

TREND IN EV ADOPTION IN POST COVID-19 SCENARIO

"Mobilise Your City" program by AFD & UMTCL

PARVEEN KUMAR, 23RD JULY 2020, NEW DELHI

A product of WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities

EV ADOPTION: MAJOR MOTIVATION

Driving Factor

❖ Environmental reasons: ~47%

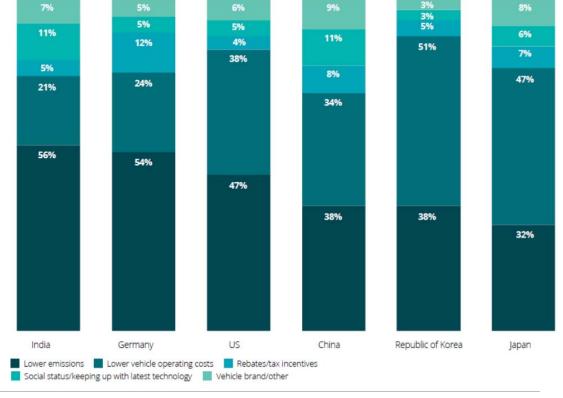
❖ Lower Operating Costs: 38%

❖ Tech/social status: ~5%

❖ Others: ~10%

Major Challenges

- High upfront cost
- Drive range anxiety
- Lack of charging infrastructure
- Anxiety related emerging technology



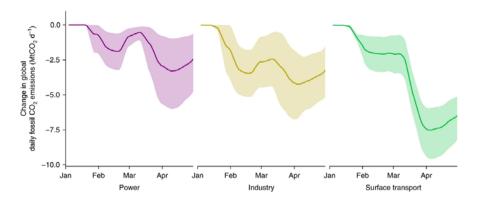


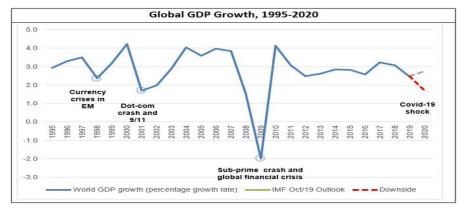
IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

- ➤ Lockdown: Temporary reduction in daily global CO₂ emission
 - ❖ Reduction in global emissions from surface transport is −36%
 - Surface transport: largest contribution in total emission change (~43%)

Economic and Financial Crisis

- Corona virus outbreak could cost the global economy up to \$2 trillion this year
- May be impact on funding to support EV adoption



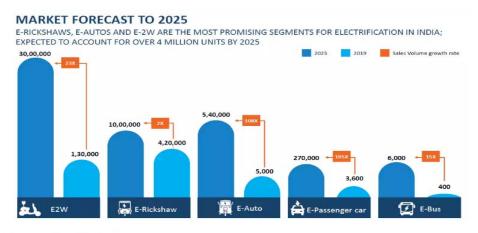




INDIAN EV MARKET: CURRENT STATUS

Trend in EV Sales:

Vehicle Segment	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
e-2W	20,000	23,000	54,800	1,26,000
e-3W		_	_	6,30,000
e-3vv	-	_		0,50,000
e-car	2000	2000	1200	3,600



Source: Frost & Sullivan

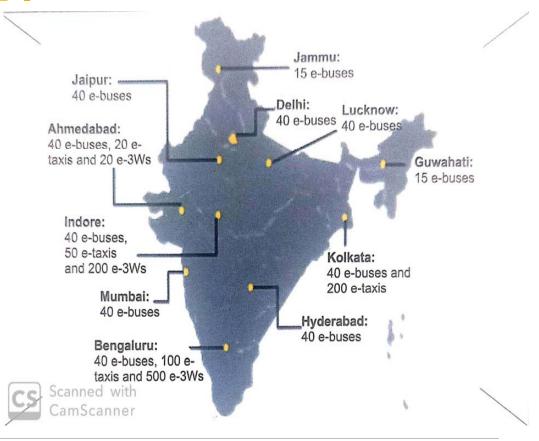
> Trend to watch in India's EV Market

- Growth in e-rickshaw adoption
- ❖ Adoption of e-car via B2B model
- ❖ Aggregator model in different vehicle segment



