ZUKUNFT

Workshop – Support to
Decarbonization of Transport in
Kazakhstan

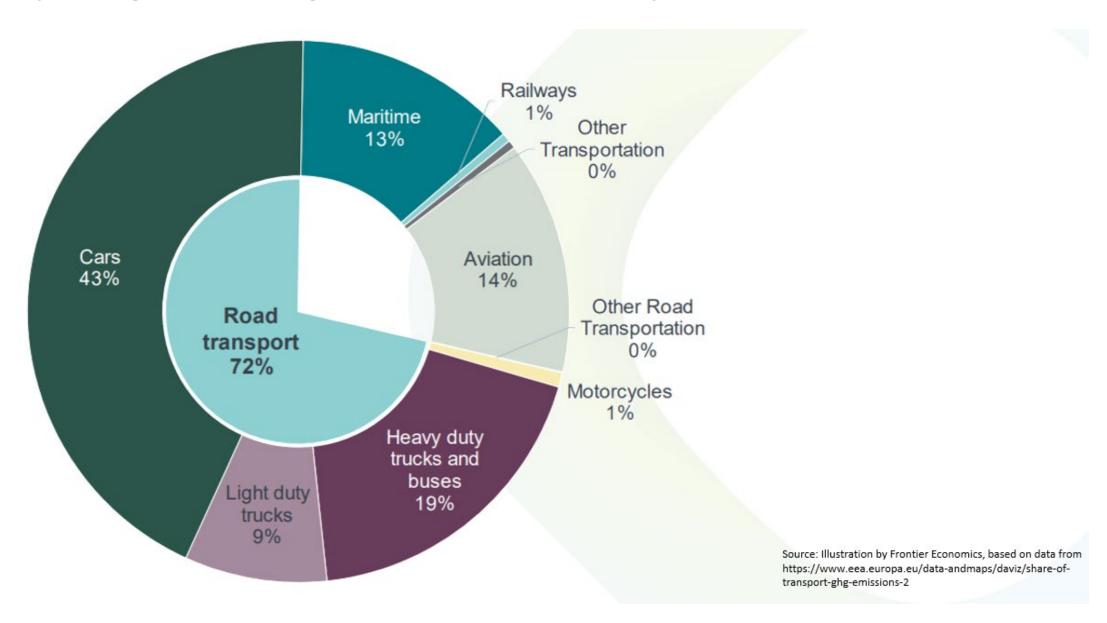
The best European practices in promoting the use of CNG/LNG as motor fuel

Peter Meyer

Berlin, 24. November 2021



Split of greenhouse gas emissions in mobility sector in the EU (2019)



Situation of CNG in passenger cars und vans















- We must recognise that the major German car manufacturers have withdrawn from the CNG vehicle business, or will do so within the next few years.
- This means that either retrofitted vehicles will have to be sold or other Asian manufacturers will have to offer them.
- Another possibility would be to show the VW Group the total market for CNG vehicles in Central Asia, Asia and Russia in order to reconsider the decision.

Peter Meyer, Zukunft Gas e.V.

The framework: Main elements of the FF55 package proposals

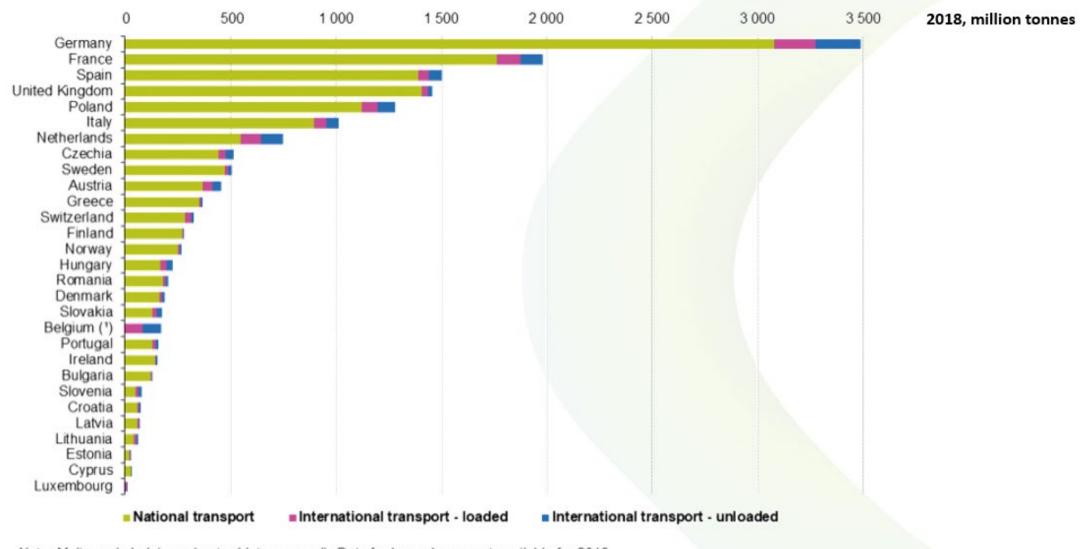
Fuel (REDII, ETD, ETS)

