



Prospects for CO₂-reduction in transport : Hydrogen or electric vehicles

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24th REFORM Group Meeting August 24-28, 2020 – Raitenhaslach







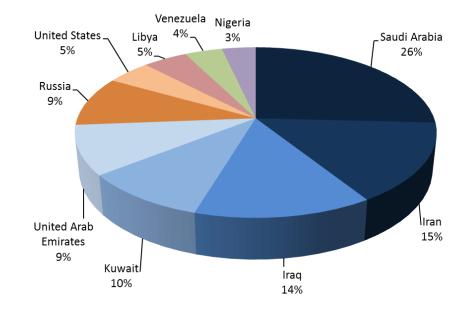
- Introduction
- Policy framework
- Electric vehicles
 - Economic assessment
 - Environmental assessment
- COVID-19
- Conclusion



Transport sector



- oil products
- Ieast-diversified
- energy import dependency

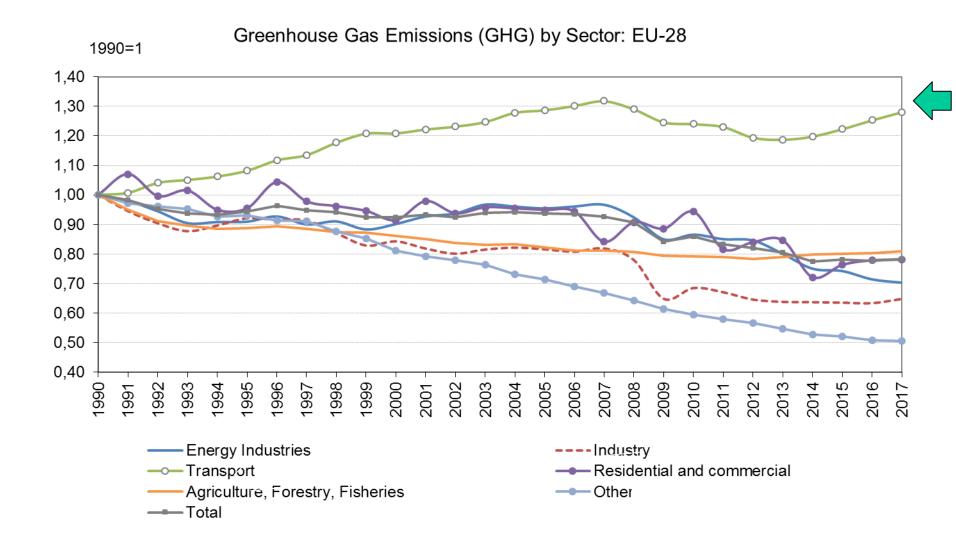


Countries with largest conventional oil reserves





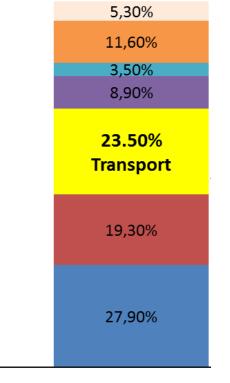






GHG emissions in EU 28





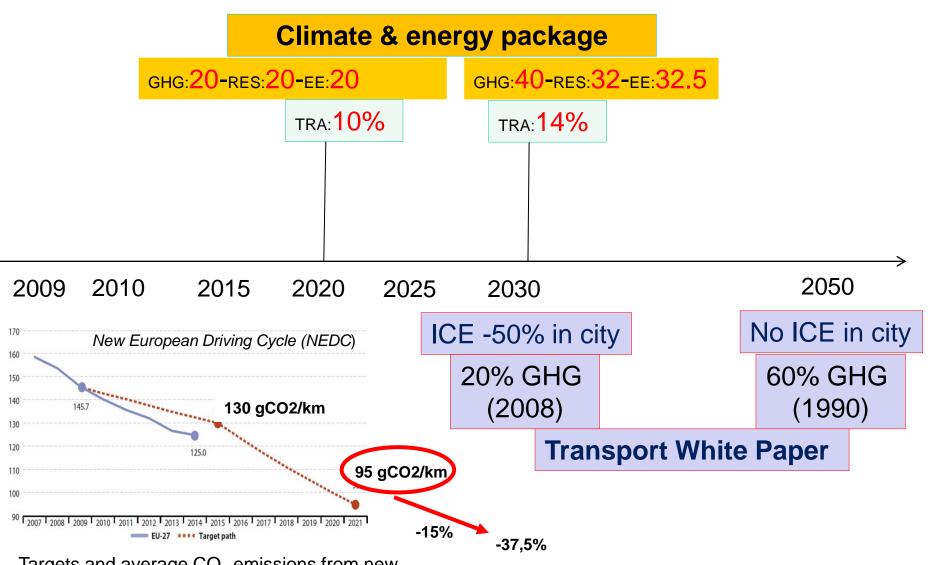
ALL SECTORS

Energy industries	Industry	Transport	Resedential
Comercial/institutional	Agriculture, forest, fisheries	Other sectors	Road transportation
Other transport modes	Cars	Other transport means	









