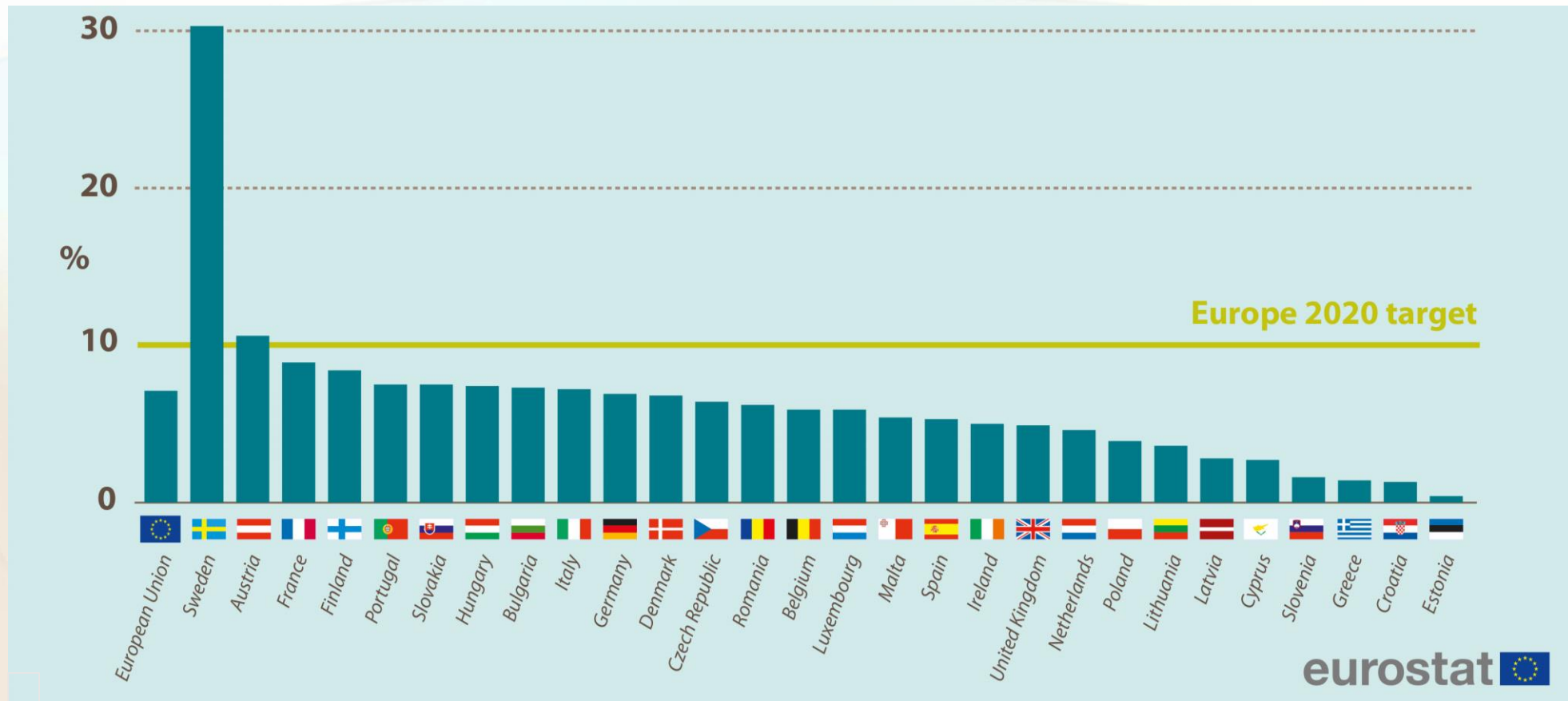


*WHAT CAN  
ELECTROMOBILITY  
CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE  
2030 GOALS?*

