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E A C – N E W S L E T T E R

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Fahrzeugemissionen & Tests / Car Emissions & Tests

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|-----------------------|------------|--|
| Letzter Stand: | 07/12/2017 | Vorläufige Einigung in den Trilogverhandlungen zur Typgenehmigung und Marktüberwachung von Kfz (2016/0014/COD) |
| Status Quo: | | <i>Preliminary agreement reached in the triologue negotiations on type-approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles (2016/0014/COD)</i> |
| | 08/11/2017 | Vorschlag für CO2-Standards für Pkw und Transporter nach 2020 (2017/0293(COD) – Clean Mobility Package) |
| | | <i>Proposal for Post-2020 CO2 standards for cars and vans (2017/0293(COD) – Clean-Mobility-Package)</i> |
| | 01/09/2017 | Inkrafttreten des neuen Emissionsprüfungen WLTP und RDE Alle neu zugelassenen Fahrzeugmodelle werden nach WLTP geprüft und müssen den RDE-Konformitätsfaktor (NOx) 2,1 einhalten; für Ottomotoren gilt ein verschärfter Partikelgrenzwert von 6×10^{11} pro Kilometer (Euro 6c). |
| | | <i>Entry into force of the new emission tests WLTP and RDE All new car types are tested according to WLTP and must comply with the RDE compliance factor (NOx) 2.1; For ottomotors, a stricter particle limit of 6×10^{11} per kilometer (Euro 6c) applies.</i> |
| | 27/07/2017 | Inkrafttreten der Verordnung (2017/1151) und entsprechenden Durchführungsbestimmungen für die schrittweise Erneuerung des NEFZ mit dem neuen WLTP-Prüfverfahren zur Messung des Kraftstoffverbrauchs und der CO2-Emissionen (RDE 3) |
| | | <i>Entering into force of the Regulation (2017/1151) and its implementing Regulations for the incremental replacement of the NEDC testing procedure with the WLTP test for measuring vehicle fuel consumption and CO2 emissions (RDE 3)</i> |
| | 07/07/2017 | Veröffentlichung der primären Verordnung für das WLTP (<u>2017/1151</u>) mit entsprechenden Durchführungsbestimmungen im Amtsblatt der EU (RDE 3) |
| | | <i>Publication of the primary Regulation of the WLTP (<u>2017/1151</u>) with its implementing Regulations in the Official Journal of the EU (RDE 3)</i> |

Nächster Schritt: 22/03/2018 Zieldatum für die Abstimmung bei TCMV
Next Step:

Target date for vote at TCMV

Q2 2018 Veröffentlichung des finalen Texts zur Typgenehmigungs- und Marktüberwachungsrichtlinie

Publication of the final text of the Directive on type-approval and market surveillance

Letzter Stand: **Typgenehmigung und Marktüberwachung:**

Wie im letzten Newsletter bereits erwähnt habe der Rat und das Parlament am 7. Dezember 2017 eine vorläufige politische Einigung bezüglich des Vorschlags für eine Verordnung des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates über die Genehmigung und Marktüberwachung von Kraftfahrzeugen und Kraftfahrzeuganhängern zur Ersetzung der Richtlinie 2007/46/EG (Typgenehmigung) erzielt. Die bereits bekannten Punkte können Sie im letzten Newsletter nachlesen. Ein weiterer noch nicht genannter Punkt finden Sie außerdem in der Sektion „Connected Cars“ in diesem Newsletter.

Man kann damit rechnen, dass das Parlament etwa im Februar/März 2018 abstimmen wird. Der endgültige Text wird erst im April 2018 veröffentlicht, da Textpassagen noch juristisch überarbeitet werden müssen. Sobald der Text veröffentlicht wird, werden wir Ihnen hier noch einmal ausdrücklich thematisieren. Offen ist insbesondere noch der Passus zum Thema Befristung der Typgenehmigungen. Die Allgemeine Ausrichtung sprach sich auch für unbefristet geltende Typgenehmigungen aus. Die Kommission forderte eine Befristung von fünf Jahren, das Parlament von sieben Jahren. Aus Sicht der Verbraucher könnte eine Befristung negative Folgen haben und ist abzulehnen. Der Text wird ab dem 1. September 2020 verbindlich, und bis dahin werden eine Reihe von Durchführungsvorschriften erlassen.

Euro VI:

Mit Blick auf die Euro 6 Regelung (Stichwort WLTP und RDE) steht am 22. März die Finalisierung an. So soll im März über die finalen Versionen im TCMV abgestimmt werden.

Seit dem 1. September gilt das WLTP für alle neuen Fahrzeugmodelle, die erstmals auf dem europäischen Markt eingeführt werden. Neu zugelassene Fahrzeugmodelle müssen nun auch den RDE NOx-Konformitätsfaktor 2,1 einhalten. Für Ottomotoren gilt ein verschärfter Partikelgrenzwert von 6×10^{11} pro Kilometer (Euro 6c).¹ Mit dem sogenannten WLTP 2nd Act sollen Elementen integriert werden, die zum Zeitpunkt der Verabschiedung des ersten Rechtsakts noch nicht abgeschlossen waren. So zum Beispiel die Korrektur von Prüfergebnissen und das neue WLTP-Verdampfungsverfahren

¹ Ab September 2018 wird das WLTP für alle neu zugelassenen Fahrzeuge gelten. Der RDE-Konformitätsfaktor von 2.1 wird ab September 2019 für alle neuen Fahrzeugmodelle gelten. Ein verschärfter Faktor von 1.0 (+ Fehlerspanne von 0.5) wird im Januar 2020 für alle neuen Modelle und im Januar 2021 für alle Modelle eingeführt.

(EVAP), und die Einführung von Verpflichtungen für die Fahrzeughersteller, an Bord von Fahrzeugen Kraftstoffverbrauchsmesssysteme mit gegebener Genauigkeit zugänglich zu machen.

Auch die Aktualisierung der RDE Regelung (RDE 4) steht vor der Finalisierung. RDE 4 umfasst eine neue Methodik für die In-Service Konformität, einschließlich der Prüfung durch Dritte. Darüber hinaus werden auch andere Fragen im Zusammenhang mit RDE-Tests behandelt, wie eine neue, einfache und einzigartige Bewertungsmethode und Transparenz, die für die Prüfung von Fahrzeugen erforderlich sind.

Status-Quo:**Type approval and market surveillance:**

As mentioned in the last newsletter, the Council and Parliament reached a preliminary political agreement on 7 December 2017 on the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers to replace Directive 2007/46/EC (type-approval). You can read the already known points in the last newsletter. Another not yet mentioned point can also be found in the "Connected Cars" section of this newsletter.

It is expected that Parliament will vote in February/March 2018. The final text will not be published until April 2018, as text passages still need to be legally revised. As soon as the text is published, we will again focus on it here. In particular, the passage on the subject of time limits for type approvals is still open. The General Guidance also advocated open-ended type approvals. The Commission asked for a period of five years, and Parliament for seven years. From the consumers' point of view, a time limit could have negative consequences and must be rejected. The text will come into force on 1 September 2020 and a number of implementing measures will be adopted before that date.

Euro VI:

With regard to the Euro 6 regulation (keyword WLTP and RDE) the finalisation is scheduled for 22nd March. The final versions of the TCMV will be voted on in March.