Targets and average CO₂ emissions from new *World harmonized light-duty vehicles test procedure (WLTP)* passenger cars in EU countries



Announced 100% ZEV sales targets and bans on ICE vehicle sales

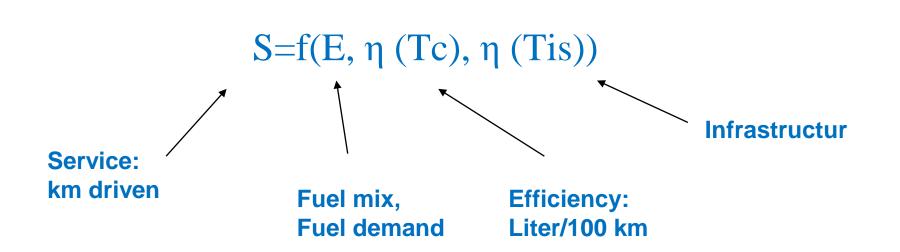


	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
Costa Rica						•
Denmark		•				
France				•		
Iceland		•				
Ireland		•				
Israel*		•		•		
Netherlands		•			•	
Norway	•					
Portugal				•		
Slovenia		•				
Spain				•		•
Sri Lanka				•		
United Kingdom				•		
•	CE sales ban or 10	0% ZEV sales tar	get 🔹	Fleet wit	hout ICEs	



Basic principle

WIE





Electric vehicles



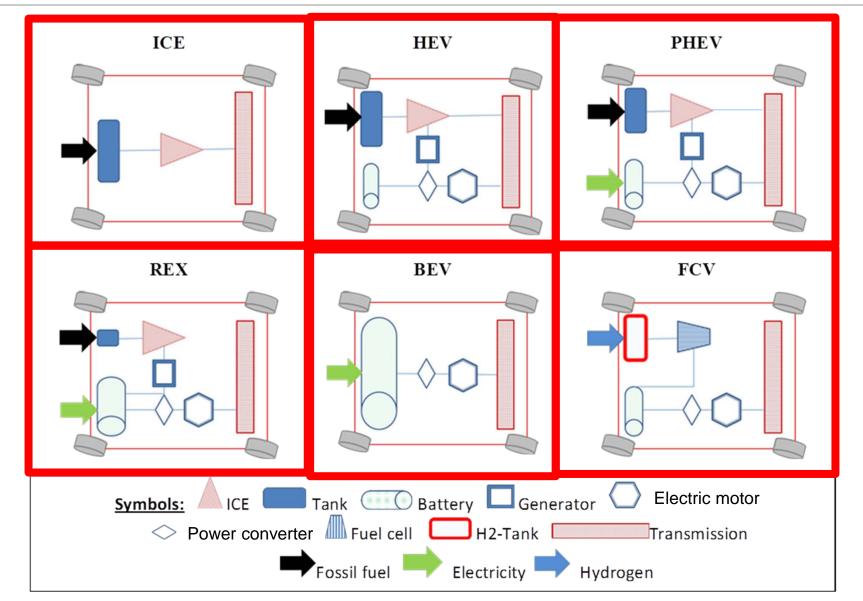
Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility and Climate Change & Call to Action:

