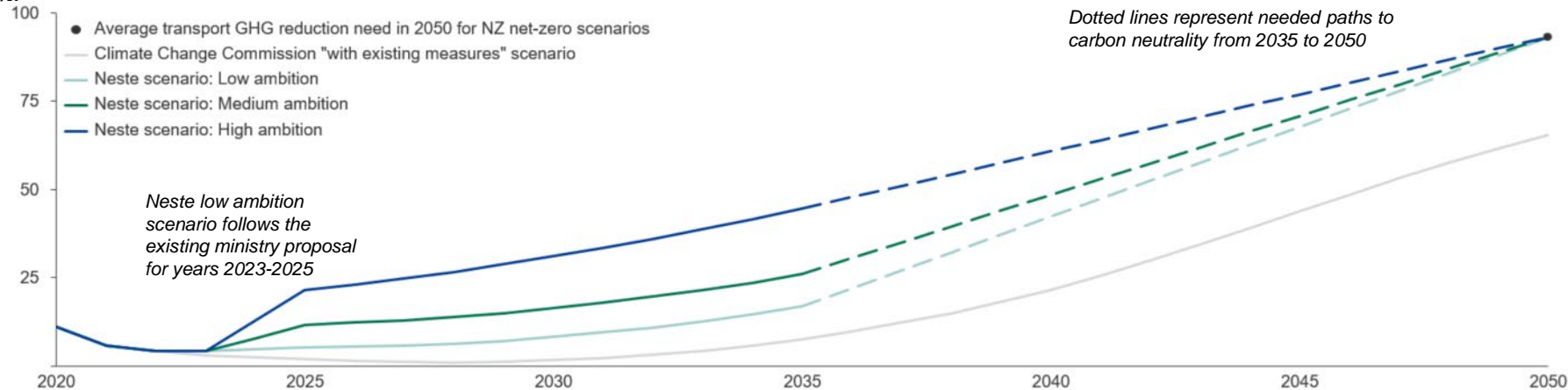


# Proposed low GHG reduction ambition for early years makes future compliance curve much steeper

Transport GHG reduction vs. 2019 (%)

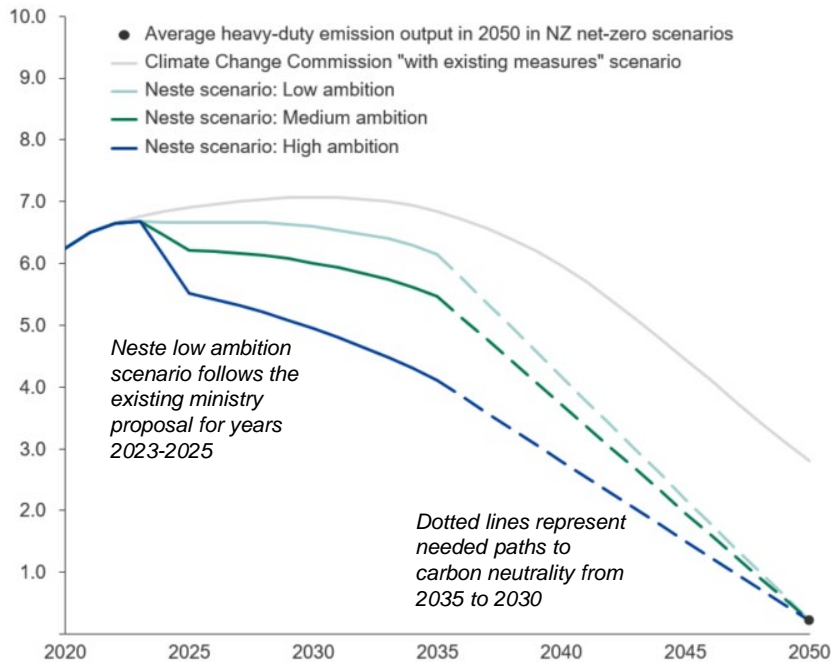


Cumulative MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq saved after 2023 and scenario descriptions

|   |                          |                           |                           |  |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| <b>CCC "existing measures" scenario</b> | 1.2 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 2.2 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq  | 6.0 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq  | Policy reference case to 2050 with anticipated technological developments with e.g. expected uptake of electric vehicles counted and fuel efficiency improvements counted in |
| <b>Neste scenario: Low ambition</b>     | 2.4 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 7.8 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq  | 18.5 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | Ministry of Transport consultation paper proposal's transport GHG reduction mandates in 2023-2025, and after that linearly growing to 10% in 2035                            |
| <b>Neste scenario: Medium ambition</b>  | 3.9 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 15.6 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 33.5 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | Transport GHG reduction mandate increasing to 10% in 2025 and 20% by 2035  |
| <b>Neste scenario: High ambition</b>    | 6.4 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 28.7 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | 60.8 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq | Transport GHG reduction mandate increasing to 20% in 2025 and 40% by 2035  |

# Even if passenger cars would electrify, ambitious biofuel specific policies are needed to reduce emissions in heavy duty

Heavy vehicles  
MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq/a



Annual MtCO<sub>2</sub>eq emitted in the heavy vehicles segments vs. 2019

| Scenario                         | 2025                               | 2030                               | 2035                               |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| CCC "existing measures" scenario | -0.1 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-0.8 %) | +0.1 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (+1.6%)  | -0.1 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-1.7%)  |
| Neste scenario: Low ambition     | -0.3 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-4.3%)  | -0.4 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-5.2%)  | -0.8 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-11.5%) |
| Neste scenario: Medium ambition  | -0.7 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-10.7%) | -0.9 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-13.6%) | -1.5 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-21.4%) |
| Neste scenario: High ambition    | -1.4 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-20.6%) | -2.0 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-28.8%) | -2.9 MtCO <sub>2</sub> eq (-41.0%) |

Policy reference case to 2050 with anticipated technological developments with e.g. expected uptake of electric vehicles counted and fuel efficiency improvements counted in

Ministry of Transport consultation paper proposal's transport GHG reduction mandates in 2023-2025, and after that linearly growing to 10% in 2035

Transport GHG reduction mandate increasing to 10% in 2025 and 20% by 2035

Transport GHG reduction mandate increasing to 20% in 2025 and 40% by 2035

Notes:

- Following categories are included in the heavy vehicles segment: Light commercial vehicles, medium trucks, heavy trucks, buses
- In these calculations, for illustrative purposes, all biofuel driven GHG reductions are estimated to take place in the "heavy vehicles" segment. If they occurred in other sectors such as aviation, personal vehicles or marine, heavy vehicles segment would look even worse from the perspective of emission reductions