

# Kompendium 5.0

## Electric cars section

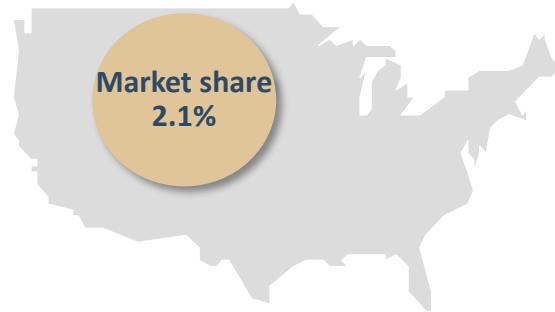


# Electric cars: Very different markets

New registrations and best-selling models in the year 2020



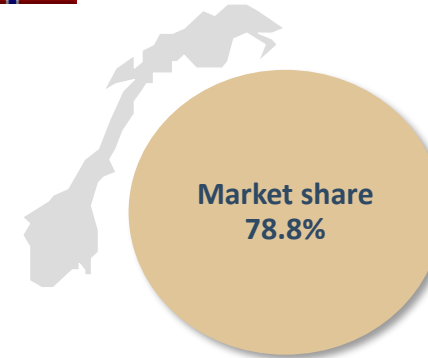
**New registrations BEV/PHEV: 302,929**



1. Tesla Model 3
2. Tesla Model Y
3. Chevrolet Bolt
4. Tesla Model X
5. Tesla Model S



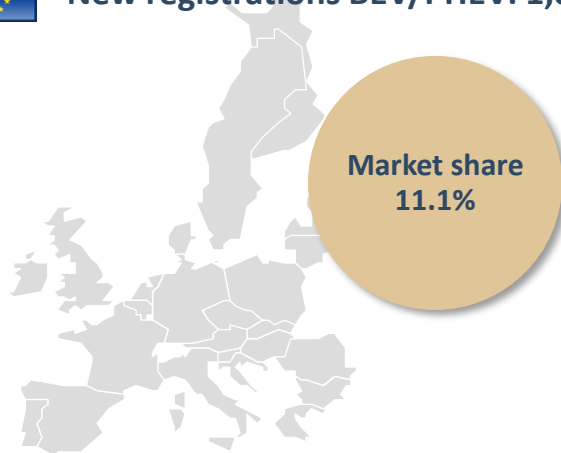
**New registrations BEV/PHEV: 105,709**



1. Audi e-tron
2. Tesla Model 3
3. Volkswagen ID3
4. Nissan Leaf
5. Hyundai Kona EV



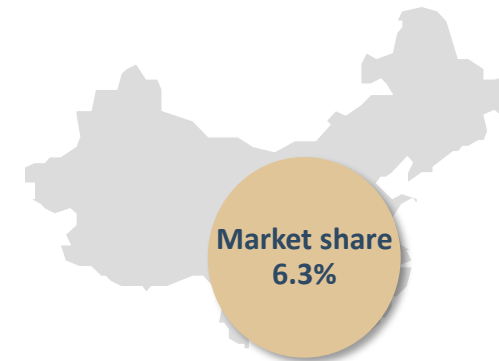
**New registrations BEV/PHEV: 1,045,831**



1. Renault Zoe
2. Tesla Model 3
3. Volkswagen ID3
4. Hyundai Kona EV
5. Audi e-Tron



**New registrations BEV/PHEV: 1,246,289**



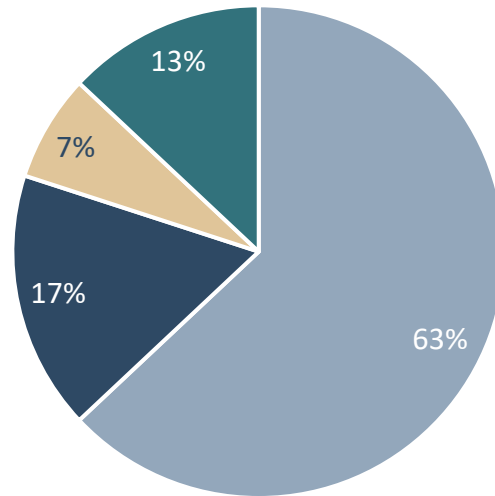
1. Tesla Model 3
2. Wuling HongGuangMini EV
3. Baojun E-Series
4. Great Wall Ora R1 / Black Cat
5. GAC Aion S

Quelle: ACEA, VDA; ev-sales.blogspot, 2021

# Lithium ion cells: Asia dominates right now

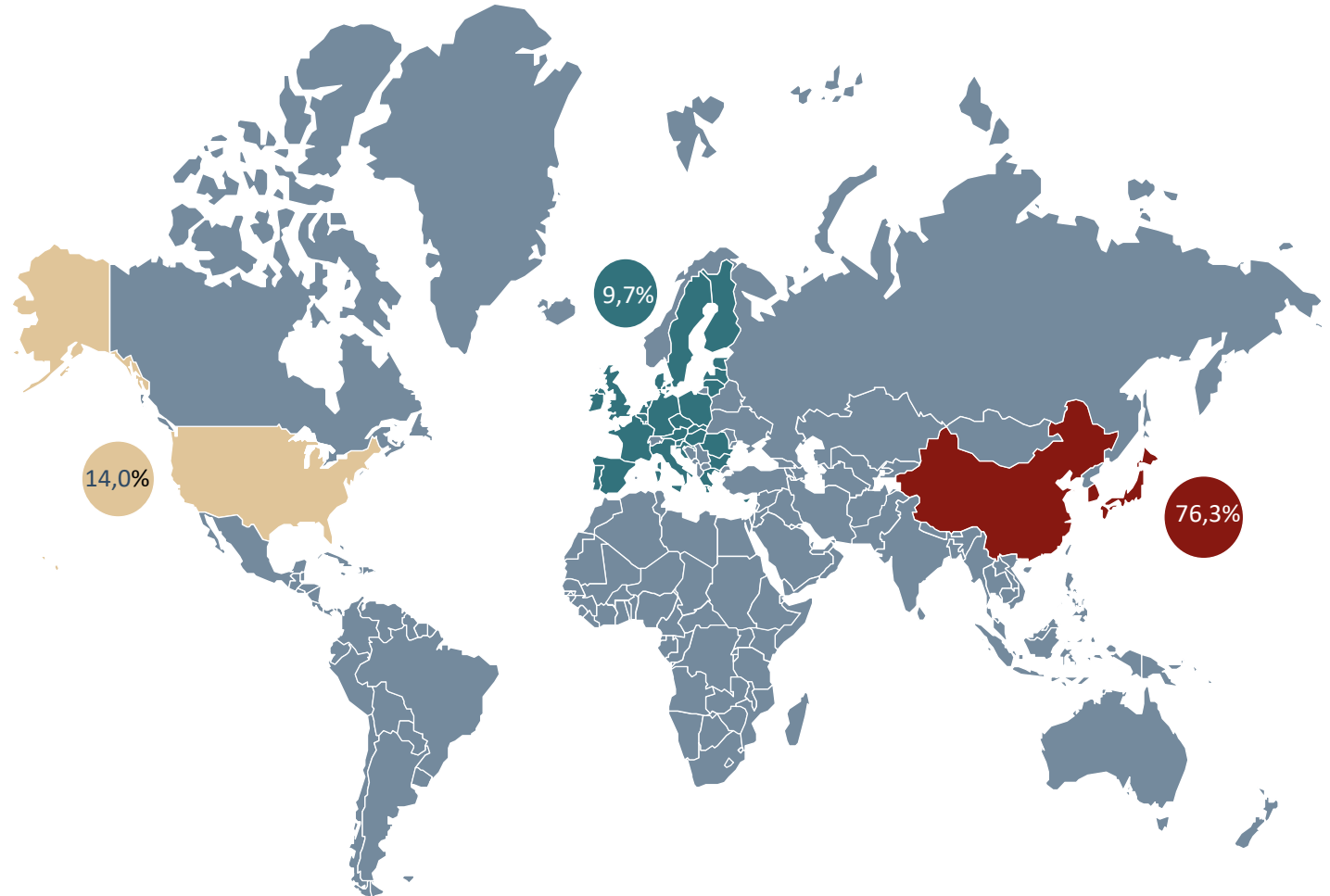
Share of installed, under construction and planned battery cell manufacturing

