



Decarbonising Cities: International Experiences and Opportunities for Electric Mobility

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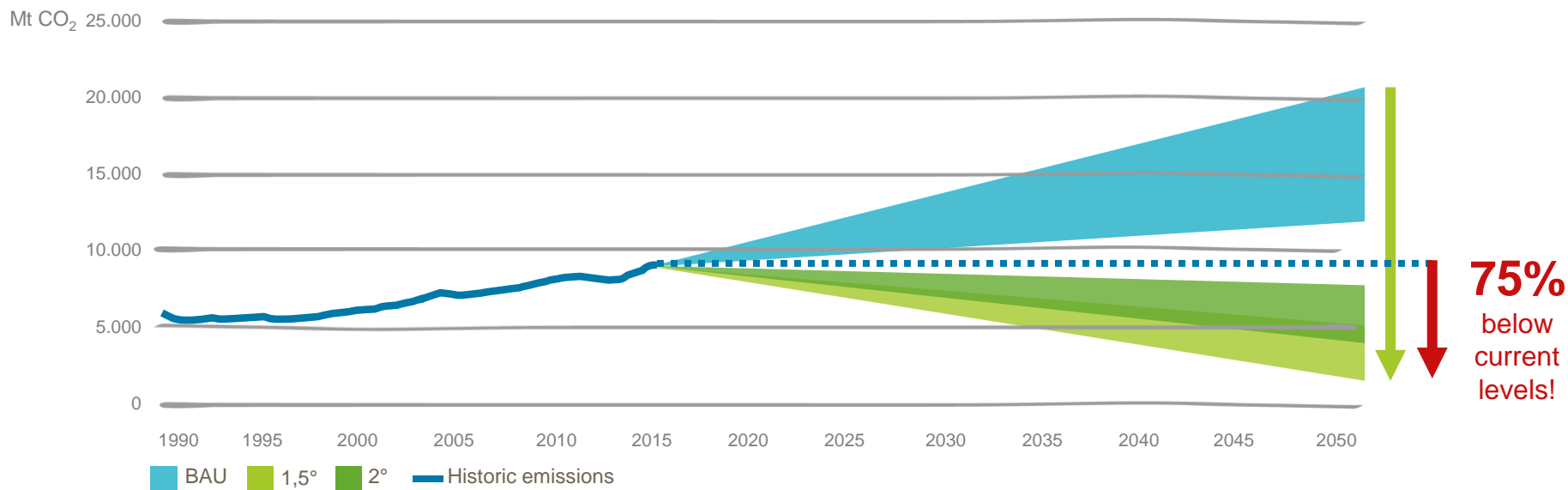
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Transforming transport is fundamental

Global transport emissions 2018: ca. **8 Gt CO₂**

Business-as-usual (BAU) and required reductions under 2°C and 1.5°C scenarios (simplified)



Source: Authors' figure, historic emissions based on data from IEA (2016), projections based on data from Gota et al. (n.d.)/SLOCAT Knowledge Base.

Vietnam's Climate Targets and Transport

- **Transport** is responsible for **18% of total emissions**
- **Overall target:** Emission reduction of 9% (unconditional) against BAU and 27% (with international support)
- **Transport is subsumed under energy** (5.5% unconditional, 11% conditional).
- 5 of the 12 energy-related mitigation measures target transport:
 - Changing freight transportation models;
 - **Restructuring the transportation market;**
 - **Shifting from private to public means of transport;**
 - **Shifting from conventional fuels to biofuel, natural gas and electricity;**
 - Improving the energy efficiency of transport vehicles;



“ Impact

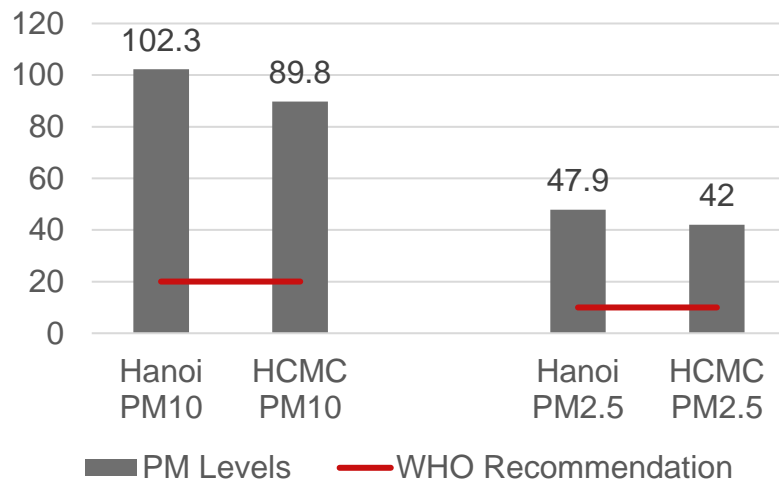
Improvements in vehicle fuel economy have most impact, **reducing 5.0 million tons CO₂ in 2030.**

Mainstreaming the electric vehicle market has the second highest reductions; **3.5 million tons CO₂ in 2030.**

Vietnam's Air Quality

- 60,000 premature deaths per year linked to air pollution (WHO)
- Air pollution costs the Vietnam economy about USD 10 billion every year – 5% to 7% of GDP (JICA)!

