



Urban Mobility

- Increasing traffic, especially goods
- Air quality does not meet directives
- Noise is a problem for many inhabitants
- Heavy metals
- Barriers
- High dependency on oil for transport



Sustainable transport by Carrots & Sticks!

Sticks

- Parking fees
- Congestion taxation
- Low emission zone for lorries

Carrots

- Improved cycle lanes
- Increased public transport use
- New ways of transport
 - Car-sharing clubs
 - Better information
 - Adaptive traffic signals
- Goods logistics
- Clean vehicles



Net CO2 emissions from different vehicle fuels

Petrol: 160 gCO2e/km

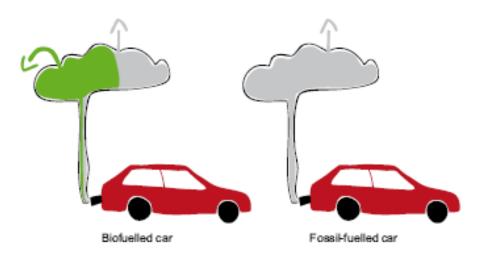
Bioethanol 25-40 g CO2e/km

Biogas 20 g CO2e/km

Natural gas 135 g CO2e/km

Diesel 160 g CO2e/km

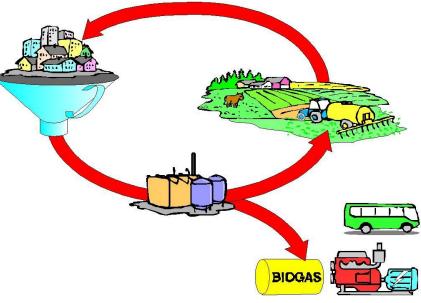
RME 70-80 g CO2e/km





Biogas

- Methane = CH₄
- Rest-product from sewerage works
- >10 MNm3/year in Stockholm & import from other areas



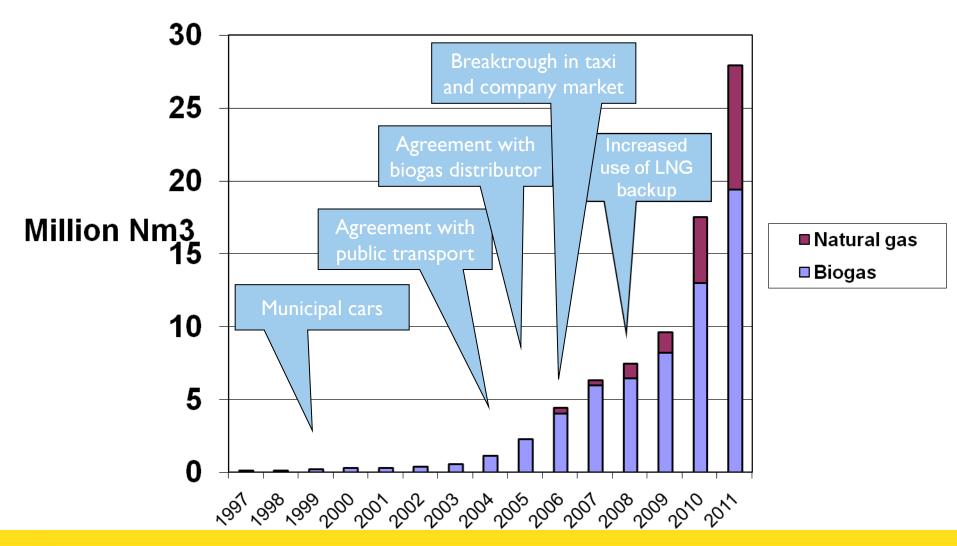
Biogas fuel use

- Commercial CNG vehicles used, not converted
- 230 city buses
- 10.500 cars
 - 2.000 taxies
- 2.000 vans and lorries
 - All 80 waste collection veh.
- 20 filling stations





Sales of biogas fuel in Stockholm









Swedish National EV Procurement: 296 participating org. (public & private) | 250 EVs/year

Passenger cars

- Chevrolet Volt (PHEV)
- Citroën C Zero
- Mitsubish iMiEV
- Renault Fluence
- Vantage SUV

