

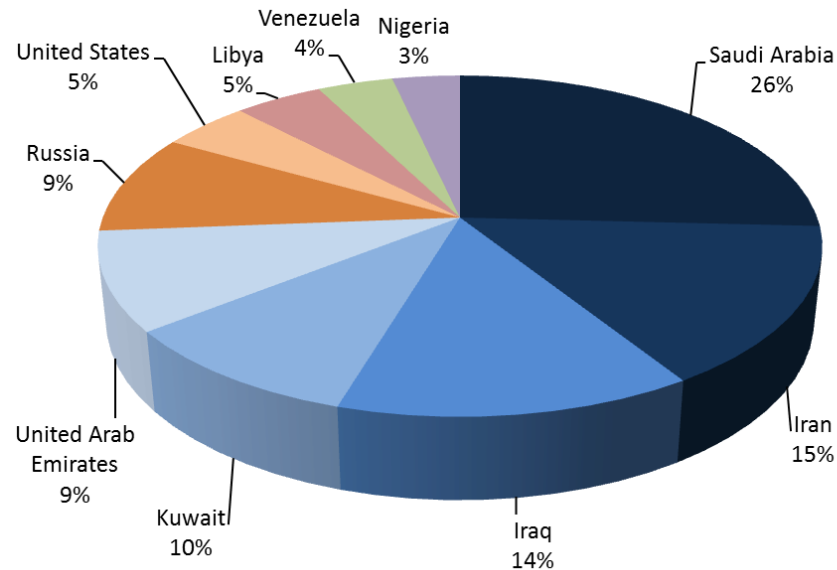
Possibilities for the Decarbonization of the Transport Sector with Electricity and Hydrogen

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1. Introduction
2. Policies and targets
3. Clean energy and renewable fuels
 - Electricity
 - Hydrogen
4. Conclusions

- **93%**

oil products' share of final energy consumption for transport, making the sector the **least-diversified**

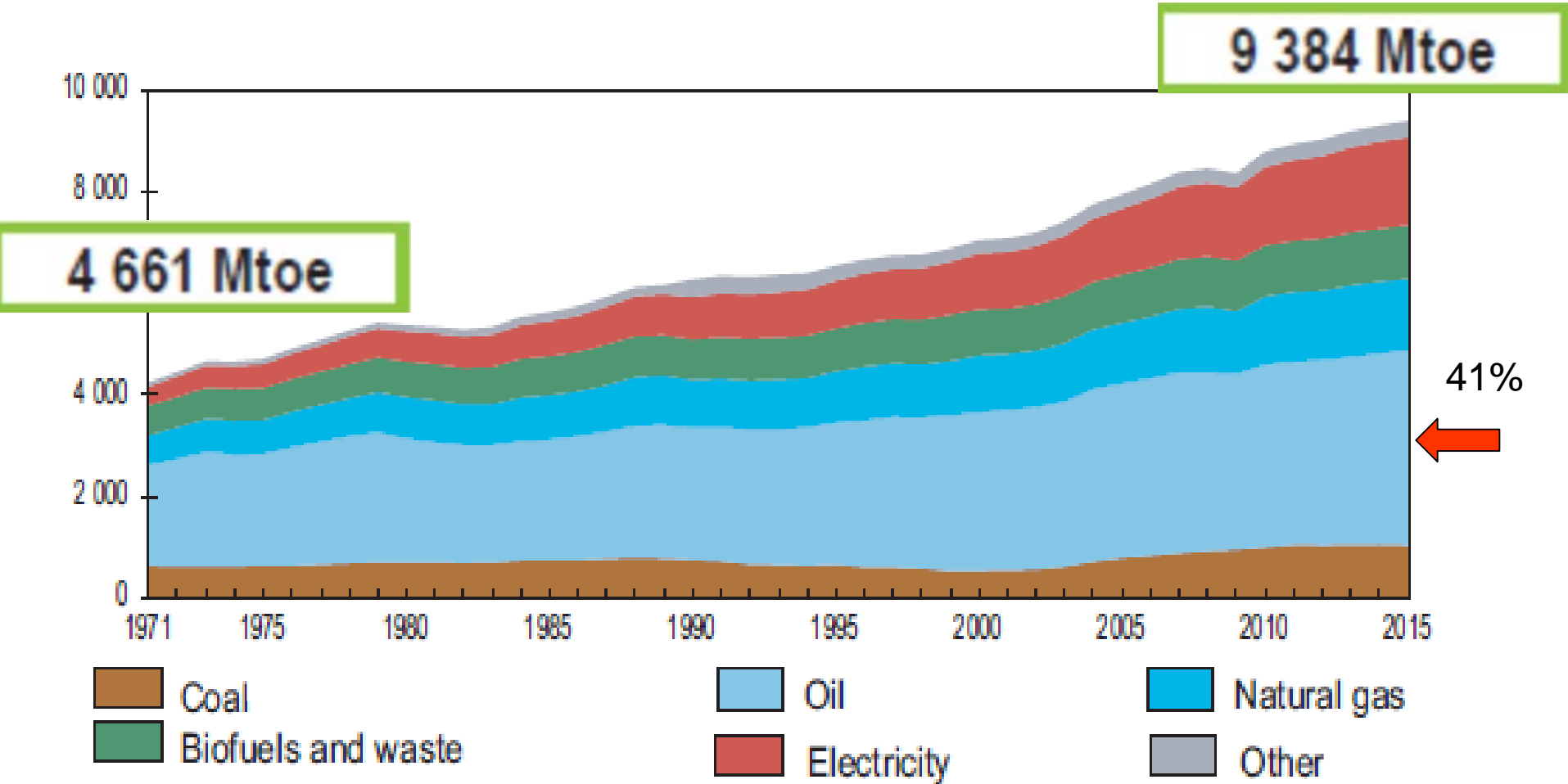


Countries with largest conventional oil reserves

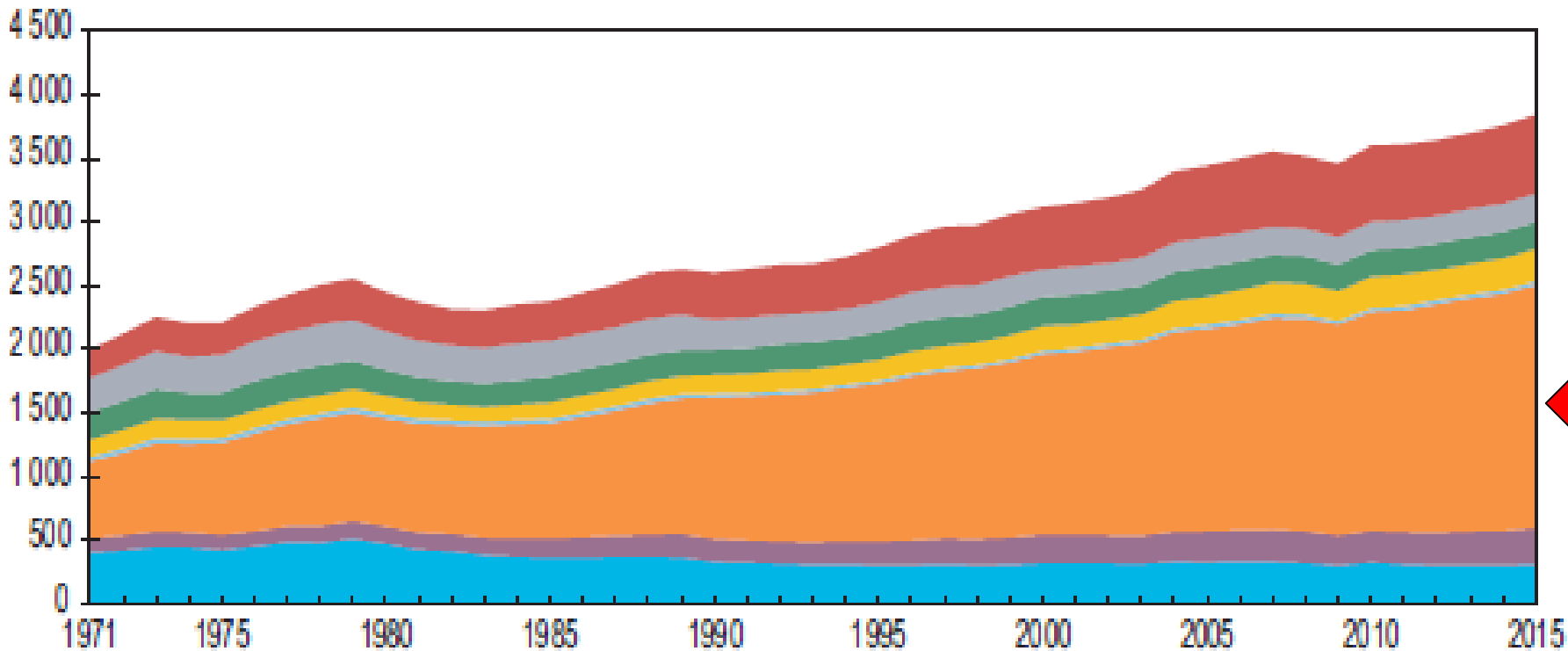
- **28%**

the amount that transport **energy and CO2 emissions have increased** since 2000

World total final consumption by fuel (Mtoe)

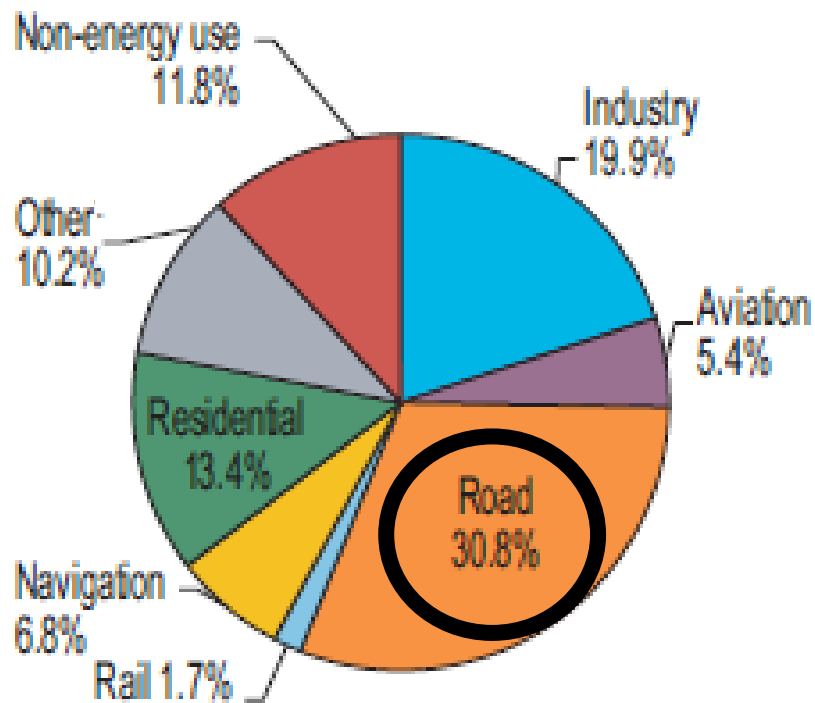


Total final consumption by sector: oil (Mtoe)



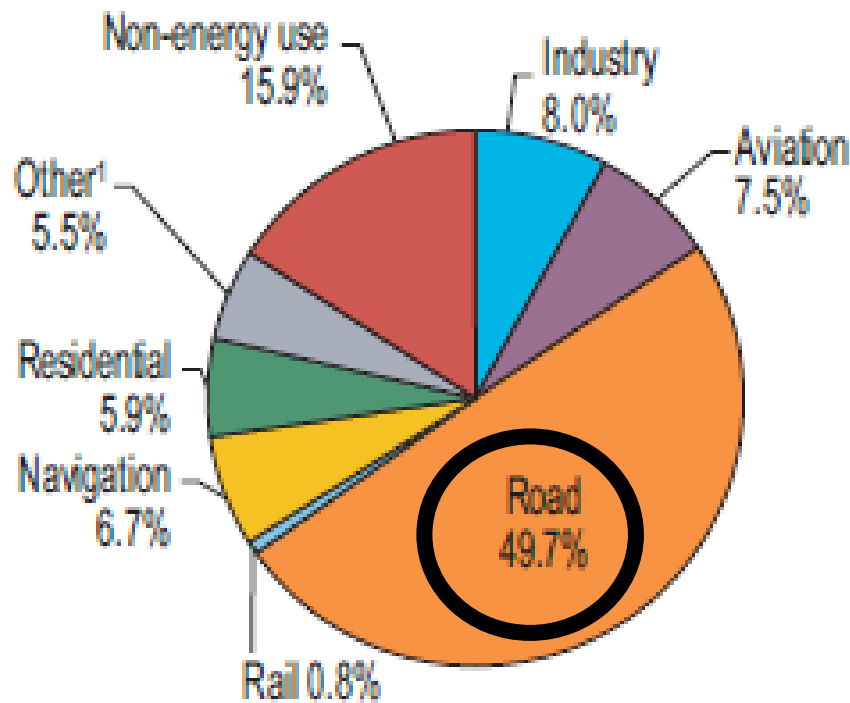
1973 and 2015 shares of world oil consumption

