

Supporting e-mobility in European regions and cities

Policy background, barriers and drivers

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Low-carbon economy







- Preventing climate change and meeting international targets
 - 25% of carbon emissions
 - Reduction is slow
- Urban growth = air quality and noise
 - 'A public health catastrophe'
- Energy autonomy
 - Two-thirds of EU oil use is in transport
 - Highly import-dependent

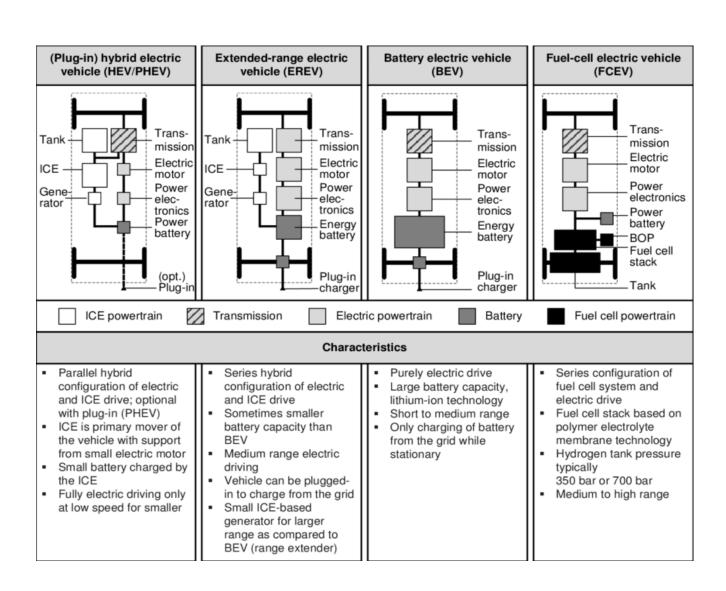


Electric vehicles



'Electric vehicle' means a motor vehicle equipped with a powertrain containing at least one non-peripheral electric machine as energy converter with an electric rechargeable energy storage system, which can be recharged externally

Directive 2014/94/EU





- 2030 Energy Strategy
- Directive on alternative fuels infrastructure (2014)
 - From 2017, European standard;
 Charger IEC Type 2
- Europe on the Move and the Clean Mobility Package (2017-2018)
 - Battery initiative
 - Action plan on infrastructure
- 2018 Energy Performance of Buildings Directive revision





Barriers

- An infrequent investment
- Higher initial up-front investment
- Range Anxiety battery capacity
- Insufficient charging infrastructure
- Charging is longer than refuelling with petrol
- Must go hand-in-hand with roll-out of renewables

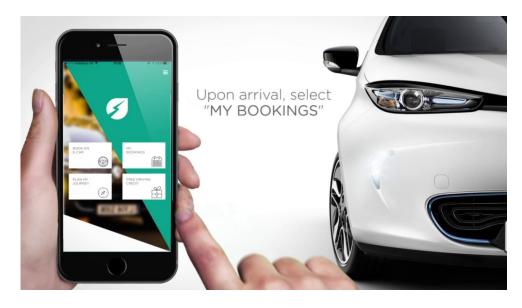








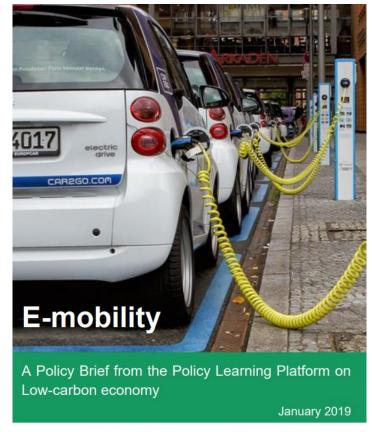
- Changing social norms
- New approaches in urban transport
- Suitable for day-to-day transport
- Economic and time savings
- Smart grids and energy stability





Concluding Remarks

- Electric mobility has huge potential for decarbonising Europe's transport sector
- Flexible solutions are available for almost any requirement
- But many barriers remain
- Regions across Europe already pioneering initiatives:
 - Infrastructure
 - Awareness raising
 - Strategies
 - Tax cuts, and incentives
 - Smart grids





Policy brief available now



Thank you!

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