- Higher targets for using advanced biofuels in transport (including biomethane)
- Increased minimum tax rates for natural gas used as a fuel, introduction of a low minimum tax rate for advanced biofuels including biomethane
- Electricity (renewable or fossil) generally favoured for road transport
- Creation of a separate ETS system for road transport (fuel suppliers)
- Infrastructu re (AFID)
- No more support for developing the CNG refuelling stations network
- Limited support to LNG stations until 2025

Vehicles (CO2 standards for cars&vans)

- De facto ban of ICE sales by 2035
- Targets still based on tailpipe emissions only
- No recognition of the contribution of renewable and low carbon fuels (no crediting scheme)

Transport of goods on countries territory by type of transport



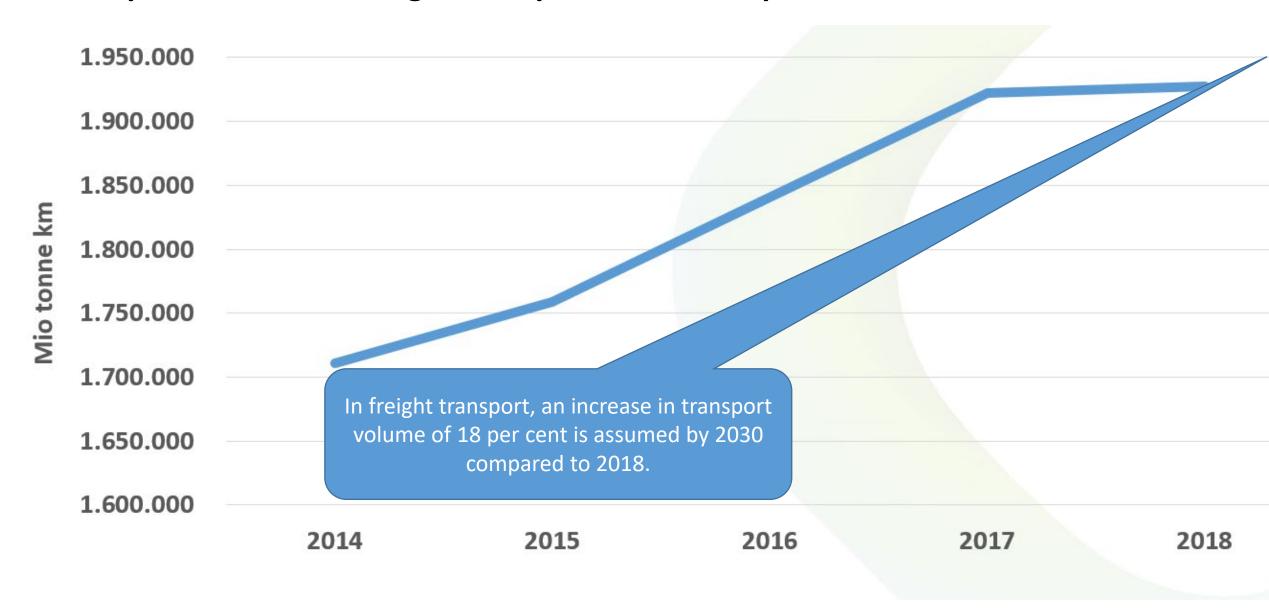
Note: Malta excluded (see chapter 'data sources'); Data for Luxembourg not available for 2018