1973



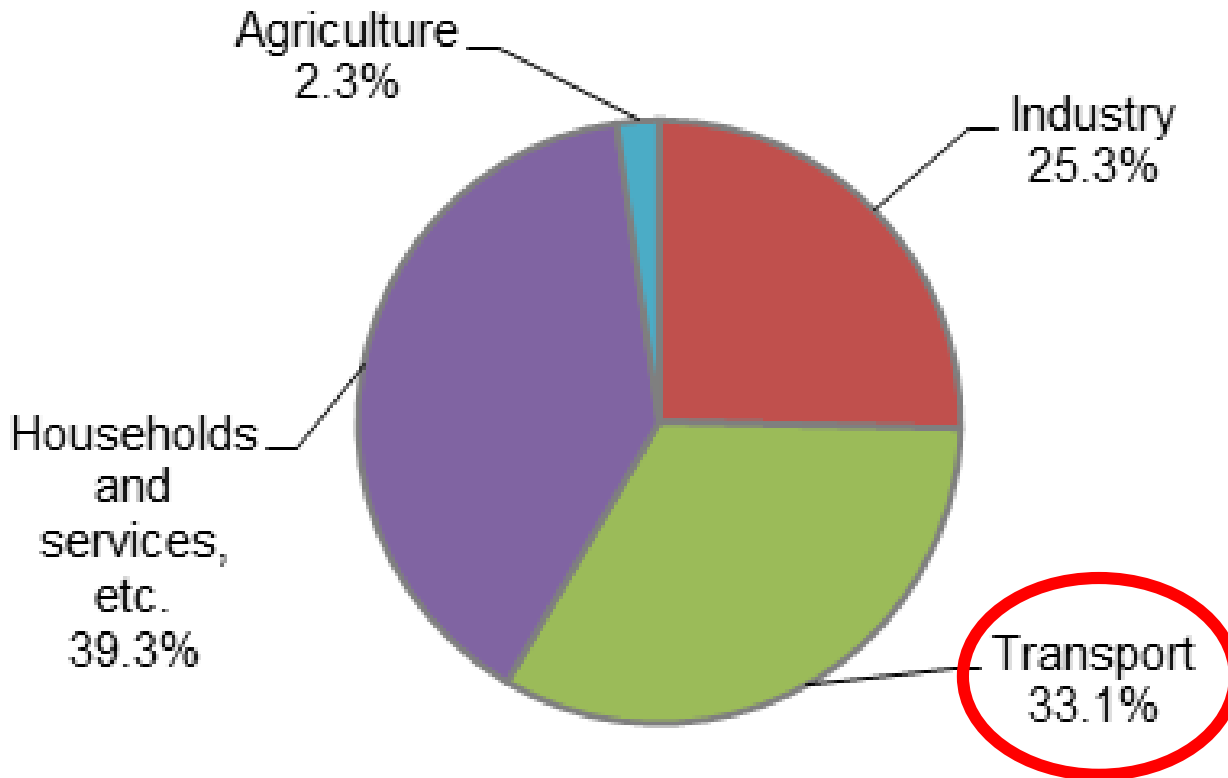
2 252 Mtoe

2015

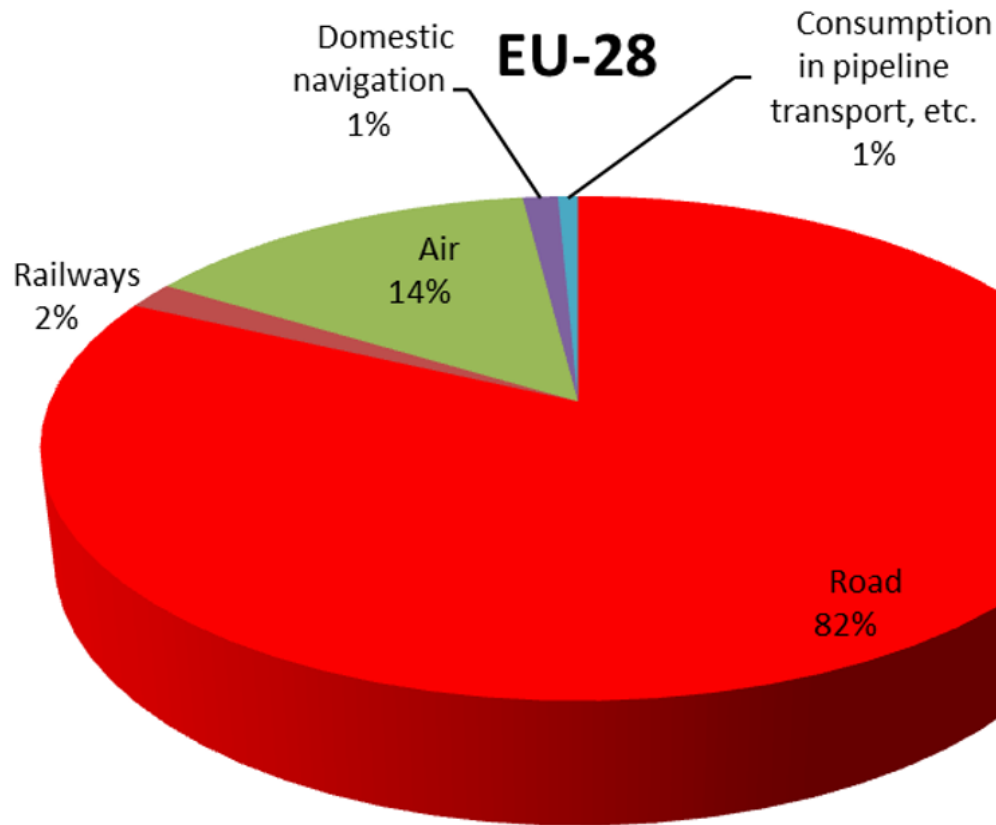


3 840 Mtoe

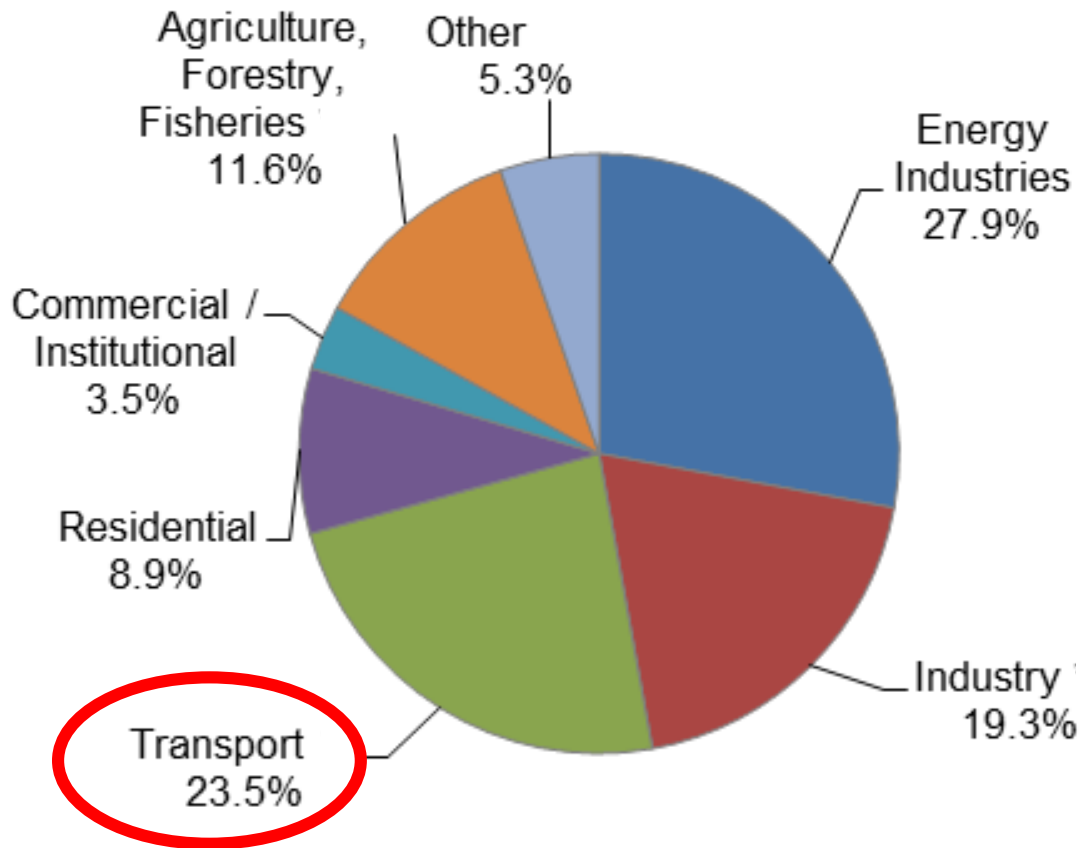
Year 2015



Final energy consumption by sector 2015 in the EU

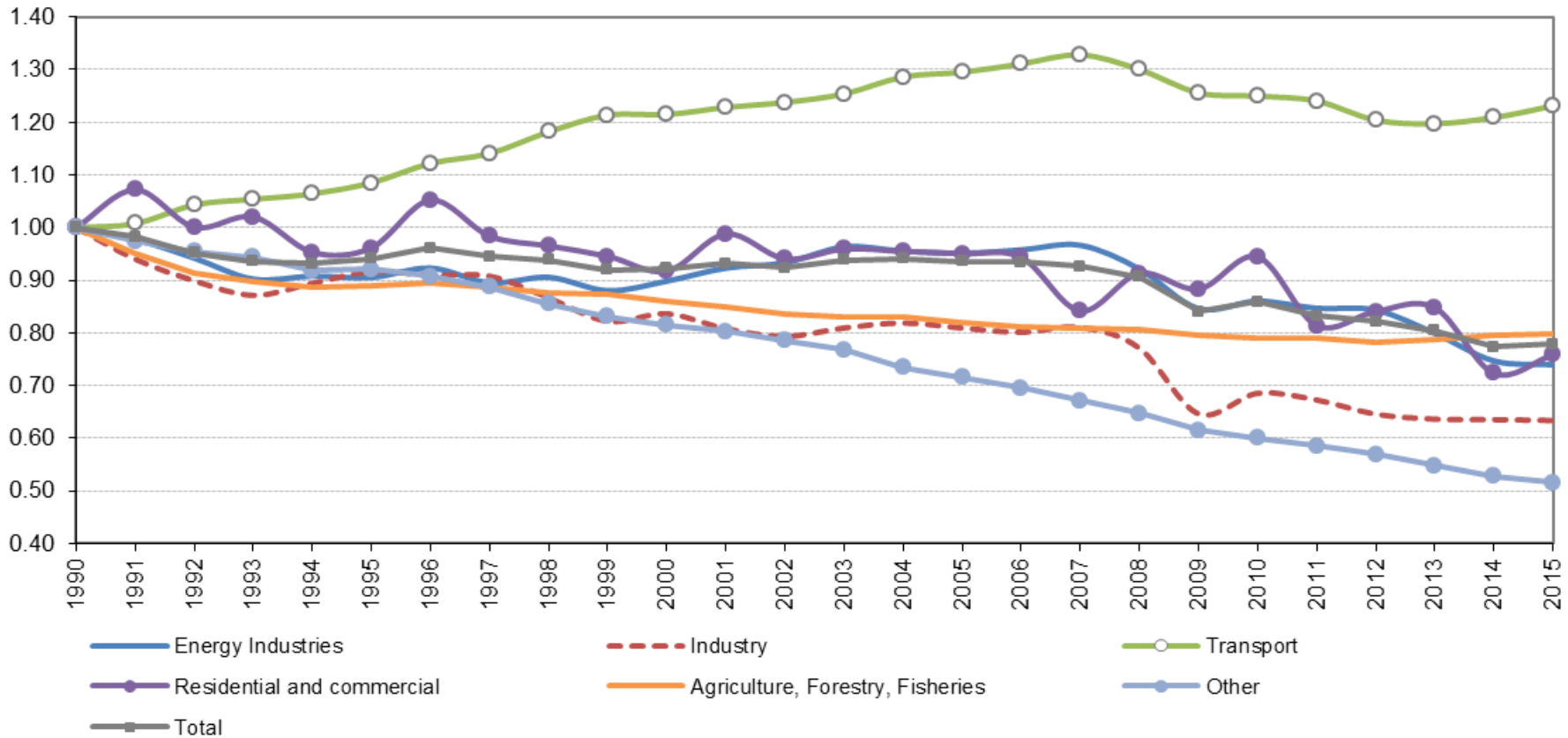


Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) by Sector: EU-28 (Shares of Total Emissions: 2015)