By homecountry of the company



- Chinese companies (CATL, BYD, Lishen, CBAK etc.)
- Korean companies (LG Chem, SK, Samsung)
- Japanese companies (Panasonic, AESC)
- American companies (Tesla, Boston Power)

By production sites

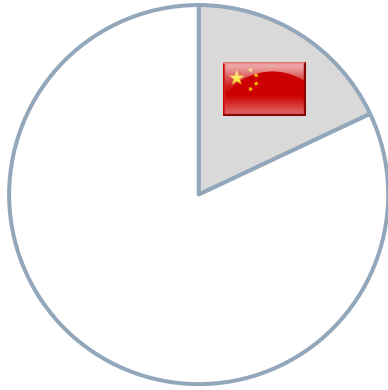


Source: PEM RWTH Aachen, 2019

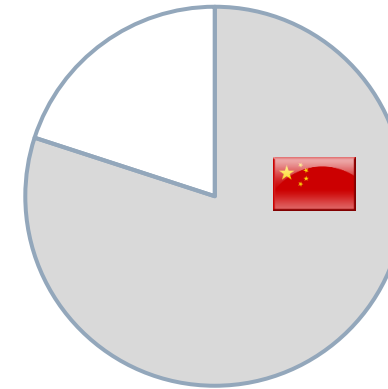
# China has secured large parts of the value chain

Share of chinese companies in 2019

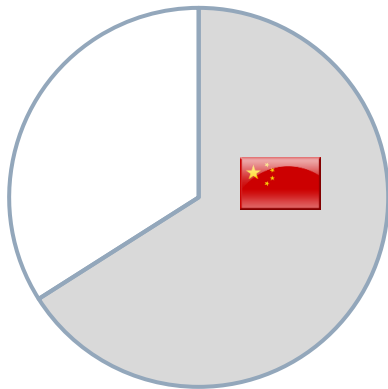
Raw materials (lithium, nickel, cobalt, etc.)



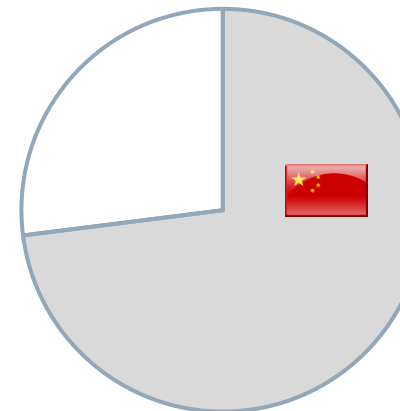
Refining of raw materials (lithium carbonate, cobalt sulphat, etc.)



Production of anodes und cathodes



Battery cell production

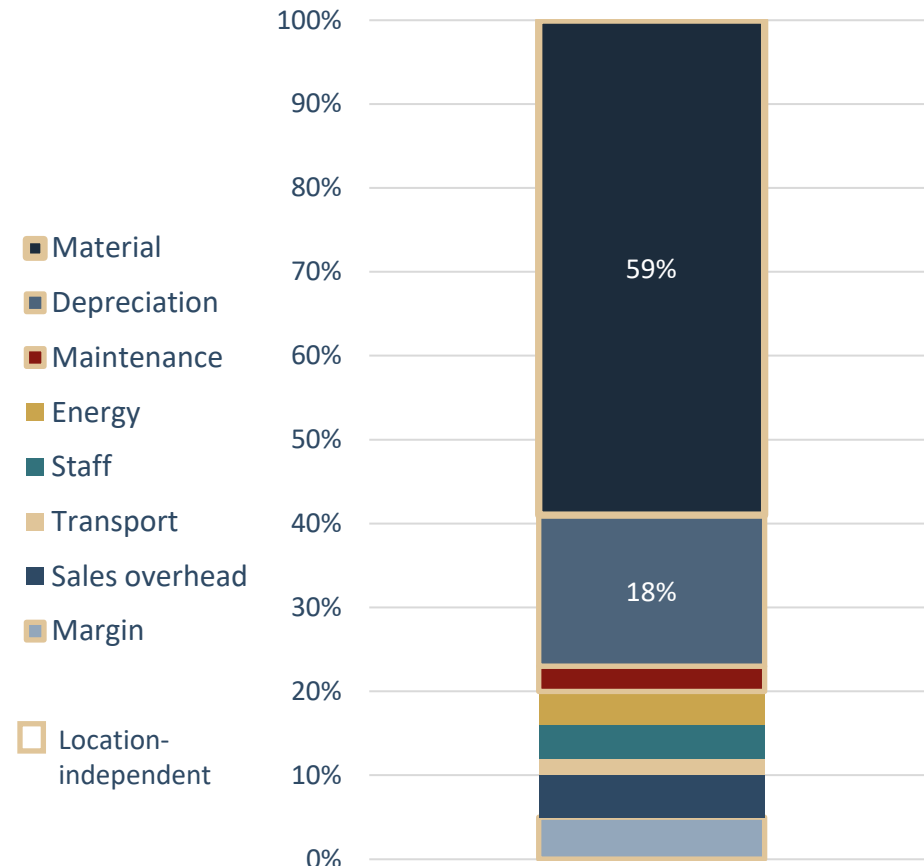


Quelle: Deutsche Rohstoffagentur, 2020; Automobilwoche, 2020

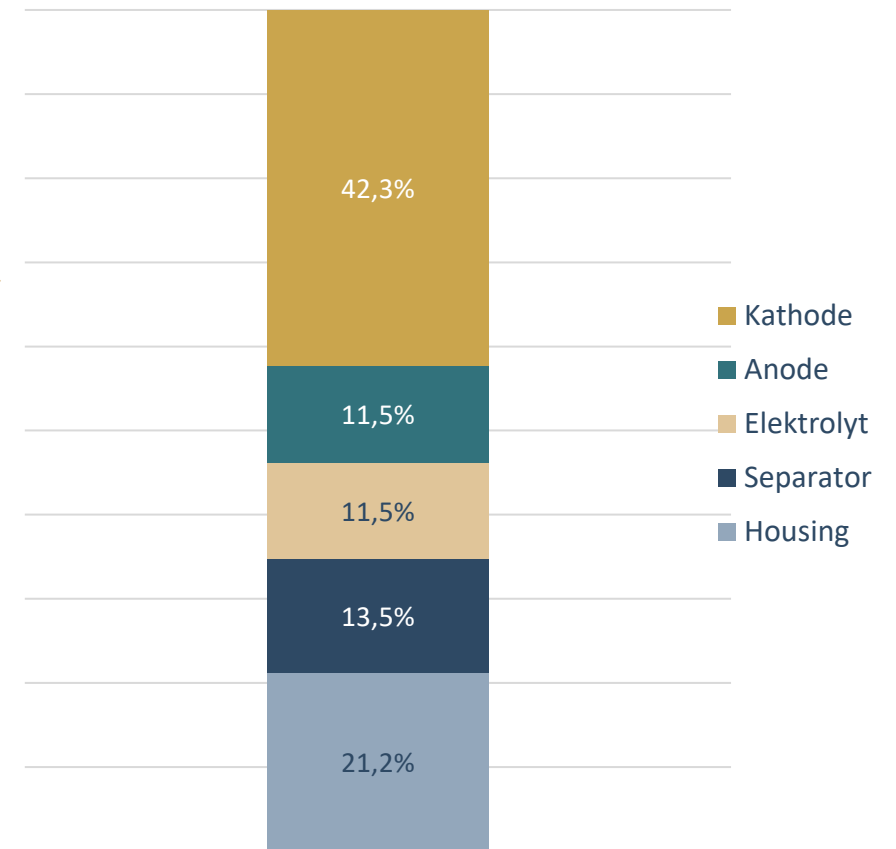
# Cell manufacturing: a major part of the costs is location-independent