Annual Mean of PM Levels in Hanoi and HCMC in 2016 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Sustainability benefits of e-mobility

Noise



- For high speeds, tyre sound dominates combustion engine sound, making EV just as noisy as combustion engines. The thresholds are:
 - **25 km/h** for **passenger cars**
 - **50 km/h** for **trucks and busses**
- EV have **great effects for buses** and in urban areas with low, speeds

Air Pollution

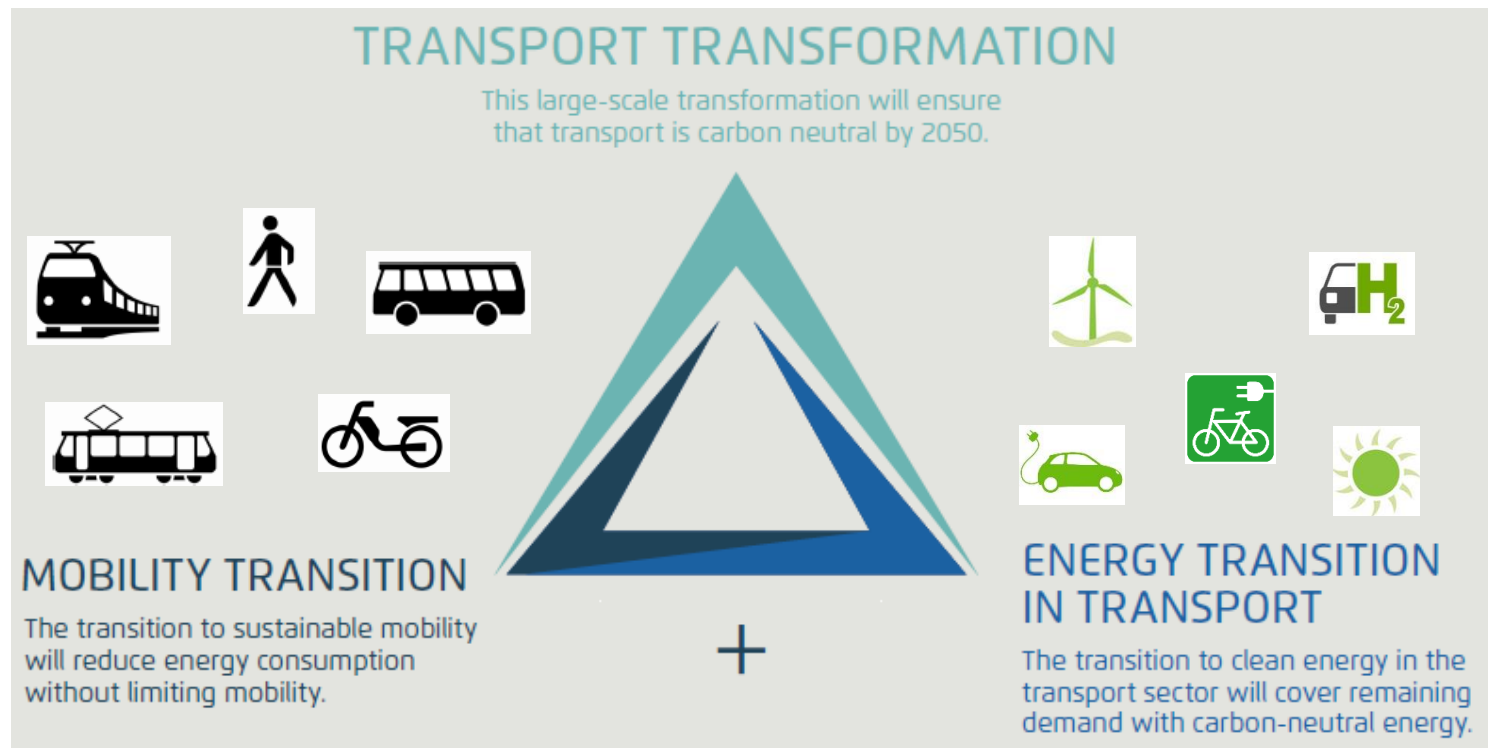


- Locally, no local air pollutants are emitted from the tailpipe
- Particulate matter from tyre abrasion, however, continues