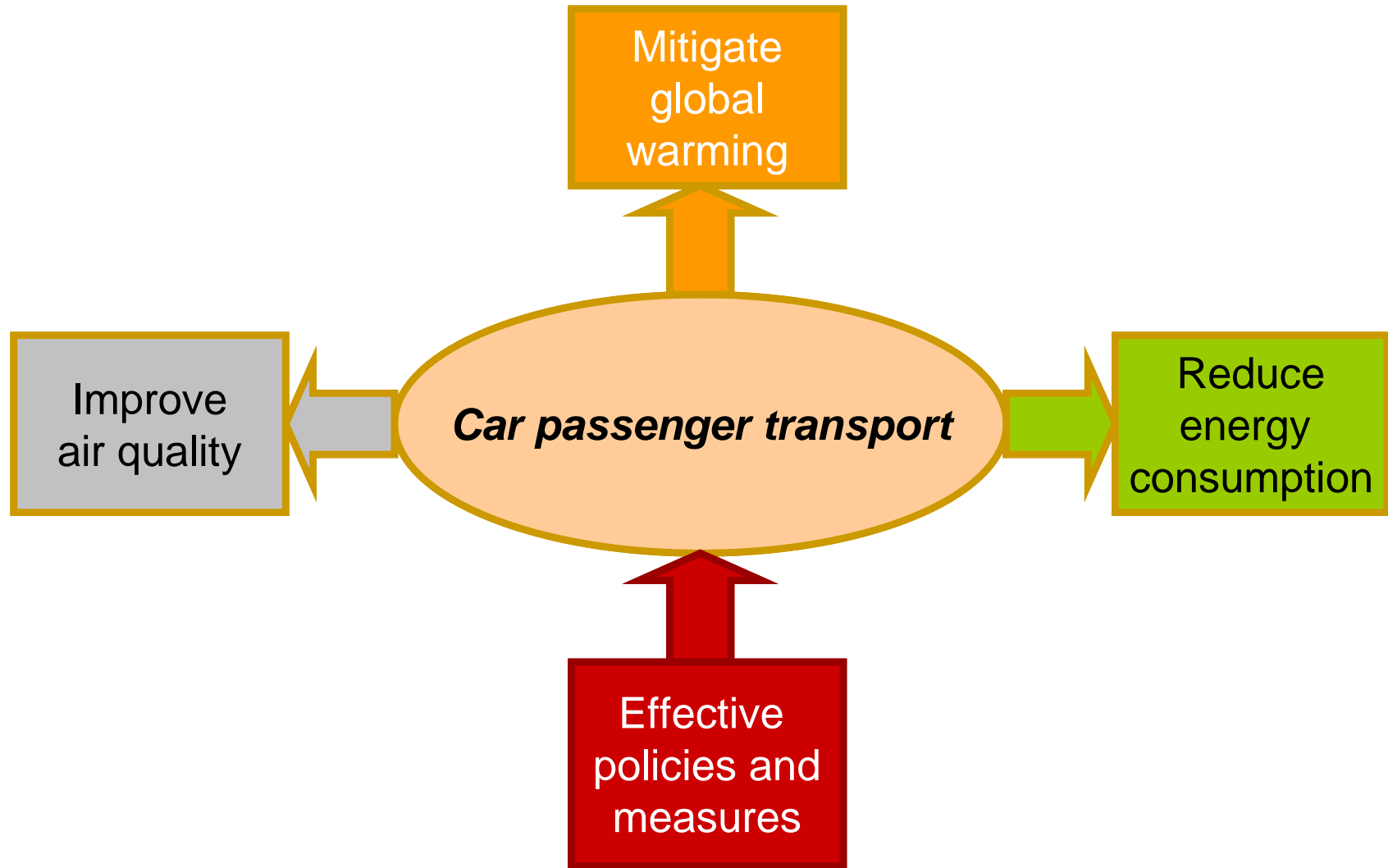


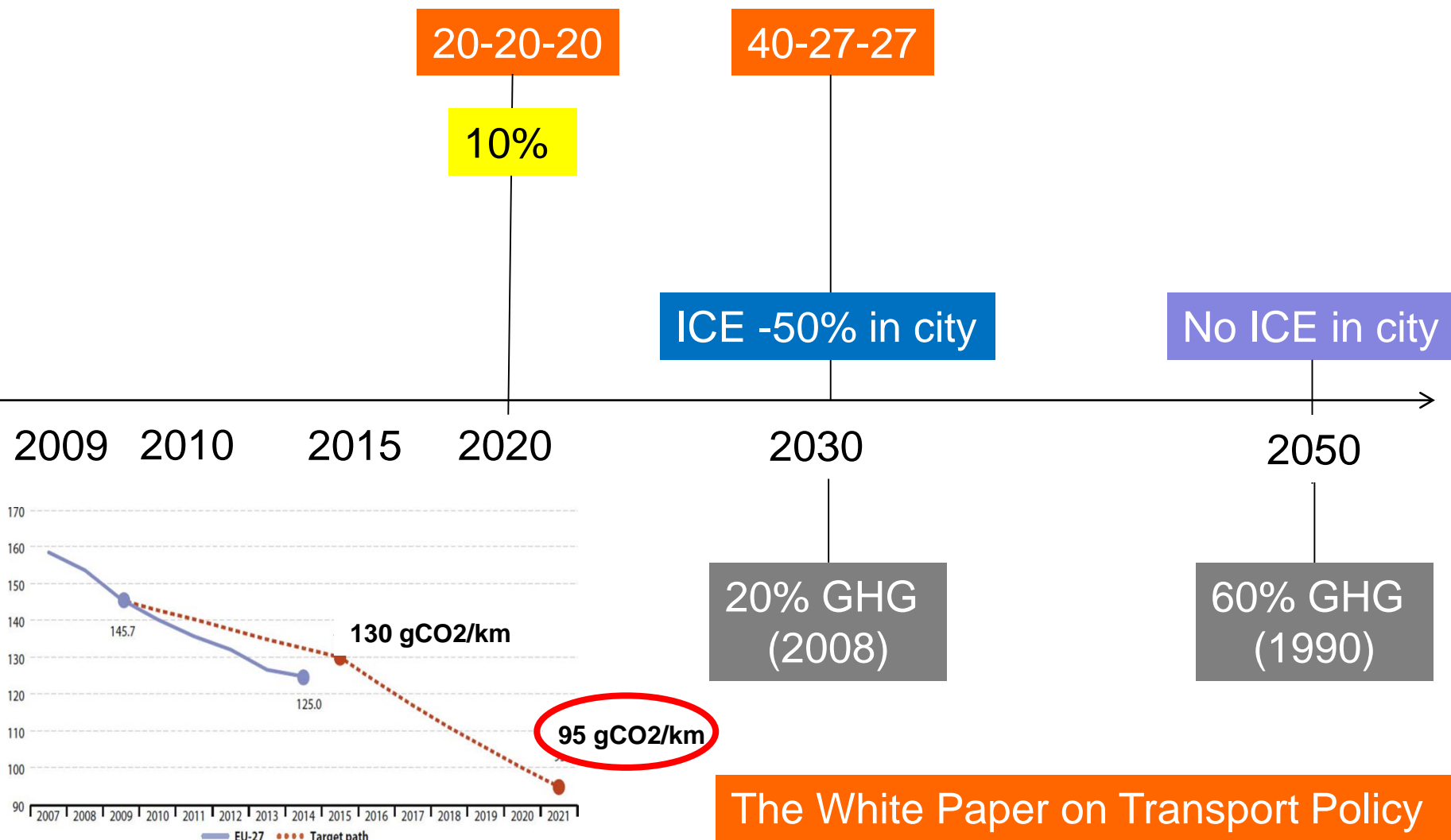
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) by Sector: EU-28