## Cost structure of a battery cell produced in Germany

Total cost structure of manufacturing

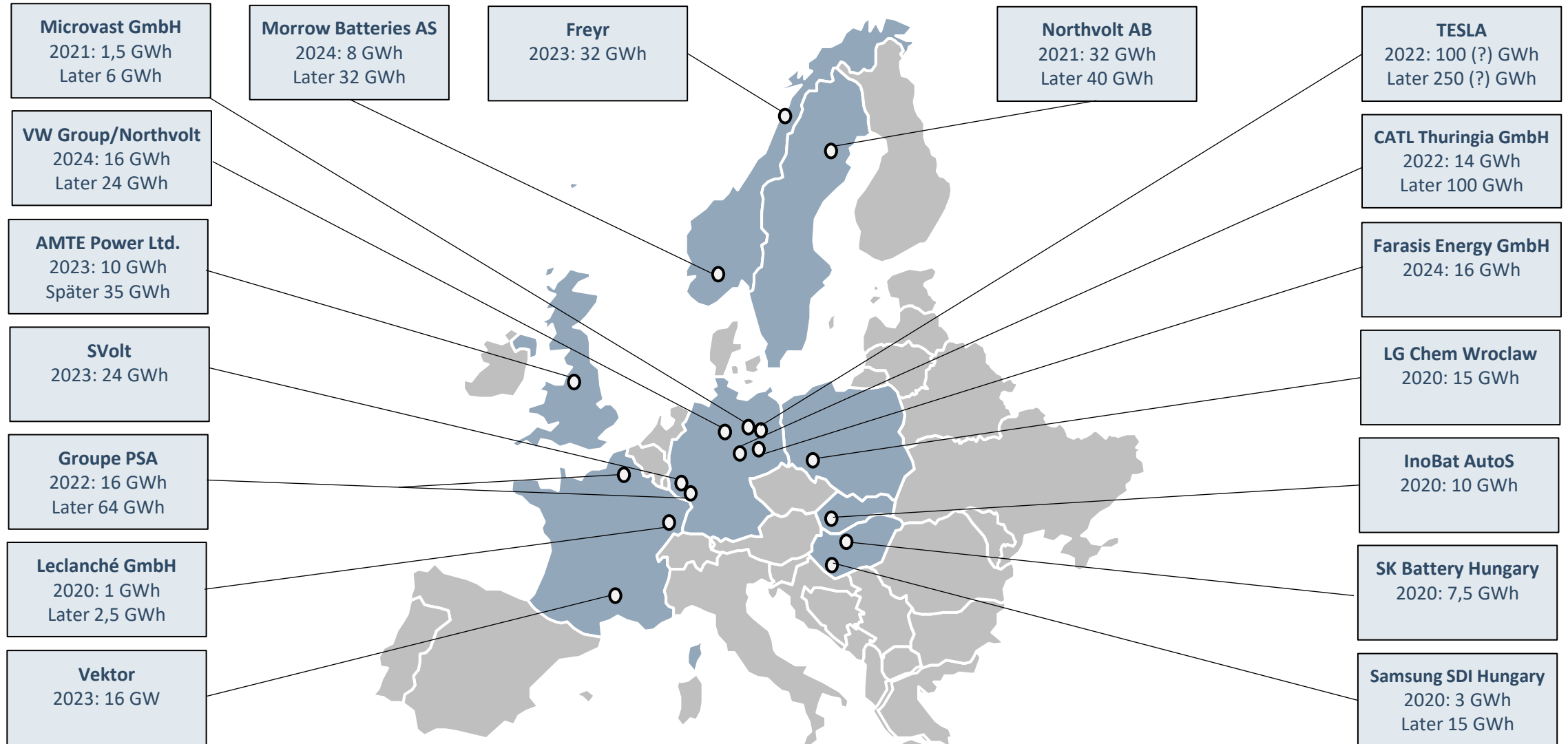


Cost structure of material costs by components



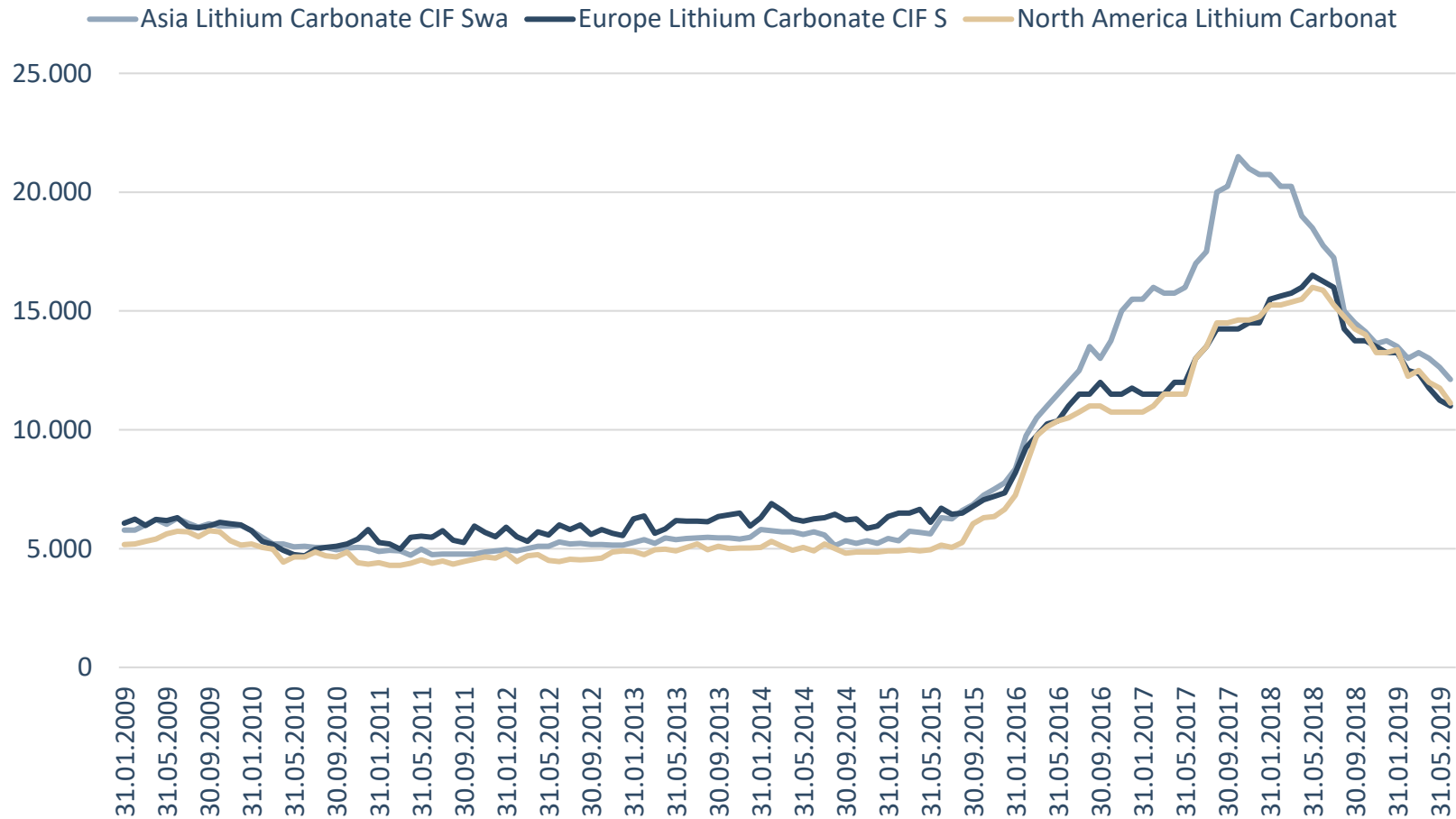
Source: PEM RWTH Aachen, 2019; Avicenne Energy 2017+2018