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



Electric vehicles

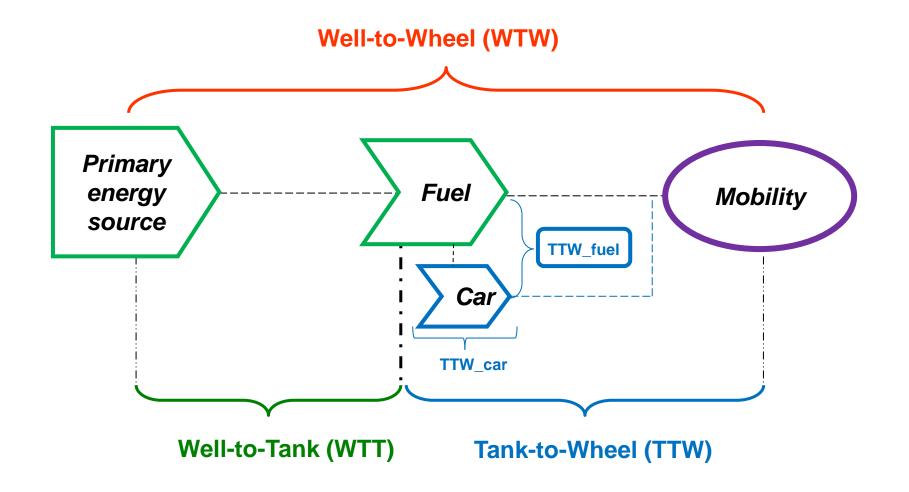






Environmental assessment

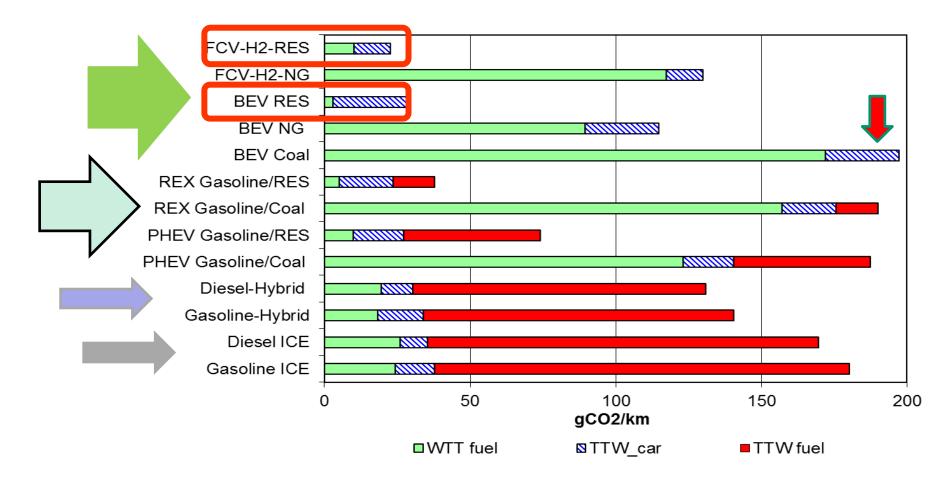






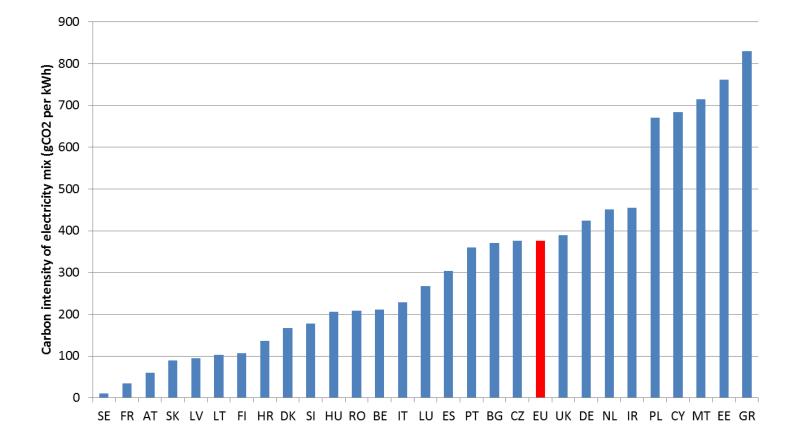
Environmental assessment

WIE



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