1990=1



The challenges for EU climate and energy policies



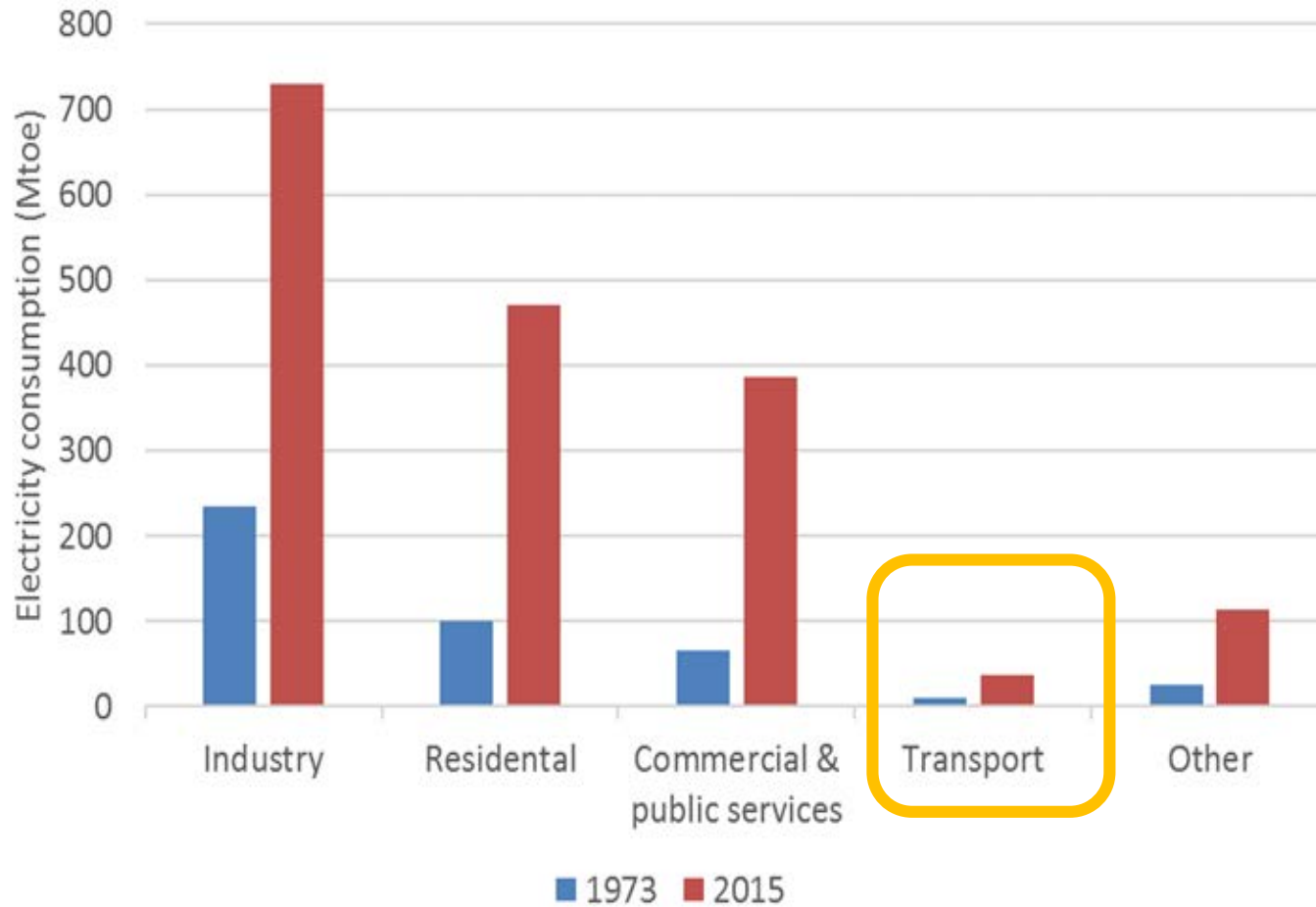


Targets and average CO₂ emissions from new passenger cars in EU countries

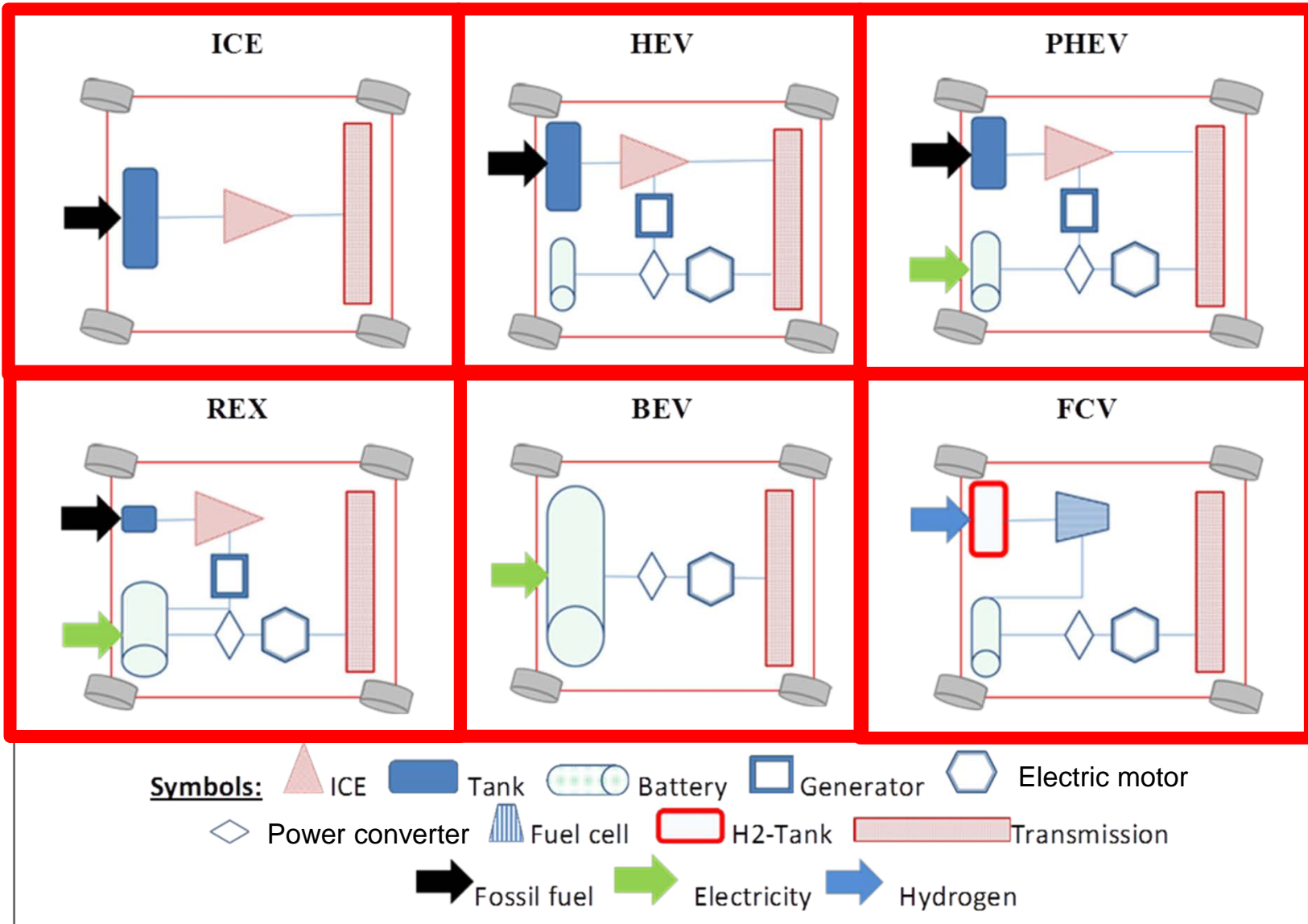
Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility and Climate Change & Call to Action:

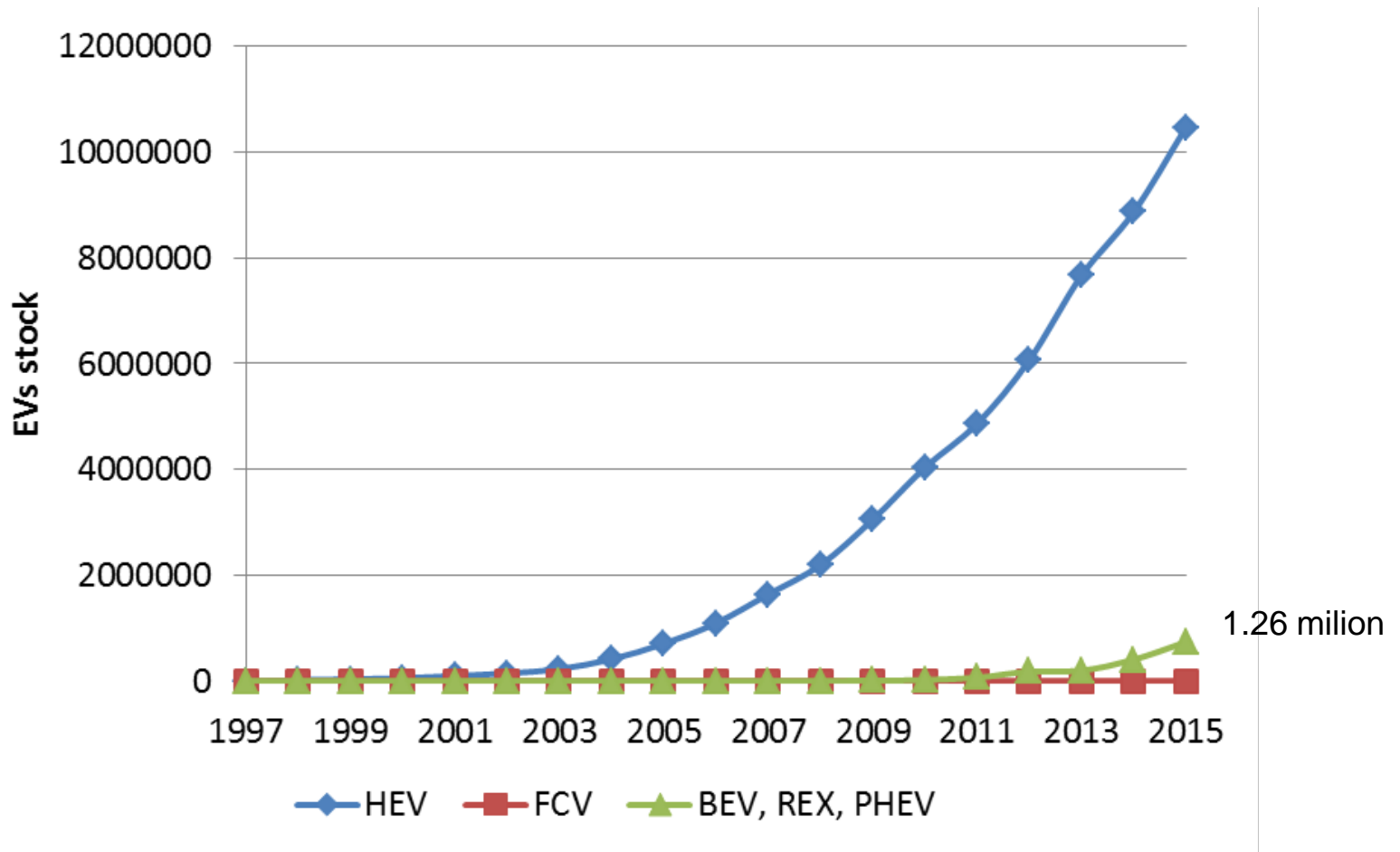
- more than 100 million EVs
- 400 million two and three-wheelers