Since 1 September, the WLTP has been in force for all new vehicle models launched on the European market for the first time. Newly registered vehicle models must now also comply with the RDE NOx conformity factor 2.1. For gasoline engines, a stricter particle limit value of 6×10^{11} per kilometre (Euro 6c) applies.² The aim of the WLTP 2nd Act is to integrate elements that were not yet completed at the time of adoption of the first act. For example, the correction of test results and the new WLTP evaporation process (EVAP) and the introduction of obligations for vehicle manufacturers to make fuel consumption measurement systems available on board vehicles with specified accuracy.

² From September 2018, the WLTP will apply to all newly registered vehicles. The RDE conformity factor of 2.1 will apply to all new vehicle models from September 2019. An aggravated factor of 1.0 (+ margin of error of 0.5) will be introduced in January 2020 for all new models and in January 2021 for all models.

The update of the RDE regulation (RDE 4) is also about to be finalized. RDE 4 includes a new methodology for in-service compliance, including third-party testing. It also addresses other issues related to RDE testing, such as a new, simple and unique evaluation method and transparency required for vehicle testing.

Presse/Press: Socialists float 40% emission cut for cars in Europe by 2030

30/01/2018

The centre-left Socialists and Democrats (S&D) group in the European Parliament are gearing up for a fight over EU car emission standards for 2030, floating a 40% cut in CO2 and suggesting a radical change in the way emissions are measured in the first place.

“The overall targets are too weak – we need to strengthen them,” said Kathleen Van Brempt, a Belgian lawmaker who is vice chair of the S&D group overseeing climate policies in the European Parliament.

“Let’s go to 40%,” said Van Brempt, vowing to bump up a draft EU regulation tabled in November, which set a 30% reduction goal for CO2 emission from cars in the period 2021-2030.

Van Brempt was speaking at a EURACTIV event last week (23 January), which focused on light-weighting as a way to reduce car emissions. The Belgian MEP is influential in the S&D and made a name for herself when she chaired a special Parliament committee of inquiry into the ‘Dieselgate’ scandal that hit the German car-marker Volkswagen.

The S&D’s views on car emissions are important because the socialists managed to get one of their lawmakers, the Maltese MEP Miriam Dalli, appointed to lead the Parliament’s report on the draft EU regulation.

In addition to higher targets, Van Brempt suggested ditching the method for calculating CO2 emission, currently based on vehicle mass, in favour of a radically different approach based on footprint, which applies in the United States.

“I think we should try to go for a better solution. As long as we base our proposal on the calculation of the mass of vehicles, there is no encouragement to do light-weighting. In any case, it’s better to base it on the footprint. So let’s try to change that,” Van Brempt said at the event, supported by European Aluminium, a trade association.

German resistance

The footprint approach is widely recognised as a better method for calculating car emissions and enjoys wide support among car industry experts and policymakers. It is also backed by the International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT), the non-profit group which uncovered the ‘Dieselgate’ scandal in the US.

But the footprint approach was resisted by Germany back in 2008 when the EU last adopted CO2 standards for cars, because it places more burden on manufacturers of larger vehicles.

“I remember this was a major sticking point in the legislative process,” recalled Artur Runge-Metzger, who is director at the European Commission’s department for Climate Action (DG Climate), in charge of sectors like road transport and buildings.

“And it was only possible to adopt the cars legislation by moving to a limit-value curve,” Runge-Metzger told participants at the event, reminding the audience that “there was a big fight on the slope of the curve” during discussions among EU member states.

"We are not sure whether it is worth repeating that," warned the official who has led the EU position in international climate negotiations until 2016.

Over time, Runge-Metzger said it is "very likely" that this slope will be reduced, effectively making the debate on mass versus footprint less relevant. But he said it was now up to lawmakers to decide.

"If there is a better solution that the Parliament and Council can agree to, of course we will be fully behind it," Runge-Metzger said, adding that the Commission's calculations have shown that a mass-based approach does "more justice to the distribution" of burden among European car manufacturers.

'No reason' to stick with mass-based method

Greg Archer, from green campaign group Transport and Environment (T&E), strongly disagreed. "There really isn't any good reason to continue the mass-based metric except to prevent the European car industry from fighting among themselves," Archer told the EURACTIV event.

"The reality is that it makes compliance with the European regulation more expensive," Archer pointed out, drawing attention to the Commission's own impact assessment.

In addition, Archer said it was "no longer necessary or likely" that larger vehicles will emit more than smaller ones in the near future, because a rising number of them are now hybrid-electric. "So there is no longer the disadvantage to manufacturers of larger vehicles," Archer stressed.

Archer's point was echoed by aluminium industry representatives. "The mass-based approach in simple terms means that a heavier vehicle is allowed to emit more," said Nunzio Cuppoletta, from Hydro Extruded Solutions. And conversely, manufacturers that reduce the weight of their vehicles will be punished with a tougher target, he pointed out.

The European aluminium industry has favoured a footprint-based approach for a long time, Cuppoletta said, arguing it provides more incentives for light-weighting.

Whether EU lawmakers will agree to it will depend largely on national governments and on the pace at which electric cars are adopted by consumers, which is currently too slow to make a difference.

Bastiaan Hassing, an official representing the Netherlands in EU-level discussions taking place in Brussels, said the Commission's proposed 2030 targets for car emissions were "not enough" to support EU climate goals. The Commission's proposed incentives for electric vehicles were lower than what many manufacturers have already pledged, providing no extra incentive to put more electric vehicles on the road, he remarked.

The Netherlands are among a group of six EU countries which sent a letter to the Commission in October last year, supporting a 40% emission target for 2030. Austria, Belgium, Portugal, Ireland and Slovenia were the other signatories.

But Germany remains the elephant in the room. In 2013, Chancellor Angela Merkel is said to have made direct telephone calls to some EU heads of states in order to water down proposed car emission rules for 2020. And just before the Commission tabled its proposal for 2030, a barrage of lobbying from German automakers killed a draft mandate for zero-emission vehicles to be inserted into the EU proposal.

For now, the Parliament rapporteur Miriam Dalli has chosen to adopt a cautious approach, saying the Parliamentary procedure is still at an early stage.

"We first need to engage in discussion with the other parties and listen to what everyone has to say," Dalli told EURACTIV in e-mailed comments. "We must build a solid majority in the Parliament and negotiate the best possible deal with the Council on this important file," she explained.

But at the same time, she underlined that Parliament has always tended to adopt a more ambitious stance than EU member states when it comes to road transport emission, pushing for a 30% emission cut for cars to be met as early as 2025.

In any case, Dalli said the socialist group “always” pushes for more ambitious goals when it comes to climate change. “Likewise, the S&D group will push for an ambitious legislation on car emissions that can be of benefit to our citizens and our industries’ competitiveness alike,” Dalli said.

“Only an irreversible shift to low-emission mobility can be the way forward, resulting in cleaner air for citizens and investment in innovation, research and development for the economies. This is what we’ll be working for,” Dalli told EURACTIV.