Structural

- Less dependency on oil imports
- Early promotion of an innovative and sustainable industry sector
- **Opportunity for local manufacturing**

E-mobility is one piece in the decarbonisation puzzle



Source: Agora Verkehrswende

Cities are key for EV adoption!

rail/ tram



public transport



governmental/
company/ tourism fleets



private cars



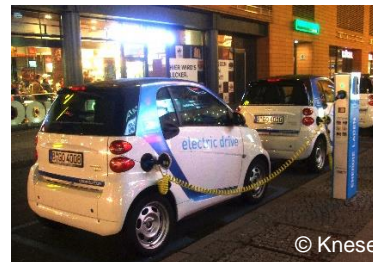
two-wheelers



three-wheelers









x-sharing/ taxi/
ridehailing



urban freight



Challenges for EV deployment need to be addressed

- High upfront investment costs (vehicles and infrastructure), but cheaper total cost of ownership 
- Lack of standardization (securing interoperability) 
- Different operations 
- New ways to procure (requirements on vehicles, equipment, operation services) 
- New market players (energy providers) 
- Battery recycling 

→ **Comprehensive strategy is needed to enable e-mobility roll-out**

Example: E-Mobility Strategy in Chile





Joint strategy of Ministries of **Energy, Transport and Environment**

5 strategic pillars with detailed actions:

1. Regulation and standards
2. Public transport
3. Promotion of research and capacity building
4. Initial impulses (pilots, fleet reneweal, incentives)
5. Knowledge and information transfer

Electric mobility targets (recently updated in NDC 2020):

- **2022:** 10x electric vehicles circulating
- **2040:** 100% urban public transport electric
- **2050:** 60% private vehicles electric
 - 100% electric taxis
 - 60% commercial vehicles electric

	Eje estratégico 1: Regulación y Estándares
	Eje estratégico 2: Transporte público como motor de desarrollo
	Eje estratégico 3: Fomento de la investigación y desarrollo en capital humano
	Eje estratégico 4: Impulso inicial al desarrollo de la electromovilidad
	Eje estratégico 5: Transferencia de conocimiento y entrega de información

Example: Electric fleet in Santiago de Chile

Biggest fleet of e-buses in Latin America (676)

- Energy consumption is **76%** less than for diesel busses
 - Total charging 3-4 hours
 - Range of 250 km
- Maintenance need is **40%** less than for diesel busses

→ **Lower operating costs outweigh the higher initial investments costs over the lifetime of the busses**



New business model:

- **Energy provider** finances the electric buses, provides charging infrastructure and electricity through leasing scheme with **operator**
- **bus manufacturer** provides buses and maintenance guarantee
- **Government** provides long-term guarantees and ticket subsidies

→ **Public private partnership helps overcome upfront costs and sharing of financial risks**

Sources: Simonetti (2019), Ministry of Transport, Chile; World Bank (2020)

Challenges and Solutions for the introduction of electric buses in Berlin (since 2015)

• First trials with electric buses since 2015

• Regular operation since 2019 (137 buses)

CHALLENGES

Market-availability
of vehicles

Lack of
established
standards,
especially for
quick-charging
systems and
software backend

Conversion of
existing and
construction of
new depots

Range limitation
(150km) of depot
loaders and the
resulting additional
vehicle
requirements

Need for review of
operating
strategies
providing for
affordable bus
transport

Introduction of
comprehensive
software systems
for disposition,
charging
processes and
maintenance

SOLUTIONS

135 buses ordered
since 2018

Double-deckers
remain challenging

Switch to
pantograph
opportunity
charging
technology

Construction of
new depots and
conversion started

Opportunity chargers established + New
vehicle schedules consider charging times

Introduction of IVU.timetable +
IVU.run with live-monitoring and
machine learning

Challenges according to Daniel Hesse (Leiter Vorstandsstab Infrastruktur alternative Antriebe Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe, BVG) (<https://www.behoerden-spiegel.de/2020/01/10/bis-2030-soll-berlins-oePNV-emissionsfrei-sein>)



Key recommendations

1. Start now

2. Create political awareness & broad stakeholder participation

3. Develop a vision, a strategy and an action plan for implementation of e-mobility (incl. steering committee)

4. Establish the necessary legal and regulatory framework

5. Build up capacities (planners, mechanics, technicians, etc.)

6. Initiate cooperations between energy and mobility sectors
between public and private actors – new business models

7. Show feasibility with demonstration projects

National & city governments

NDC Transport Initiative for Asia

“ Outcome

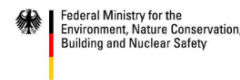
Countries in Asia work on comprehensive strategies to decarbonize transport

→ Project financed by the International Climate Initiative

Partners:



On behalf of:



of the Federal Republic of Germany



Project components – NDC Transport Initiative for Asia



NDC Transport Initiative for Asia in Vietnam

Goal



Strengthen the policy framework to promote the low carbon development and GHG emission reduction in transport contributing to implement the NDC of Vietnam

Objectives



Online MRV system for mitigation measures

Develop an online MRV system for mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions in the transport sector.