World total final electricity consumption by sector

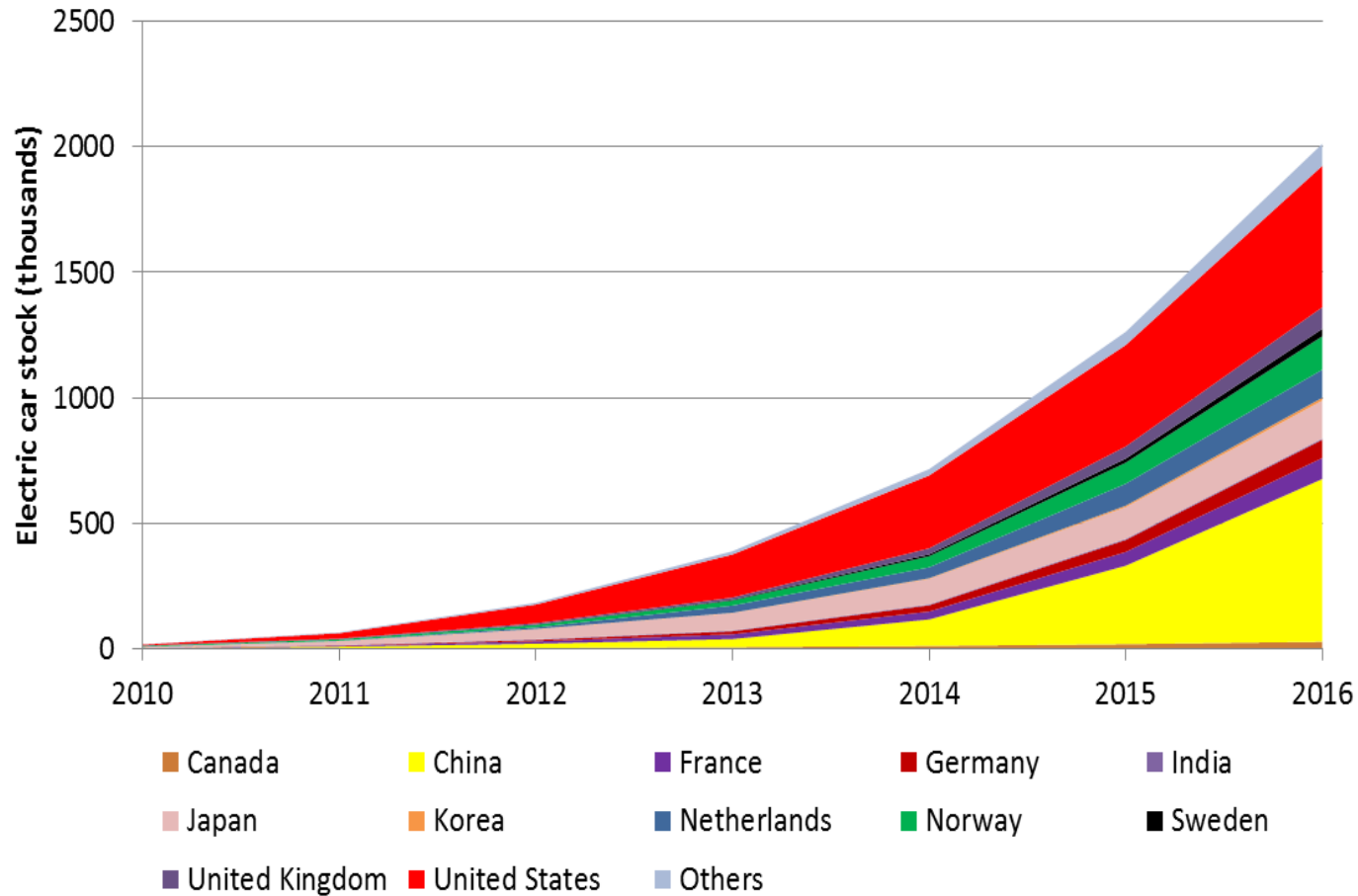


440 Mtoe → 1737 Mtoe

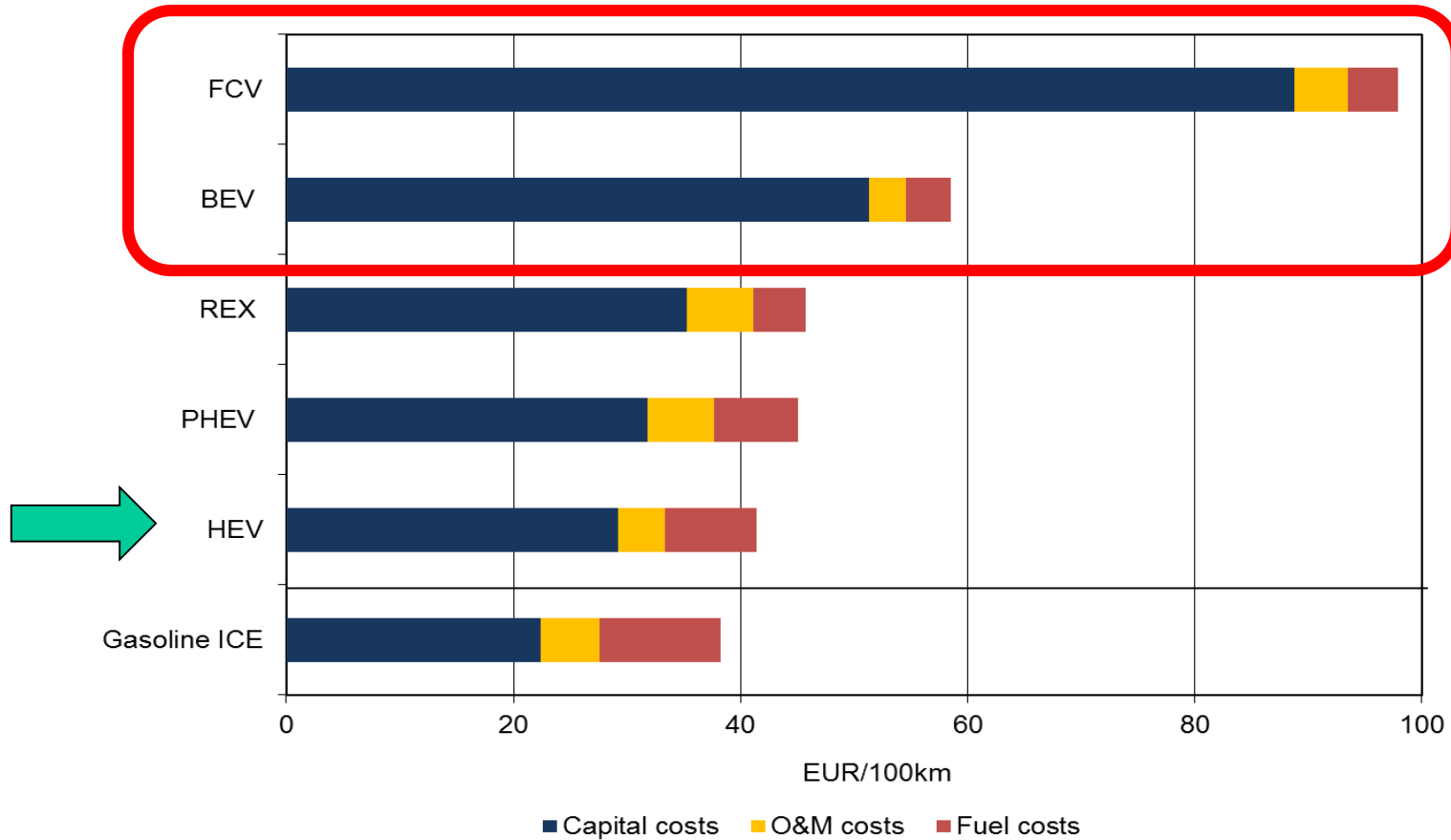




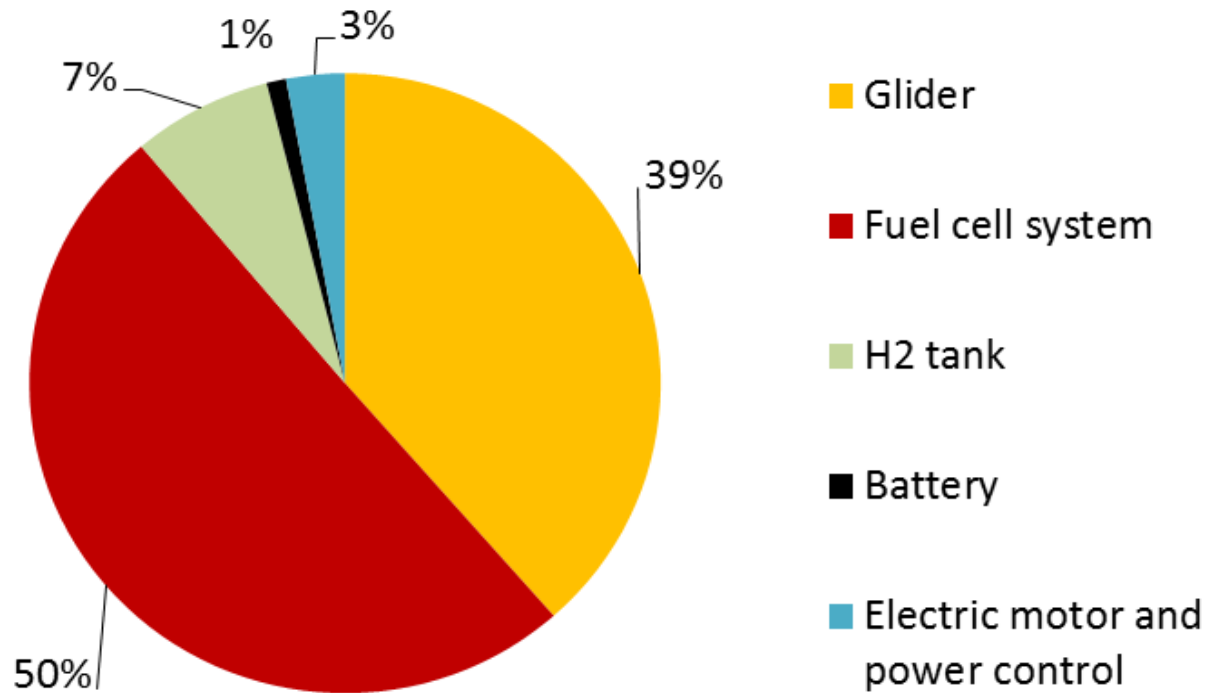
Development of the global stock of EVs



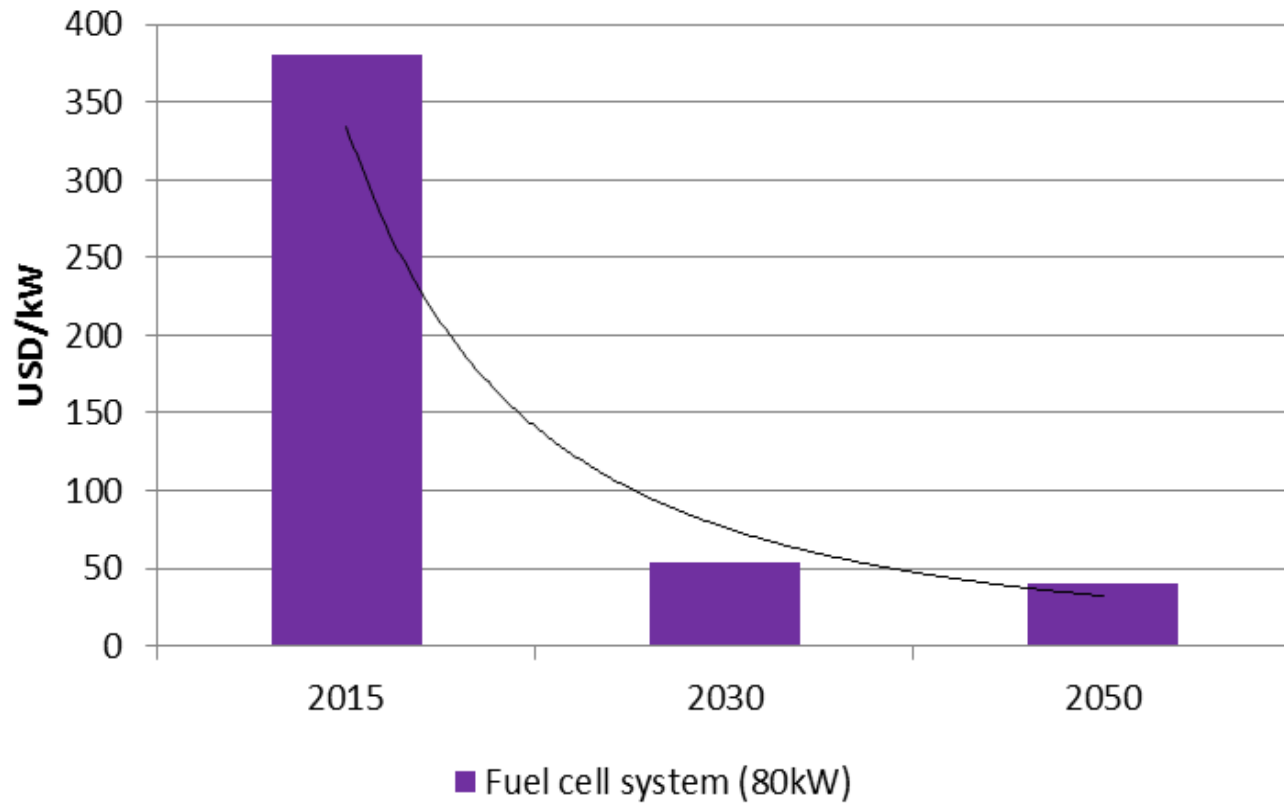
Development of the global stock of rechargeable EVs



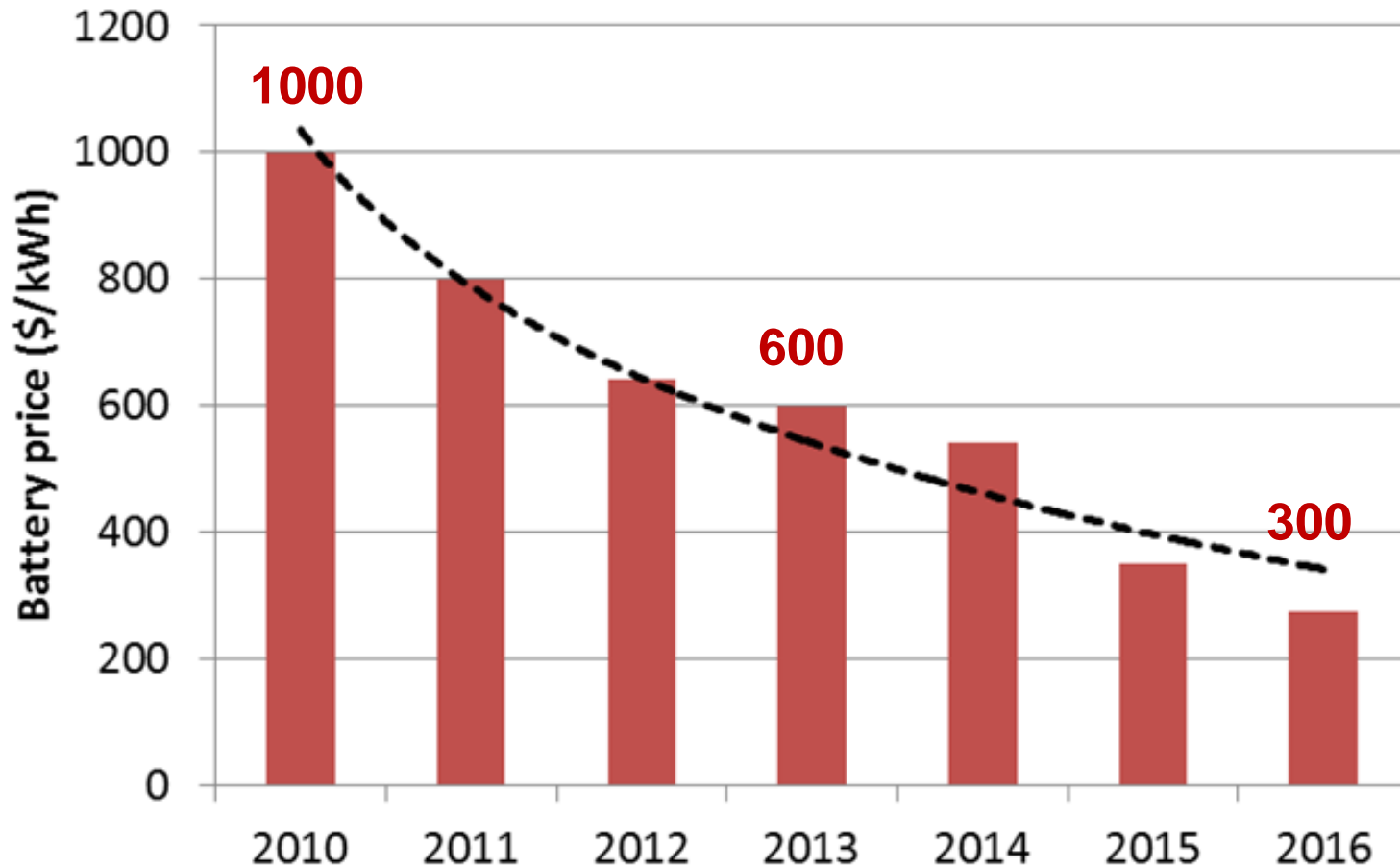
Total costs of service mobility of various types of EV in comparison to ICE cars



