-view vision
- Tires and wheels
- Be a maximum age of 8 years old at the time of import
- A maximum of 100,000 km travelled at time of import
- If an ICE vehicle: minimum Euro 4/Japan 05 emissions standards or near equivalent
- If an EV, comply with UNECE R100 technical principles or a close proxy.

Require all heavy-duty vehicles to comply with the following requirements:

- Safety glass for glazing
- Seatbelts and anchorages
- Lamps, indicators, and reflectors
- Rear-view vision
- Tires and wheels
- Be a maximum age of 10 years old at the time of import
- If an ICE vehicle: emissions build minimum • Euro 4/Japan 05 emissions standards or near equivalent
- If an EV, comply with UNECE R100 technical principles.





Establish and maintain a suitable fleet management data system.



Reform vehicle-related taxation and registration policies to reduce the shortfall of government expenditure associated with motorization.



Carry out Regulatory Impact Assessment of introduction of Euro 6/ VI for light and heavy-duty vehicles entering the fleet, and stage deployment in accordance with findings.

(For Fiji only)



Require all vehicles to undergo pre-shipping inspections in accordance to a set specification so that noncompliant vehicles do not reach PICs.



Upgrade specifications and thoroughness of periodic technical inspections of vehicles and their enforcement, alongside increasing roadside checks.









Overhaul the training of mechanics through the development and delivery of a modern automotive (ICE and electric vehicles) training program.

#### 2028

Conduct a regulatory impact assessment of the introduction of compulsory third-party vehicle insurance.





Implement a PCREEE-affiliated regional consumer education and awareness campaign aimed at encouraging best-practice management of retired electric vehicle batteries covering refurbishment, repurposing, storage and disposal, supported by certification courses.

#### 2025,2028

Implement a PCREEEaffiliated regional consumer education and awareness campaign aimed at encouraging best-practice management of end-of-life lead-acid batteries and used oil.

Implement a Pacific Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (PCREEE)affiliated regional consumer vehicle purchasing and ownership education and awareness program for both ICE and electric vehicles in local languages.

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### **Key Points**

There are numerous realistic interventions proposed to improve upon motorization management across PICs, including:

## **1. Pre-shipping inspections**

- choices.
- 4. Operation:

  - program.

  - services.
- 5. End-of-life:

6. Monitoring:

2. Promoting informed purchases through guidelines 3. Border Interventions to encourage preferred vehicle

• Promote best practice ownership through **guidelines** and awareness campaign. • Establish multi-media, regional mechanic training

Provide guidelines on parts supply. • Introduce "Vehicle Management and Safety Inspection"

• Direct the management of vehicle-related wastes. • Further address the management of ELVs.

**Better monitor** the incoming and existing fleet.