# Massive expansion: planned battery cell production in Europe



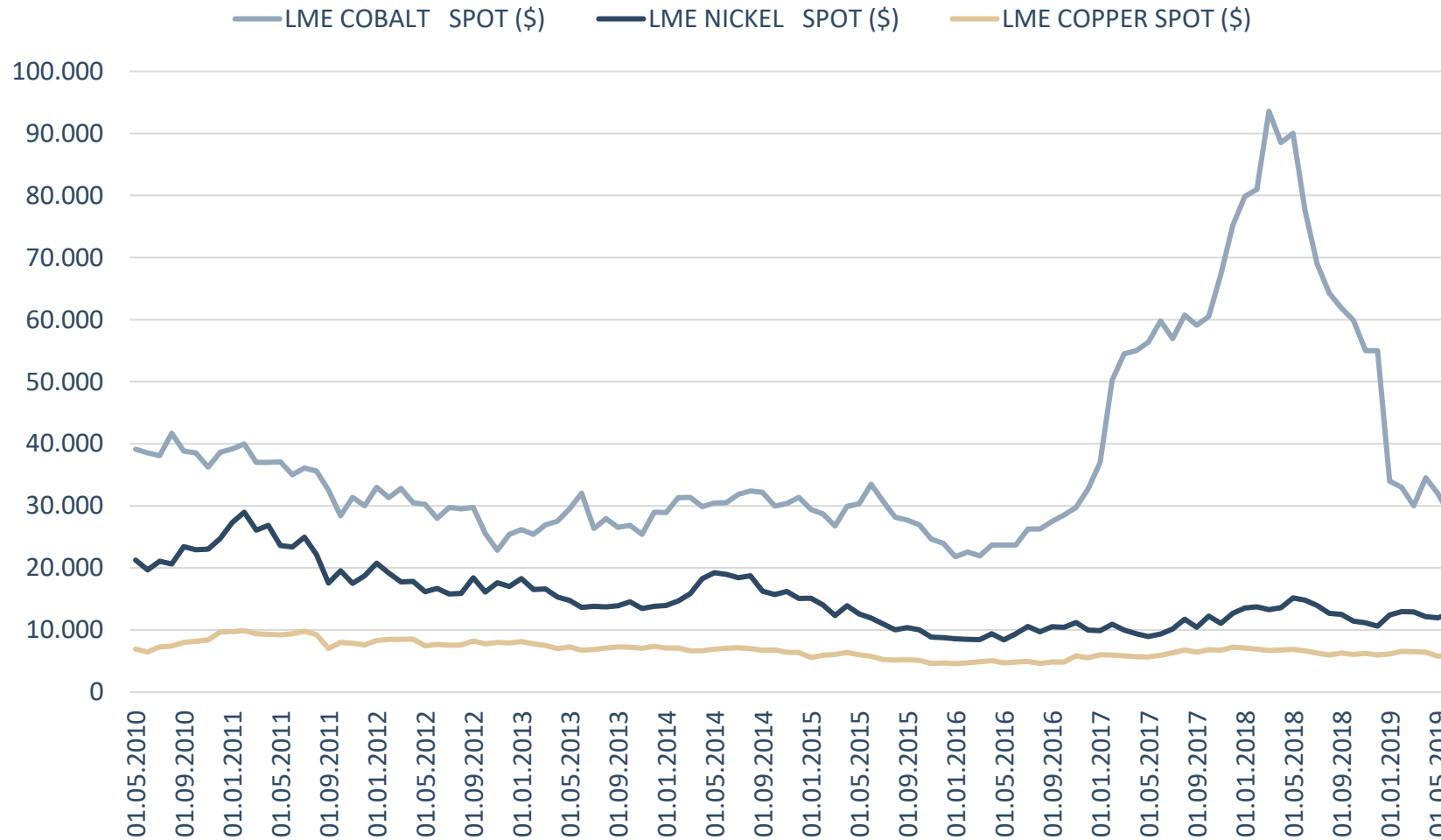
Sources: Solar Promotion GmbH, 2020; Battery-News, 2020; own creation; as of 24 th November 2020

# Lithium: price increase completed



- ▶ Lithium is highly reactive and is therefore traded in the form of lithium carbonate.
- ▶ After a pricing rally until 2018 the price drops again clearly.
- ▶ 80 percent of worldwide lithium production comes from only four companies.