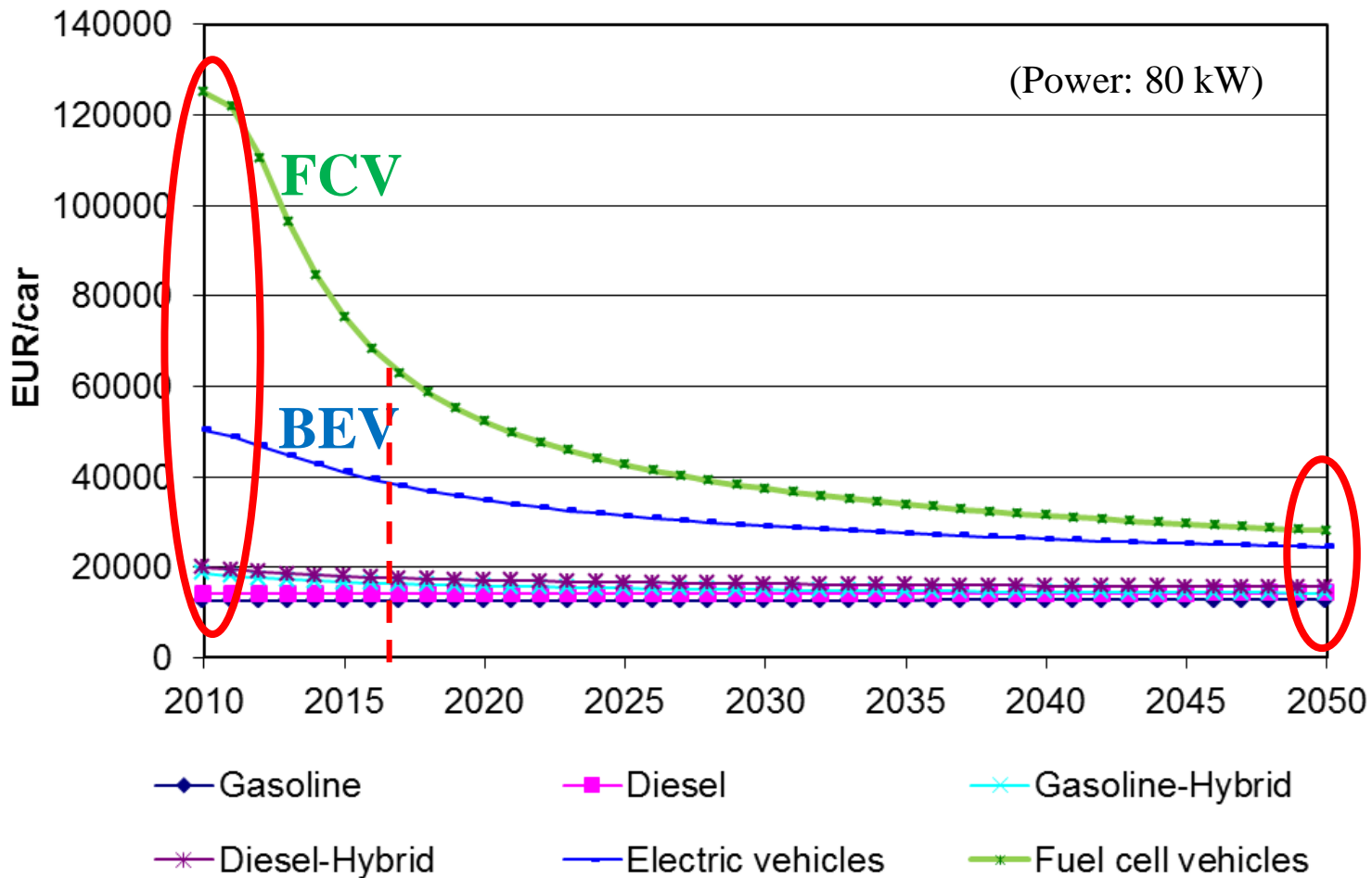
Structure of investment costs of fuel cell vehicles



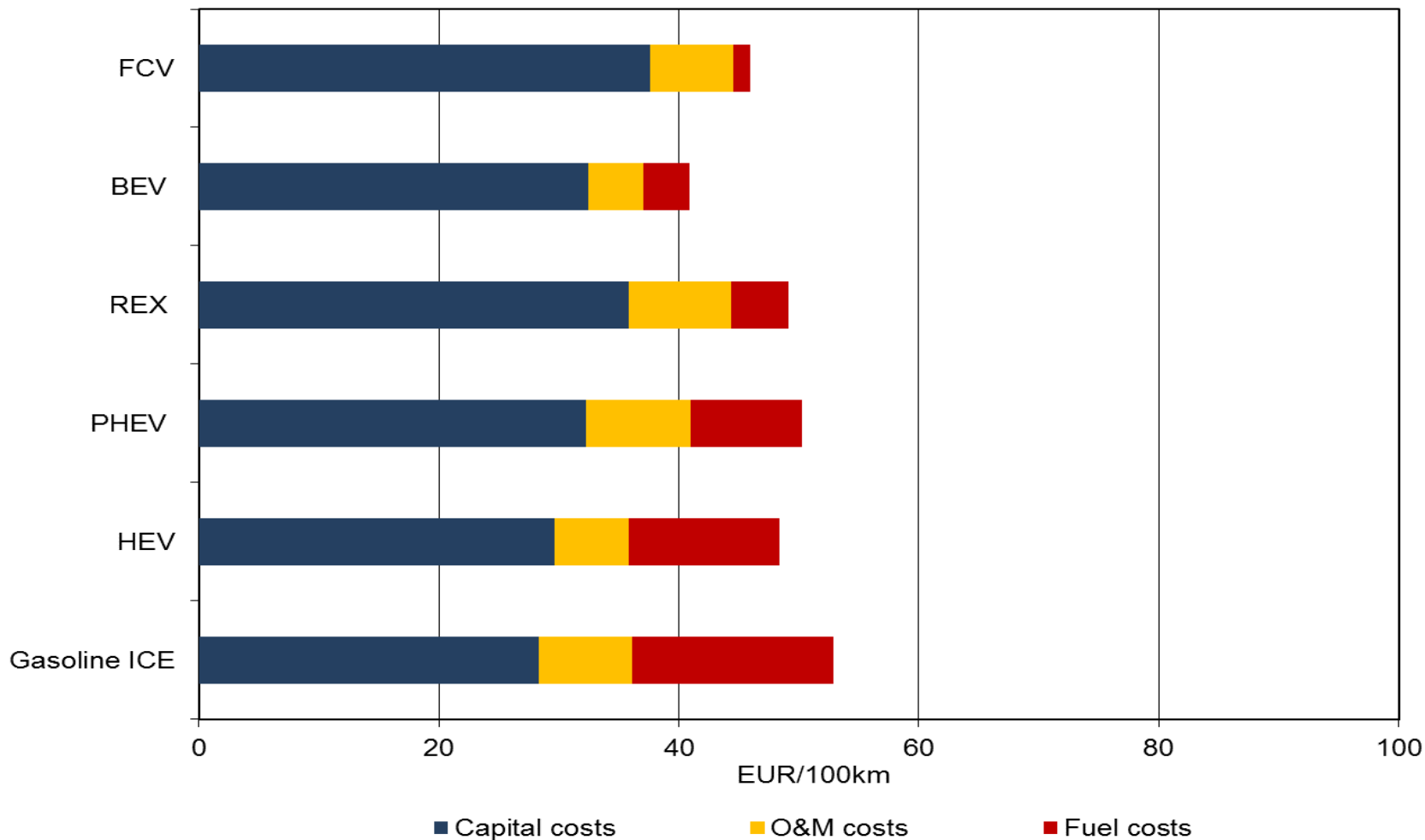
Development of the costs of the fuel cell system



Scenario for development of investment costs



Costs of mobility – 2050



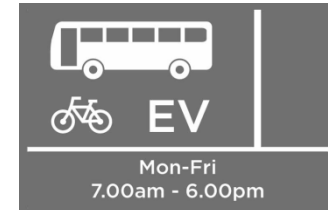
The most commonly used monetary measures are subsidies and exemptions (or reductions) from:

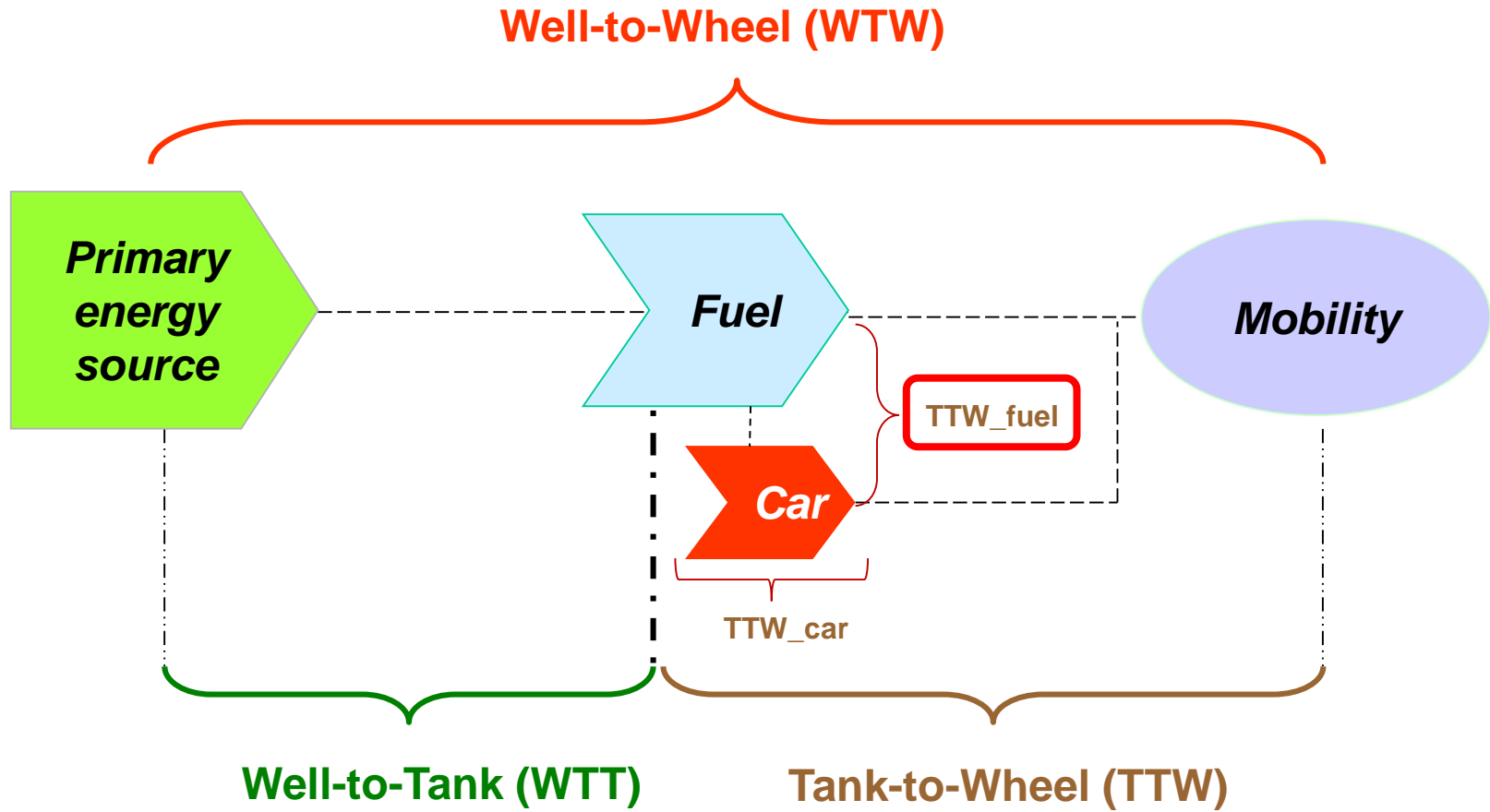
- road taxes
- annual circulation tax
- company car tax
- registration tax
- fuel consumption tax
- congestion charges

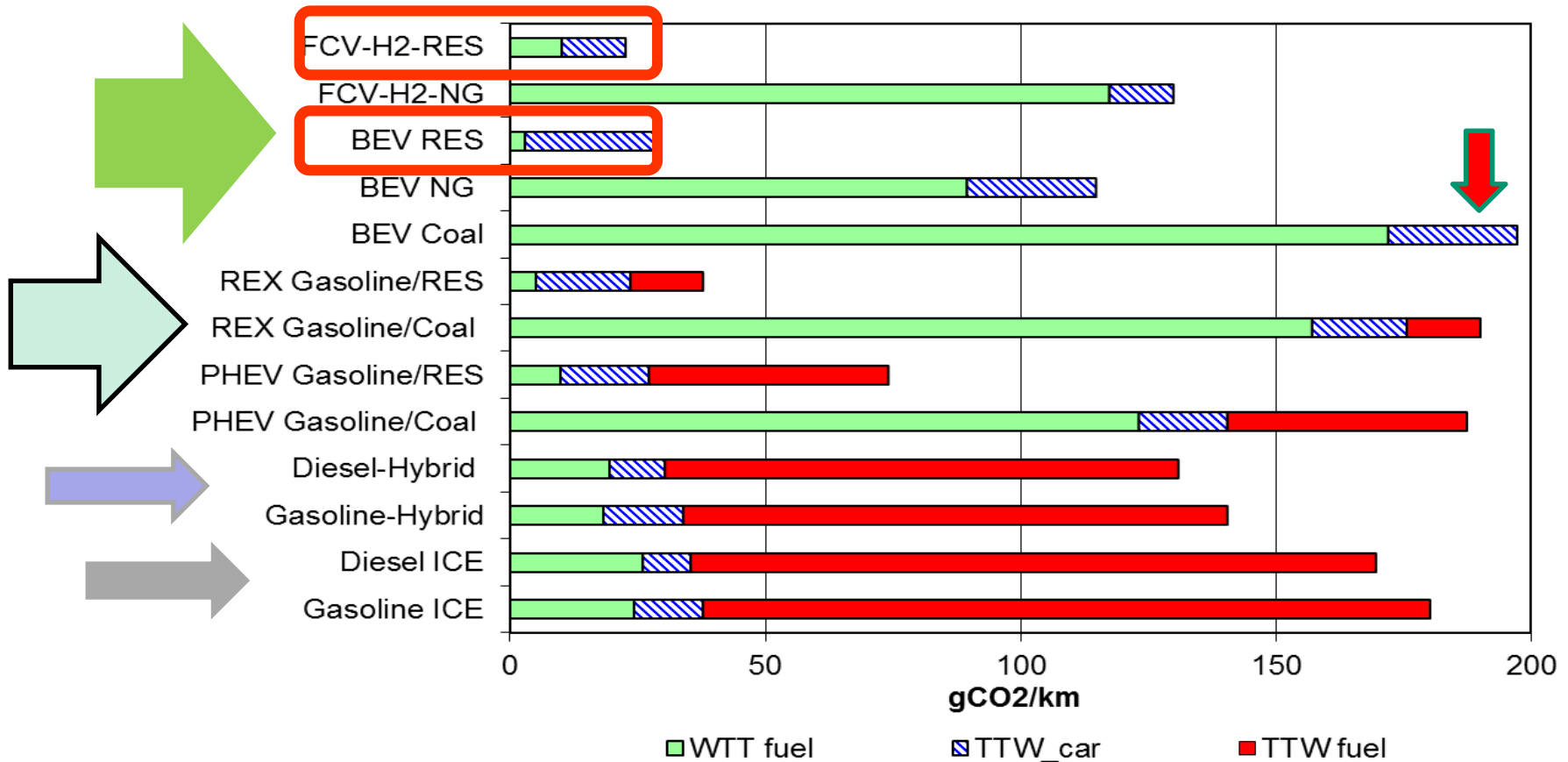


Non-monetary measures

- free parking spaces,
- possibility for EVs drivers to use bus lanes,
- wide availability of charging stations,
- permission for EVs to enter city centers and zero emission zones.

