

**100% renewable E85 fuel**  
**for petrol cars after 2035**

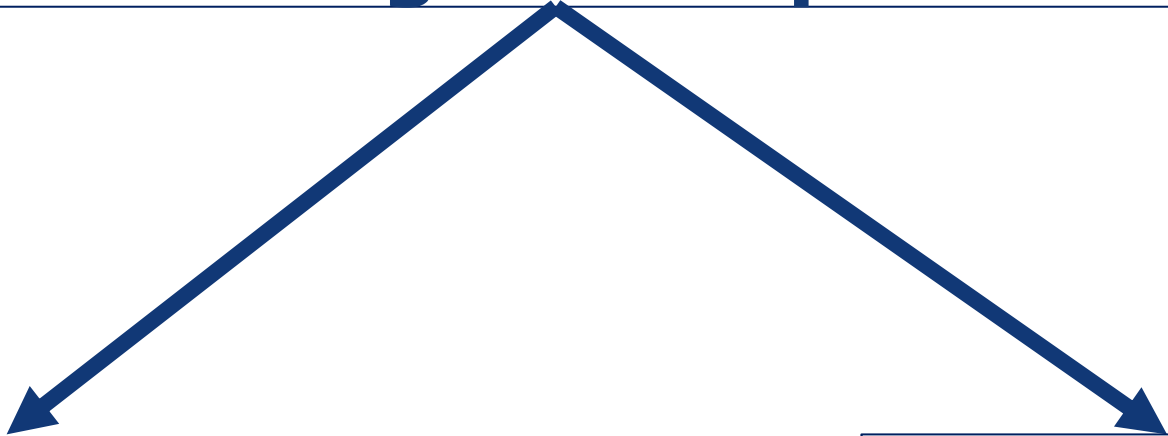
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*Replacing the gasoline part of E85 with  
a renewable component*



# Why a fully renewable E85 fuel ?

**Light Duty CO2 Regulation post 2035**



**100% Battery  
Electric Vehicles**

**Internal Combustion  
Engine Vehicles  
running exclusively on  
Carbon neutral fuels**

**E85**



# Carbon neutral fuels in LDV CO<sub>2</sub> Regulation

3

1) In recital 11 of CO<sub>2</sub> Regulation for light duty vehicles (UE) 2023/851 :

« Following consultation with stakeholders, the Commission will make a **proposal for registering after 2035 vehicles running exclusively on CO<sub>2</sub> neutral fuels** in conformity with Union law, outside the scope of the fleet standards, and in conformity with the Union's climate-neutrality objective. »

**2) CO<sub>2</sub> neutral fuels** = fuels that remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere during its production phase and return CO<sub>2</sub> to the atmosphere during its combustion.

## → Biofuels (biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>) and synthetic fuels (captured CO<sub>2</sub>)

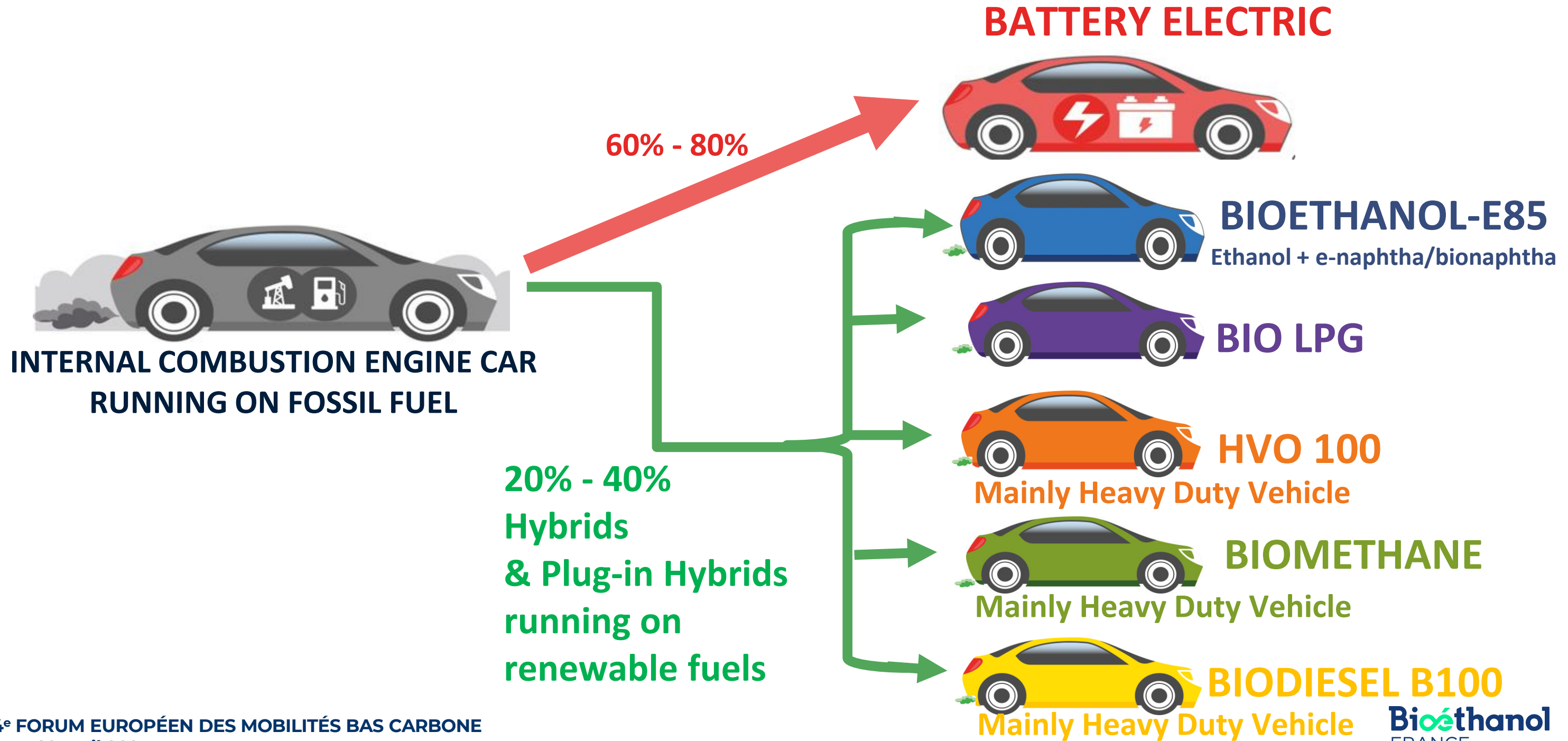
**3) Political situation** : 8 Member States (Italy, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Hungary, Finland, Bulgaria, and Poland) are in favour of a **definition which includes e-fuels and biofuels as defined in Renewable Energy Directive**.

New German government coalition contract mentions: « promote alternative fuels including biofuels » and « promote PHEVs and cars with range extenders ».

European Commission President von der Leyen said in its conclusion of the Strategic Dialogue on Automotive (3rd March 2025) : « we will prepare to speed up work on the **2035 review** [start 2<sup>nd</sup> semester of 2025 instead of 2026, Commissioners A. Tzitzikostas and S. Séjourné] with **full technology neutrality as a core principle** ».