# Spot prices for important raw materials



Source: Bloomberg

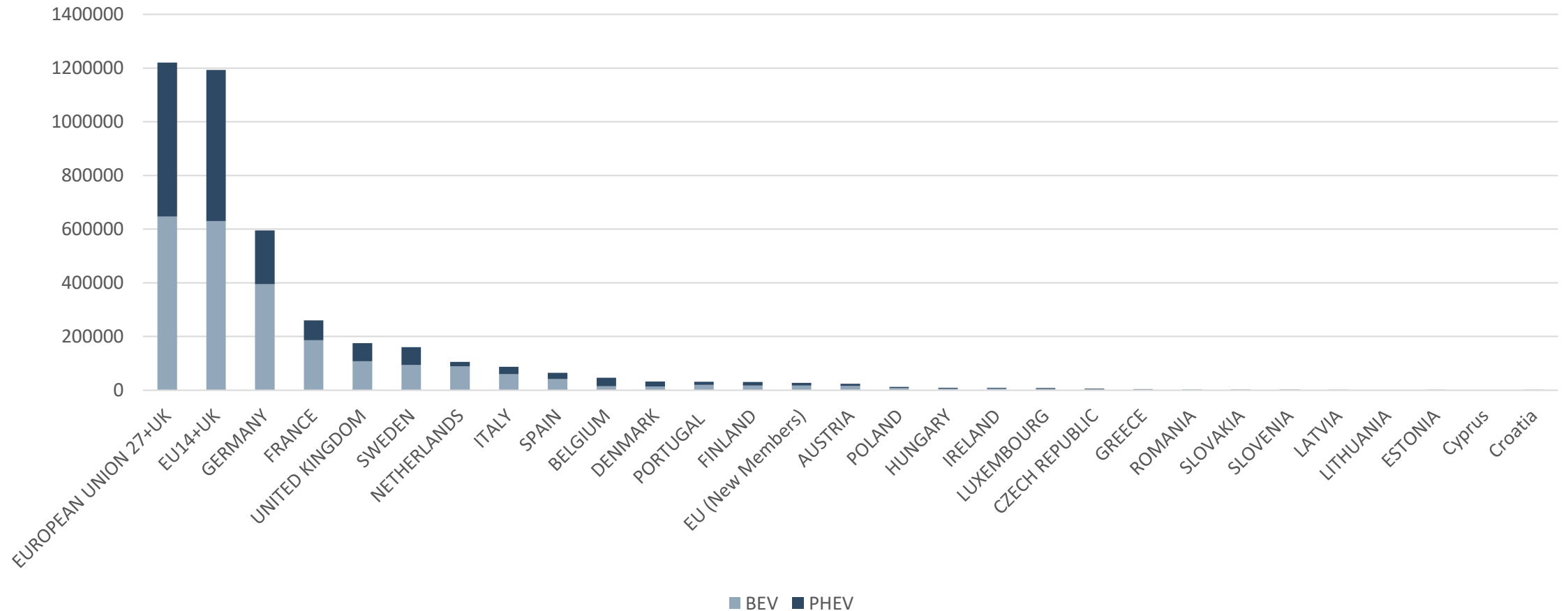


- ▶ Prices for cobalt have risen by a good 200 percent since March 2015 and have collapsed since Mai 2018. They now are on the level of before the price rally.
- ▶ Cobalt is mostly a by-product of nickel and copper production. Falling nickel and copper prices dampen cobalt production.
- ▶ Cobalt production and processing are under control of Chinese companies.



# Germany counts for 30 percent of new registrations

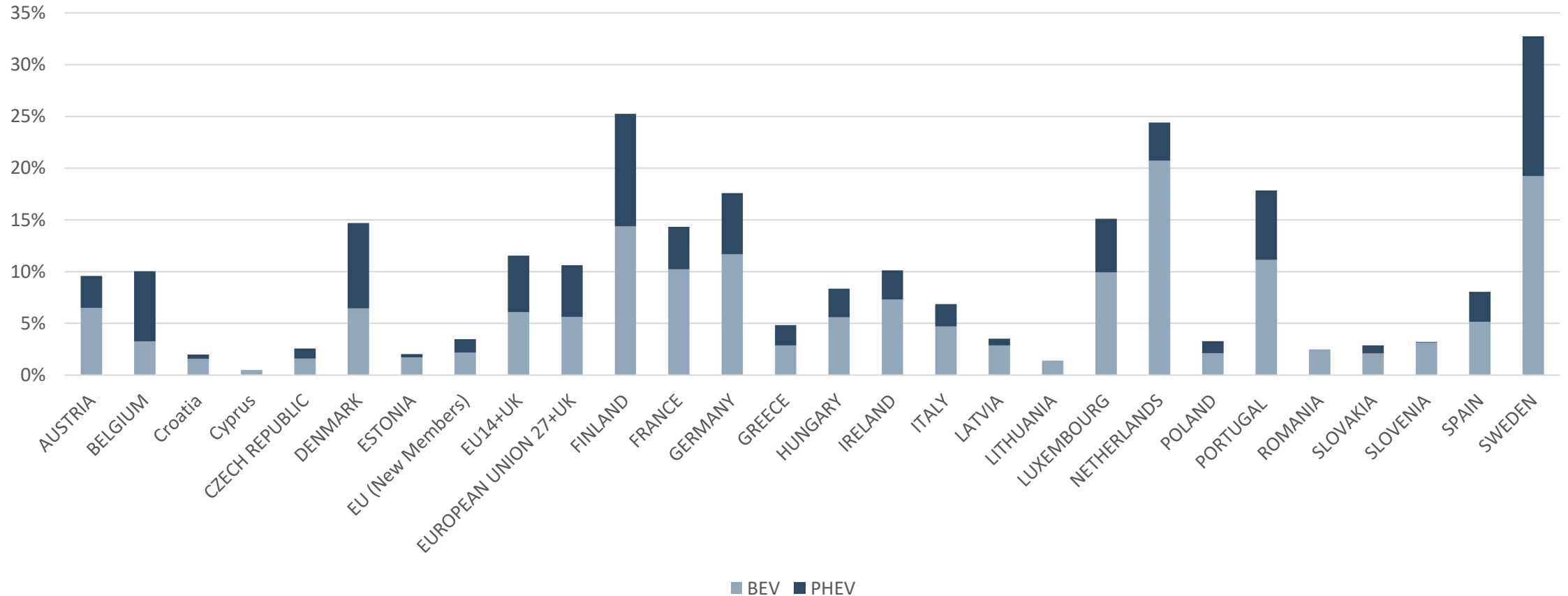
New registrations of electric cars in 2020 in the EU – number of units (Stand: Q3)



\* No data for Bulgaria und Kroatia  
Source: ACEA, 2020

# Registrations of electric cars: Large regional differences

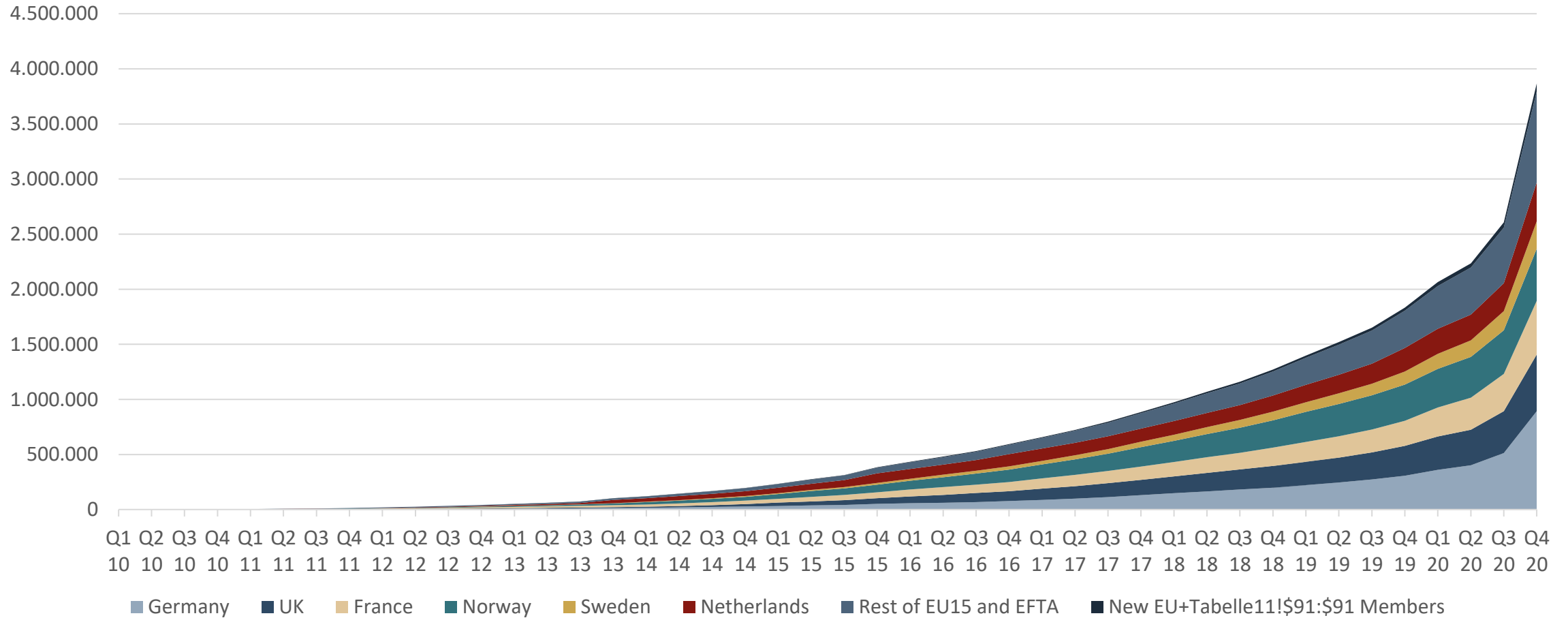
Market share of electric cars in EU 27+UK – indicate in percentage