Quelle/*Source*: euractiv.com

Presse/*Press*: Canete defends ‘balanced’ EU proposal on car emissions

01/02/2018

The EU Commissioner in charge of Climate Action, Miguel Arias Cañete, has fought back accusations that Brussels lacked ambition in setting new CO2 limits on cars for 2030, saying the proposal “strikes the right balance” between environmental, social and industrial policy objectives.

A Commission proposal to enforce an intermediate target as soon as 2025 “will ensure that investments start now” into low-emission vehicles, Cañete told lawmakers in the European Parliament’s environment committee on Thursday (1 February).

European car manufacturers have dismissed Commission plans to cut CO2 emissions from cars by 30% by the end of the next decade, saying the proposed targets are “too aggressive” and urging lawmakers to “to come up with realistic figures, taking into account market realities”.

Erik Jonnaert, the secretary general of the European Automobile Manufacturers’ Association (ACEA), said “at least half” of the reduction will have to come from electric vehicles – whether battery electric, plug-in hybrids or fuel cells.

“But what if people don’t buy them? We can’t push them down peoples’ throats,” Joannaert told EURACTIV in an interview, urging policymakers to “look at factors influencing the behaviour of consumers” – such as price, the cost of batteries and the availability of recharging infrastructure.

“Main concern” is lack of infrastructure

Electro-mobility infrastructure schemes remain a national responsibility and have drawn criticism for lacking coherence, being different from one country to another, an issue Cañete admitted was a source of worry for the European Commission.

“On electro-mobility, my main concern is the lack of recharging infrastructure and the lack of political will,” the Spanish Commissioner told MEPs.

But he fought back accusations that the Commission was lacking ambition, saying the EU executive had carefully considered “all the elements to prepare its proposal” – whether environmental, social or business considerations.

“We have an important car manufacturing industry in the European Union – very important in terms of employment in some member states,” he said, explaining that the EU executive was trying to achieve several goals at the same time.

"We have to improve air quality for our citizens, we have to develop zero-emission vehicles, we have to develop recharging infrastructure, and we have to develop battery manufacturing in the European Union all simultaneously," Cañete pointed out. "And we have to do that while meeting our Paris goals on greenhouse gas reduction," he added, rejecting critics who claim the EU executive was not ambitious enough.

"Our proposal strikes the right balance," the Commissioner insisted, drawing attention to the employment impact of the transition from combustion to electric engines.

Worker reskilling

"We have to make sure a smooth transition to low and zero-emission vehicles ensures sufficient upskilling and reskilling of workers" in the car manufacturing industry, Cañete said.

Electric vehicles have fewer parts than combustion engines – about 300 compared to 1,300 for traditional vehicles, the Spanish Commissioner pointed out, saying "the supply chain will be absolutely impacted" as a consequence. This includes the maintenance aftermarket where trade union IndustriaALL expects the biggest job losses, mainly among SMEs.

"For sure, we are going to see a transition to zero-emission vehicles. But it must be done progressively," Cañete stressed.

Speaking to MEPs after the Parliament committee meeting, Cañete also said time was running short to get the 2030 car regulation adopted before the Assembly dissolves ahead of the European elections in May 2019.

Against this background, he urged lawmakers to avoid an endless discussion on targets, saying the Commission's 30% objective for 2030 struck the right balance.

"Unless the Parliament goes for 40 or 50%", the Spanish Commissioner said, "I am confident we can do it under the Austrian Presidency in December".

"We have to reach a common position in Council fast on this one. But I think here the problems are not so big. We can discuss the level [of targets] – 40% –, we can discuss the bonus-malus [for electric vehicles]. But I think the rest of the architecture is fine."

Quelle/*Source*: euractiv.com

Maut / Road Charges

Europäische PKW-Maut / European Passenger Road Charges

Letzter Stand: 31/05/2017 Veröffentlichung des EU Road Packages durch EC, darin u.a.
Status-Quo: Regelungen zur Maut und dem europäischen elektronischen
Mautsystem, Seite der Kommission zum Road Package [hier](#)

*Publication of the EU Road Package by the EC, i.e. Regulations
on road charges and the European electronic toll system, Site
of the Commission's road package [here](#)*

Letzter Stand: Während letzten Treffens des parlamentarischen Ausschusses für Verkehr
und Fremdenverkehr (TRAN) gab es eine ausführliche Aussprache zu den

verschiedenen Punkten des ersten Mobilitätspakets. Die grundlegenden Details zum ersten Mobilitätspaket finden Sie im [Newsletter Juni-Juli 2017](#).

Die Frist für Änderungen der Vorschläge wurde auf den 20. Februar festgesetzt, und der TRAN-Ausschuss wird die Änderungen am 19. und 20. März prüfen.

Eurovignetten-Richtlinie (COM(2017)0275):

In ihrem Berichtsentwurf fordert Berichterstatterin Christine Revault d'Allonnes Bonnefoy (S&D), das Bestreben der Kommission beizubehalten, die Grundsätze der Verursacherprinzipien („Benutzer zahlt“ und „Verschmutzer zahlt“) anzuwenden. Die Berichterstatterin möchte einige Punkte verstärken, insbesondere die Ersetzung zeitabhängiger Gebühren (Vignetten) durch entfernungsabhängige Gebühren (Mautgebühren) für alle Fahrzeuge ab dem 1. Januar 2026, die obligatorische Einführung einer Gebühr für externe Gebühren für Luft- oder Lärmbelästigung und die Möglichkeit für die Mitgliedstaaten, eine Gebühr für externe Kosten bei Verkehrsunfällen oder Pauschalbefreiungen für Randgebiete einzuführen. Darüber hinaus fordert sie einen sicheren Parkplatz auf mautpflichtigen Straßen. Was die Einnahmen aus der Gebührenerhebung anbelangt, so befürwortet der Revault d'Allonnes Bonnefoy die Zweckbindung der Einnahmen aus den Infrastrukturgebühren für die Straßenerhaltung. Die Einnahmen aus Gebühren für externe Kosten sollten zur Unterstützung des emissionsarmen Verkehrs verwendet werden. In der anschließenden Aussprache unterstützten die Abgeordneten die Berichterstatterin in Bezug auf die Hauptziele der Umsetzung der Verursacherprinzipien. Die Abgeordneten forderten eine weitere Diskussion über das Niveau der Ambitionen in Bezug auf bestimmte Elemente, um das richtige Gleichgewicht zu finden. Die Abgeordneten haben insbesondere Fragen zur Ausdehnung der Maut auf Nebenstraßen oder Motorräder und zur Höhe der Ermäßigungen für Vielfahrer angesprochen. Es gab auch Fragen zur Subsidiarität der EU im Hinblick auf die obligatorische Zweckbindung der Einnahmen aus den Verkehrsentgelten.

Ein Teil der aktuell veröffentlichten nationalen Positionen im Rat sehen das Subsidiaritätsprinzip verletzt. Auch die juristische Einschätzung des Centrums für Europäische Politik (CEP) sieht das Vorhaben als nicht vereinbar mit dem Subsidiaritätsprinzip. Knackpunkt des Problems ist die nicht vorhandene Gefahr der Wettbewerbsverzerrung im Pkw-Verkehr, welche im Falle von kommerziellen Waren- und Personentransport eine harmonisierte Regelung auf EU-Ebene rechtfertigt. Die Kommission betont jedoch, dass sie nicht beabsichtige Rechtsetzungsvorschläge zur Erhebung nationaler Straßennutzungsgebühren für Pkw vorzulegen.