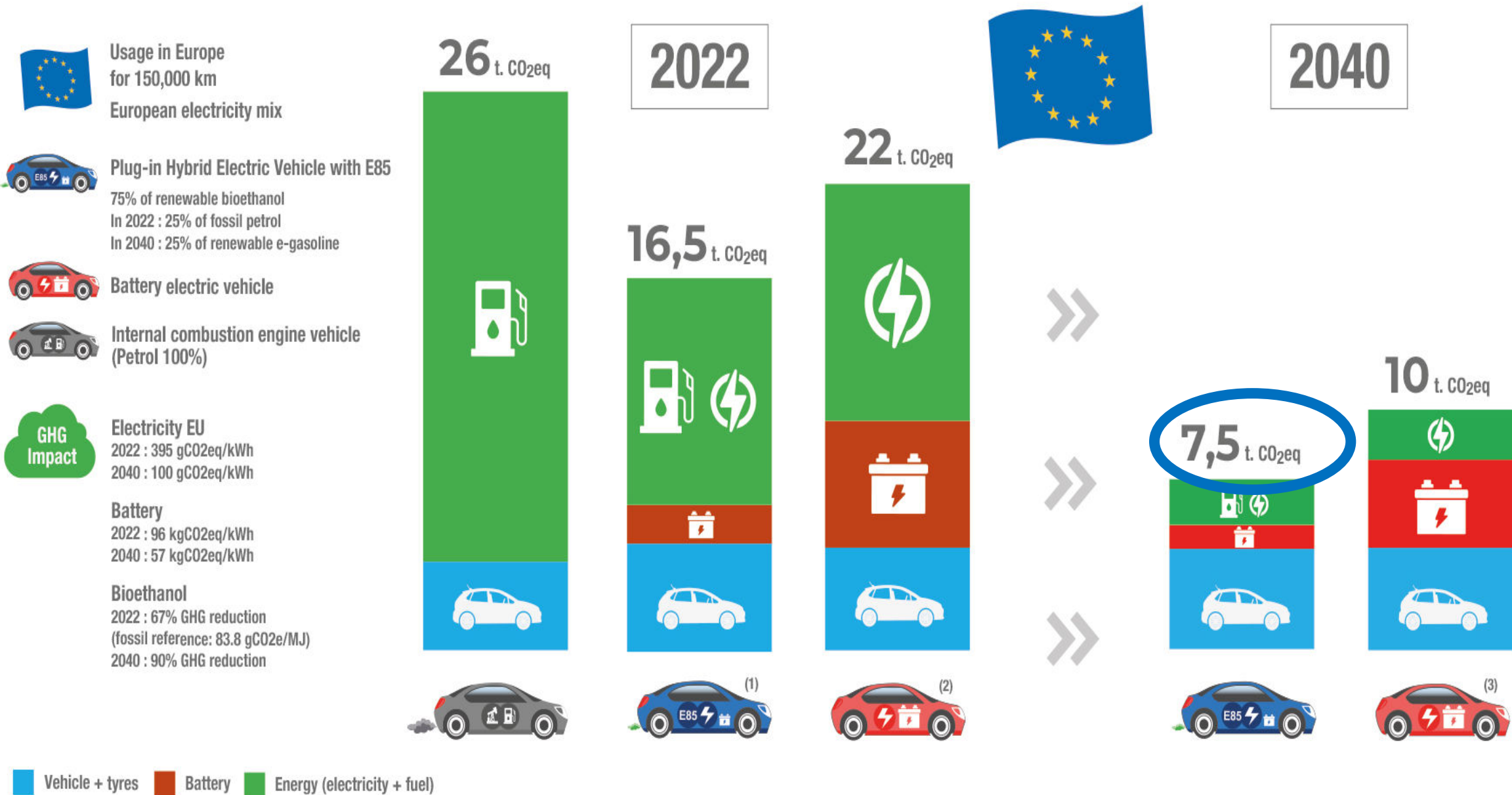


# Technological neutrality: several technologies can help to achieve EU climate targets





# What would be the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of a PHEV running on fully renewable E85 compared to BEV in Europe ?



## IFPen study (2022): CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in LCA

For C-segment, with **European electricity mix**, a Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle running on E85 has **lower CO<sub>2</sub> emissions** than a Battery Electric Vehicle on a life-cycle analysis both in 2022 and 2040.

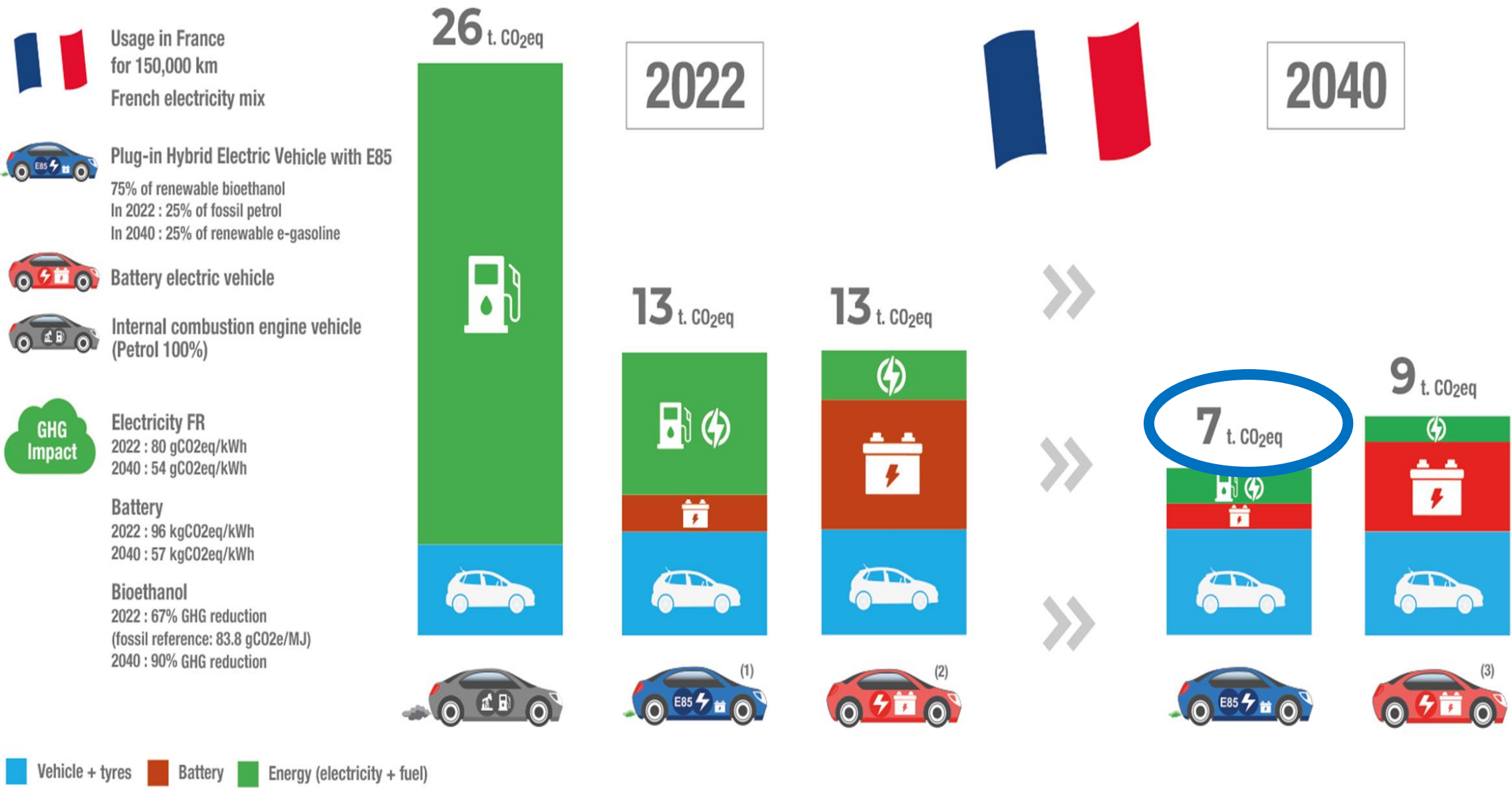
(1) 10 kWh battery for an electric range of 50km. Total range > 500 km. Mixed use 40% electric / 60% internal combustion engine.  
 (2) 60 kWh battery for a maximum range of 320 km in 2022.  
 (3) 60 kWh battery for a maximum range of 400 km in 2040.

