

## Northern cyprus electric vehicle infrastructure

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The Commission welcomes the political agreement reached between the European Parliament and the Council to boost the number of publicly accessible electric recharging and hydrogen refuelling stations in particular across the European Union"s main transport corridors and hubs. This is a landmark agreement that will enable the transition to zero-emission transport and contribute to our target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030.

Thenew Regulation for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (AFIR)sets mandatory deployment targets for electric recharging and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure for the road sector, for shore-side electricity supply in maritime and inland waterway ports, and for electricity supply to stationary aircraft. By making a minimum of recharging and refuelling infrastructure available across the EU the regulation will end consumer concerns about the difficulty to recharge or refuel a vehicle. AFIR also paves the way for a user-friendly recharging and refuelling experience, with full price transparency, common minimum payment options and coherent customer information across the EU.

Infrastructure for road transport, shipping, and aviation

The new AFIR rules will ensure sufficient and user-friendly alternative fuels infrastructure for road, shipping and aviation. This will enable the use of zero-emission road vehicles, in particular electric and hydrogen light-and heavy-duty vehicles, as well as electricity supply to moored vessels and stationary aircraft. Specifically, the following main deployment targets will have to be met in 2025 or 2030:

1)Recharging infrastructure for cars and vanshas to grow at the same pace as vehicle uptake. To that end, for each registered battery-electric car in a given Member State, a power output of 1.3 kW must be provided by publicly accessible recharging infrastructure. In addition, every 60 km along the trans-European transport (TEN-T) network, fast recharging stations of at least 150 kW need to be installed from 2025 onwards.

2)Recharging stations dedicated to heavy-duty vehicles with a minimum output of 350 kW need to be deployed every 60 km along the TEN-T core network, and every 100 km on the larger TEN-T comprehensive network from 2025 onwards, with complete network coverage to be achieved by 2030. In addition, recharging stations must be installed at safe and secure parking areas for overnight recharging as well as in urban nodes for delivery vehicles.

3)Hydrogen refuelling infrastructurethat can serve both cars and lorries must be deployed from 2030 onwards in all urban nodes and every 200 km along the TEN-T core network, ensuring a sufficiently dense network to allow hydrogen vehicles to travel across the EU.



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4)Maritime portsthat see at least 50 port calls by large passenger vessels, or 100 port calls by container vessels, must provide shore-side electricity for such vessels by 2030. This will not only help reduce the carbon footprint of maritime transport, but also significantly reduce local air pollution in port areas.

5)Airportsmust provide electricity to stationary aircraft at all contact stands (gates) by 2025, and at all remote stands (outfield positions) by 2030.

6)Operators of electric recharging and hydrogen refueling stationsmust ensure full price transparency, offer a common ad hoc payment method such as debit or credit card, and make relevant data, such as that on location, available through electronic means, thereby ensuring the customer is fully informed.

The political agreement reached this week must now be formally adopted. Once this process is completed by the European Parliament and the Council, the new rules will be published in the Official Journal of the European Union and enter into force after a transitional period of 6 months.

The European Green Dealis the EU"s long-term growth strategy to make the EU climate-neutral by 2050. To reach this target, the EU must reduce its emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. This week"s agreement is another important step in the adoption of the Commission"s"Fit for 55" legislative package to deliver the European Green Deal. It follows other recent deals, most recently onsustainable fuels for shipping.

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