Ich halte die Vereinbarkeit momentan auch als schwierig und den Zwang zur Ersetzung zeitbasierter Systeme als juristisch unverhältnismäßig. Eine vollständige Abschaffung von Vignettensystemen schätze ich als nicht rechtfertigbar ein. Ebenso möchte ich auch nochmal auf die bereits erläuterte Problematik von Ausweichverkehren verweisen (siehe Newsletter Juni-Juli). Diesen werden in dem aktuellen Vorschlag nicht genug/keine Aufmerksamkeit gewidmet. Auch wenn ich mit Blick auf den Umweltschutz eine streckenbasierte Maut präferiere, ist es europarechtlich schwierig und

der Richtlinievorschlag bedarf noch einiger grundlegender Änderungen. Im Übrigen hätte eine einheitliche streckenbasierte Maut auch Auswirkungen auf die momentan noch heiß diskutierte deutsche Maut, da diese ein zeitabhängiges System vorsieht und somit nur bis spätestens 2027 bestand hätte.

Richtlinie über die Interoperabilität elektronischer Mautsysteme und die Erleichterung des grenzüberschreitenden Informationsaustauschs über die Nichtzahlung von Straßenbenutzungsgebühren in der EU (COM(2017)0280):

Berichterstatter Massimiliano Salini (EPP) begrüßte den Vorschlag der Kommission. Er betonte, dass die Interoperabilität der Mautsysteme in der EU sehr wichtig sei, um unlauteren Wettbewerb und unnötige Kosten zu vermeiden. In dieser Hinsicht ist die Auswahl der Technologien von entscheidender Bedeutung und sollte den Mitgesetzgebern überlassen werden. Der Berichterstatter war daher nicht dafür, der Kommission Befugnisse zur Änderung der Liste ausgewählter Technologien zu übertragen. Er sprach sich für den Mechanismus des Informationsaustauschs zwischen den Mitgliedstaaten im Falle der Nichtzahlung von Straßenbenutzungsgebühren aus. Allerdings hat er die Verwendung der automatischen Kennzeichenerkennung nicht unterstützt, da dieses System nicht zuverlässig ist. Um die Durchsetzung zu gewährleisten, sollte der Zugang zu den Datenbanken der Mitgliedstaaten gewährleistet sein. Der Berichterstatter forderte die Kohärenz zwischen der Richtlinie über elektronische Mautsysteme und der Richtlinie über die Erhebung von Straßenbenutzungsgebühren. Die Abgeordneten unterstützten im Allgemeinen die Ansichten des Berichterstatters. Einige Abgeordnete waren der Meinung, dass die Interoperabilität auch für städtische Gebiete, insbesondere für Umweltzonen, gelten sollte. Sie sprachen sich für eine Klärung des Governance-Mechanismus aus.

Status Quo:

At the last meeting of the Parliamentary Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN), there was a detailed debate on the various points of the first mobility package. The basic details of the first mobility package can be found in the June-July 2017 newsletter. The deadline for amendments to the proposals was set at 20 February and the TRAN Committee will examine the amendments on 19 and 20 March.

Eurovignette Directive (COM (2017)0275):

The rapporteur would like to reinforce a number of points, in particular the replacement of time-based charges (vignettes) by distance-based charges (toll charges) for all vehicles from 1 January 2026, the compulsory introduction of an external charge for air or noise pollution and the possibility for Member States to introduce a charge for external costs in the event of road accidents or flat-rate exemptions for peripheral areas. In addition, it calls for safe parking on toll roads. Revenue from external cost charges should be used to support low-emission transport. In the ensuing debate, MEPs supported the rapporteur on the main objectives of implementing the polluter pays principle. MEPs called for further discussion on the level of ambition with regard to certain elements in order to strike the right balance. In particular, MEPs raised questions concerning the extension of tolls to

secondary roads or motorcycles and the level of discounts for frequent travelers. There were also questions about EU subsidiarity with regard to the compulsory earmarking of revenue from transport charges.

Some of the national positions currently being published in the Council see the subsidiarity principle violated. The legal assessment of the Centre for European Politics (CEP) also considers the project to be incompatible with the principle of subsidiarity. The crux of the problem is the lack of a risk of distortion of competition in car transport, which justifies harmonized regulation at EU level in the case of commercial goods and passenger transport. However, the Commission emphasizes that it does not intend to present legislative proposals for the levying of national road tolls on passenger cars.

I also regard compatibility as difficult at the moment and the obligation to replace time-based systems as legally disproportionate. I consider a complete abolition of vignette systems to be unjustifiable. I would also like to reiterate the problem of alternative traffic, which has already been explained (see the June-July newsletter). The current proposal does not pay enough attention to these issues. Although I prefer a route-based toll system in terms of environmental protection, it is difficult under European law and the proposal for a directive still needs some fundamental changes. Moreover, a uniform route-based toll would also have an impact on the currently hotly debated German toll system, as it provides for a time-dependent system and would therefore only have existed until 2027 at the latest.

Directive on the interoperability of electronic toll systems and facilitating the cross-border exchange of information on non-payment of road user charges in the EU (COM (2017)0280):

Rapporteur Massimiliano Salini (EPP) welcomed the Commission's proposal. He stressed that the interoperability of toll systems in the EU is very important to avoid unfair competition and unnecessary costs. In this respect, the choice of technologies is crucial and should be left to the co-legislators. The rapporteur was therefore not in favor of giving the Commission powers to amend the list of selected technologies. It supported the mechanism for the exchange of information between Member States in the event of failure to pay road user charges. However, it did not support the use of automatic license plate recognition because this system is not reliable. In order to ensure enforcement, access to Member States' databases should be guaranteed. The rapporteur called for coherence between the Directive on electronic toll systems and the Directive on road user charges. MEPs generally supported the views of the rapporteur. Some MEPs felt that interoperability should also apply to urban areas, in particular to environmental zones. They called for a clarification of the governance mechanism.

Deutsche Infrastrukturabgabe / German "Infrastructure Fee"

Letzter Stand: *(Unverändert)*

Die Niederlande haben nun entschieden der österreichischen Klage gegen die deutsche Pkw-Maut beizutreten. Nach Angaben der beiden Länder diskriminiert diese Maut ausländische Autofahrer und steht damit im

Widerspruch zu den europäischen Vorschriften. Deutschland plant, Personen durch eine Senkung der Kfz-Steuer zu entschädigen, was aber nur für Autofahrer, die in Deutschland zugelassene Autos fahren, gilt. Folglich zahlen nur im Ausland zugelassene Fahrzeuge die Maut. Die Niederlande befürchten auch, dass die Vignette ein zusätzliches Hindernis für den Verkehr in der Grenzregion darstellt. Die niederländische Regierung hatte bereits im Oktober angekündigt, dass sie beabsichtigt, sich den Österreichern in ihrer Klage anzuschließen, wollte aber zunächst die rechtliche Begründung des Falles prüfen. Das Ministerium für Infrastruktur und Wasserwirtschaft untersuchte die deutschen Mautpläne und stellte fest, dass diese Maßnahme die Niederlande insgesamt zwischen 60 und 100 Millionen Euro kosten könnte. 40 Prozent dieser Kosten werden von Autofahrern oder Unternehmen getragen. Die Klage wird vom Europäischen Gerichtshof frühestens Anfang 2019 bearbeitet. Bis dahin kann Deutschland an seinen Plänen zur Einführung der Maut zum 1. Januar 2019 festhalten.

