

## Annex:

## Cost Savings from avoided petrol consumption.

The calculations underpinning Greenpeace's 'Fuel cost ticker' are based on the methodology in The Australia Institute's *Fuelling Efficiency Report*, which calculated savings from avoided petrol consumption for 2016 to 2021 if a moderate fuel efficiency standard (FES) was in place during that period.

Updated figures use a start date of January 2017 (one month after the first <u>Regulatory Impact</u> <u>Statement</u> for a FES was released), and an end date of October 31 2023.

The 'Fuel cost ticker' starts with the amount which would have been saved over the period January 2017 to October 2023 **(\$10,141,300,000)**. Each second that number increases by the average amount saved per month in 2023 (\$273 million), divided by the number of seconds in November (2,592,000), meaning an increase of **\$105 per second**.

Savings from avoided petrol consumption in the early years of a fuel efficiency standard compound over time, meaning total savings increase in each subsequent year.

## Toyota data on Average CO2 emissions from new vehicles.



			(gCO₂/km)
By country & region	2020	2021	2022
U.S.	150.2	146.0	141.4
Canada	142.6	134.9	131.7
Brazil	100.4	101.5	100.1
Europe	96.1	113.2	109.9
Russia	188.0	187.3	193.6
Japan	131.2	125.0	120.3
China	127.9	136.1	133.4
Taiwan	147.7	144.2	140.9
India	148.5	152.3	137.6
Thailand	165.4	163.1	155.8
Indonesia	161.5	158.4	150.3
Saudi Arabia	162.8	159.4	149.7
Australia	177.1	172.8	170.2
South Africa	194.0	179.6	180.9

## <Organizational Boundary>

Toyota Motor Corporation (excluding consolidated subsidiaries)

(NEDC mode used for Russia, Thailand, Indonesia, and South Africa)

Source: pg48, Toyota Sustainability Databook, October 2023

Tank to Wheel (TtW) figure in fuel efficiency/CO<sub>2</sub>/GHG regulation test mode in each country and region

Excludes the cargo category in regulations for fuel efficiency/CO<sub>2</sub>/GHG in each country and region as well as trucks and buses.