(1) National transport for Belgium is confidential

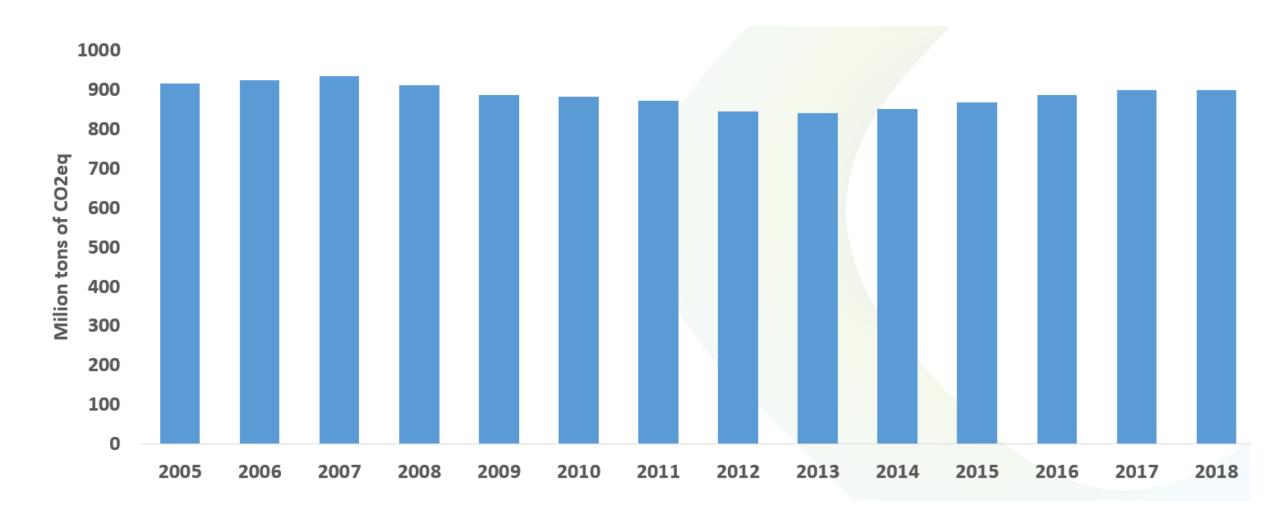
Source: Eurostat (online data codes: road go ta_tott, road go ia ugtt, road go ia lgtt and road go cta_gtt)