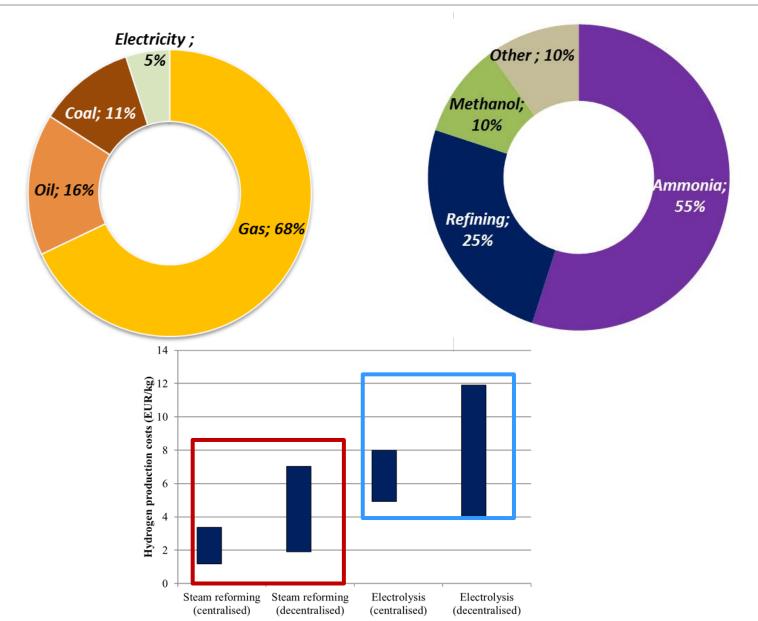




CO2 per kWh electricity generated in different European countries

Group Global hydrogen use and production

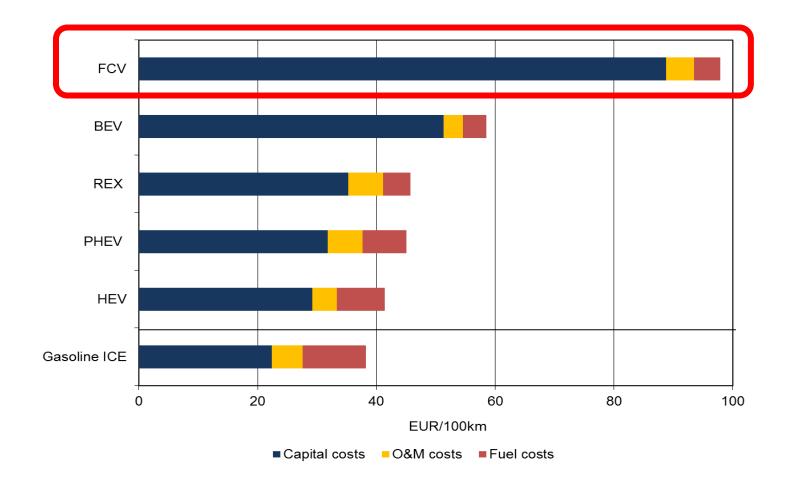






Economic aspects



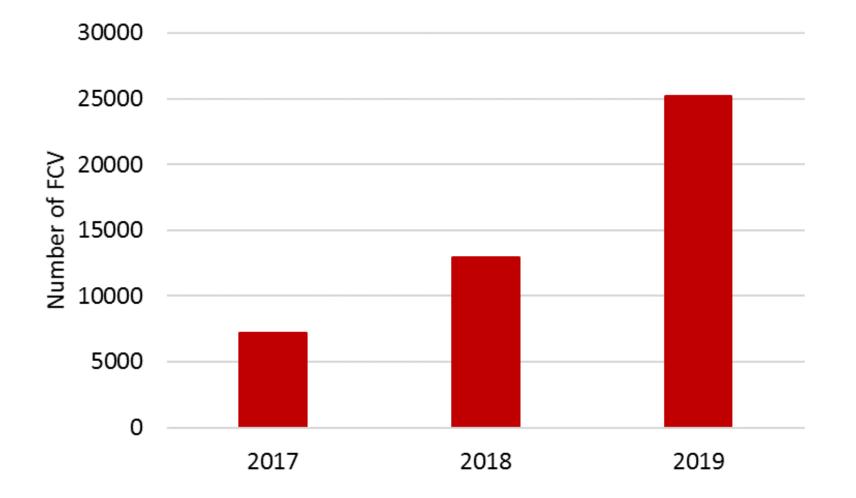


