



There is no silver bullet; a wide variety of alternative fuels exist in the EU and can be used to reduce emissions and our dependence on fossil fuels.

- **Biofuels** can significantly contribute to overall CO₂ emission reductions. They can and should be produced in a sustainable way. The vehicle technology is known and cost-efficient, but the availability of the fuel and infrastructure is lacking. The auto industry supports a larger use of biofuels.
- **FlexFuel** vehicles produced by European car manufacturers can run on 85% ethanol and 15% conventional petrol.
- The auto industry has made a commitment that as of 2010 all new models will be **compatible** with E10/B7.
- **Gas** in the form of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) or Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) can contribute to reducing emissions today. Vehicle manufacturers produce cars, trucks and buses running on gas, even though filling stations are still not widespread.
- To fully benefit from the advantages of plug-in hybrid and battery electric vehicles, **electricity** will have to become increasingly drawn from renewable sources. The electricity infrastructure will have to be adapted and extended.





- Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles will become available in more varieties, and European manufacturers are advancing battery electric car technology as well.
- Future hydrogen-powered cars will emit mainly water vapour.
- If alternative fuel technologies are to be successful, they need to be affordable, easy to use and widely available.
- As far as biofuels are concerned, the future lies with so-called second generation biofuels, and their introduction should be encouraged:
 - they are likely to be better compatible with existing vehicles;
 - they are produced from different raw materials, such as agricultural waste material or wood;
 - they can reduce greenhouse gas emissions by up to 80%.