Source: IFPEN study for SNPAA, AIBS and Intercéreales (September 2022)





# What would be the CO2 emissions of a PHEV running on fully renewable E85 compared to BEV in France ?



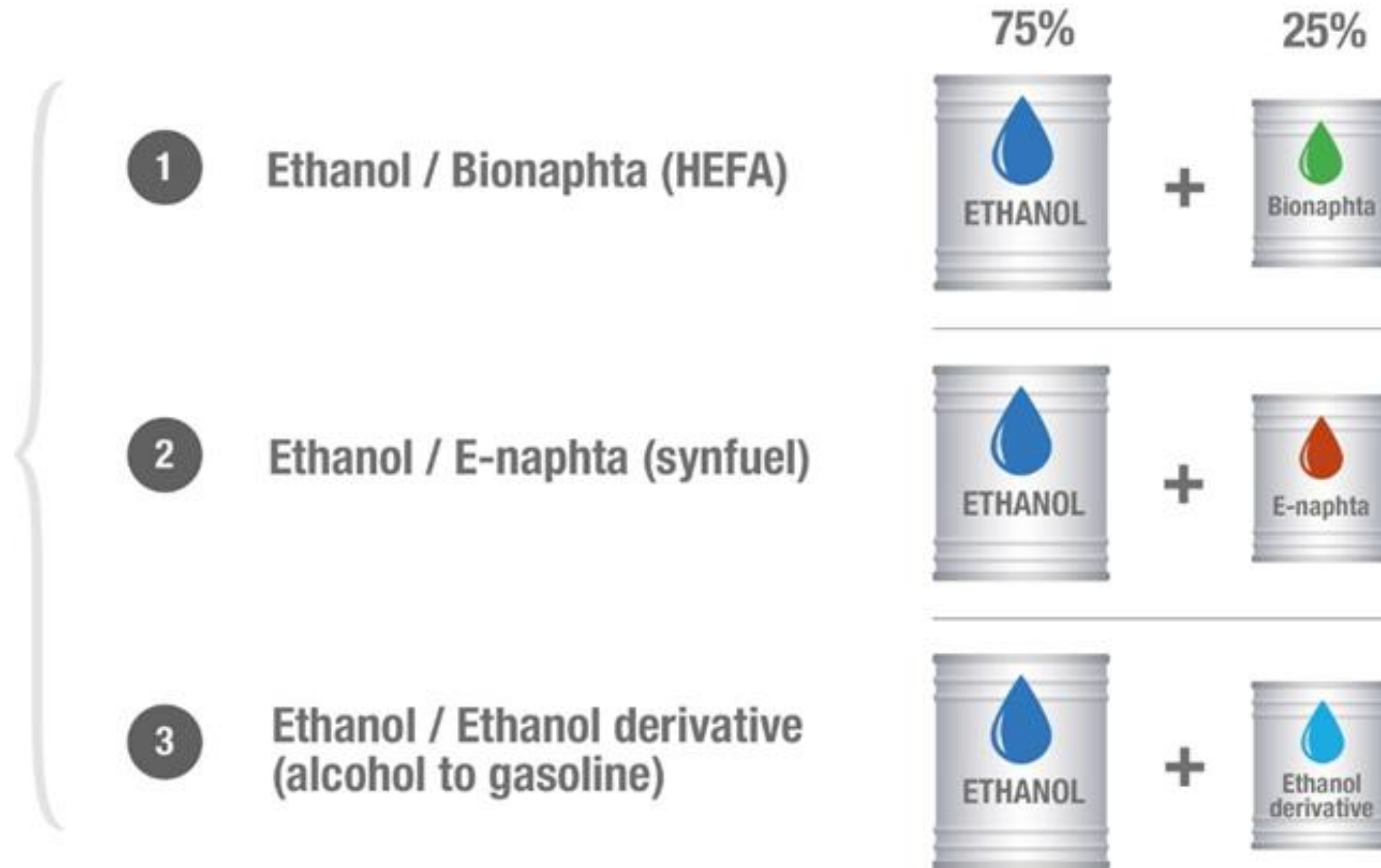
For C-segment, with **French electricity mix (low carbon)**, a Plug-in Hybrid Vehicle running on E85 has **equivalent CO2 emissions** than a Battery Electric Vehicle on a life-cycle analysis **in 2022 and lower in 2040.**

(1) 10 kWh battery for an electric range of 50km. Total range > 500 km. Mixed use 40% electric / 60% internal combustion engine.  
 (2) 60 kWh battery for a maximum range of 320 km in 2022.  
 (3) 60 kWh battery for a maximum range of 400 km in 2040.

