



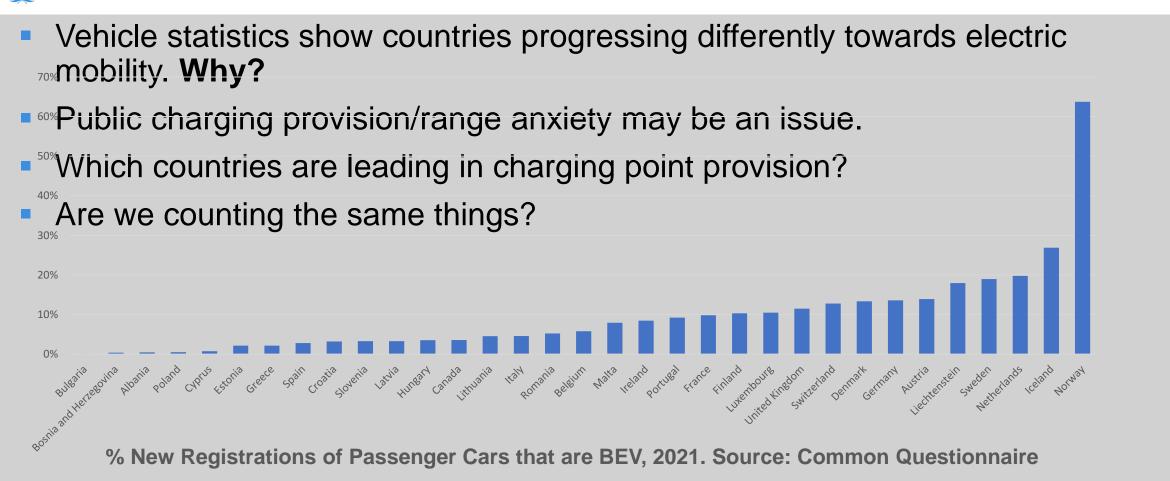


Exploring EV charging statistics

Alex Blackburn; UNECE

The Problem







Focused on #climateaction, this year's annual session of UNECE's Inland Transport Committee (ITC) agreed on dedicated actions to facilitate wider adoption of #electric #vehicles (EVs) by working on #policy harmonization, improving relevant #datacollection, and fostering global exchanges among experts in the public and private sector.

#Electrification of vehicles is an important tool to align the #transport sector with a #climateneutral future and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (#SDGs).

"ITC fully embraces the already booming electrification of transport and many of its working parties are looking forward to tackling electrification as part of their regular tasks," said Els de Wit, Chair of the UNECE Working Party on Transport Trends and Economics. "There is so much scope for further action here, whether on harmonized data production, improved communications protocols or plug design, and better managing grid integration activities, as well as accessibility and affordability of charging."

Read full story are https://lnkd.in/eh_cG4nd

#ITC4Climate



A Growing Issue

unece.org/media/Transport/news/376079

UNECE's Inland Transport Committee takes action to facilitate wider adoption of electric vehicles

 Climate Change ▷
 Transport ▷
 Transport Statistics ▷
 Trends and Economics ▷

 Vehicle Regulations ▷
 Sustainable Transport ▷
 Inland Transport Committee ▷

 Transport Infrastructure ▷

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Electrification of vehicles is an important tool to align the transport sector with a climate neutral future and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Focused on climate actions, this year's annual session of UNECE's Inland Transport Committee (ITC) agreed on dedicated actions to facilitate wider adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) by working on policy harmonization, improving relevant data collection, and fostering global exchanges among experts in the public and private sector.

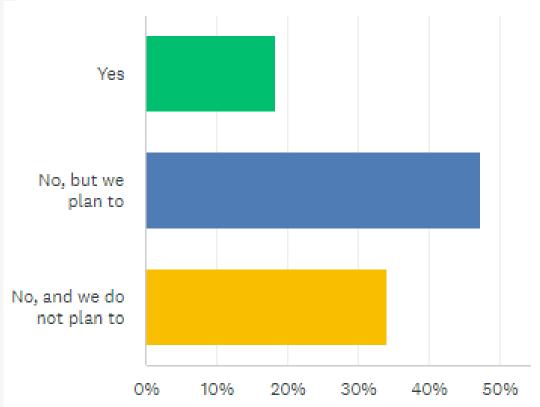


Electrification is reshaping the way the transport sector is powered, shifting away from liquid fossil fuels. Countries in the UNECE region are already advancing towards electrification and are expected to make further progress, given that most of them have made pledges and commitments to adopt zero tailpipe vehicles in the coming decades.

Where's the Data?

UNECE

- In survey, 66% of statistics offices are producing data already on this or plan to.
- What definitions are being used?
- Can we get better official statistics internationally on this?



How are they collected?



- Arrangement with station operators (3 countries)
- From electricity authorities/ministries of energy (6 countries)
- Industry association (3 countries)
- Survey of municipalities/provinces (1 Country)

What are the right indicators to calculate?



- Charging pools per capita?
- Charging points per BEV?
- Charging power per BEV/PHEV?
- Km of motorway per charging pool?
- Utilisation rate of chargers?
- KwH % Private/public?





What do we want to do today?



- Share your experiences on EV infrastructure stats production.
- Discuss what indicators you think are most useful in this space.
- Help us consider international definitions.
- International collection of data?





A recharging pool consists of one or multiple recharging stations and the accommodating parking lots. The recharging pool is operated by one charge point operator (CPO) at one location/address and GPS coordinates. The recharging pool is an object relevant for "cartographic" view.

A recharging station consists of a single physical installation.

A recharging point may have one or several connectors (outlets or plugs) to accommodate different connector types. Only one can be used at the same time. A recharging point is defined by: Recharging one vehicle at a time. In other words: per recharging station the number of recharging points and (dedicated) parking spots are equal.

Publicly accessible recharging or refuelling points include... privately owned recharging points accessible to the public that are located on public or private properties, such as public parking or supermarkets. A recharging or refuelling point located on a private property that is accessible to the general public should be considered as publicly accessible in cases where access is restricted to a certain group of users e.g. clients. Recharging points for car-sharing schemes should only be considered accessible to the public if they explicitly allow access for third party users. Recharging points located on private properties, access to which is restricted to a limited, determinate circle of persons, e.g. parking lots in office buildings...should not be considered as public.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of public pools/locations					
of which: restricted access/semi-public					
Number of public stations/devices					
of which: restricted access/semi-public					
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of public points/EVSE					
Of which: AC					
<7.4 AC					
7.4 kW ≤ P ≤ 22 kW AC					
P > 22 kW AC					
Of which: DC					
P < 50 kW DC					
50 kW ≤ P < 150 kW DC					
150 kW ≤ P < 350 kW DC					
P ≥ 350 kW DC					