\* No data for Bulgaria und Kroatia  
Source: ACEA, 2020

# Electric vehicles are concentrated in a few countries

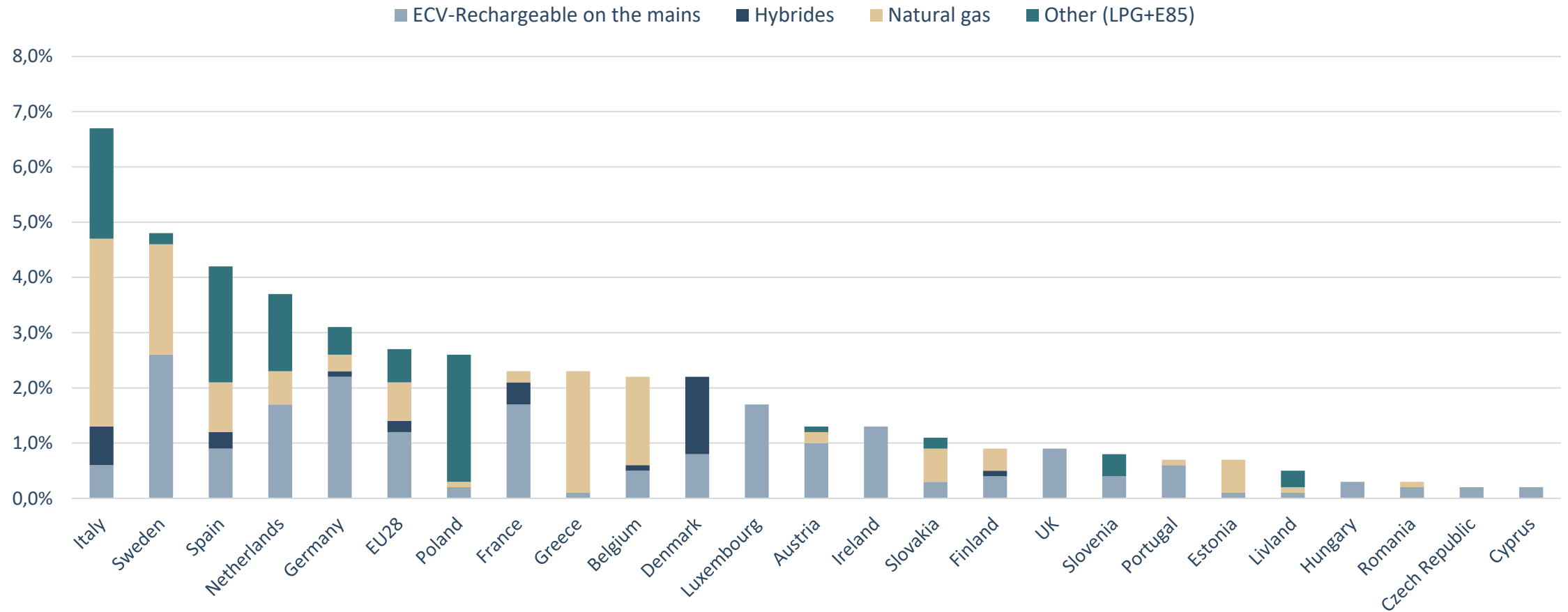
Cumulated new registrations of BEVs and PHEVs in EU and EFTA since January 2010



Source: ACEA, 2021

# Agricultural vehicles: Alternative drives still at the beginning of the road

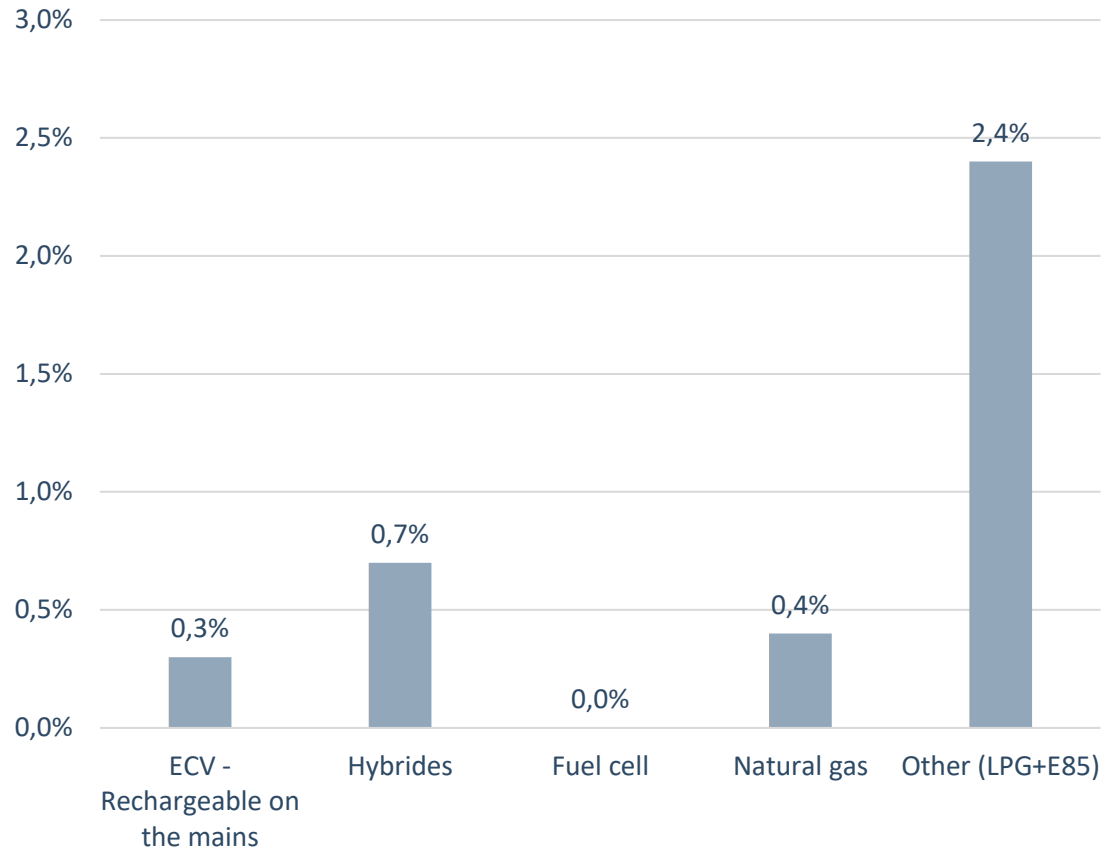
Market shares of agricultural vehicles with alternative drives in EU 27+UK – indicate in percentage