eurostat 💿

Developement of road freight transport in the European Union



The EU's transport sector is not on track towards its climate goals

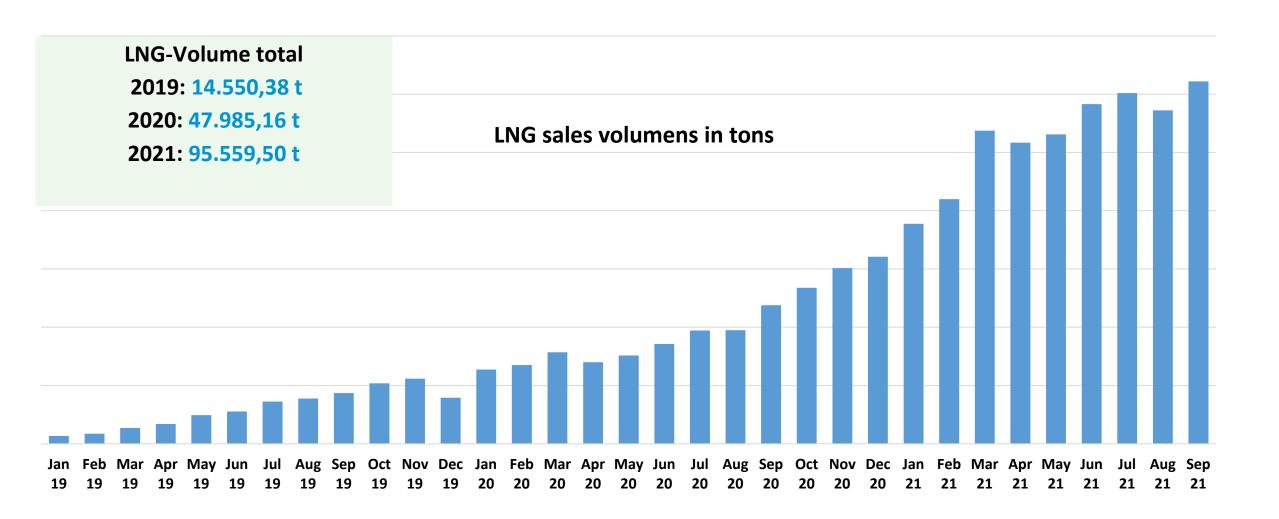


Are electric trucks the future?





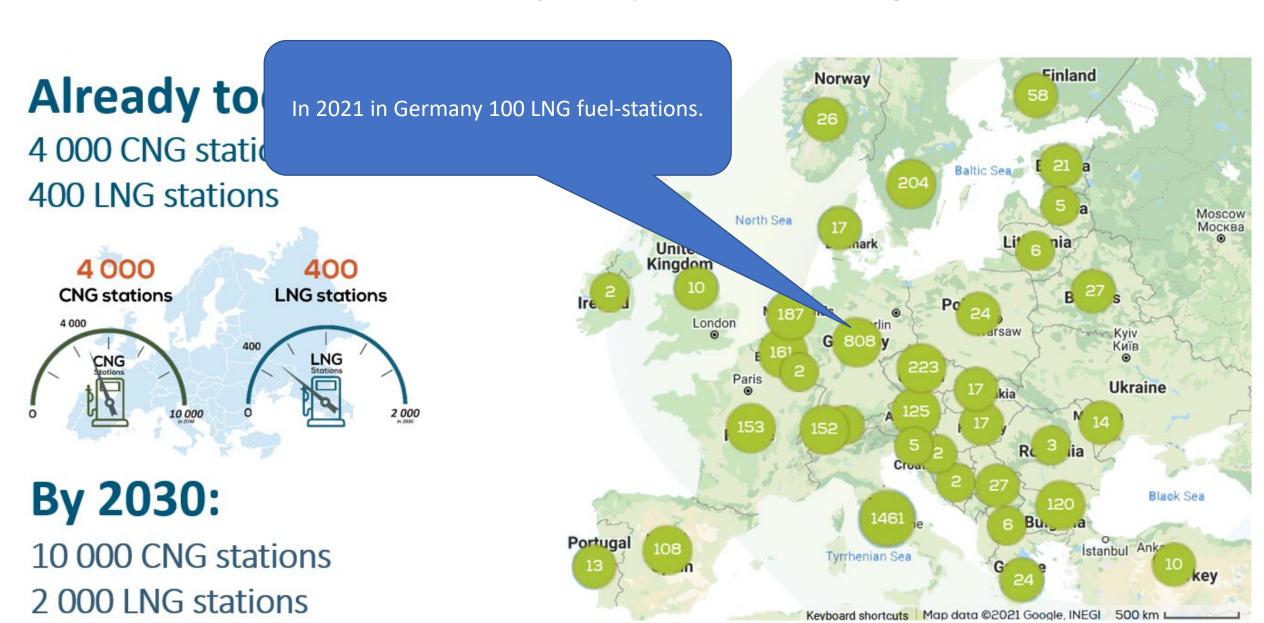
LNG market development in Germany since 2019