Source: IFPEN study for SNPAA, AIBS and Intercéreales (September 2022)

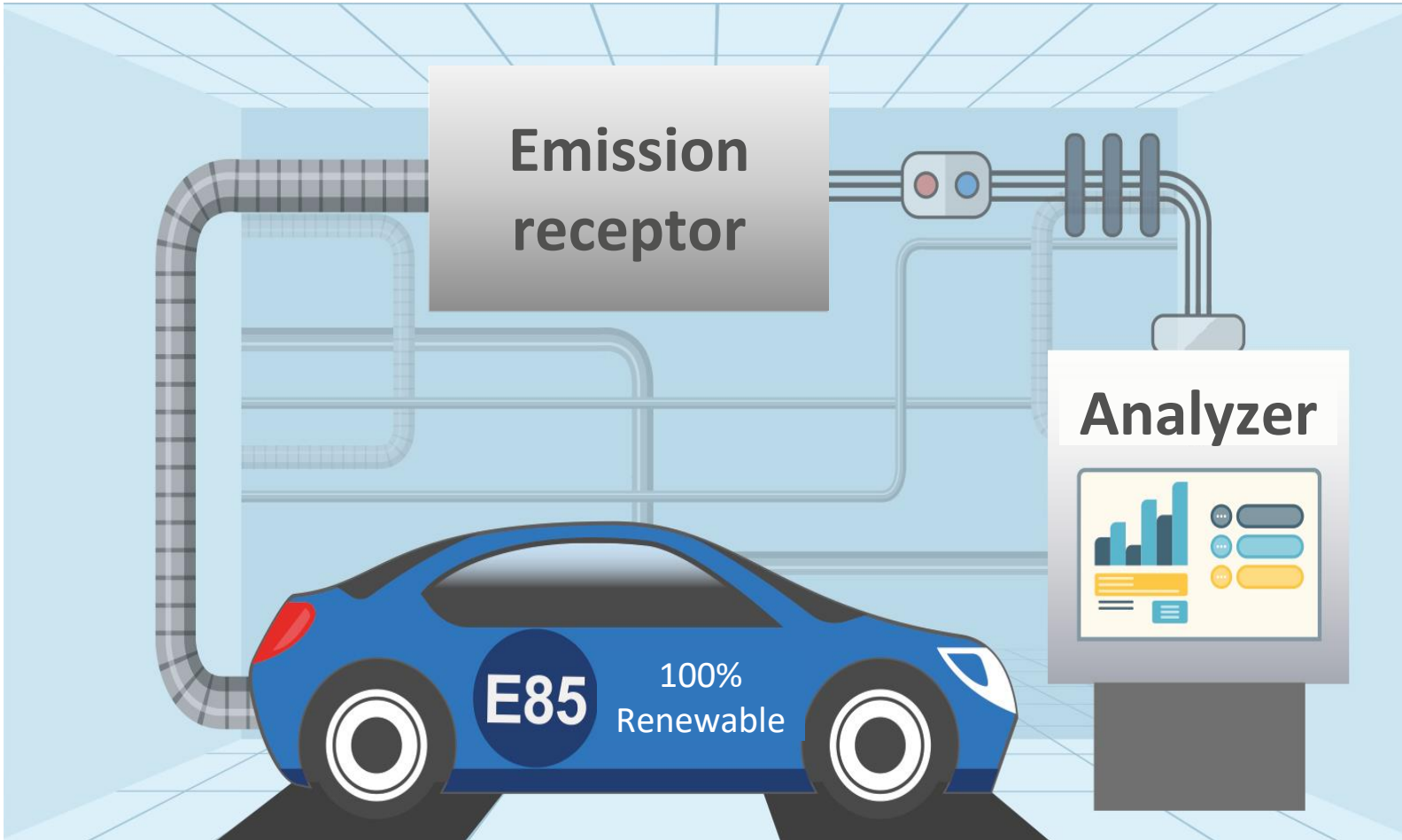


# Replacing the gasoline part of E85 with a renewable component: 3 formulas of 100% renewable E85 fuels





# What would be the pollutant emissions of a car running on a fully renewable E85 fuel ?



## *IFPen study (2024): pollutants emissions*

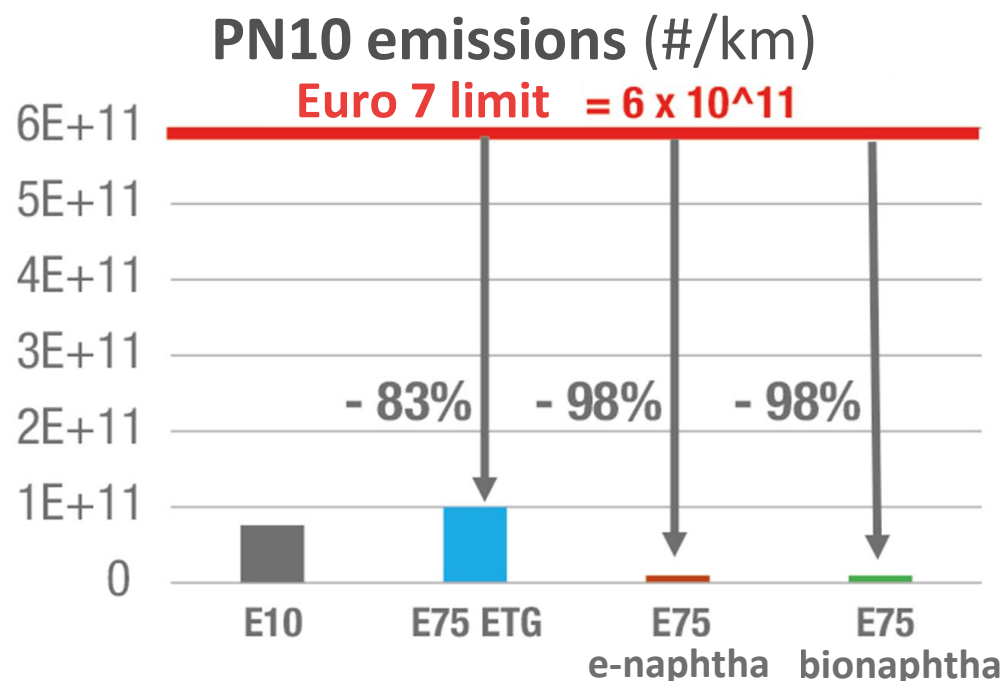
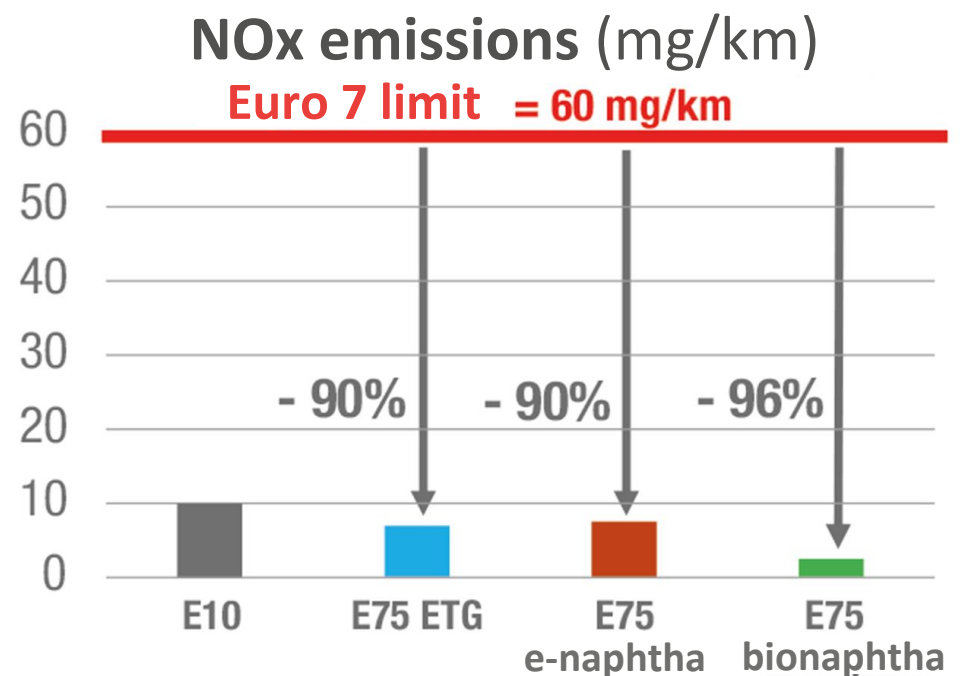