Transport vehicles

- Renault Kangoo Express ZE
- Vantage Minivan
- Vantage Pick-up





The suppliers may include new models later on

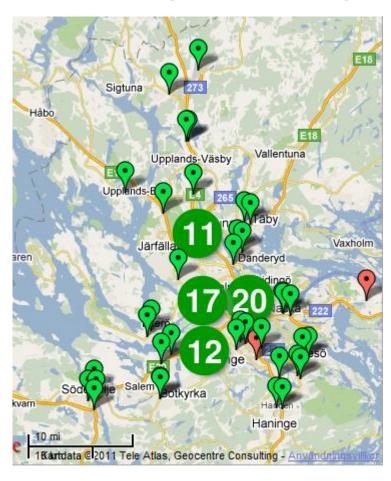
5 000 € funding fro the first I 000 EVs bought from the frame work agreements





Charging infrastructure, Stockholm (Dec. 2011)

- 100 locations offering 140 charging points for electric vehicles:
 - 52 are 230V 16A
 - 80 are 400V 16A
 - 6 are 230V I0A G
- More charging points located in neighbouring towns, e.g. Uppsala, Södertälje, and along major routes such as the TEN-T Nordic Triangle (E4,E18,E20)
- Countless (>200.000) block heaters, located in parking garages and private residences





Ethanol









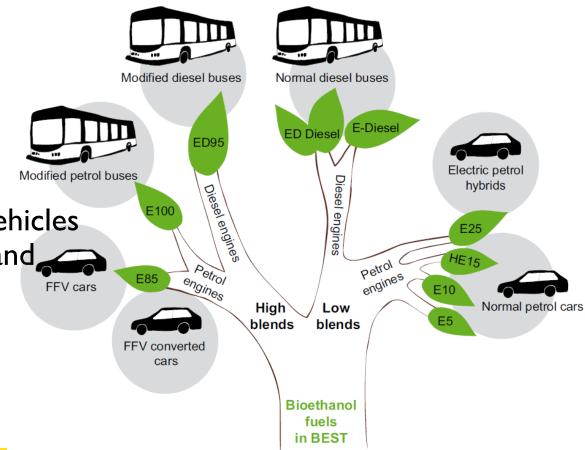






Extensive demonstrations

77.000 FFV cars
310 E85 pumps
190 ED95 buses
2 E100 buses
12 ED95 pumps
4 conversions
3 hybrid electric E25 vehicles
Low blends of petrol and





diesel





Cars

- Positive experiences with regard to vehicle cost, drivers satisfaction
- Slightly higher maintenance (oil filter changes)
- Conversions can be done
- I-26 % higher energy efficiency when running on E85 vs. Petrol
- Fuel economy can be even further developed by:
 - using the higher octane in ethanol fuels
 - Ethanol-electric hybrids
 - ED95 in diesel engines









Buses

- Higher reliability
- More scheduled maintenance
- 10 % higher prices
- Pros and cons for users
- Need for more manufactures
- Positive CO2 reduction and reduced particulate matters

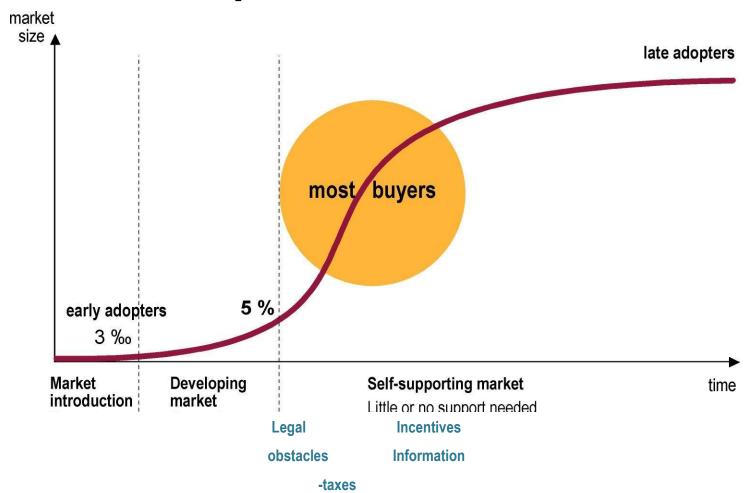








Market development









The two phases

- Pre market phase
 - vehicle supply
 - fuel distribution
 - identify and remove legal barriers & tax disadvantages.
 - Legalizing local incentives
- Developing market phase
 - monetary incentives for end users
 - reliable information
 - Satisfied drivers





