## Well-to-Wheels Approach Essential for Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions

$\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of individual cars is today regulated based on tailpipe i.e. tank-towheels emissions. No heavy duty $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ limits exist yet. Electricity is "zero" regardless of primary. Figures are for 100 \% biofuels. and diesel blends need to be estimated according to actual biofuel-\%,

Tank-to-wheels emissions as in current car $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ certification (renewable fuels not recognized)


Well-to-wheels should be the ultimate goal since $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from fuel and energy production and vehicles will be a sum in the atmosphere. $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ from fuel and energy production i.e. well-to-tank shall not be forgotten when targeting to low greenhouse gas effects.

Total Well-to-wheels emissions
= Well-to-tank of fuel or energy + Tank-to-wheels of car


Current regulation does not recognize renewable fuels at all as a way to reduce $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of individual vehicles. Renewable fuels are not taken into account in vehicle taxation. Vehicle companies have today no reason to sell vehicles optimized for renewable fuels.


Well-to-wheels regulation, even though ideal, is not feasible for vehicle companies since they can not control $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of fuel and energy production Case for a biofuel from vegetable oil and average EU electricity: Biofuel can be better than electricity


Well-to-wheels case for renewable diesel fuel from waste and averag electricity in Finland. Renewable fuels offer remarkable cost-effective solutions to reduce greenhouse gases with minimal investments in vehicle technology and fuel logistics.


Well-to-wheels could be achieved by summing well-to-tank $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of fuels or energy plus tank-to-wheels $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of vehicles. It would require setting $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ of renewable fuels to zero in vehicles. This would offer holistic approach and neutral playing field for vehicle, fuel and energy sectors without discriminating any existing solutions or future innovations.