Status Quo:

(unchanged)

The Netherlands has now decided to join the Austrian lawsuit against the German car toll. According to the two countries, this toll discriminates against foreign drivers and thus contravenes European regulations. Germany plans to compensate people by lowering the motor vehicle tax, but this only applies to motorists driving cars registered in Germany. Consequently, only vehicles registered abroad pay the toll. The Netherlands also fears that the vignette is an additional obstacle to traffic in the border region. The Dutch government had already announced in October that it intended to join the Austrians in their lawsuit, but first wanted to examine the legal justification of the case. The Ministry of Infrastructure and Water Management examined the German toll plans and found that this measure could cost the Netherlands a total of between 60 and 100 million euros. 40 percent of these costs are borne by drivers or companies. The case will not be referred to the European Court of Justice until early 2019 at the earliest. In the meantime, Germany can adhere to its plans to introduce the toll on 1 January 2019.

Connected Cars – Zugang zu den Fahrzeugdaten / Access to Car Data

Letzter Stand: 18/10/2017 Veröffentlichung der GEAR 2030 Schlussfolgerungen

Status Quo:

Publication of the GEAR 2030 Conclusions

Bis/*until* 28/07/2017 Öffentliche Konsultation: Evaluation of the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive (EAC beteiligte sich)

Public Consultation: Evaluation of the Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) Directive (EAC participates)

14/06/2017 Veröffentlichung der „Certificate Policy for Deployment and Operation of European C-ITS“

Publication of the „Certificate Policy for Deployment and Operation of European C-ITS“

10/01/2017 Veröffentlichung des EC-Papiers „Building a European Data Economy“

Publication of the EC-document "Building a European Data Economy"

Letzter Stand:

OBD-Port:

Die vorläufige interinstitutionelle Vereinbarung zwischen der estnischen Ratspräsidentschaft und dem Europäischen Parlament über die Reform der Typgenehmigung und der Marktüberwachung für Kraftfahrzeuge (s.o.) hat neben den bereits oben erläuterten Regelungen eine weitere wichtige Klarstellung hervorgebracht, die den Zugang zur OBD bzw. der OBD-Buchse sowie zu Reparatur- und Wartungsinformationen betrifft. Die OBD-Buchse stellt den zentralen und standardisierten Datenkommunikationskanal mit dem Fahrzeug und seinen Daten dar und ermöglicht den Zugang zu Informationen, die für die Vorbereitung des Fahrzeugs auf die technische Überwachung für alle unabhängigen Betreiber erforderlich sind. In der vorläufigen Einigung wird nun ganz klar geregelt:

„Unbeschränkter Zugang zu den für die Fahrzeugreparatur und -wartung notwendigen Informationen mittels eines vereinheitlichten Formats zum Auffinden technischer Informationen und ein wirksamer Wettbewerb auf dem Markt für Dienstleistungen zur Bereitstellung solcher Informationen sind für ein besseres Funktionieren des Binnenmarkts notwendig [...].“

Die neue Regelung beschreibt, dass es nach wie vor eine OBD-Verbindungsstelle geben muss und Daten für jeden sichtbar sein sollen. Die Daten müssen auch während der Fahrt lesbar sein, um Diagnosen zu stellen. Jedoch dürfen Hersteller diese „Live-Daten“ nicht nur für sich selbst speichern oder aber Zugangsbeschränkungen für andere Unternehmen bestimmen. Wenn kein freier Zugang besteht, existiert die Möglichkeit einer Beschwerde bei der entsprechenden Typgenehmigungsbehörde. Innerhalb von drei Monaten muss ein Ergebnis vorliegen oder der Fahrzeugherrsteller erfüllt den erforderlichen freien Zugang.

Der offene und freie Zugang zu der OBD-Stelle ist essentiell für fairen Wettbewerb, Innovation und unabhängiges Unternehmertum im Kfz-Ersatzteilmarkt. Aus der Sicht der Verbraucher bleibt so die Möglichkeit der freien und markenunabhängigen Werkstatt- und Pannendienstwahl offen.

Die Fahrzeugherrsteller haben jedoch damit begonnen, neue Maßnahmen einzuführen, wie z.B. proprietäre elektronische Zertifikate, die den Zugang unabhängiger Betreiber zum OBD-Port verhindern. Aktuelle Untersuchungen der EGEA (European Garage and Test Equipment Association) zeigten, dass ein Fahrzeugherrsteller bei drei Modellen der neuesten Baureihe die Datenkommunikation zwischen OBD-Stecker und Multimarken-Diagnosegeräten nur noch eingeschränkt oder gar nicht mehr ermöglicht. Die Option, vor allem ältere Fahrzeuge in einer freien Werkstatt mit deutlich günstigeren Ident-Teilen reparieren zu lassen, falle weg. Dies werde zu Kostensteigerungen bei Service und Reparatur führen und damit zu höheren Gesamtkosten.

Diese Problematik bedarf einer genaueren Analyse auf Seite der EU, da es im Widerspruch zu den gerade getroffenen Regelungen steht. Darüber hinaus ist klar, dass die Kommission auch prüfen muss, wie dieser neuen Bestimmungen im Zeitalter der Vernetzung beibehalten werden können und wie der Zugang zu den Daten im Fahrzeug gewährleistet werden kann, um die Entwicklung des digitalen Innovationspotenzials zu ermöglichen.

C-ITS Plattform:

Bereits im Dezember 2017 wurden weitere Rahmenregelungen der C-ITS Plattform mit dem Namen „Security Policy & Governance Framework for Deployment and Operation of European Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems (C-ITS)“ veröffentlicht. Das Governance-Framework beschreibt alle relevanten Komponenten und Entitäten im C-ITS System. Die Sicherheitspolicy zielt darauf ab, einen Management-Rahmen für Informationssicherheit für den Betrieb bzw. die Einrichtung von C-ITS Systemen zu schaffen. Die Policy legt grob fest, wie die Informationssicherheit zu managen ist, einschließlich der Definition von Sicherheitsrichtlinien für einzelne Stakeholder und dem Betrieb eines Informationssicherheitsmanagementsystems. Das gesamte Dokument finden Sie [hier](#).

LIBE Stellungnahme:

Der parlamentarische Ausschuss für bürgerliche Freiheiten, Justiz und Inneres (LIBE) hat am 29.01.2018 eine Stellungnahme zu einer europäischen Strategie für kooperative intelligente Verkehrssysteme angenommen. In der Stellungnahme fordert der LIBE Ausschuss vom Ausschuss für Verkehr und Tourismus (TRAN) eine Reihe von Vorschläge in seinen Entschließungsantrag zu C-ITS aufzunehmen. Zentrales Thema der Vorschläge ist Datenschutz. So sollen nicht nur grundsätzliche Fragen zur Klassifizierung von Daten (Stichwort persönliche Daten) geklärt, sondern auch zugesichert werden, dass entsprechende Datenschutzregelungen, wie die Allgemeine Datenschutzverordnung (GDPR), anwendbar ab 25. Mai 2018, greifen. Die Stellungnahme finden Sie [hier](#).