Total costs of service mobility of various types of EV in comparison to ICE cars



Fuel cell vehicles

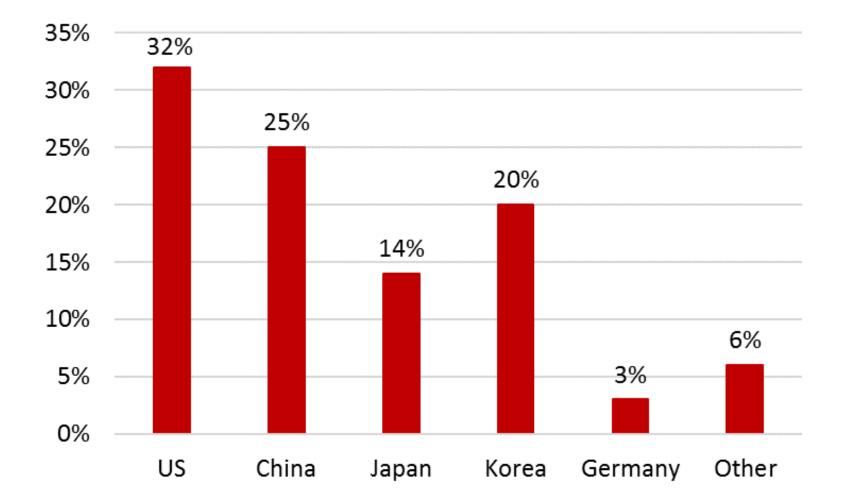
WIEN





Fuel cell vehicles

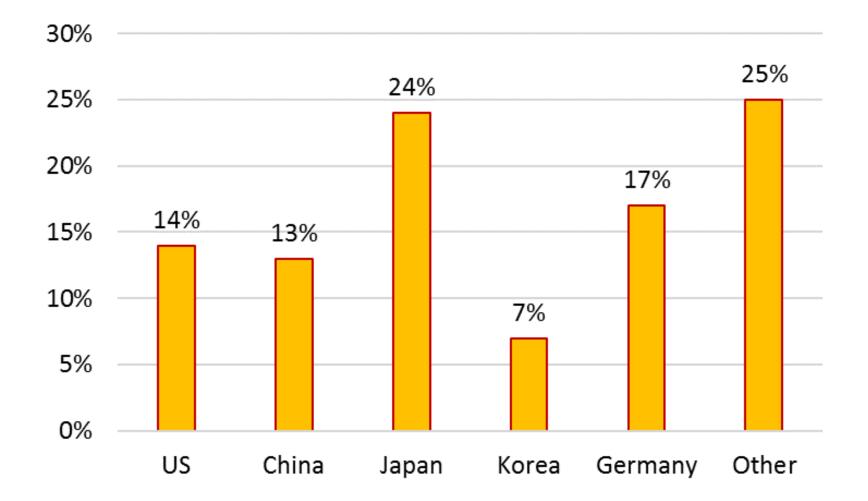






Hydrogen refueling stations







Kurzzeit

(max. 2 Std.)

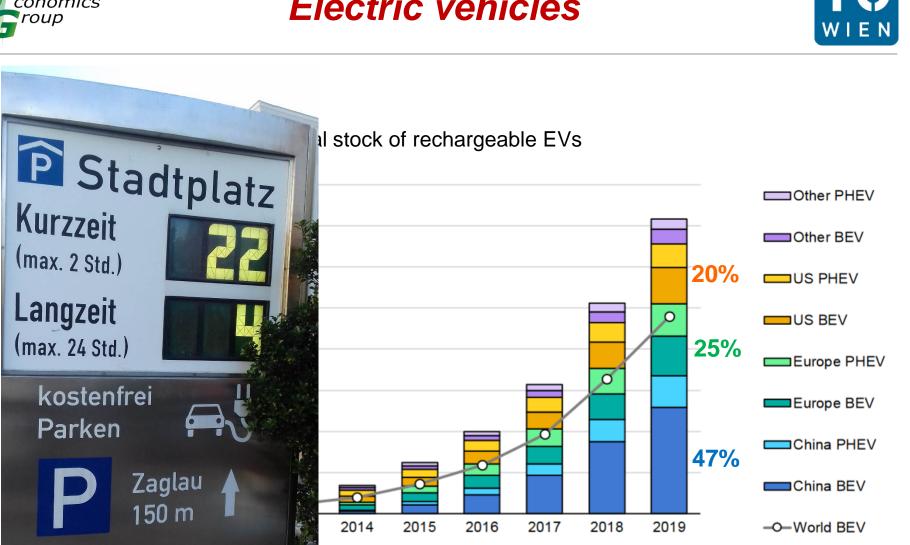
Langzeit

(max. 24 Std.)

