

**Question for written answer E-000059/2020
to the Commission**
Rule 138
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Subject: Electric cars

in April 2019 the EU issued a new regulation which places high demands on automobile manufacturers. Instead of an average of 118 g CO₂ emissions per kilometre, they now have to achieve 59 g, which is virtually impossible. In order to achieve this value, half of the cars sold would have to be electric cars, but not every company can produce them independently.

1. Does the Commission not consider it problematic that Germany's strongest industrial sector, namely the automotive industry, is experiencing ever greater losses and is becoming much weaker?
2. Studies show that the life cycle of an electric car generates even more CO₂ than that of a car powered by an internal combustion engine. So why does the Commission still believe that electric cars are the future?
3. In 2018, around 120 g of CO₂ emissions per kilometre were still permitted, twice the level that will be permitted in 2030. Do these limit values have any scientific basis or are they motivated simply by political considerations?