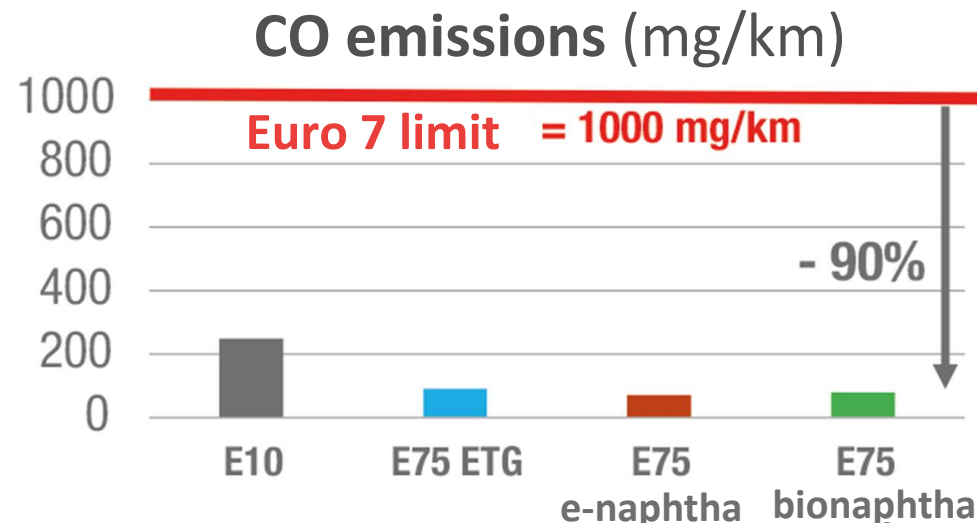
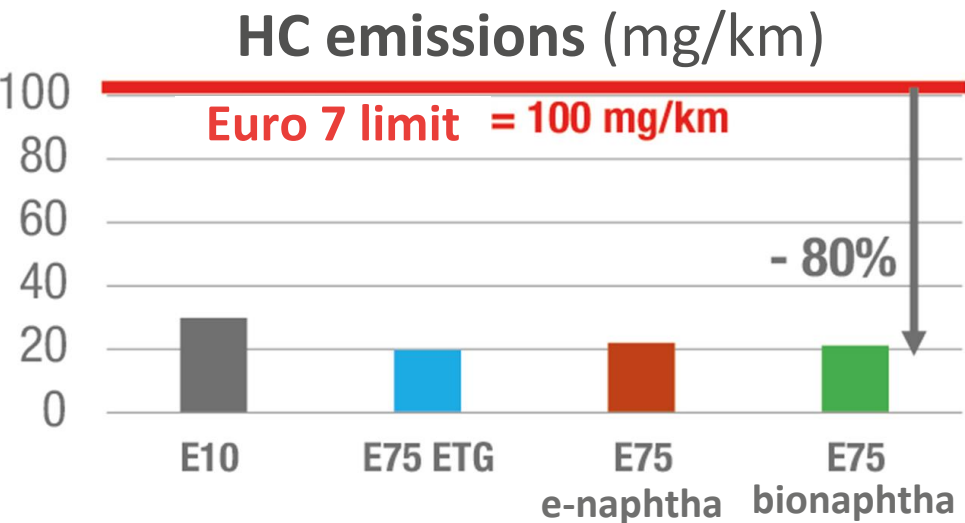
### Laboratory test

- On roller bench
- mHEV Euro 6d flexfuel car (Ford Focus)
- **WLTP homologation test at 23°C**
- Ethanol-E85 100% renewable fuel (75% bioethanol + 25% renewable gasoline)
- Pollutants measured : **HC, CO, NOx, PN10**





# Pollutants emissions are well below Euro 7 limits



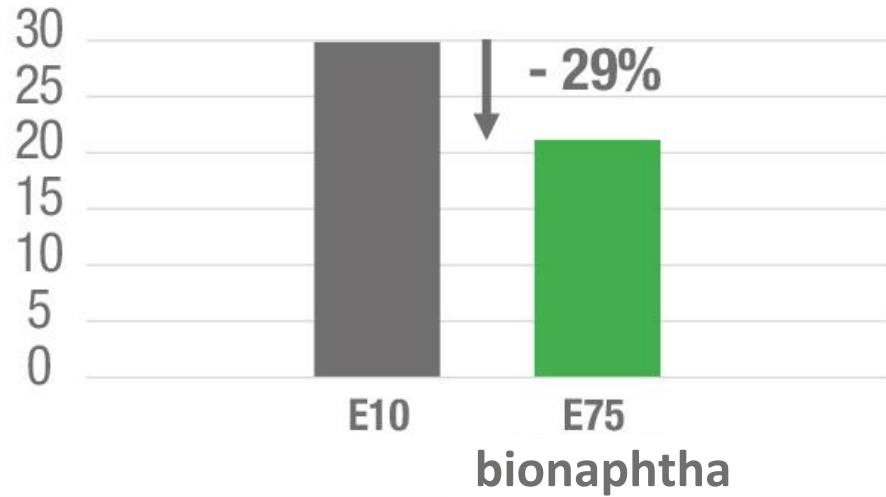
**E75 bionaphtha**  
Very low PN10 and NOx emissions