kostenfrei

Parken

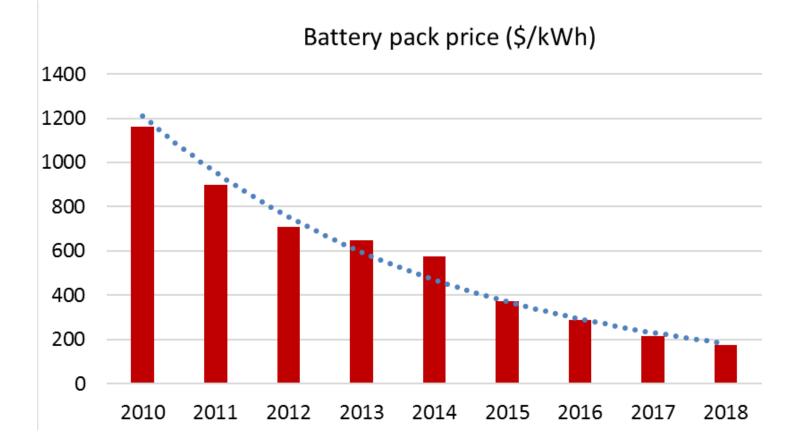
Electric vehicles







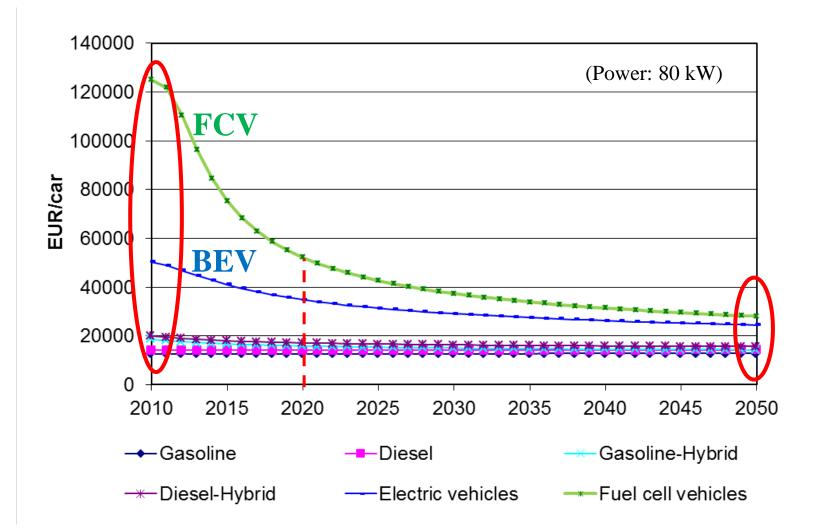






Scenario for development of investment costs

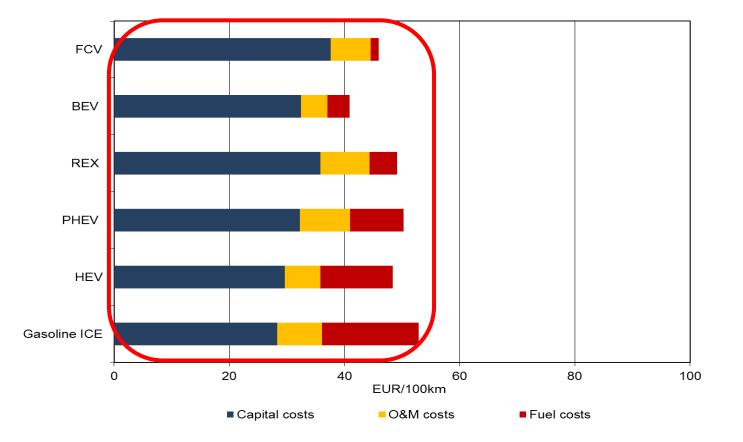






Costs of mobility – 2050

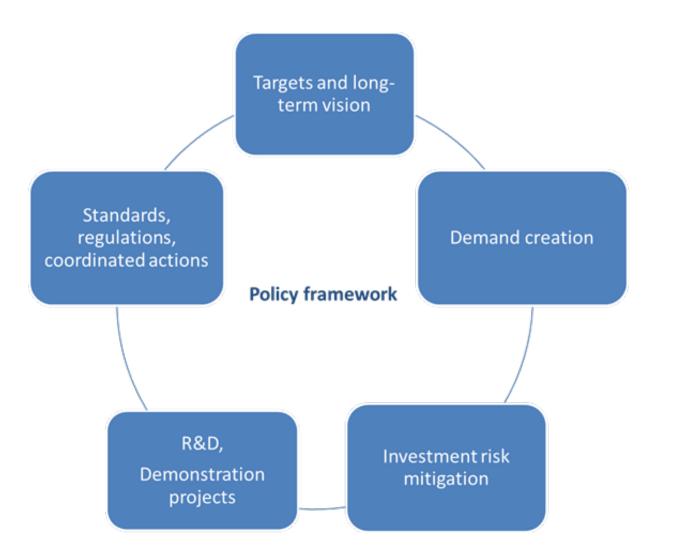






Policy framework

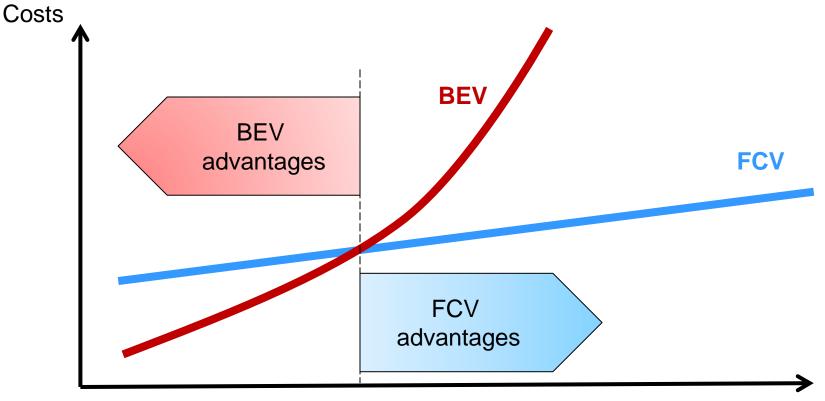
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FCVs vs BEVs