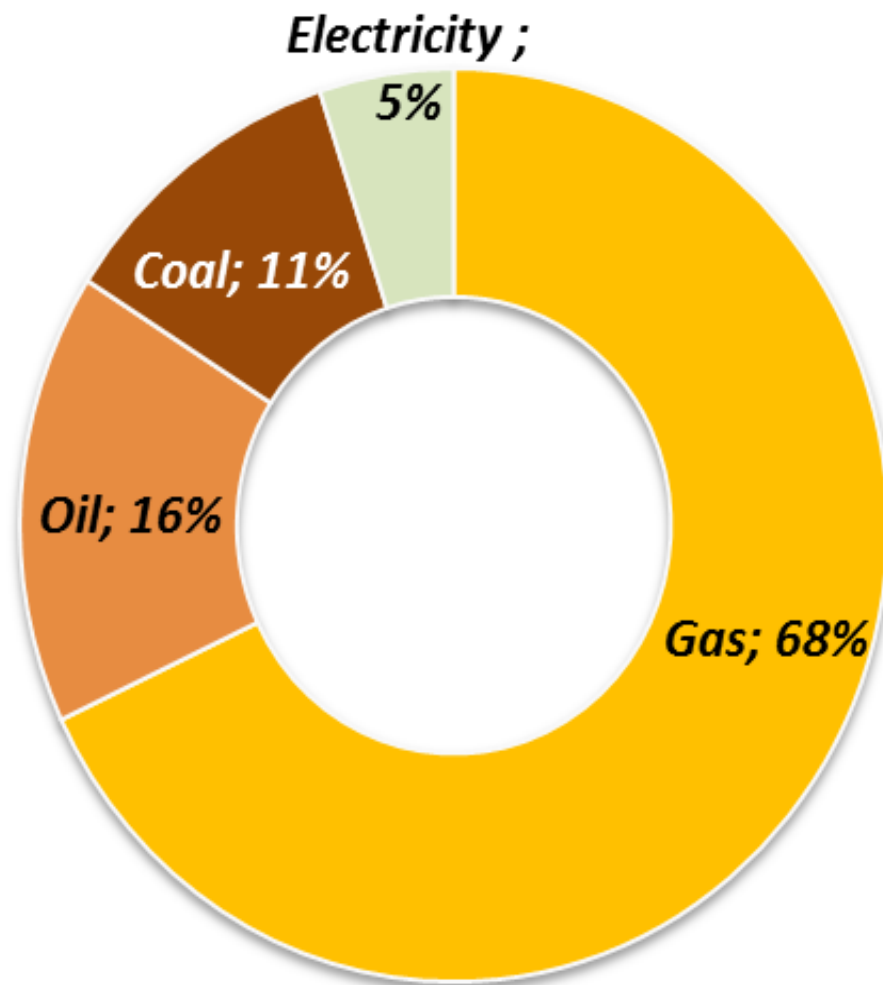


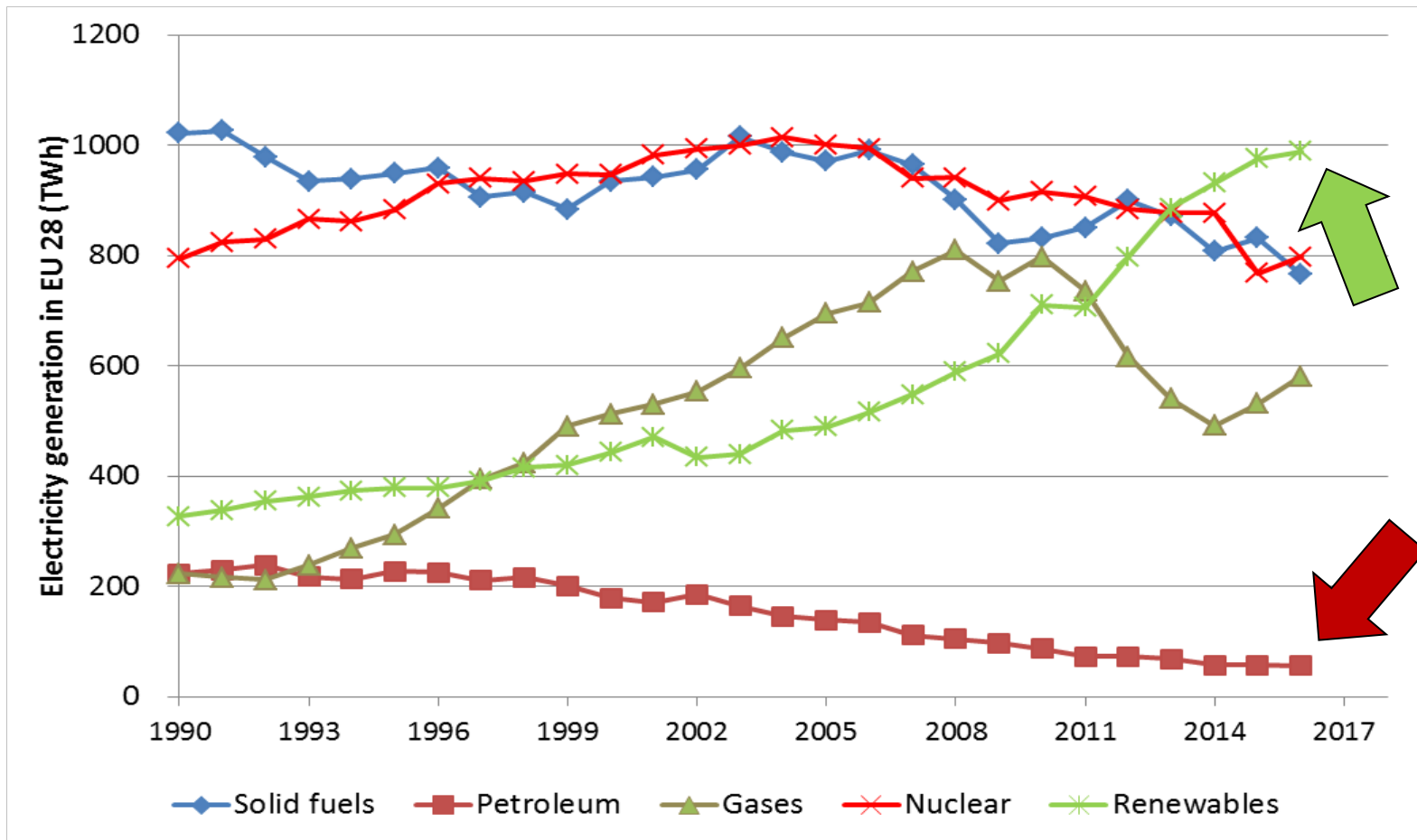


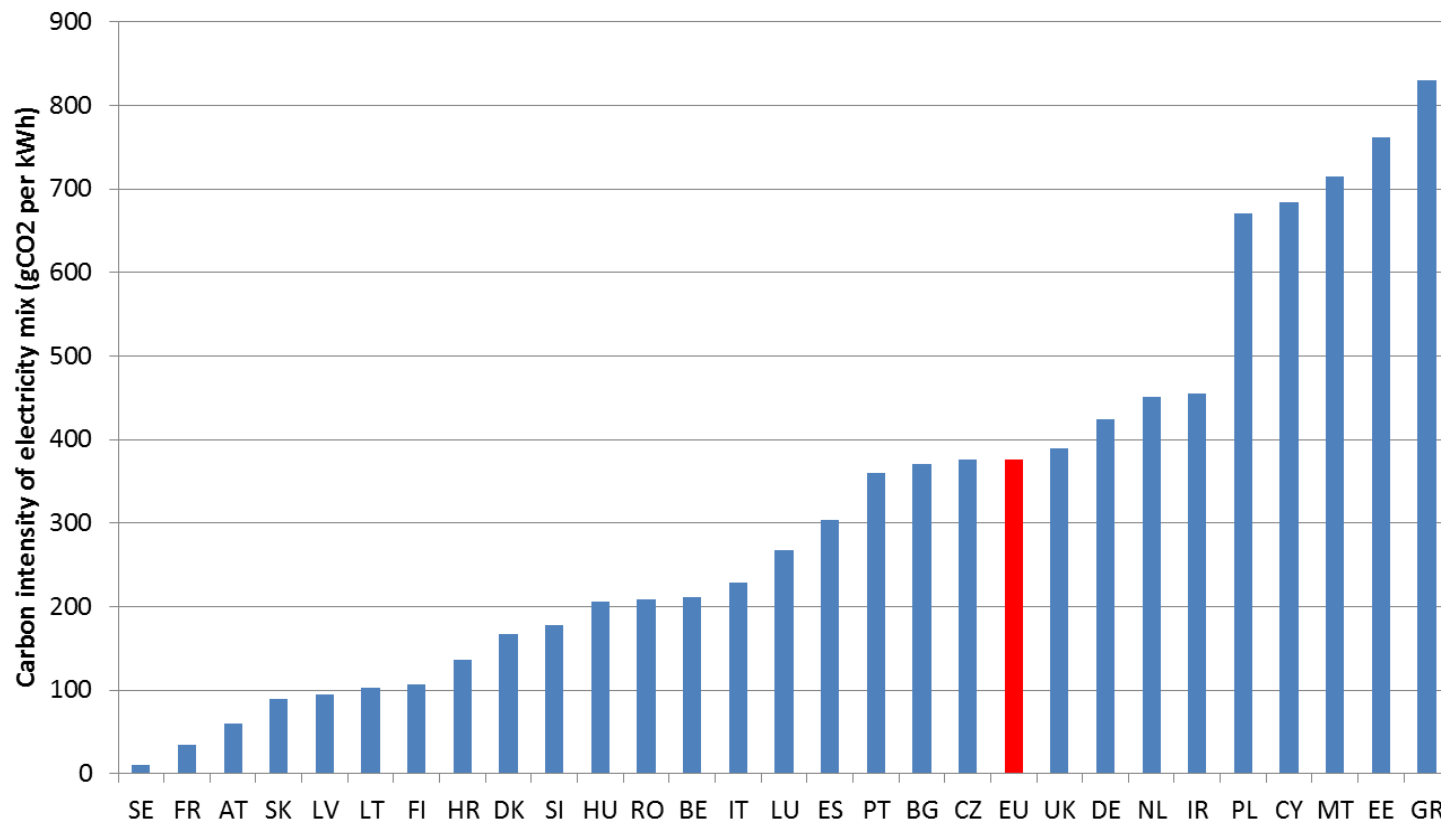


CO₂ emissions per km driven for various types of EV in comparison to conventional cars (power of car: 80kW)