**E75 e-naphtha**  
Very low PN10 emissions

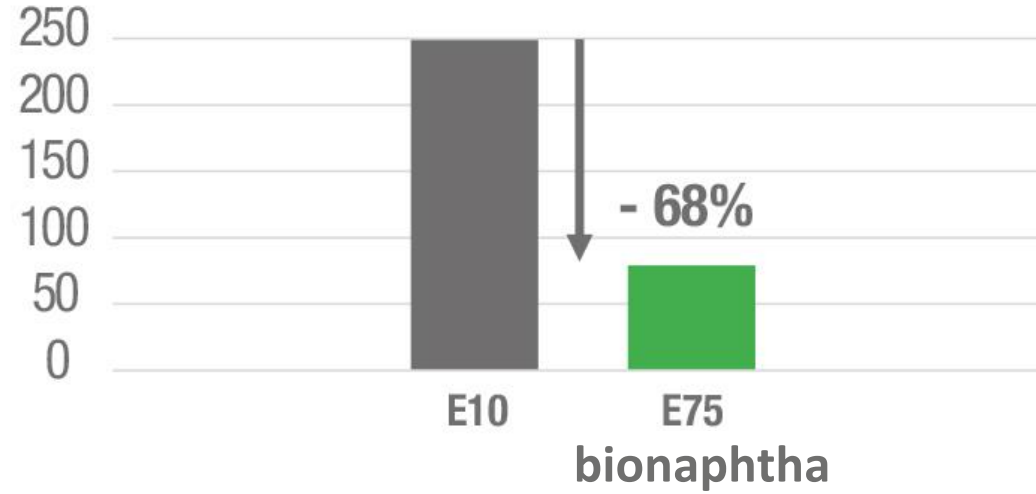


# E75 with bionaphtha: Very low emissions compared to E10 fuel

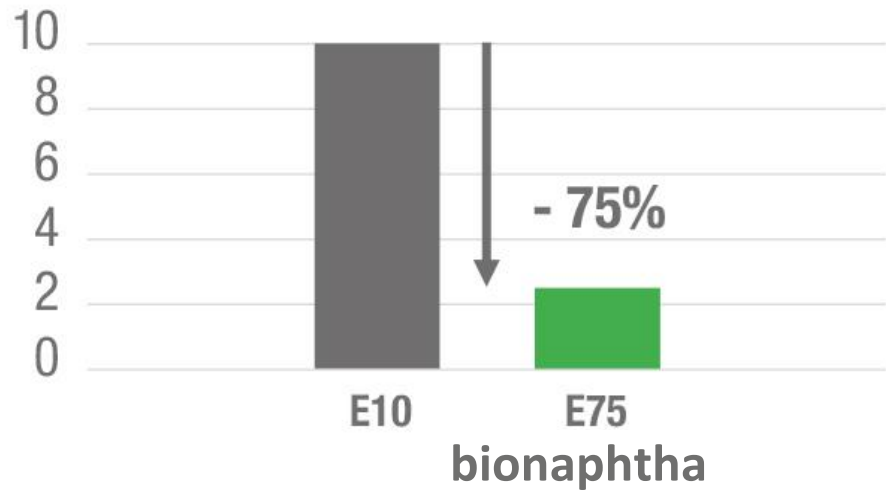
### HC emissions (HydroCarbons in mg/km)



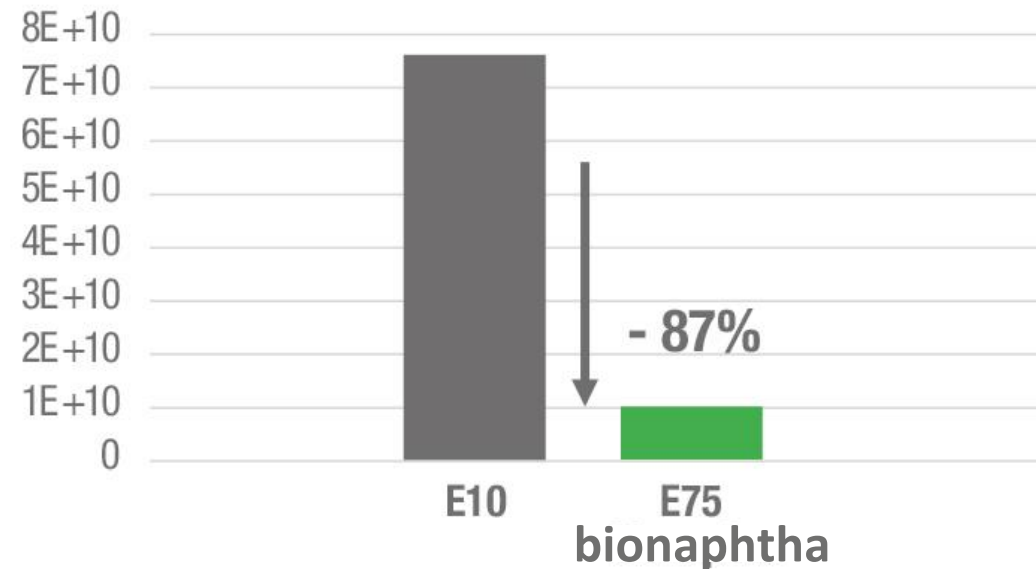
### CO emissions (Carbon monoxide in mg/km)