- Energy efficiency
- Refuelling time
- Driving range
- Weight of energy storage



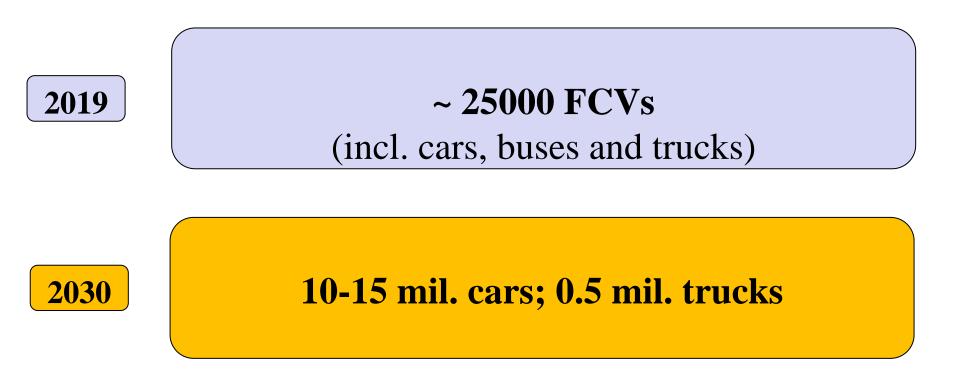
Range

WIEN



Announced Hydrogen Council vision for FCV





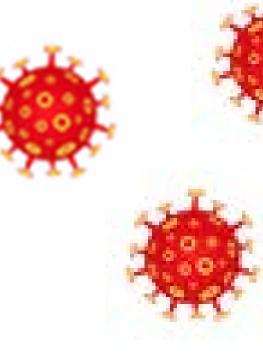




✓ 11 March 2020 – global pandemic

COVID 19

 ✓ Partial or total lockdowns....55% of the global population....60% of global GDP

