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TRIGGERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC MOBILITY: AN OVERVIEW OF PUBLIC POLICIES

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BASICS ABOUT ELECTRIC VEHICLES

This analysis focuses on Battery Electric Vehicles (BEV)

- BEVs run on *electricity only* stored in the 'heart' of the vehicle, the battery (~ 15 - 20 kWh capacity)
- 'New generation' BEVs have an (anticipated) range autonomy of 120 – 200 km
- For recharging the battery according *recharge infrastructure is needed*
- Recharging can take from 6-8 hours (standard or 'slow' charging) to 20-30 min (fast charging)
 - Battery 'swap' gives opportunity for rapid charging



ELECTRIC VEHICLES - A UNIVERSAL REMEDY (!?)

Electric vehicles are seen as solution for numerous current public concerns

These refer to

- the environmental impact of our mobility habits
- the energy dependency of our transport systems
- the economic/industrial growth after the years of crisis
- the *resource efficiency* and effectiveness of our transport systems

Supportive public policy measures aim at

- supporting research and development
- developing sufficient offer (vehicles, infrastructure, batteries)
- stimulating demand (private and professional fleets, new service offers)



A TYPOLOGY OF POLICY MEASURES Supporting the introduction of EVs

- Command and Control Instruments
- Economic Instruments
- Procurement Instruments
- Collaborative Instruments
- Communication and Diffusion Instruments
- Instruments enhancing inter-modality

Possible policy measures are very diverse; priority should be given to network management: The state acts as facilitator.



Comparing National Policies I THE INITIAL INTEREST FOR EVs

Country	Intitially Engaged Authority	Authority's missions
EU	DG Enterprise and Industry	
Austria	Ministries of Transport&Technology/Economy	
Denmark	Ministry of Environment	
France	Ministry of Sustainable Development&Transport	
Germany	Ministries of Environment/Economy/Transport	
Italy	Ministries of Economy/Science	
Spain	Ministry of Industry	
UK	Ministries of Transport/Enterprise&Employment	
US	Department of Energy	
Japan	Ministry of Economy&Industry	
China	Ministry of Industry	
India	Ministry of Industry	

Transport Environment Economy/Industry Energy

Initial interest in EVs stems from economic/industrial concerns.



Comparing National Policies II DEPLOYMENT OBJECTIVES

(PH)EV Deployment goals for 2020



France shows most ambitious deployment targets within Europe.

Denmark proves to have a far more ambitious goal when considering the anticipated (PH)EV share of the country's vehicle fleet.



in % of current car fleet

The expected rapid growth of **China**'s overall vehicle fleet until 2020 impedes valid comparisons with European nations.

Comparing National Policies III COMMON DEPLOYMENT STRATEGY

Most countries defined a deployment strategy in 3 phases



Supportive measures are categorized in i) support of **research** ii) deployment of **infrastructure** and iii) enhancing **vehicle demand**.

Accompanying development of renewable energy sources is 'only' seen as long term objective.

Comparing National Policies IV MEASURES PUT IN PLACE



So far focus has primarily been put on measures aiming at enhancing vehicle demand.

The development of according infrastructure measures poses more uncertainties.



on local level

REGIONAL TEST AND PILOT PROJECTS

- Geographic scales, approaches and objectives of pilot projects are divers
- Projects operate with different types of vehicle fleets
- Testing infrastructure and exploring usage behavior are the main objectives
- Most projects are heavily supported
 -> The financial viability of EVs is not yet tested!



THE PROJECT VLOTTE IN AUSTRIA I

VLOTTE - A regional EV test project since August 2009

The region Vorarlberg

- Population: 370.000 of which 80% in the river "Rhine" valley
- 138 hab./km²
- Large urban extension along the valley



Project Partners

- Local government
- Local electricity provider
- Public transport authority
- Austrian automobile association
- Local insurance partner
- Importer of EVs
- Network of vehicle service providers
- Technical University of Vienna



THE PROJECT VLOTTE IN AUSTRIA II

An integrated project organization

- In 2009: Distribution of 100 EVs among interested parties
 - 40 for local enterprises
 - 40 for public institutions
 - 20 for private users

- The user pays EUR 500/month for a mobility card which includes
 - The usage costs for the vehicle
 - The maintenance of the vehicle
 - A public transport pass
 - Fees for battery recharging (currently 70 stations available)
 - After 4 years the vehicle can be purchased for the residual value







THE PROJECT VLOTTE IN AUSTRIA III

Results

- 1 million EV km have been driven
- Vehicle fleet has been expanded to 250 EVs
- VLOTTE II introduced mobility
 hubs
- VLOTTE is the biggest European EV deployment project
- Project shows the potential of EVs in remotely dense urban areas





LONDON'S EV DEPLOYMENT PLAN I

Europe's most advance and integrated plan for a metropolitan area 25.000 recharging points + 100.000 EVs till 2015

Infrastructure Provision

- Maximum distance of each Londoner to be beneath 1 km
- Provision of normal, fast and rapid recharging points
- « Hot-Spot » Analyses show where early adapters are located

- Vehicle Deployment
 - Introduction of EVs in the city's fleet
 - Encouragement of industrial partners to electrify their fleets
 - Encouragement of the private sector



LONDON'S EV DEPLOYMENT PLAN II

Europe's most advance and integrated plan for a metropolitan area 25.000 recharging points + 100.000 EVs till 2015

- Initiation, marketing, communication
 - Purchase subventions (no taxes, bonus of 5000 pounds)
 - Free parking (value of up to 6000 pounds/year)
 - Exoneration of the 'congestion charging' (value of up to 1700 pounds/year)

- Functioning of the system
 - Yearly infrastructure usage fee of 200 pounds
 - Transition to a 'pay-as-you-go' system with increasing usage



CONCLUSIONS

- The development of electric mobility is a mean for facing current economic, environmental and energetic challenges
- Policy measures are often not well equilibrated (offer vs. demand, vehicles vs. infrastructure)
- Most countries defined a deployment strategy of 3 phases
- The accompanying development of renewable energy sources is foreseen for the mid- or long term
- Local deployment projects are an excellent mean for testing the impact, usefulness and possible synergies of diverse policy measures
- Economic impact analysis of policy measures are not yet well established



Thank you for your attention!

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