3. Mobilitätspaket:

Im Jahr 2018 wird sich im Nachgang zum GEAR 2030 auf die Kommunikation über die EU-Strategie für autonomes Fahren konzentriert. Ziel ist es, die EU-Strategie für automatisierte und vernetzte Systeme vorzustellen. Die Mitteilung wird hauptsächlich auf den Empfehlungen von GEAR 2030 aufbauen, aber auch mit anderen Initiativen der Kommission in einigen Bereichen (z.B. bevorstehende Überarbeitung der Kfz-Haftpflicht-Richtlinie, IVS-Tätigkeit) verknüpft werden. Die Veröffentlichung eines 3. Mobilitätspaket wird am 2. Mai 2018 erwartet.

Status-Quo:

OBD port:

The provisional interinstitutional agreement between the Estonian Presidency and the European Parliament on the reform of type-approval and market surveillance for motor vehicles (see above) has produced a further important clarification, in addition to the above-mentioned regulations, concerning access to the OBD and the OBD socket, as well as access to repair and maintenance information. The OBD socket represents the central and standardised data communication channel with the vehicle and its data and

provides access to information necessary for preparing the vehicle for technical monitoring by all independent operators. The provisional agreement is now very clear:

Unrestricted access to the information necessary for vehicle repair and maintenance by means of a harmonised format for the retrieval of technical information and effective competition in the market for services to provide such information is necessary for the better functioning of the internal market[...]".

The new regulation specifies that there must still be an OBD connection point and that data should be visible to everyone. The data must also be readable during the trip in order to make diagnoses. However, manufacturers are not allowed to store this "live data" only for themselves or to set access restrictions for other companies. If there is no free access, a complaint may be lodged with the type-approval authority concerned. A result must be available within three months or the vehicle manufacturer must comply with the required free access.

Open and free access to the OBD unit is essential for fair competition, innovation and independent entrepreneurship in the automotive aftermarket. From the consumer's point of view, the possibility of free and brand-independent garage and breakdown service selection remains open.

However, vehicle manufacturers have begun to introduce new measures such as proprietary electronic certificates that prevent independent operators from accessing the OBD port. Recent research by the EGEA (European Garage and Test Equipment Association) has shown that a vehicle manufacturer of three of the latest models in the latest series can only allow limited or no longer possible data communication between OBD connectors and multi-brand diagnostic devices. The option of having older vehicles, in particular, repaired in an independent workshop with significantly cheaper ID parts is no longer necessary. This will lead to cost increases in service and repair and thus to higher overall costs.

This problem needs to be analysed more closely on the EU side, as it is in contradiction with the regulations that have just been adopted. Furthermore, it is clear that the Commission must also examine how this new regulation can be maintained in the age of networking and how access to in-vehicle data can be guaranteed in order to develop the potential for digital innovation.

C-ITS platform:

As early as December 2017, further framework regulations of the C-ITS platform called "Security Policy & Governance Framework for Deployment and Operation of European Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems (C-ITS)" were published. The governance framework describes all relevant components and entities in the C-ITS system. The security policy aims to create a management framework for information security for the operation and installation of C-ITS systems. The policy lays down a rough definition of how information security is to be managed, including the definition of security

guidelines for individual stakeholders and the operation of an information security management system. The complete document can be found [here](#).

LIBE statement:

On 29 January 2018, the Parliamentary Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs (LIBE) adopted an opinion on a European strategy for cooperative intelligent transport systems. In its opinion, the LIBE Committee calls on the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) to include a number of proposals in its motion for a resolution on C-ITS. The central theme of the proposals is data protection. The aim is not only to clarify fundamental questions on the classification of data (keyword personal data), but also to ensure that the relevant data protection regulations, such as the General Data Protection Ordinance (GDPR), applicable from 25 May 2018, will take effect. The statement can be found [here](#).

3rd mobility package:

In 2018, following GEAR 2030, the focus will be on communication on the EU's strategy for autonomous driving. The aim is to present the EU strategy for automated and networked systems. The Communication will build mainly on the recommendations of GEAR 2030 but will also be linked to other Commission initiatives in some areas (e. g. forthcoming revision of the Motor Insurance Directive, ITS activity). A 3rd mobility package is expected to be released on 2 May 2018.

Straßenverkehrssicherheit / Road Safety

Letzter Stand 19/12/2017 Vorstellung des INI-Berichts zum Thema Kilometerzähler-Manipulation

Presentation of the INI report on Odometer Manipulation

14/11/2017 Verabschiedung der Resolution „Saving Lives: Boosting Car Safety in the EU“

Adoption of the resolution "Saving Lives: Boosting Car Safety in the EU"

14/07/2017 Veröffentlichung der Road-Map zur Überprüfung der Verordnung (EG) 661/2009/EG und 78/2009

Publication of the Road-Map on the revision of Regulation (EG) 661/2009/EG und 78/2009

12/12/2016 Veröffentlichung des Berichts der Kommission an das Parlament und den Rat: Rettung von Menschenleben: Mehr Fahrzeugsicherheit in der EU

Publication of the Report of the Commission to the Parliament and the Council: Saving Lives: Boosting Car Safety in the EU

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Nächster Schritt Next Step: | Bis/ <i>Until</i> 03/2018 | Veröffentlichung von Legislativvorschlägen für überarbeitete Fahrzeugsicherheitsnormen |
| <i>Publication of legislative proposals for revised vehicle safety standards</i> | | |

Letzter Stand: *Kilometerzähler-Manipulation:*

Am 22. Januar thematisierte der parlamentarische Ausschuss für Verkehr und Fremdenverkehr (TRAN) den INI-Bericht³ über Kilometerzähler-Manipulation in Kraftfahrzeugen. Berichterstatter Ismail Ertug (S&D) hob die Tragweite des Problems der manipulierten Kilometerzähler in Personenkraftwagen in der Europäischen Union hervor. Schätzungen zufolge sind zwischen nur etwas 5% und 12% der Fahrzeuge auf den nationalen Märkten von Kilometerzähler-Manipulationen betroffen. Im grenzüberschreitenden Handel sind dies aber zwischen 30% und 50% aller Fahrzeuge. In einigen Mitgliedstaaten steigt die Quote auf 80% der importierten Fahrzeuge. Der wirtschaftliche Schaden, der durch diese Manipulation für die gesamte EU entsteht, wird auf 5.6 bis 9.6 Milliarden Euro geschätzt.

Auch für die Verkehrssicherheit ergeben sich gravierende negative Auswirkungen. Aufgrund der falschen Kilometerleistung folgt der Autobesitzer einem falschen Wartungs- und Inspektionsplan, was wiederum zu unsichereren Fahrzeugen auf den Straßen führen kann. Trotzdem gibt es keinen EU-Rechtsrahmen, der das Problem angeht. Die nationalen Lösungen, wie sie beispielsweise in Belgien und den Niederlanden umgesetzt werden, sind vielversprechend. Deshalb könnte eine europäische Datenbanklösung helfen, Daten einheitlich zu sammeln und einen grenzüberschreitenden Austausch zu ermöglichen. Der Aufbau auf bestehenden Strukturen wie dem EUCARIS⁴ wäre ein kosteneffizienter Ansatz. In der Debatte unterstützten die meisten Abgeordneten den Ansatz des Berichterstatters, eine kosteneffiziente Lösung auf EU-Ebene zu finden. Sie riefen auch zu raschem Handeln auf. Bis zum 7. Februar werden Änderungsanträge im Ausschuss erwartet. Den Entwurf des Berichts finden Sie [hier](#).