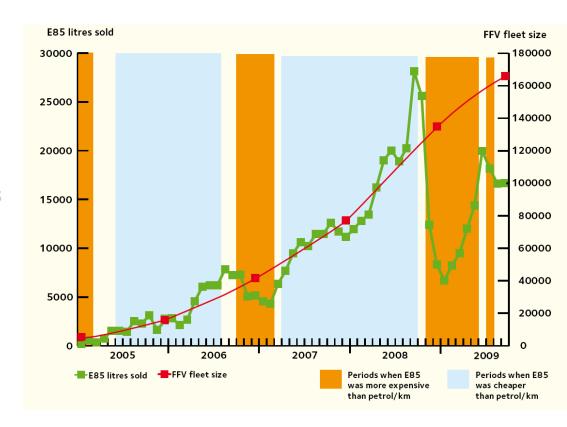






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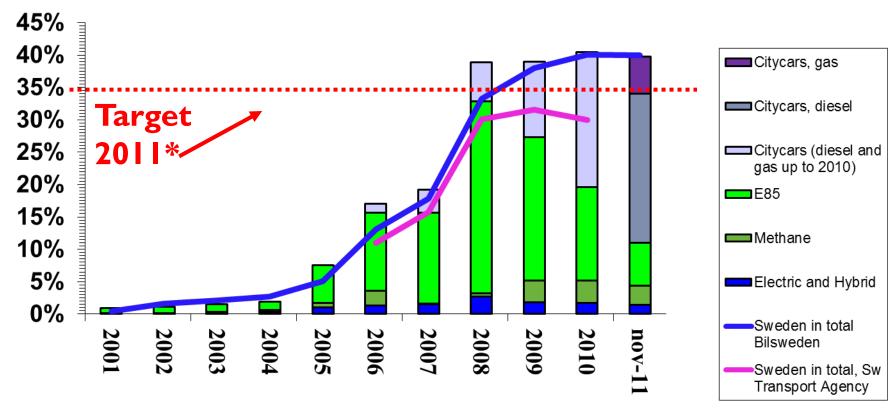








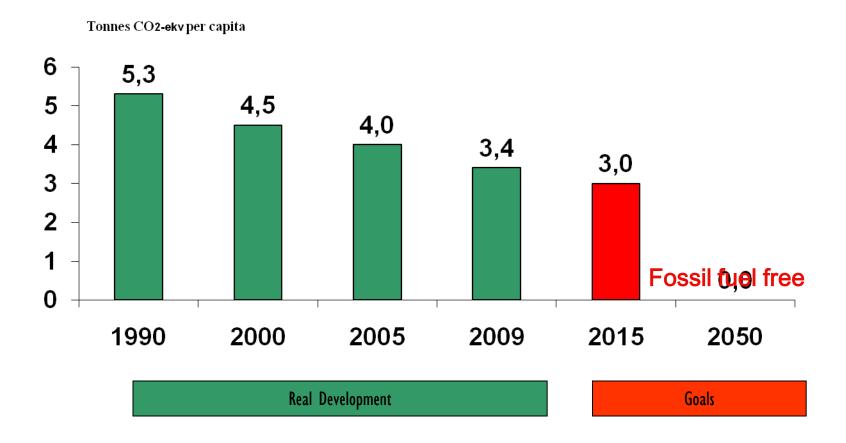
Market share of brand new passenger cars in Stockholm County



City of Stockholm 41 percent November 2011



Stockholm: Climate Goals and achievements





Recommendations

- Both carrots and sticks needed to achieve sustainable transport
- Put more focus on goods logistics
- Define clean vehicles and put in supportive incentives
- Certification of all transport fuels needed









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