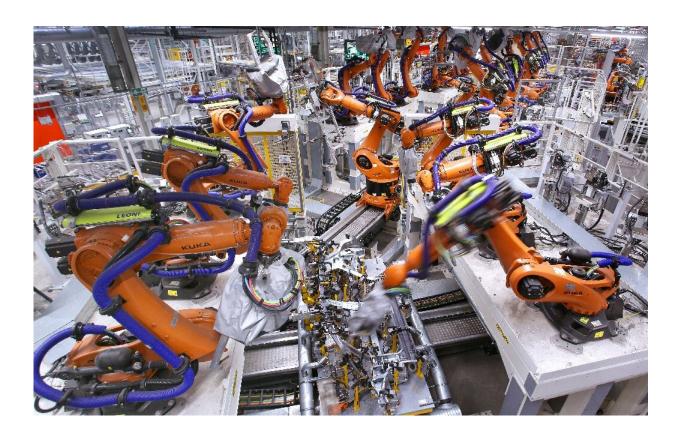


EU approves end of combustion engine sales by 2035

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EU approves plan for a complete shift to electric engines in the European Union from 2035.

The European Union approved a plan to end the sale of vehicles with combustion engines by 2035 in Europe, the 27-member bloc announced early Wednesday, in a bid to reduce CO_2 emissions to zero.



The measure, first proposed in July 2021, will mean a de facto halt to sales of petrol and <u>diesel cars</u> as well as light commercial vehicles and a complete shift to electric engines in the European Union from 2035.

The plan is intended to help achieve the continent's climate objectives, in particular, carbon neutrality by 2050.

At the request of countries including Germany and Italy, the EU-27 also agreed to consider a future green light for the use of alternative technologies such as <u>synthetic fuels</u> or plug-in hybrids.

While approval would be tied to achieving the complete elimination of greenhouse gas emissions, the technologies have been contested by environmental NGOs.

Environment ministers meeting in Luxembourg also approved a fiveyear extension of the exemption from CO_2 obligations granted to socalled "niche" manufacturers, or those producing fewer than 10,000 vehicles per year, until the end of 2035.

The clause, sometimes referred to as the "Ferrari amendment", will benefit <u>luxury brands</u> in particular.

These measures must now be negotiated with members of the European Parliament.

"This is a big challenge for our automotive industry," acknowledged French Minister of Ecological Transition Agnes Pannier-Runacher, who chaired Tuesday night's meeting.

But she said it was a "necessity" in the face of competition from China and the United States, which have bet heavily on <u>electric vehicles</u> seen as the future of the industry.



These decisions will "allow a planned and accompanied transition", the minister said.

Openness to synthetic fuels

Europe's <u>automotive industry</u>, which is already investing heavily in the move to electric vehicles, fears the social impact of a too-rapid transition.

"The overwhelming majority of car manufacturers have chosen <u>electric</u> <u>cars</u>," said Frans Timmermans, the EU Commission Vice President in charge of the European Green Deal, at a press conference.

He affirmed the EU body's willingness to be open-minded to other technologies—like synthetic fuels, which are also referred to as e-fuels.

"We are technology neutral. What we want are zero-emission cars," he explained.

"At the moment, e-fuels do not seem a realistic solution, but if manufacturers can prove otherwise in the future, we will be open."

The technology of synthetic fuels, currently under study, consists of producing <u>fuel</u> from CO_2 from industrial activities using low-carbon electricity, in a circular economy approach.

Like the oil industry, the <u>automotive sector</u> has high hopes for these new fuels, which would extend the use of internal <u>combustion engines</u> now threatened by the emergence of completely electric vehicles.

But environmental organizations object to the use of this technology in cars, as it is considered both expensive and energy-consuming.



The synthetic-fuelled engines also emit as much nitrogen oxide (NO_x) as their fossil fuel equivalents, they say.

Cars are the main mode of transport for Europeans and account for just under 15 percent of total CO_2 emissions in the EU. It is also one of the main gases responsible for global warming.

In response to manufacturers' concerns about insufficient consumer demand for 100 percent electric cars, the Commission has recommended a major expansion of charging stations.

"Along the main roads in Europe, there must be charging points every 60 kilometers (37 miles)," said European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen last year.

Manufacturers regularly complain about the lack of such infrastructure, especially in southern and eastern European countries.

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