Eine Studie zum Thema Kilometerzähler-Manipulation haben wir Ihnen bereits im Newsletter [November-Dezember 2017](#) vorgestellt. Den Studienreport finden Sie [hier](#).

³ Initiativberichte (INI-Berichte) sind ein wichtiges Arbeitsinstrument und politisches Instrument für das Europäische Parlament. INI-Berichte ebnen oft den Weg für neue Legislativvorschläge, indem sie verschiedene Themen behandeln, die für die Abgeordneten von Interesse sind, auf Mitteilungen der Kommission reagieren und den Standpunkt des Parlaments zu verschiedenen Aspekten der europäischen Integration zum Ausdruck bringen. Sie sind somit wichtige Instrumente in der frühen Phase des Gesetzgebungszyklus, die versuchen, die Agenda zu gestalten.

⁴ EUCARIS ist das europäische Auto- und Führerschein-Informationssystem. EUCARIS ist ein Informationsaustauschsystem, das Ländern eine Infrastruktur und Software zur Verfügung stellt, um u.a. Informationen über die Fahrzeug- und Führerscheinregistrierung auszutauschen und so die Bekämpfung von Autodiebstahl und Zulassungsbetrug zu unterstützen.

Sicherheit von Fahrzeugen und Fußgängern (ausstehend):

Die Europäische Kommission wird voraussichtlich bis März ihre endgültigen Legislativvorschläge für überarbeitete Fahrzeugsicherheitsnormen veröffentlichen. Diese Pläne müssten dann von den EU-Mitgliedstaaten und dem Parlament gebilligt werden. Am 14.11.2017 verabschiedete das Parlament in der ersten Lesung mit 593 gegen 39 Stimmen bei 53 Enthaltungen die Resolution mit dem Titel „Leben retten: Mehr Sicherheit für Autos in der EU“ (Saving Lives: boosting car safety in the EU). Die Resolution steht vor dem Hintergrund, dass jedes Jahr auf Europas Straßen etwa 25.500 Menschen sterben und etwa 135.000 schwer verletzt werden. Die Abgeordneten betonten, dass wirksamere Maßnahmen ergriffen werden müssen, wenn das Ziel (keine Todesopfer) erreicht werden soll. Das Parlament betonte die Notwendigkeit effizienterer und regelmäßigerer Straßenkontrollen der Fahrer, um die Hauptursachen für Unfälle (ungeeignete Geschwindigkeit, Ablenkung, Fahren unter Alkoholeinfluss oder Drogeneinfluss und übermäßige Ermüdung) zu bekämpfen. Alle Details zu der Resolution finden Sie im Newsletter [November-Dezember 2017](#).

Status-Quo:**Odometer manipulation:**

On 22 January, the Committee on Transport and Tourism (TRAN) discussed the INI-report⁵ on vehicle odometer manipulation. Rapporteur Ismail Ertug (S&D) underlined the importance of the problem of tampered odometers in passenger cars in the European Union. It is estimated that between 5% and 12% of vehicles on national markets are affected by odometer manipulation. In cross-border trade, however, this is between 30% and 50% of all vehicles. In some Member States, the quota increases to 80% of imported vehicles. The economic damage caused by this manipulation to the whole of the EU is estimated at between EUR 5.6 and 9.6 billion.

There are also serious negative effects on road safety. Due to the incorrect mileage, the car owner follows a wrong maintenance and inspection plan, which in turn can lead to more unsafe vehicles on the roads. Nevertheless, there is no EU legal framework addressing the problem. National solutions such as those implemented in Belgium and the Netherlands are promising. A European database solution could therefore help to collect data uniformly and facilitate cross-border exchange. Building on existing structures such as EUCARIS⁶ would be a cost-effective approach. In the debate, most MEPs supported the rapporteur's approach to finding a cost-effective solution at EU level. They also called for rapid action. Amendments are expected in committee by 7 February. The draft report can be found [here](#).

⁵ Own-initiative reports (INI reports) are an important working tool and political instrument for the European Parliament. INI reports often pave the way for new legislative proposals by addressing various issues of interest to Members, responding to Commission communications and expressing Parliament's position on various aspects of European integration. They are therefore important instruments in the early stages of the legislative cycle, which are trying to shape the agenda.

⁶ EUCARIS is the European car and driving licence information system. EUCARIS is an information exchange system that provides countries with an infrastructure and software to exchange information on, among other things, vehicle and licence registration, thus supporting the fight against car theft and registration fraud.

We have already presented a study on the subject of odometer manipulation in our newsletter November-December 2017. The study report can be found [here](#).

Safety of vehicles and pedestrians (pending):

The European Commission is expected to publish its final legislative proposals for revised vehicle safety standards by March. These plans would then have to be approved by the EU Member States and Parliament. On 14.11.2017, Parliament adopted the resolution entitled "Saving Lives: boosting car safety in the EU" at first reading on 14.11.2017 with 593 votes to 39 and 53 abstentions. The resolution is based on the fact that approximately 25,500 people die and about 135,000 are seriously injured every year on Europe's roads. MEPs stressed the need for more effective action to achieve the target (no fatalities). Parliament stressed the need for more efficient and regular road checks on drivers to combat the main causes of accidents (unsuitable speed, distraction, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and excessive fatigue). All details on the resolution can be found in the November-December 2017 newsletter.

Presse/Press: Brussels aims to increase trust in used car sellers

11/01/2018

Belgium serves as a model on how to crack down on odometer tampering.

The fight is on to stop fraudsters from turning back the clock. Tampering with odometers in second-hand cars is a problem across the EU. Studies estimate the cost of such fraud at between €5.6 billion and €9.6 billion a year. So the European Parliament is gearing up to demand new laws to clamp down on the practice — using Belgium as the role model.

There, a 2004 law mandating regular data collection on locally registered vehicles has drastically curtailed the practice. But in Poland, the EU's biggest second-hand car market, an estimated 70 to 90 percent of the annual 1 million cars imported each year have turned-back odometers — clocks measuring the distance a car has traveled — according to research published by the European Parliament.

"I think that most of the cars being bought outside Poland and imported have changed mileage," said Adam Adamczewski, who runs the Overland Motors garage in Warsaw. The trick is turning back the mileage on cars that have been driven mainly on highways, and so have less of the visible wear and tear associated with inner-city driving, Adamczewski said.

Przemysław Borkowski, from the University of Gdańsk, helped draft the Parliament's report on odometer tampering. He said a common problem is with second-hand German cars being sold in Poland — a business dominated by small traders moving one or two cars at a time. It's an easy con. With tools available online, an unscrupulous seller can add thousands of euros to the price of a used vehicle with almost no chance of being caught. In Poland, Adamczewski said, odometers on second-hand cars rarely show more than 200,000 kilometers on the clock as that's the distance beyond which sales are tough to close.