EV ADOPTION: FAME-I

- > FAME-I: 2015-2019
 - Cities covered 11
 - ❖ Vehicle Supported: ~2.78 lakh electric & hybrid vehicles
- Subsidy Allocated
 - ❖ Buses ~60% of cost
 - **❖** Taxis − 10-15% of cost
 - ❖ e-3W ~20% of cost
- Allowed Procurement Models (e-bus)
 - GCC Model & Outright Purchase





E-BUS ADOPTION: FAME II

- > E-buses sanctioned in Phase 1 (5595 e-buses)
 - Cities covered 22 states/64 Cities
 - ❖ 5095 for Intra-city
 - **❖** 400 for Inter-city
 - **❖** 100 for DMRC last mile connectivity
- Subsidy Allocated
 - Rs 20,000/kWh (e-buses/trucks)
 - **❖** Rs 10,000/kWh (all other vehicles)
- ➤ Allowed Procurement Models
 - **❖** GCC Model
- Stakeholders
 - **State Govt. Entities/STUs**





E-BUS CO-BENEFITS: REDUCTION IN EMISSIONS

- ➤ Air pollution kills 1.2 mn Indians in a year
- ➤ 14 out of 20 most polluted cities in the world, are in India (WHO Report)
- ➤ Transport accounts for ~11% of India`s carbon emission
- ➤ Significant reduction in CO₂ emission with e-bus
- With renewable energy source of electricity, CO₂ emission will further decrease
- > Zero tail pipe emissions --> Direct reduction in local air pollution

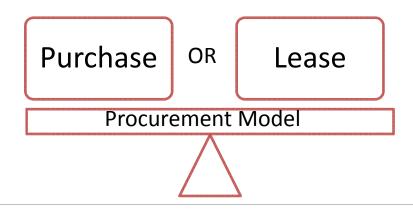
Bus/Fuel Type	GHG (g/km)				
	CO₂eq	NOx	PM10		
Diesel Bus (Euro VI)	1000	1.1	0.03		
CNG Bus	850	0.88	0.024		
Electric Bus	500	0	0		

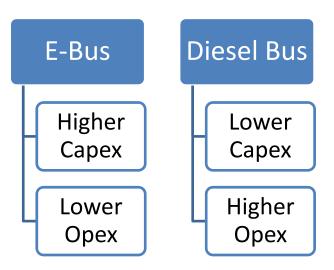


DIESEL TO E-BUS TRANSITION: CHALLENGES

Major Challenges

- ➤ High upfront cost
- Drive range anxiety
- Operational Challenges
- Risk associated with early technology adoption
- Lack of charging infrastructure



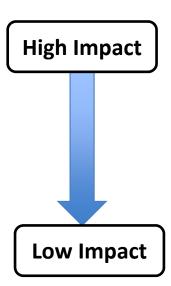




TCO: KEY VARIABLES

Factors Influence Total Cost of Ownership (TCO) per km

- Distance Travelled /year
- Operational year
- Investment Cost Including Battery
- Maintenance Cost /year
- Energy Cost/year
- Extra Battery Cost
- Normal Chargers Cost



TCO per km decreases with increasing vehicle utilization, and decreasing initial purchase cost.



PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN POST-COVID-19 SCENARIO

Major Issues

- Financial challenges
- Social Distancing Requirements
- Safety against infection
- Availability & Reliability of services







Image Source: WEB



OPPORTUNITY FOR E-BUSES: POST-COVID-19

- Zero tailpipe emission
- > Low GHG emission
- Lower Operating Costs
- ➤ High Tech Solution
- ➤ More reliable service





Thank You

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 Transitioning Traditional buses to E-Buses in tier 2 cities in India