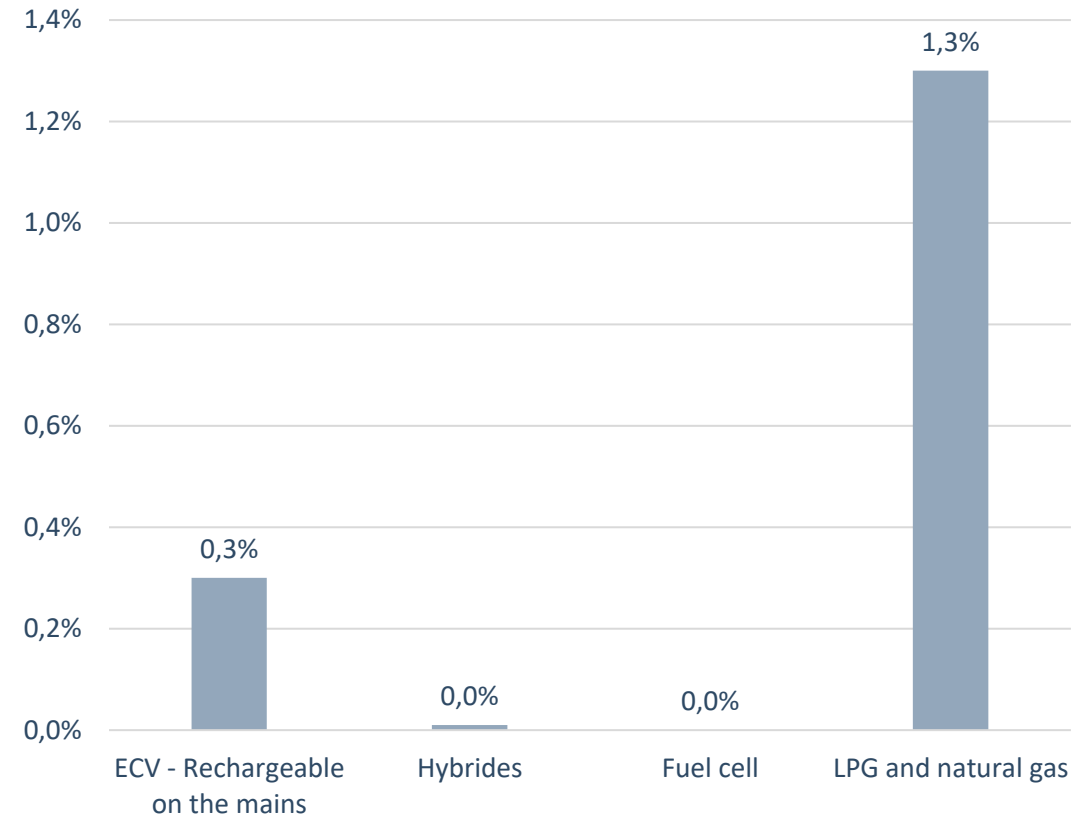
\*No data for Bulgaria, Kroatia, Malta, Lithuania  
Source: ACEA, 2020

# Only a few vehicles on the road

Only a fraction of the fleet has got an alternative drive  
Share of alternative drives in the **passenger car fleet** in 2018



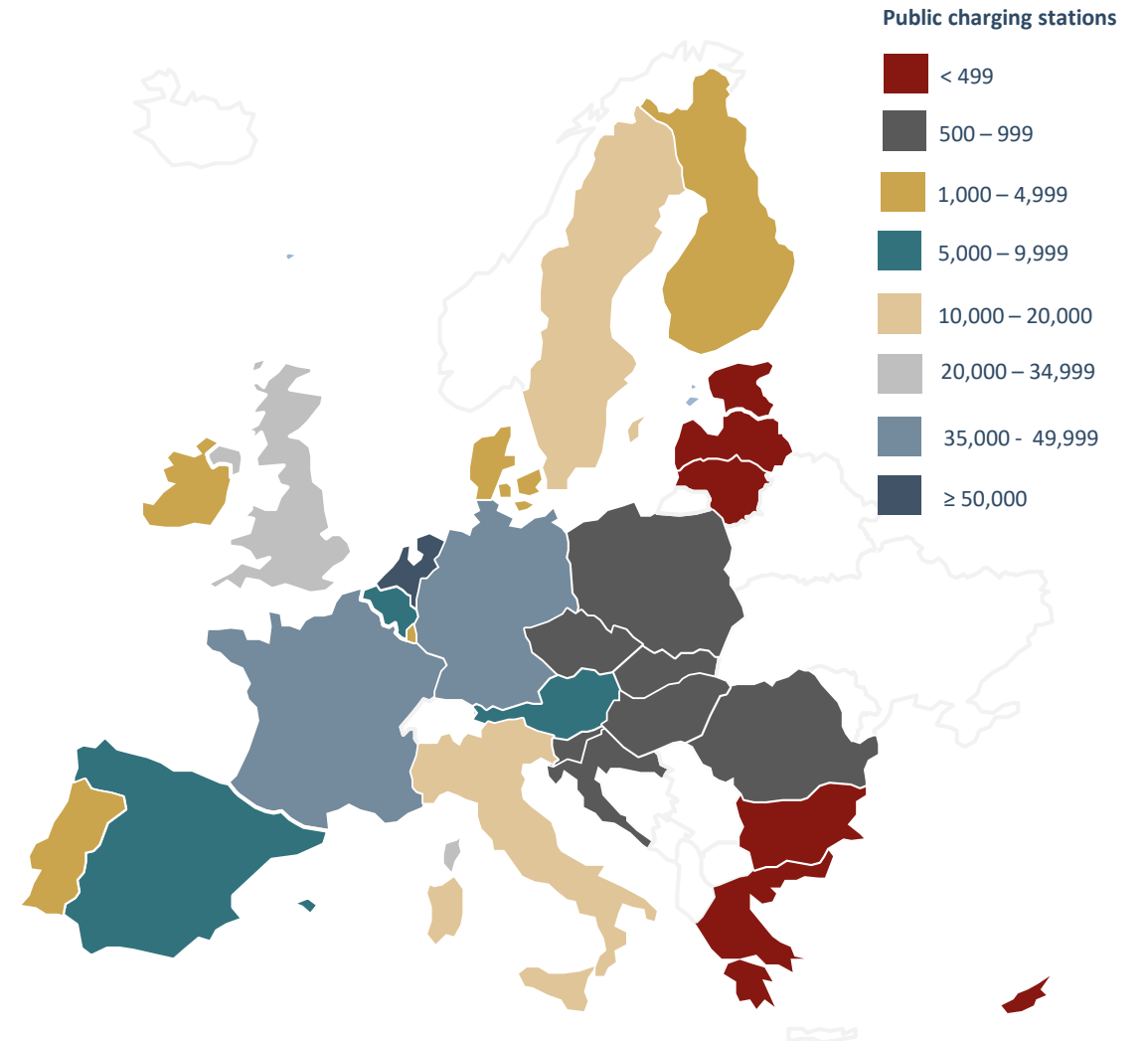
Only a fraction of the fleet has got an alternative drive  
Share of alternative drives in the stock of **light commercial vehicles** in 2018



