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INTERNATIONAL MARKET AND TRADE OF GREEN VEHICLES

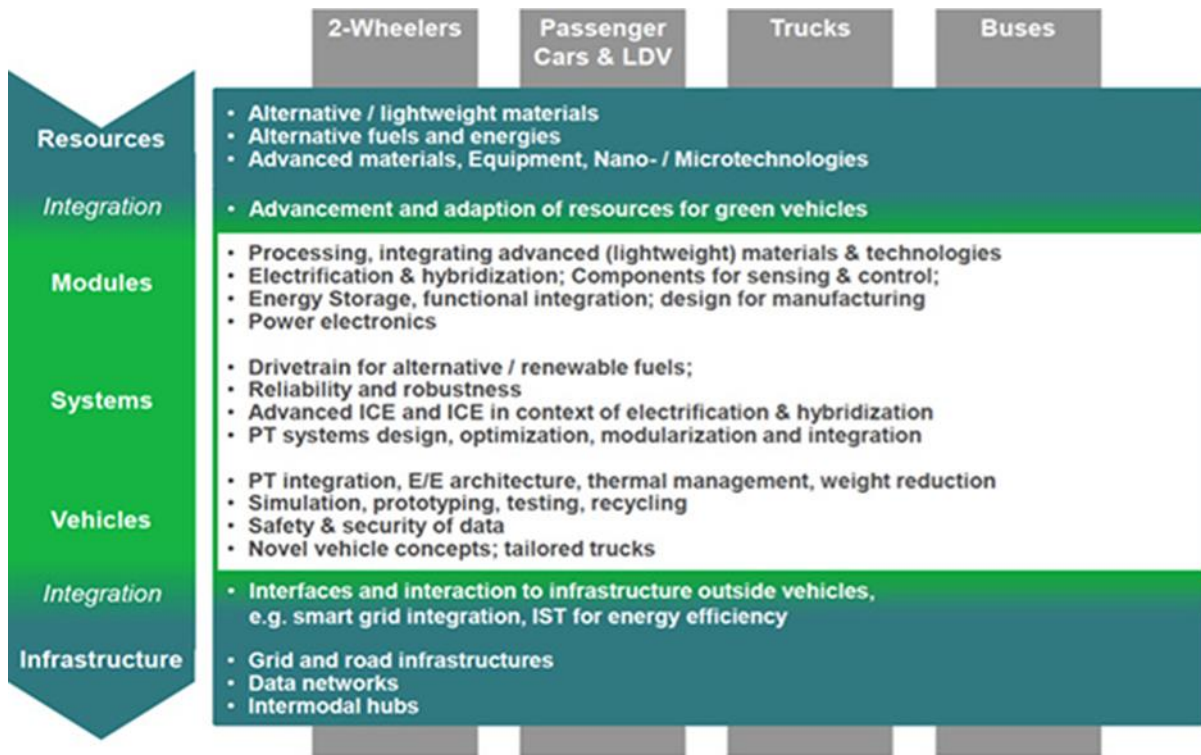
A green vehicle, or clean vehicle, or eco-friendly vehicle or environmentally friendly vehicle is a road motor vehicle that produces less harmful impacts to the environment than comparable conventional internal combustion engine vehicles running on gasoline or diesel, or one that uses certain alternative fuels. Presently, in some countries the term is used for any vehicle complying or surpassing the more stringent European emission standards (such as Euro6), or California's zero-emissions vehicle standards (such as ZEV, ULEV, SULEV, PZEV), or the low-carbon fuel standards enacted in several countries.

Green vehicles can be powered by alternative fuels and advanced vehicle technologies and include hybrid electric vehicles, plug-in hybrid electric vehicles, battery electric vehicles, compressed-air vehicles, hydrogen and fuel-cell vehicles, neat ethanol vehicles, flexible-fuel vehicles, natural gas vehicles, clean diesel vehicles, and some sources also include vehicles using blends of biodiesel and ethanol fuel or gasohol.

According to the Horizon 2020 regulation, the development of 'Smart, Green and Integrated Transport' is a major Societal Challenge for Europe. The EGVI PPP addresses this challenge: it aims at delivering green vehicles and mobility system solutions which contribute to the development of a competitive and sustainable transport system in Europe.

Involving the automotive, smart systems and smart grids industries in a cross-sectoral approach, it should also have a positive impact on the innovative strength and global competitiveness of the European economy.

The scope of the European Green Vehicles Initiative focuses on the energy efficiency of vehicles and alternative powertrains in the road transport sector. It covers several types of road vehicles, from passenger cars, trucks and buses to two-wheelers and new vehicle concepts.



The topics addressed within the EGVI PPP need to respond to this goal of energy efficiency of vehicles and alternative powertrains. They concern all the technologies required at various product layers - from modules to systems and vehicles, as well as the integration of resources and the integration into the infrastructures. The objective of this integrated approach is to cover the entire process chain from resource application to demonstration and creation of services, and to extend research and development to innovation. Produce objective information for policy and decision makers on hybrid and electric vehicle technology, projects, and programmes and their effects on energy efficiency and the environment.

This is accomplished through topic-specific Task groups, which produce general and market studies, assessments, demonstrations, comparative evaluation of various options

for applying these technologies, technology evaluations, and more. Disseminate information produced to the International Energy Agency (IEA) community, national governments, industries, and to other interested organizations. Collaborate on pre-competitive research projects and related topics and investigate the need for further research in promising areas. Collaborate with other transportation-related IEA Implementing Agreements and collaborate with specific groups or committees interested in transportation, vehicles, and fuels. Provide a platform for reliable information on hybrid and electric vehicles.

The government's wants to understand the only way to change to the globally green vehicles. Every country should make sure fellow people's wants to understand about feature how we affect because of global warming. If the people understand before 2050 we can able to change globally green vehicles.

Electric vehicles are several times more efficient in converting energy into vehicle movement than conventional gasoline and diesel vehicles. They are much more compatible with renewable energy sources. They can produce no emissions at the vehicle tailpipe and much lower life-cycle "well to wheel" emissions.

Accordingly, businesses, governments, and non-governmental organizations are turning to electric vehicles to dramatically lower oil use, reduce carbon pollution, eliminate local air pollution, and spur economic development. Long-term planning scenarios indicate that the global vehicle fleet will have to be almost entirely made up of electric vehicles, powered mostly by renewable sources, by 2050 if the world is to avoid worst-case global climate-change scenarios.

References

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