Hydrogen production

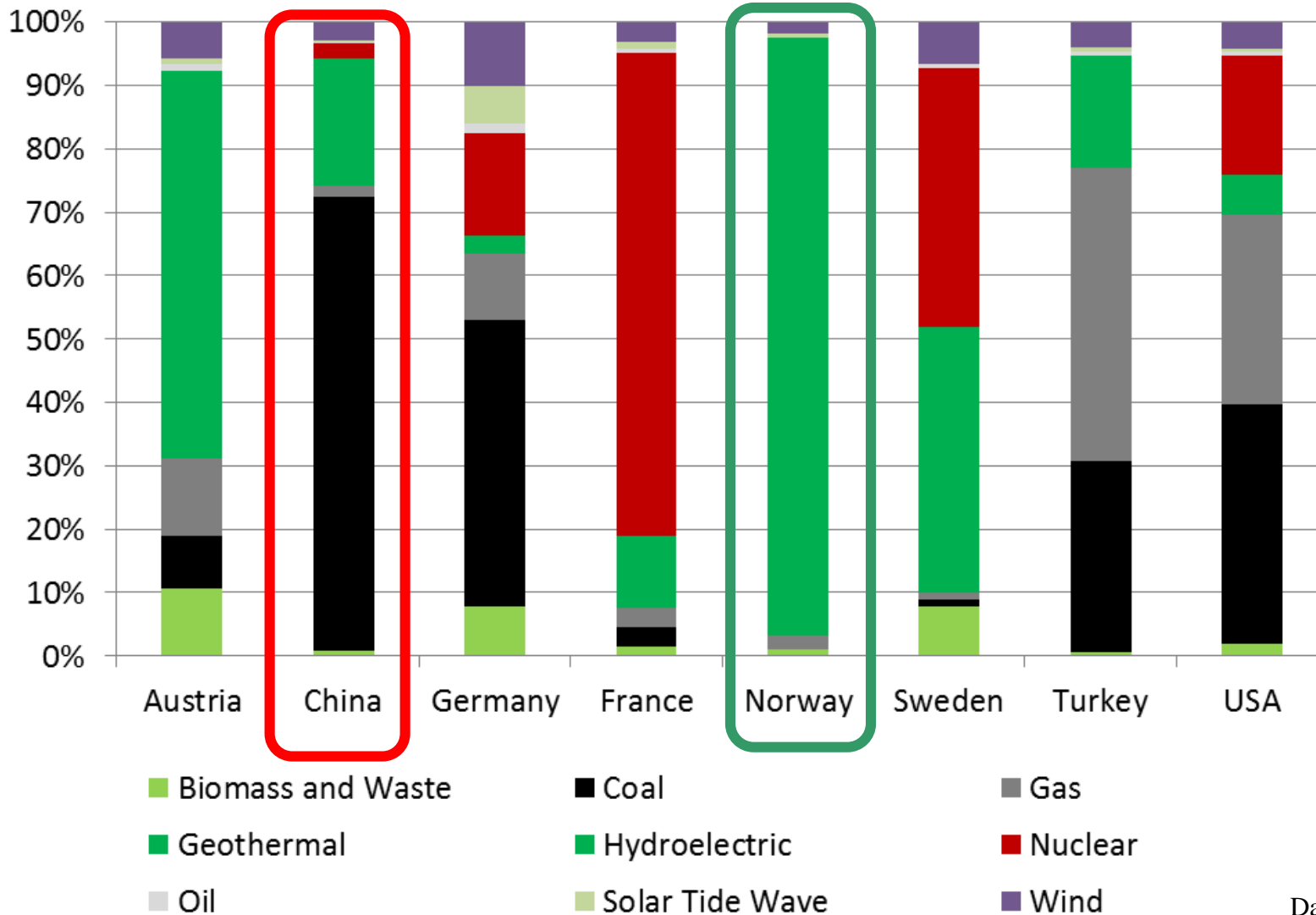


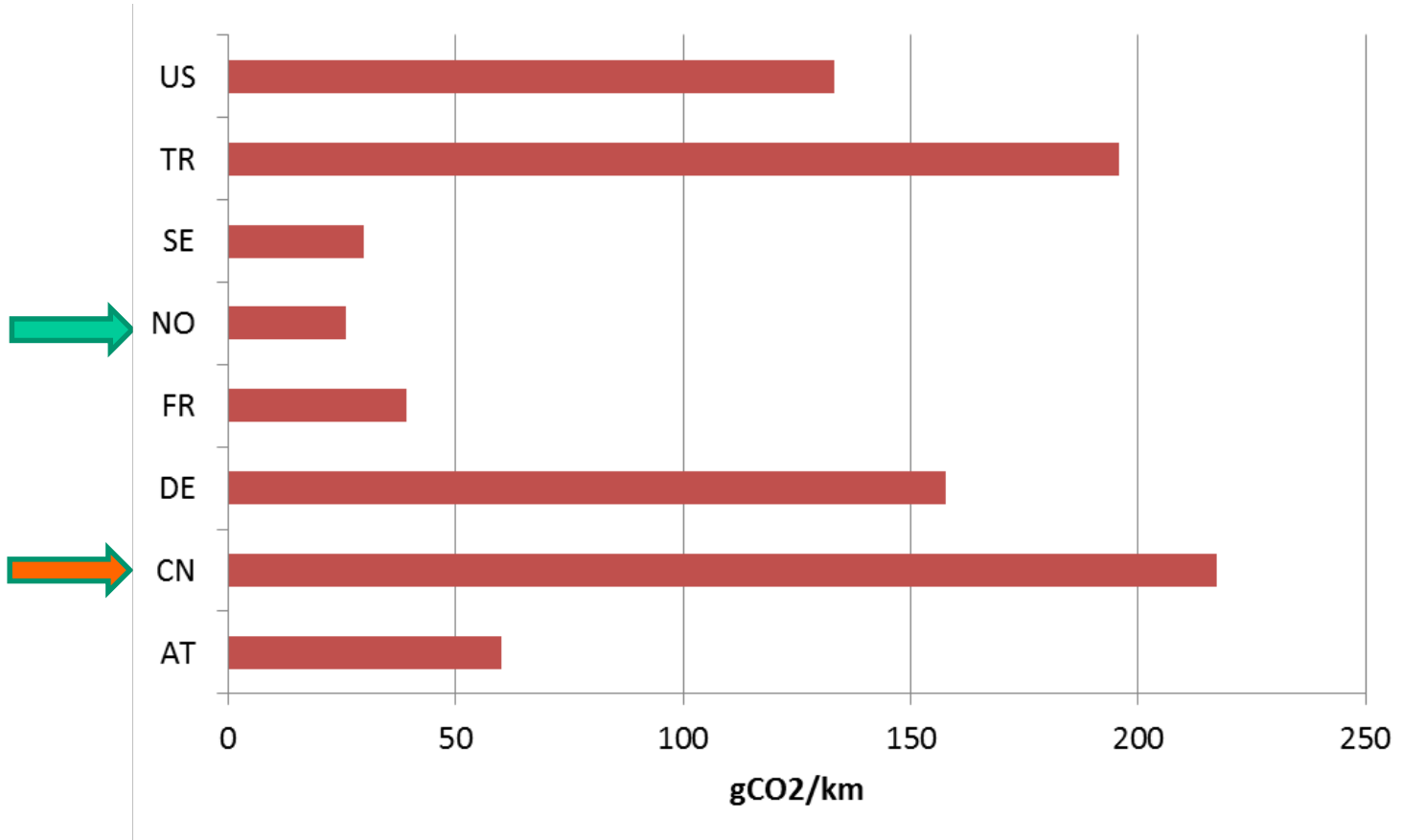




CO2 per kWh electricity generated in different European countries, 2014

Electricity mix

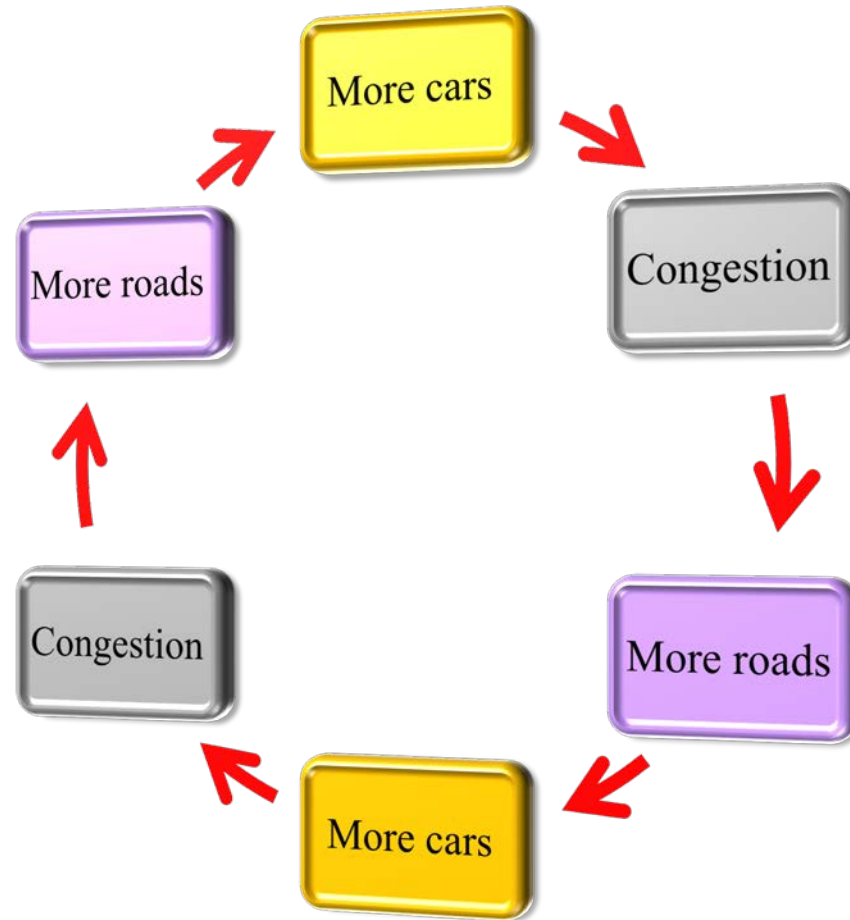




CO₂ emissions per km driven for BEVs powered by grid electricity in different countries

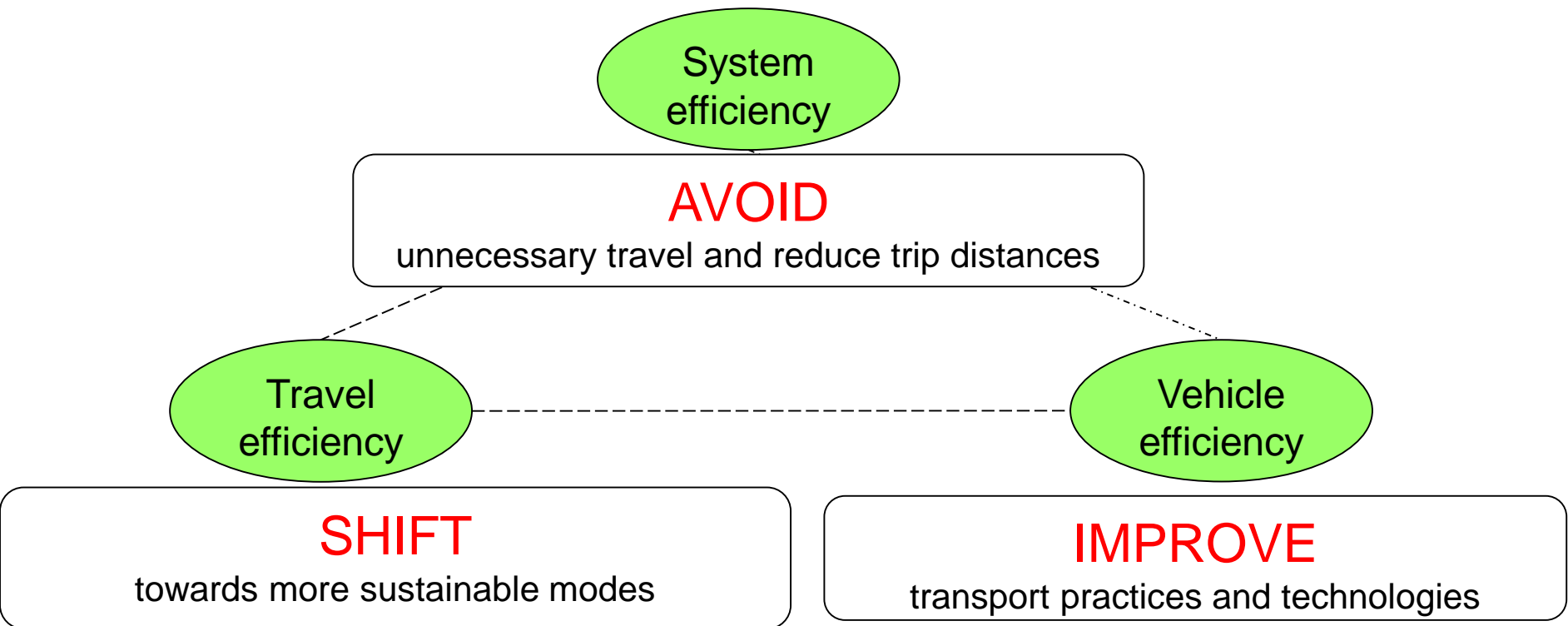
- EVs ...cost reductions, improvement of battery characteristics as well as development of infrastructure
- New policy design....most of the policies implemented will be abolished with the increasing number of EVs
- Full environmental benefit – only if EVs are powered by electricity generated from renewable energy sources
- FCV ...long term

Car-oriented mobility





Car-oriented transport development



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