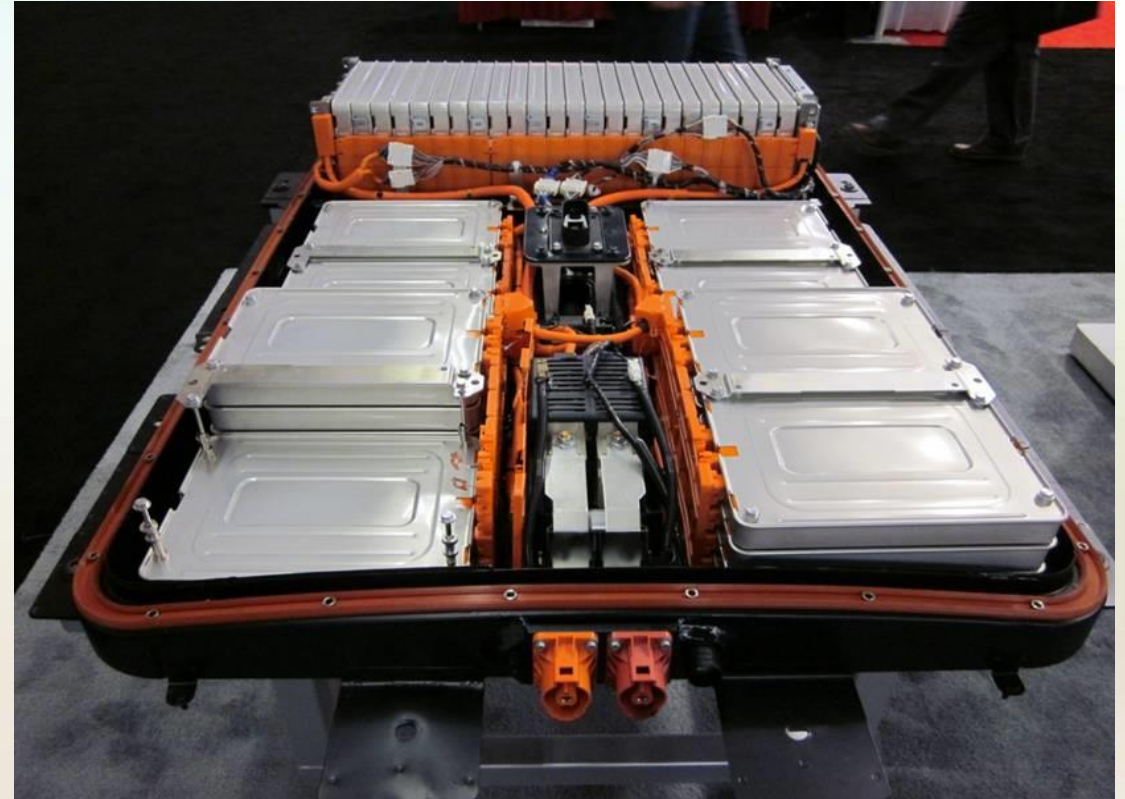
Raul Potisepp  
Elektritransport LLC

# Share of energy from renewables in transport (2016)

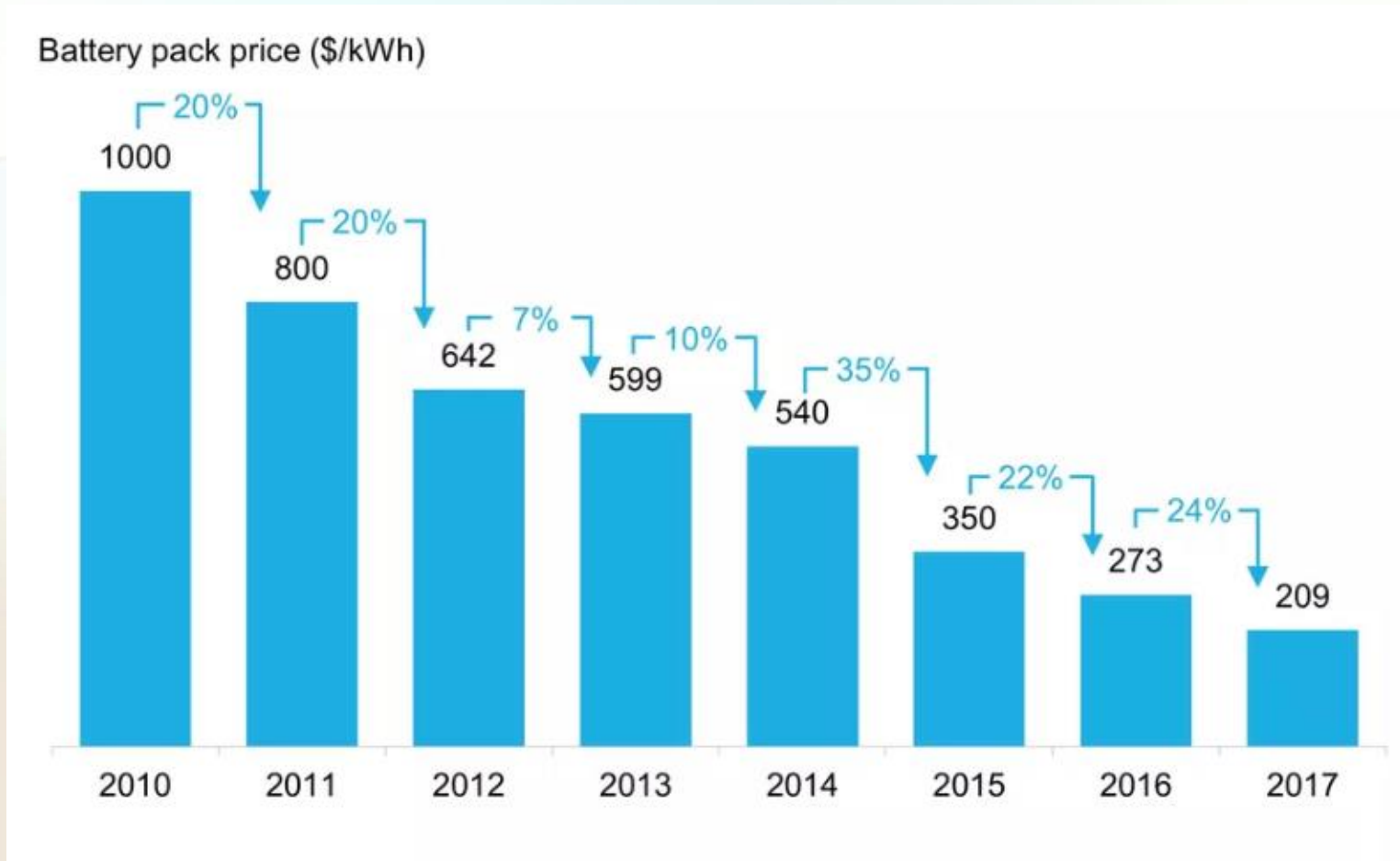


# Electrification (or Batterification) has begun

- IEA predicts 125 million to 220 million electric vehicles by 2030
- Car manufacturers are coming up with electrification plans
- Cost parity with ICE vehicles between 2023-2025
- Falling battery costs



# Falling battery costs



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance



# Electromobility in heavier vehicles

- Buses
  - E-buses or BEB (battery electric buses) could become mainstream even before passenger vehicles based on TCO
  - China dominates the market
  - Shenzhen first city in the world to electrify its entire bus fleet (over 16 000 buses)



# Electromobility in heavier vehicles

- Trucks
  - Light and medium duty vehicles operating in urban areas are coming around 2025, heavy duty vehicles achieving price parity around 2027-2030
  - Delivery truck, rubbish truck, milk truck, semi, etc.
  - Bans on diesel vehicles in urban areas (2025, 2030) have positive effect on sales of LDV, MDVs.



# Potential of EVs in Nordics and Baltics

- **Nordic EV Outlook 2018**
  - Massive increase forecasted in Nordics for EV-s
  - 2017 - 250 thousand, 2030 – 4 million
  - Additional 9TWh (2-3%demand) needed for EV-s
  - Possible to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 98% (0.2 vs 8.4Mtons) compared with ICE-s
- **Baltic Energy Technology scenarios**
  - Most ambitious scenario 10% of cars and buses, 20% LDV-s, 5% trucks by 2030
  - Additional 2,2 TWh needed for EV-s
  - Possible to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions up to 60% (0.9 vs 2.05 Mtons)
- **Closer cooperation between Nordics and Baltics needed**



# Contribution to 2030 goals

## Direct contribution:

- 14% renewable energy target in transportation sector

## Indirect contribution:

- EV-s increase energy efficiency significantly by providing more passenger kilometres using less energy
- Help with integration of renewable (vehicles and used batteries as storage units, V2G)
- EV-s help to lower dependence on imported fossil fuels
- Improved air quality and lower noise levels



„Transition from a mobility system fuelled with (imported) oil to one that is driven by renewable energy“

Fuelling Europe's future

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