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European
Automobile
Manufacturers
Association

EU-INDUSTRY VIEWS ON FUTURE EMISSION STANDARDS

欧盟汽车行业对于未来排放法规的看法

4TH SINO-EU-WORKSHOP ON TRANSPORT EMISSION REGULATIONS

第四届中欧交通排放法规座谈会

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GOOD PROGRESS 良好的进展

- The Euro 6d (final) and China 6a regulations are in place and are making a positive difference to air quality.

欧洲6d（最终版）和中国6a法规已经发布，并正在对空气质量产生积极影响。

- Industry welcomes the fact that China coordinated its latest regulation with Euro 6 – although with some differences – and industry appreciates the positive and constructive dialogue with the Chinese authorities.

汽车行业欢迎中国的排放法规与欧6进行了协调，尽管存在一些区别，我们感谢与中国主管部门所进行的积极并且富有建设性的对话。

- Like the EU initially did, China 6a requires monitoring of RDE performance.

与欧盟之前一样，国6a要求对于RDE进行检测。

- But China 6b moves to legal enforcement of RDE, with some differences in China boundary conditions and other technical tests.

但是国6b阶段RDE变成了强制要求，在边界条件以及其他技术细节上与欧盟存在区别。



COMPLETION OF CHINA 6B 完善国6B

- The China 6 RDE evaluation methods are still based on EU RDE package 2(3) – we kindly repeat our previous calls for China 6 RDE to be updated to the EU RDE package 4 evaluation method.

目前的国6 RDE 评价方法是基于欧盟 RDE package 2(3) 方案的，我们在这里再次恳请考虑将现行的国6 RDE调整为与欧盟 RDE package 4的技术内容一致；

- The national date for implementation of China 6b (July 2023) is coming soon and various RDE evaluation test programs have been conducted

全国实施国6b的时间点(2023年7月) 越来越近，RDE评价测试程序相关的因素有很多：

- We have yet to see the HJ standard for revised CFs and technical procedures. HJ标准以及修订的CF等技术细节尚未发布。
- Accordingly, industry remains concerned about early regional implementation schedules of China 6b without this clarity and with diminishing lead-time.相应的，汽车行业还是担心在技术细节尚未明确的情况下，个别地方会提前实施国6b相关的内容，并且准备期过短。
- Industry still advocates a unified national implementation schedule for China 6b. 汽车行业始终呼吁在全国范围内统一的实施国6b.
- But industry urgently needs clarity and lead-time; if the HJ standard is not delivered soon we strongly recommend to postpone any RDE adaptations until a China 7 standard.确定性与准备时间对于汽车行业至关重要，如果HJ标准无法在近期发布，我们强烈建议将RDE标准的调整推迟到未来国7标准的要求中去。



AFTER EURO 6 AND CHINA 6? 欧6和国6之后?

- Euro 6 and China 6 will have a positive impact on air quality, especially in urban areas
欧6和国6将对大气质量有正面影响:特别是在城市地区

- Although the EU Green Deal identifies a new emission standard, the impact of existing regulations on air quality must be assessed to determine if there are any remaining gaps that road transport could further address.

尽管欧盟Green Deal确定要制订新的排放标准, 但应对现行法规对于空气质量的改进进行评估, 以确定是否还有尚存的问题道路交通领域可以应对。

- EU and China are following tough CO₂-based policies leading to the decarbonisation of road transport

欧盟和中国都将实施严格的CO₂政策, 减少道路交通碳排放:

- Industry is delivering to these policies, but others must also deliver.

汽车工业遵守这些政策, 而其他行业也应做出贡献。

- New electrically chargeable powertrain will strengthen the impact on air quality as the road fleet renews, either naturally or more quickly with incentives.

新能源汽车的发展将有效的促进车辆更新对于空气质量的改善, 在激励机制的推动下速度更快。

- Massive investments on both electrification and new emission regulations?

同时对于电动化和排放法规进行大规模投资?



AFTER EURO 6 AND CHINA 6? 欧6和国6之后?

- Proportionality of any new measures 合理的考虑新措施:
 - Future emission standards must be proportional to need, tested against other options and what other sectors should also deliver. It is not all about Best Available Technology (BAT).
未来的排放标准应是实现目标的手段之一，应与其他措施的有效性相衡量，考虑其他领域能做哪些贡献，而不是简单基于最好的技术（BAT）。
- If needed, look at scenario packages 如有必要，考虑各种场景:
 - Tests can themselves improve emissions. Decide what new tests are needed, lab/on-road, test boundaries.
可以改善排放的测试。确定需要哪些新测试，实验室/道路测试以及测试边界；
 - Determine the limitations of measurement instruments – real measurement uncertainty constraints.
确定测量工具的极限——真实测量不确定性限制。
 - Consider emission limit and design target scenarios that are measurable with certainty.
考虑可以精确测量的排放限值以及目标场景
 - Evaluate packages according to incremental cost and benefits.
综合评估增加的成本与相应的效益。
- Process 程序:
 - Science-based, data driven. 以科学为依据，以数据为基础。
 - Not a numbers competition. 不要单纯的在数值上开展竞赛。
 - Transparent and bring industry stakeholders into the discussions. 确保透明性，邀请汽车行业参与讨论。



AFTER EURO 6 AND CHINA 6? 欧6和国6之后?

- **International harmonisation 国际协调:**
 - Emission limits may be dictated by environmental need, but there remains opportunity for improved international harmonisation of technical elements.
排放限值为环境需求服务，但在技术层面的国际协调仍有很多空间
 - We appreciate the increased presence of Chinese experts in UNECE.
我们非常感谢中国专家越来越多的参与UNECE的活动。
- **Clarity for industry and lead-time 法规确定性与准备期:**
 - Complete a new standard - regulatory certainty is needed for planning and investment.
制定一项新的标准——法规确定性对于规划和投资非常重要。
 - Proper industry lead-time is mandatory.
合理的准备期应作为强制要求。
 - Regulatory stability for investment return.
法规稳定性意味着投资回报。



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