Reasons for the huge developement



CNG & LNG-fuel stations in Germany, Europe and United Kingdom

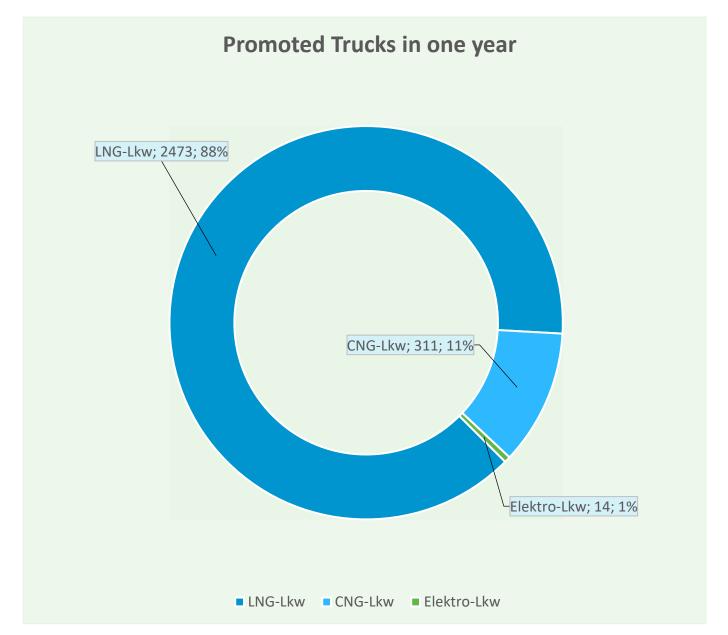


Governmental support of climate-efficient trucks by the Federal Ministry of

Transport

Grants for purchase of:

- 8.000 € for CNG
- 12.000 € for LNG
- All CNG and LNG trucks are free of toll until end of 2023



Campaign by Zukunft GAS for BioLNG in heavy duty trucks































Support / funding / incentive measures in different EU-member states

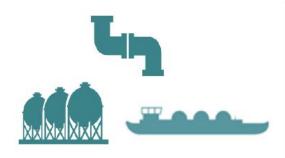
Country	Support/funding/incentive measures
Germany	 Toll exemption for gas trucks until 2023, from 2024 onwards Eurovignette Reduction in energy tax until 2026 Purchase-fund for LNG trucks (€12,000 from 2018-2020) Biofuel quota trading as a source of revenue for service station operators
Italy	 Purchase-fund for gas trucks Reduction in excise duty (Excise-duty) Newly built service stations must have at least one CNG/LNG dispenser
Belgium	Purchase-fund for gas trucks

Country	Support/funding/incentive measures
Denmark	 Exemption from CO2 tax for natural gas/biogas Support program for the construction of biogas plants for the transport sector
Spain	Purchase-fund for gas trucks
Poland	Purchase-fund for gas trucks foreseen
Czech Republic	 Purchase premium for gas trucks Toll reduction for gas trucks LNG refueling station construction is promoted
France	 Tax deduction deduction scheme until 2030 for companies which purchase NG trucks (including vans) over 2,6 tones. Depreciation amounts to 20%-40%-60% of the purchase cost of the vehicle, depending on its weight.

Conclusion: CNG & LNG contributes to saving the CO2 budget now



Gas-fuelled **vehicles** are readily available and mature in all relevant transport categories, including all levels of passenger and light duty transport as well as heavy duty transport or busses



Gas mobility can build on existing **infrastructure** such as (LNG and pipeline) import, transport, distribution and storage infrastructure with sufficient capacity for providing further demand from transport

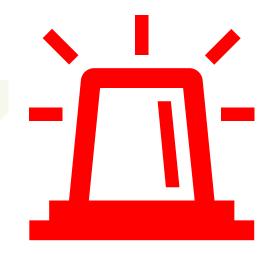


Gas mobility can leverage on substantial **fuel supply** potentials:

- Existing natural gas supply might be used as a bridging fuel
- In addition, biomethane or synthetic methane could be used on an increasing scale

Important: Toll-exemption "Eurovignette"

- The EU plans to include a CO2-differentiated toll beside or instead of a distance/time-based toll
- Clean vehicles (gas/biogas trucks) to pay less (30-50% toll exemption);
 CO2-free powertrains (hydrogen or battery-electric powertrains) can be fully exempted from tolls until 2025, and up to 75% thereafter
- Toll is mandatory for vehicles over 3.5 tons each country decides for itself whether it is distance or time-related.
- Agreement on a reform of the <u>Eurovignette</u> Directive between European transport ministers in December 2020
- Timing of the Eurovignette legislation: Trilogue negotiations
 continue -> Decision in the EU Parliament by the end of 2021 expected > 2 years time for national implementation of the Eurovignette
 Directive -> Entry into force of the Directive planned as of January 1,
 2024



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