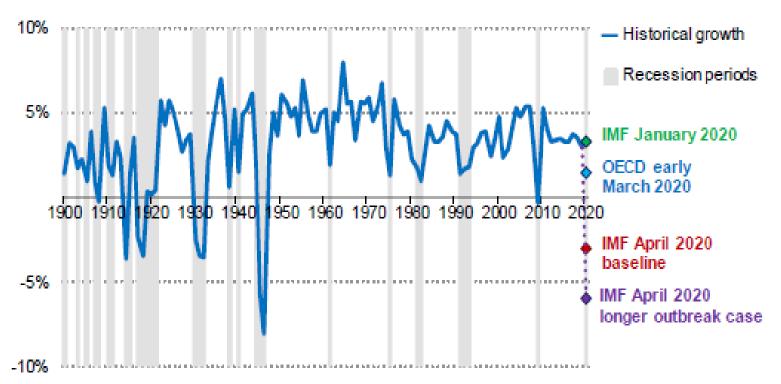












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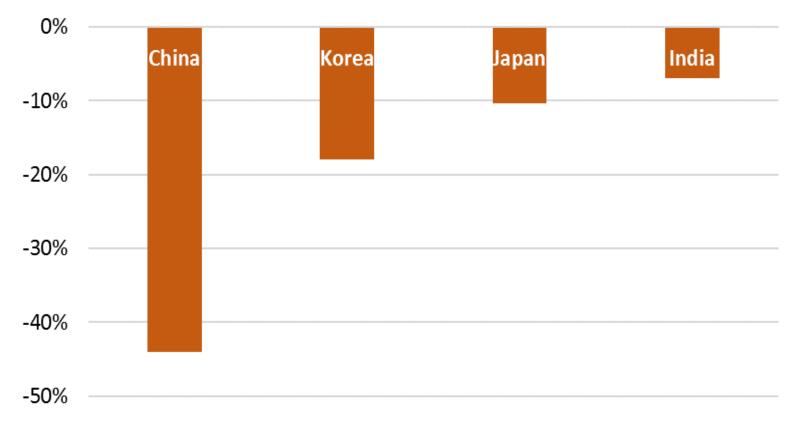
Sources: IEA based on IMF World Economic Outlook (January and April 2020), OECD Interim Economic Outlook Forecasts (March 2020) and Maddison Project Database (2018).

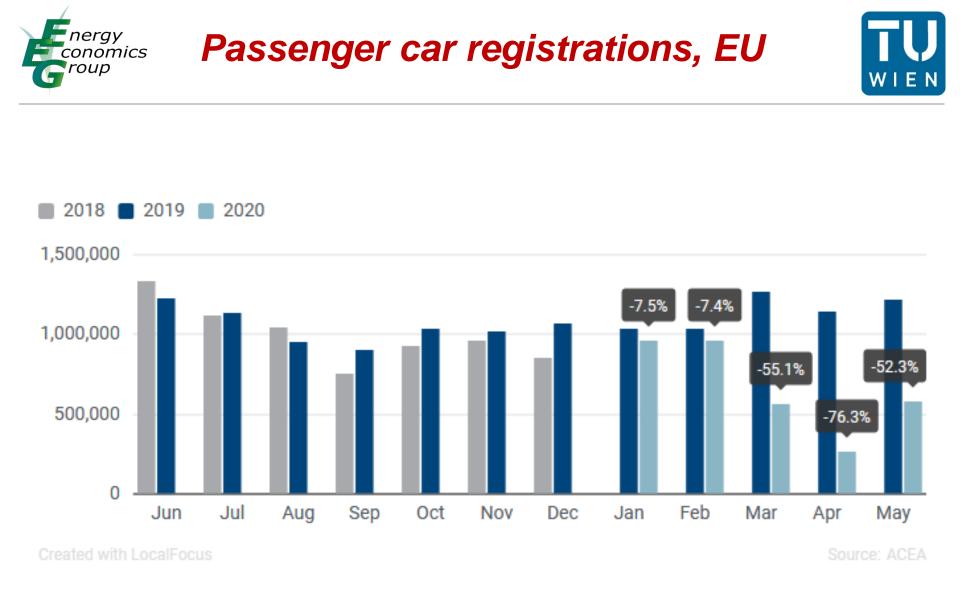






Car sales decline in selected countries (January and February 2020)





From January to May 2020, EU demand for new passenger cars contracted by 41.5%.



Electric vehicles



✓ China: EV sales dropped 54% by the end of January, 90% by the end of February

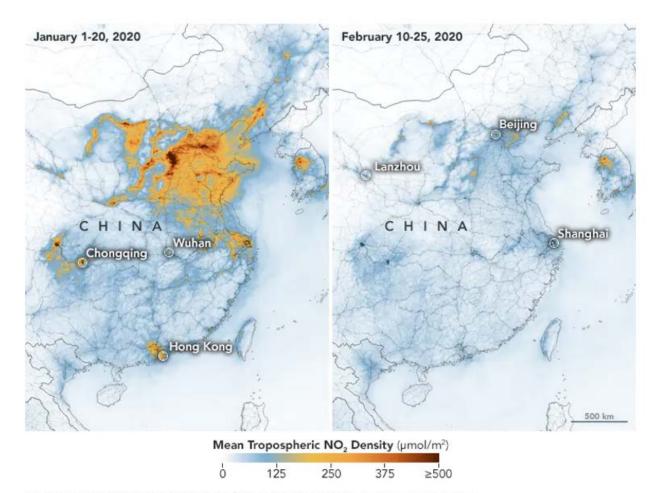
✓ Oil price drop

✓ Driving range



Short-term environmental benefits





As new daily cases of COVID-19 reached their peak in China, air pollution plummeted. ESA/NASA, Author provided







- EVs...full environmental benefit ...electricity from RES
- Future policy design should ensure high environmental benefits of EVs
- High uncertainties regarding the long-term impacts of COVID-19 ...transport demand will be reduced...increasing role of home-working, decrease of international travel...
- ✓ Lower investment in electric vehicles
- \checkmark ...unique opportunity to rethink the transport system





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