"The chances of being caught are very low for these fraudsters and it's very hard to prove who is [the] bad guy in these chains," said Michel Peelman from Belgium's Car-Pass in December. The company has collected data on vehicles for over a decade under the 2004 law and Peelman wants a similar system deployed elsewhere in the EU.

In Belgium, odometer readings from mechanics, body shops, tire companies and on-road maintenance teams are fed back into the Car-Pass database. That means every vehicle registered in Belgium has an easy-to-reference history of mileage readings for prospective buyers.

The catch is that imported vehicles aren't part of the database, leaving an opening for fraud. The European Parliament wants the European Commission to act. MEP Ismail Ertug has lodged an own-initiative report calling for legislation that takes the Car-Pass model, and a similar system introduced in the Netherlands, and makes it Europe-wide.

"The most crucial element here is to enable the cross-border exchange of those odometer readings," said Ertug. "This will enable consumers to verify the mileage of a used vehicle they intend to buy. The examples of Belgium and the Netherlands show that those combined measures drive down odometer fraud close to zero."

An EU-wide binding initiative for logging mileage in used vehicles would cost €97 million to set up and wipe out some 97 percent of all fraud, according to the Parliament report drafted to complement Ertug's paper. "The strength of the system depends on how often you get data from as many sources as possible," said Peelman.

The alternative is getting carmakers to install tamper-proof odometers in new vehicles, while carrying out a retrofit program for the millions of cars already on the road. That would cost €19.6 billion, according to the Parliament's study. And even that may not work.

"It is not realistic," said Adamczewski. "Men cannot make something that another man cannot change. Someone will find a way to make a fraud." Another hope for better security is using blockchain technology, which could create a system that logs mileage on a shared ledger. But that poses a problem as, according to Borkowski, there needs to be some way to edit the odometer in the case of a fault, meaning producers will always need to leave a backdoor that con artists can also use. "Any technical solution can be cracked, you just need time," Borkowski told MEPs while presenting his report.

Quelle/*Source*: politico.eu

Meldungen zu weiteren Themen / Reports on further topics

Presse/*Press*: Future of biofuels in Europe hangs on MEPs' vote

10/01/2018

The continued use of high-emitting biofuels to power Europe's cars and trucks is up for decision in the European Parliament next week. In deciding the Parliament's position on reform of the Renewable Energy Directive, MEPs will be asked whether European drivers should be obliged to burn massive quantities of food crops in their fuel tanks until 2030.

Last month EU energy ministers called for the reintroduction of a binding target for renewable energy in transport requiring member states to reach 14% by 2030. Such a target would be reached through mandates imposed on fuel suppliers and half could be filled using food and feed-based biofuels.

This is despite food-based biodiesel producing, on average, 80% more CO₂ emissions than the fossil diesel it replaces when land-use change emissions (ILUC) are accounted for. Biodiesel made from soy is two times worse for the climate than fossil diesel. European rapeseed biodiesel produces 20% more emissions than diesel. Four out of five litres of biofuel consumed in Europe is biodiesel.

Ministers also called for the removal of the tighter limits on the use of food and feed crops proposed by the Commission. Currently such crops are capped at 7 percentage points of the existing renewables

target for transport (10%) while the Commission wants the cap lowered to 3.8% percentage points in 2030. Ministers also seek to change the definition of food and feed crops so that European grown crops like rapeseed would be exempt from this limit. This would result in more food crops being used for biofuels. Member states have the option to set a lower limit if they want to, and, in doing so, they can also reduce accordingly the overall 14% transport target.

T&E criticised the ministers' weakening of the cap on food and feed crops. Clean fuels manager, Laura Buffet, said: 'EU governments have not learned from past mistakes on biofuels. Ignoring all the scientific evidence that shows most crop biofuels in Europe increase emissions and drive deforestation, EU energy ministers have decided to keep promoting these harmful biofuels for another decade.'

However, the ministers want to boost support for the use of renewable electricity in transport by adopting a multiplier of 5 for renewable electricity used in road vehicles.

Meanwhile, thousands of Europeans are seeking to influence the Parliament's vote on biofuels reform next week through an online action, Stop Bad Bioenergy. The petition says the supposed biofuels cure for transport's fossil fuels addiction is worse than the disease.

The Parliament is already under pressure to accept its environment committee's changes to the Commission proposal by demanding a phase-out of the use of biofuels made from food crops by 2030. T&E welcomed the committee's support for ending the use of high-emitting biodiesel from palm oil, rapeseed and soy in European cars. However, the industry committee's call for the reinstatement of a 'renewable' energy target for transport in 2030 would continue subsidising the use of high-emitting, food-based biofuels.

Lawmakers are also set to vote on a complete phase-out of EU support to palm oil biodiesel by 2021. The amendment is reported to have strong support across the political groups. Of all biodiesel, palm oil is the cheapest and has the highest greenhouse gas emissions – three times worse for the climate than fossil diesel. This is because palm expansion drives deforestation and peatland drainage, mainly in Southeast Asia but also in Latin America and Africa. Palm-oil biodiesel accounted for 32% of biodiesel burned in Europe last year.

T&E said that such a phase-out would be a good first step but phasing out support for palm oil alone is not going to solve European transport's addiction to crop biofuels. Laura Buffet said: 'Removing palm from the equation takes away the dirtiest of all biodiesels, but other high-emitting food and feed-based biofuels will replace it. We urge members of the European Parliament to reject any new crop biofuels target in transport and support a phase out of all food-based biofuels in 2030. EU policy should focus on supporting truly sustainable alternatives for transport such as renewable electricity and sustainable advanced waste-based fuels.'

Quelle/*Source*: transportenvironment.org

Termine / Dates**Sitzungstermine / Meeting Dates****Rat / Council**

Rat für Verkehr, Telekommunikation und Energie 19/04/2018

Transport, Telecommunications and Energy Council

Rat für Wettbewerb / 12/03/2018

Competitiveness Council

Rat für Justiz und Inneres / 08/03/2018

Council of Justice and Home Affairs

Rat für Umwelt / 05/03/2018

Council of Environment

Plenum / Plenary 05-08/02/2018 ([Agenda](#); [no relevant Items](#))

Ausschüsse / Committees

Umwelt / *Environment* (ENVI) 19-20/02/2018 ([Agenda](#), forthcoming)

Binnenmarkt / Verbraucher (IMCO) 21 & 23/02/2018 ([Agenda](#), forthcoming)
Internal Market / Consumer

Justiz und Inneres (LIBE) 19-20/02/2018 ([Agenda](#), forthcoming)
Justice & Home Affairs

Verkehr / *Transport* (TRAN) 19-20/02/2018 ([Agenda](#))
- Item 10 & 20: A European strategy
on Cooperative Intelligent Transport
Systems

Veranstaltungen (Brüssel) / Events (Brussels)

Im Februar stehen keine relevanten Veranstaltungen in Brüssel an.

No relevant events are scheduled for February in Brussels.

EAC-Veranstaltungen / EAC-Events

13-14/03/2018 EAC-Frühjahrssitzung / *EAC-Spring Meeting*

05-06/11/2018 EAC-Herbstsitzung / *EAC-Fall Meeting*