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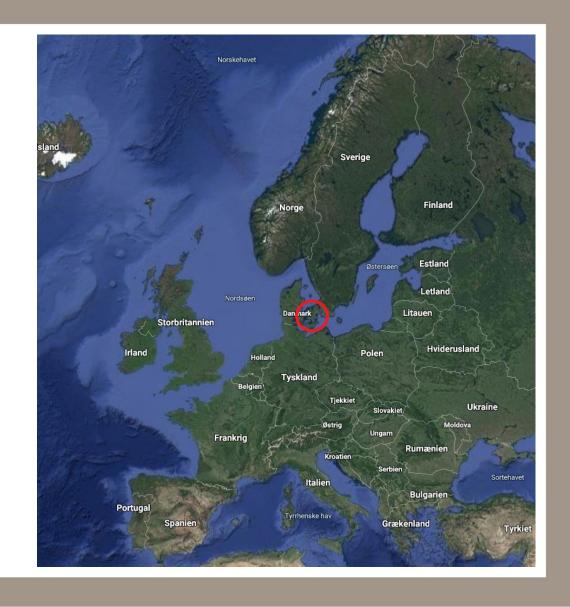






About Movia

- Public Transport Authority for Zealand, Denmark
- 2,6 millions inhabitants
- Owned and funded by two regions and 45 municipalities
- 1,430 buses, 2,500 cars and minibuses (demand responsive),
 60 local trains
- 2030 target: All bus operations are to be fossil free
- All bus operations are tendered out to private PTOs
- Gross cost contracts
- Normal contract length 6+2+2+2 years
- Contract extended if PTO delivers agreed quality
- Functional demand as key principle





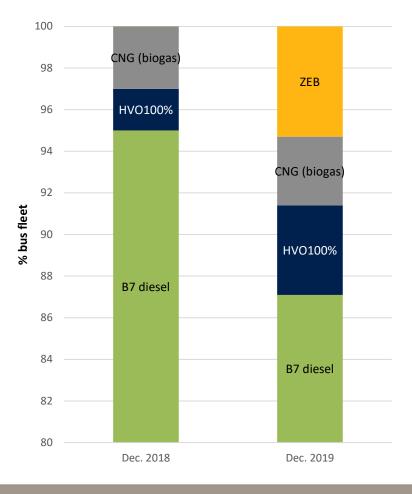


Implemented zero emission buses and boats so far

City	Route	Units	Heating	Charging strategy	Additional costs	Inauguration
Roskilde	All city buses	20	HVO heater & electricity	Depot (150kW)	2%	Apr. 2019
Copenhagen & Frederiksberg	2A	21	Only electricity	Opportunity (4x450kW & depot (30kW)	2%	Dec. 2019
Copenhagen & Frederiksberg	18	27	HVO heater & electricity	Depot (80kW)	9%	Dec. 2019
Ballerup & Egedal	147, 157, 156	8	Only electricity	Depot (30kW)	11%	Dec. 2019
Copenhagen	Harbor boats	7	HVO heater & electricity	Opportunity (3x600kW) & depot	1%	Febapr. 2020

Upcoming tenders: 2021: Up to 33 ZEB, 2022: Up to 96 ZEB

Price expectation (from diesel B7, 12 year contract): fossil free 3,5-8 %, ZEB 3-11 %







Why do Movia implement zero emission buses?

Customers

- The environment is regarded as the most important political issue at the moment
- The environment is not the reason for choosing public transport

Municipalities and regions

- Strong political desire for cleaner public transit and cleaner cities
- Political will among cities and regions to take lead ex. Copenhagen has an ambition of CO2-neutrality in 2025. Only ZEB allowed.

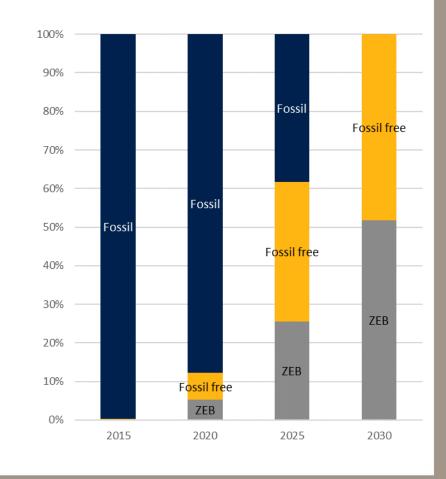
National

 New legislation has a nationwide 70 % CO2 reduction by 2030 (1990) – all sectors included

European Union

Clean Vehicle Directive (CVD) sets out mandatory procurement quota (for Denmark):

- June 2021-December 2025: 45% of all new buses must be "Clean" and 22,5% must be zero emission
- 2026-2030: 65% of all new buses must be clean and 32,5% must be zero emission







Actions taken to start the transition

- Objective: to enable a cost efficient and market based transition towards zero emission
- The transition began in 2009 with the 9 electric buses (7 meter), followed by trials with different 12 meter electric buses, as well as other technologies
- Extensive market dialogue with operators to identify and manage risk
- Exchange of knowledge with our sister-PTA in Denmark and the nordic, participating in UITPs JIVE observer group and UITP bus commitee
- Future contracts of non-ZEB buses will be shortened from 12 to app. 6 years







Identified risk and handling

Risk for the operator

- Guaranteed contract length
- PTA's possibility of changing volume of bus services (hours and number of in-service buses)
- Time period for preparation of tender and delivery of buses
- Reducing energy consumption for HVAC
- Managing charging infrastructure in public space
- Easy start
- Access to bus depot

Solution (change to tender requirements)

- √ 10+2 years instead of 6+2+2+2
- ✓ Compensation when reducing or adding in-service buses, and,
 ≥ 10% extension of tendered routing without compensation.
 More dialogue with operators
- ✓ From 18 months to 24 months; incl. 12 months delivery time
- ✓ HVO heater up to +5°C. Electrical heating hereafter. +16°C inside bus in winter (normally 18-22 degrees)
- ✓ Framework agreement made with Siemens.
- ✓ PTO may use diesel year 1 + 2
- √ Focus on providing land for new bus depot close to bus route





Additional implications on PTO operation

- New bus manufactors especially from China
- New issues to be learned charging and range strategies, battery management
- Adapting and installing charging stations. Handling power connection
- Driver training, ex. placing at opportunity charge station
- Unknown long term problems more uncertaincy when bidding on public contracts. Diesel buses are very well known







Implications on PTA operation

- Need for broader political dialog with an understanding of possibilities and consequences
- Internal training for route planners to understand the range restrain with ZEB
- Ressources needed for identifying and establishing infrastructure for opportunity charged buses
- Longer contract negotiation, adaptation of award criterias and the usage of new tender strategies
- Lack of operation history adds uncertaincy, risk for the operator and higher prices. The competition between operators is reduced because some operators are getting experience before others







What to take with you!

- Zero emission bus services are still more expensive than diesel
- Proper risk management is decisive to avoid costly risk premium for zero emission bus services
- A successful transition to zero emission requires that all stakeholders move in the same direction
- A political will to pay a premium for ZEB to push the transition in motion
- The right regulatory framework conditions have to be in place
- A transition towards ZEB will impact large parts of the work at PTA and PTO