### NOx emissions (Nitrogen oxide in mg/km)



### PN 10 emissions (Particulates /km)



**E75 with bionaphtha**  
Very low PN10 and NOx emissions

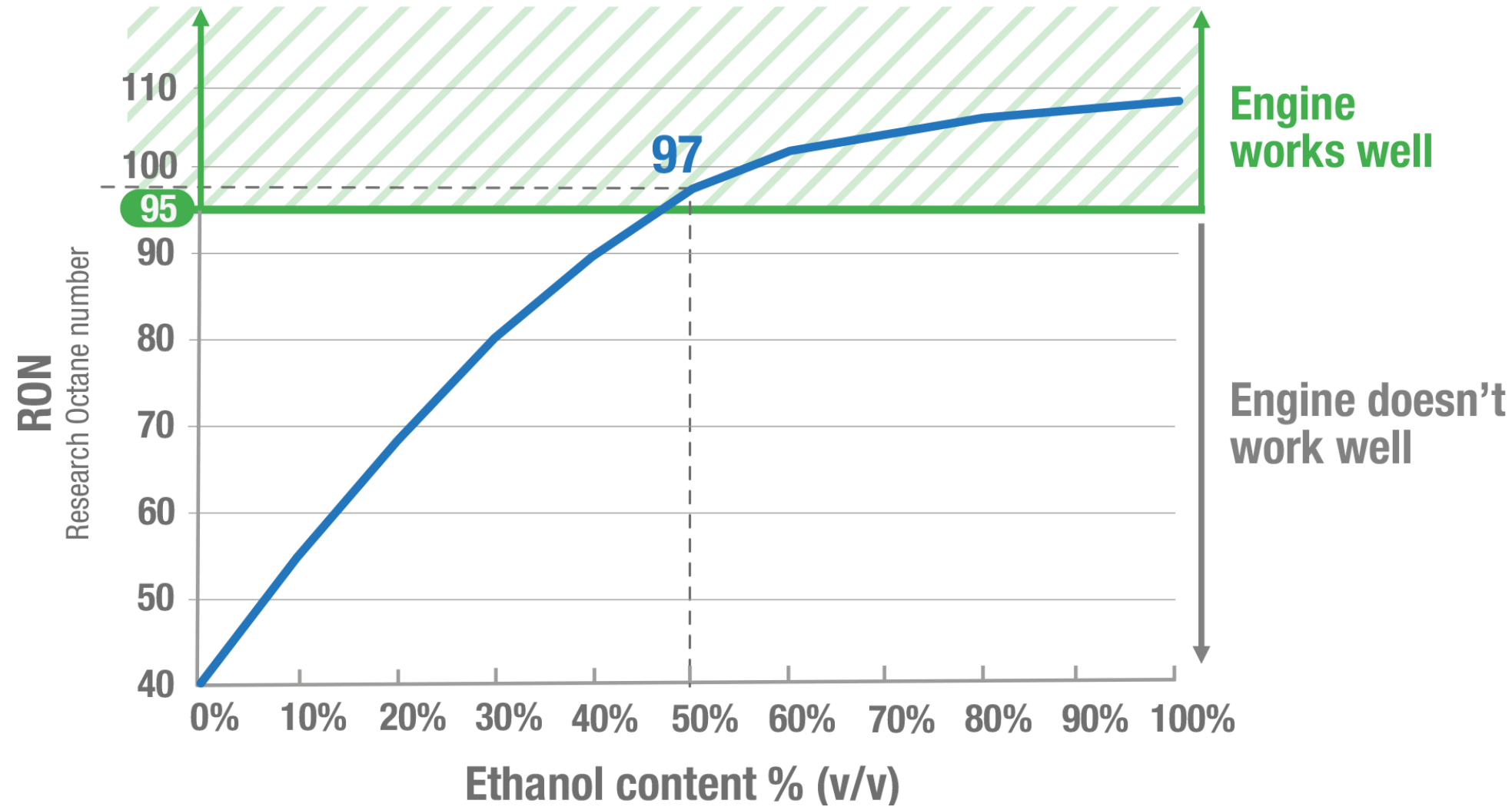


# Renewable gasoline needs an octane booster like bioethanol to burn well in the engine

**e-naphtha and bionaphtha cannot work alone in a petrol engine because of their too low octane (RON around 40)**

In Europe, the ethanol content of E85 is between 50% (winter period) and 85% (summer period).

**A fully renewable E85 (blend of bioethanol and e-naphtha or bionaphtha) has always a RON above 95.**



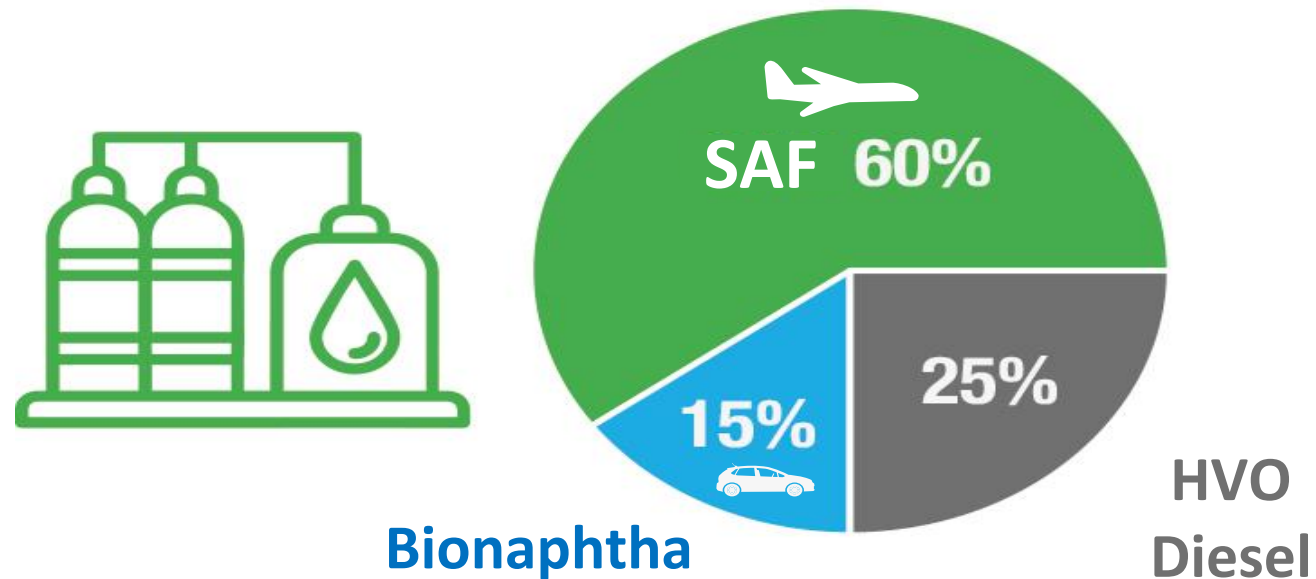


# Bionaphtha/e-naphtha: co-products of SAF production

The outlet of road transport for bionaphtha and e-naphtha is crucial to the economic viability and future development of Sustainable Aviation Fuels.

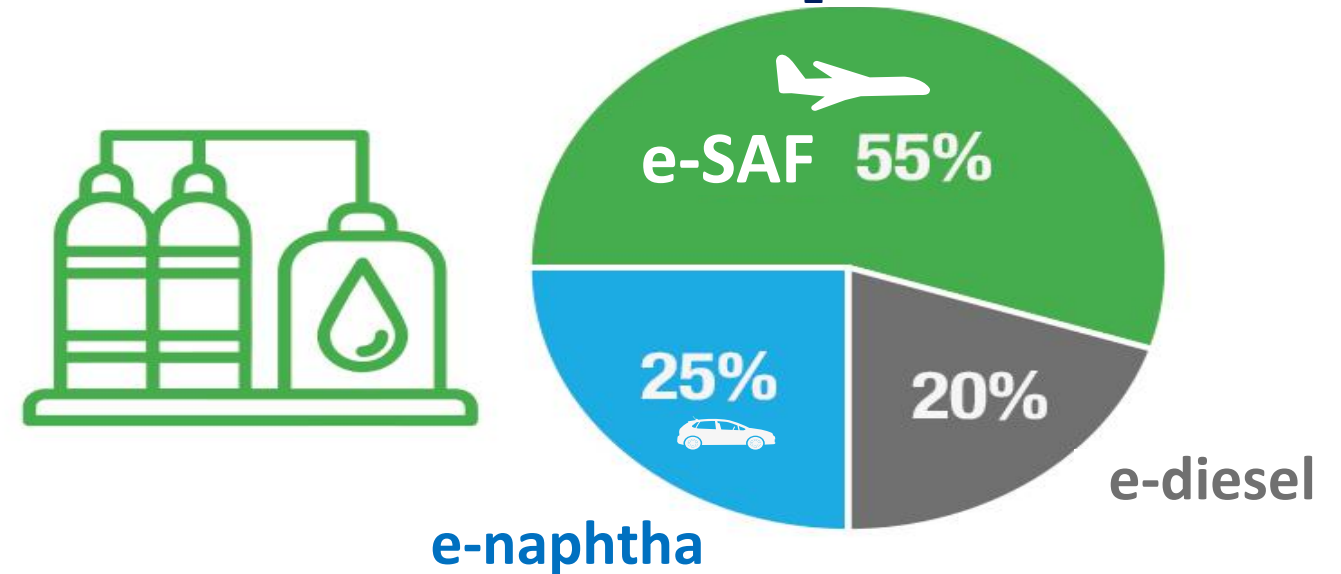
## Already available

Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil pathway



## Available tomorrow

e-fuel pathway (H<sub>2</sub> from water electrolysis and from captured CO<sub>2</sub>)

