AECC the European voice of sustainable technology suppliers

Who we are

Since 1978, we have been the trusted voice of European companies making emissions control technologies for engine exhaust. These technologies reduce pollutant emissions, improving the air quality and public health.

Now we are transitioning, broadening AECC's remit to reduce emissions from stationary applications besides mobile sources and adding climate as a key focus alongside our core commitment to cleaner air. The well-known AECC name now stands for the **Association for Emissions Control and Climate**.

We continue and expand our active engagement with legislators to shape policies and regulations, in Europe and beyond. Via our presence and contributions in regulatory fora, we will help set performance-based requirements aligned with the sustainability goals and technology capabilities.



Our take on EU priorities in the new legislative term

As a reflection of our changing mission, our technical and advocacy work now focuses on five policy and regulatory areas.

We see the following policy priorities for each of these five AECC workstreams in the next legislative term. **1. Light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles:** achieve a truly **technology-open approach** in the **review of the CO**, **standards**.

2. Non-Road Mobile Machinery:

address the **shortcomings** of the **Stage V** regulation.

3. Industrial emissions:

make all installations compatible with both air quality and climate requirements, adopting **BREFs** in line with emission **control technology capability**.

4. Set proper legislative requirements for the performance of **hydrogen technologies**.

5. Apply Life-Cycle Assessment and circular economy principles when shaping policy.

EU rules should create a regulatory framework where all technologies comply with future air quality and climate requirements to resolve uncertainty, retaining ambition and industry competitiveness.

A lot of uncertainties...

exist around how far the EU will get on the GHG emissions reduction trajectory for road vehicles, given its primary focus on electrification. This depends on important prerequisites like rollout pace of new vehicles, consumer acceptance, density of charging infrastructure, critical raw material intensity, etc. Other regions of the world rely on a broader range of powertrain technologies. The impact of this global dynamic will impact overall industry competitiveness and employment in the EU automotive sector.



...point to one question

Will an electrification-only approach be able to meet decarbonisation targets for the road transport sector?

...or two...

What about pollutant emissions for air quality and protection of human health?

...how we propose to resolve the current uncertainty...

The EU may need to reassess and rethink its approach towards road transport emissions as part of the reviews of the CO_2 emissions standards for cars (in 2026) and trucks (in 2027) in order to maintain its climate ambitions, industrial competitiveness, and technological independence. Technology brought us here, so the EU should foster innovation in all available options through a technology-open approach. It is the most resilient path towards net-zero CO_2 mobility.

• A first step is to define provisions for the registration of vehicles running exclusively on CO₂-neutral fuels. These should include advanced biofuels in addition to e-fuels in line with the Renewable Energy Directive.

• But this is not sufficient. The combination of CO₂ emissions standards and Renewable Energy Directive should generally support all powertrains based on life-cycle considerations. Carbon-neutrality should be assessed in a holistic manner, moving away from current zero-tailpipe standards.

• Assure zero-impact pollutant emission levels so every vehicle contributes to better air quality and protection of human health. Emission control technologies have been developed for greater ambition than the recently adopted Euro 7 standards for cars and trucks.

AECC works in partnership with EU policymakers and all stakeholders to set and implement standards that will help the EU reach its long-term zero-emission and carbon-neutral goals.