GHG emission mitigation scenarios

Build GHG emission mitigation scenarios for the transport sector up to 2050 in the direction of low carbon development with the aim to integrate them into Viet Nam's NDC 3 (submission to UNFCCC foreseen in 2025).



Legal documents on energy efficiency for road vehicles

Formulate legal documents on energy efficiency for road vehicles (priority is given to setting fuel economy for passenger cars, motorcycles).



Piloting measures to incentivize the use of electric vehicles

Design and support piloting measures to incentivize the use of electric vehicles (in line with the NDC objectives of GHG emission reduction in the transport sector) and integrate in the action plan of a specific city including gender mainstreaming.



Advancing E-mobility development

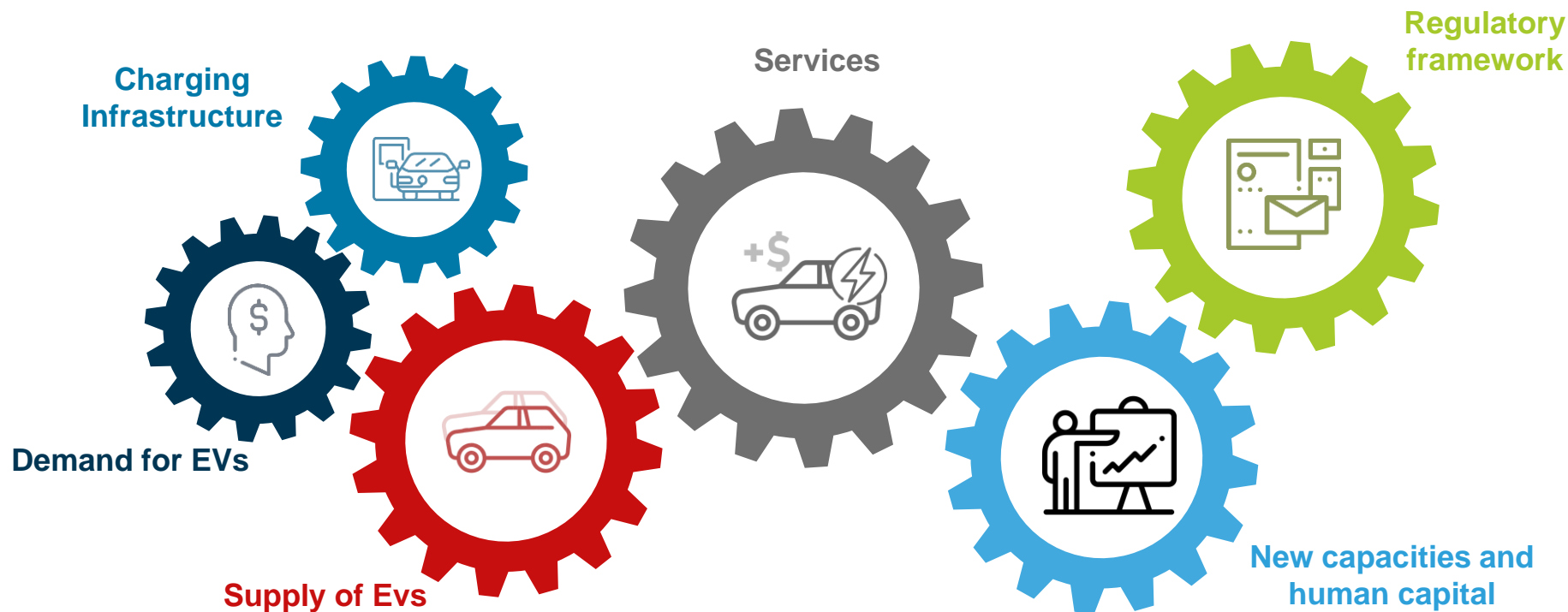
*Build mechanisms, policies and **roadmaps** to advance E-mobility development at national level and city level.*



Capacity development

Enhance the capacity of officials from MOT regarding the international debate on low carbon transport in response to climate change.

Let's face the challenge together



Source: Soler (2020), Ministry of Energy, Chile

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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