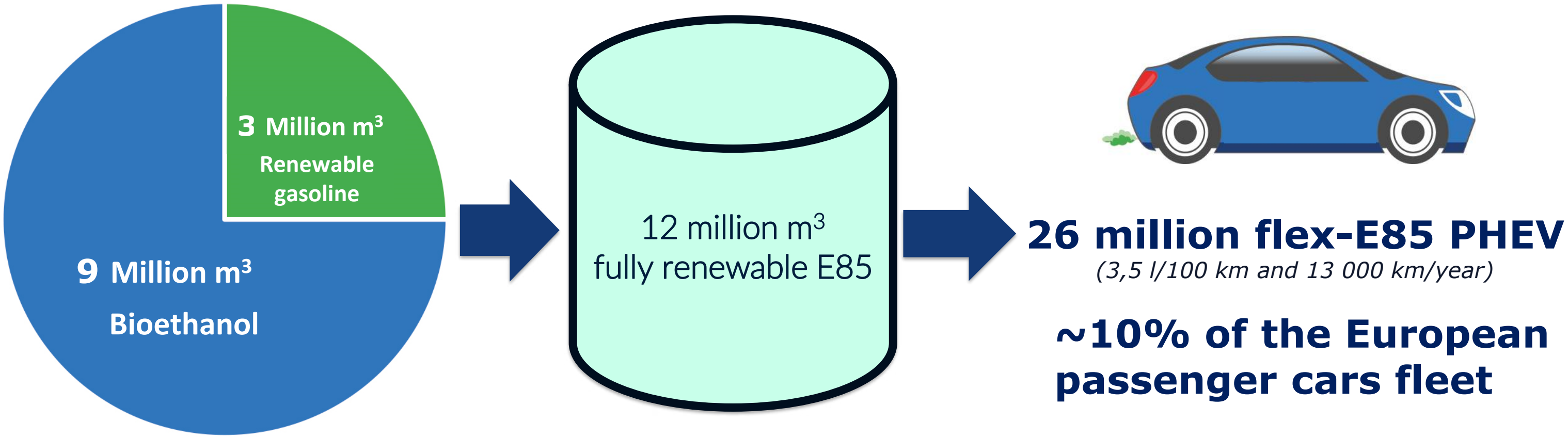


SAF = Sustainable Aviation Fuel

Source: Fuels Europe; plants with maxi Jet Mode



# Potentially 26 million Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles running on fully renewable E85 in 2035 in Europe



EU ethanol production capacity in 2024





# 100% renewable E85 fuel exists today in California



## 100% renewable E85 fuel in California:

- For 1/3 of volumes of E85 in 2022
- Blend of 83%v/v of **bioethanol** and 17%v/v of **bionaphtha**.

→ The 100% renewable E85 fuel works in practice.

→ In Europe, logistics to be developed and E85 standard to be adapted.



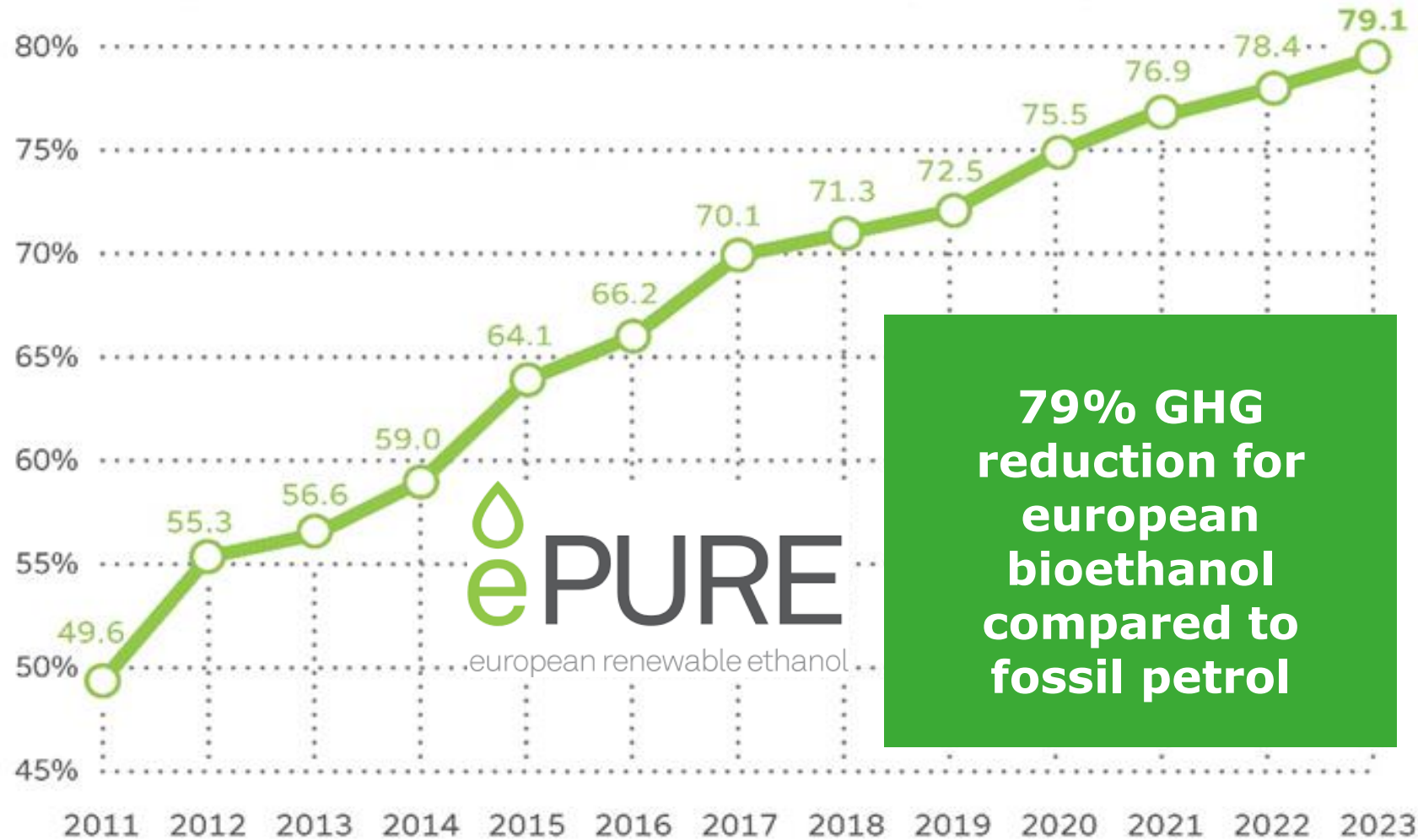
# Annexe



# Average European bioethanol GHG emissions savings keep improving

## Average certified GHG emission savings in %

Since 2011 the average certified greenhouse gas emission savings of renewable ethanol against fossil fuel have increased continuously, reaching 79.1% in 2023.



- Decarbonizing the boilers (biomass)
- Methanisation of effluents
- Capturing fermentation CO2 from ethanol production and replacing fossil CO2 in other sectors

Source: Aggregated and audited data of ePURE members for volumes certified under RED I or RED II methodology

# ReFuel EU Aviation : increasing SAF and e-SAF targets until 2050<sup>17</sup>