Source: ACEA, 2020

# Charging infrastructure is concentrated in a few countries

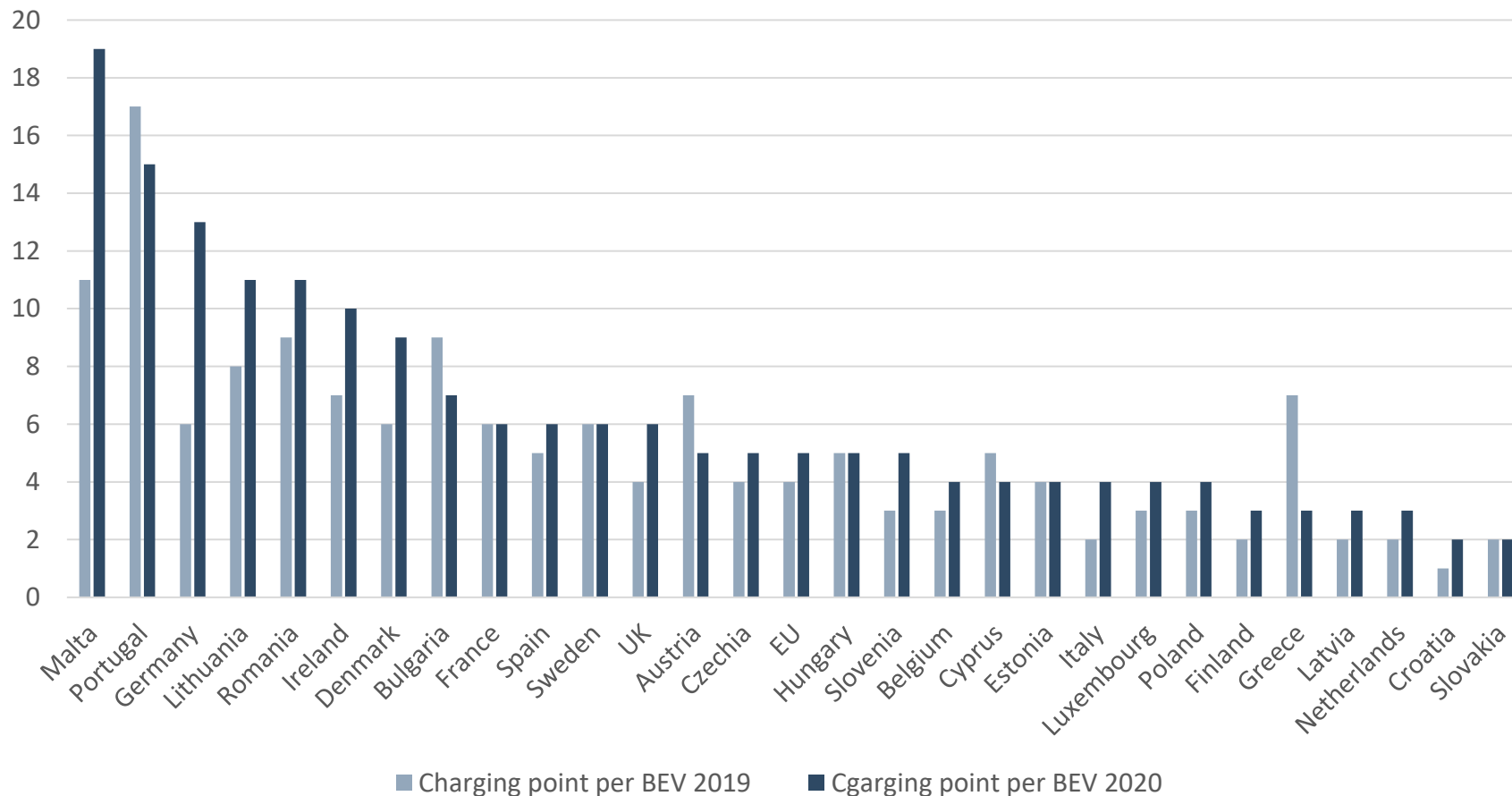
Country	Charging stations 2020	Of which > 22kW	Share in the EU
EU27	199,825	25,288	100%
Niederlande	66,664	2,428	29.69%
Frankreich	46,045	4,045	20.51%
Deutschland	44,669	<b>7,456</b>	19.89%
Italien	13,381	1,231	5.96%
Schweden	10,412	1,608	4.64%
Belgien	8,482	476	3.78%
Österreich	8,232	1,347	3.67%
Spanien	8,165	2,120	3.64%
Finland	3,728	484	1.66%
Dänemark	3,254	555	1.45%
Portugal	2,470	494	1.10%
Polen	1,687	648	0.75%
Ungarn	1,295	287	0.58%
Tschechien	1,200	610	0.53%
Irland	1,102	290	0.49%
Luxemburg	1,063	12	0.47%
Slowakei	925	269	0.41%
Slowenien	747	135	0.33%
Kroatien	670	187	0.30%
Rumänien	502	185	0.22%
Estland	424	201	0.19%
Griechenland	334	81	0.15%
Lettland	314	235	0.14%
Bulgarien	195	76	0.09%
Litauen	179	100	0.08%
Malta	101	0	0.04%
United Kingdom	33,470	6,248	Brexit



Sources: ACEA, 2020

# Public charging stations - a chicken-and-egg problem

So far, there are only a few BEVs per public charging point

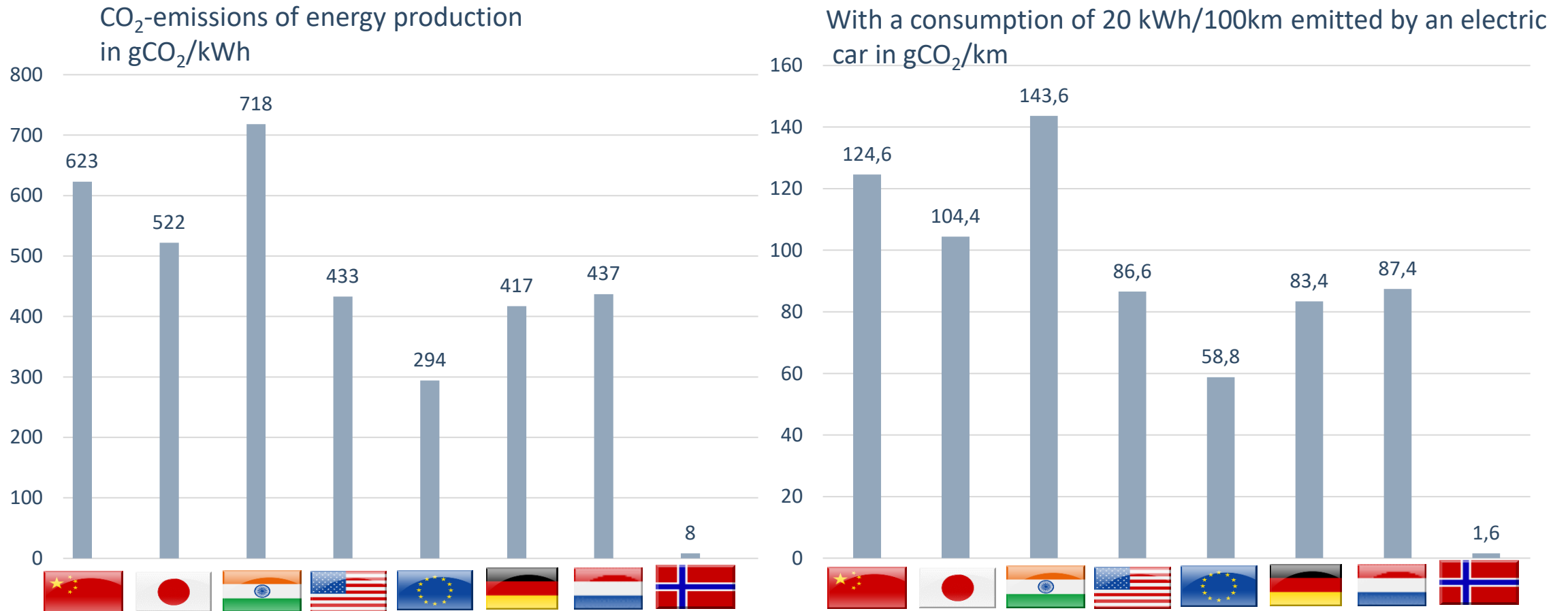


- A dense network of public charging points is needed for BEVs to spread on the mass market.
- However, with only a few charging processes per charging point, their operation is not economically viable.
- The situation is aggravated by the fact that today 80 percent of charging processes take place at non-public charging points.
- Problem: The lamppost parker needs the public network, but the current owner of a BEV usually does not.

Quelle: EAFO, 2021

# Energy mix decides on climate friendliness

## CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of energy production and electric cars

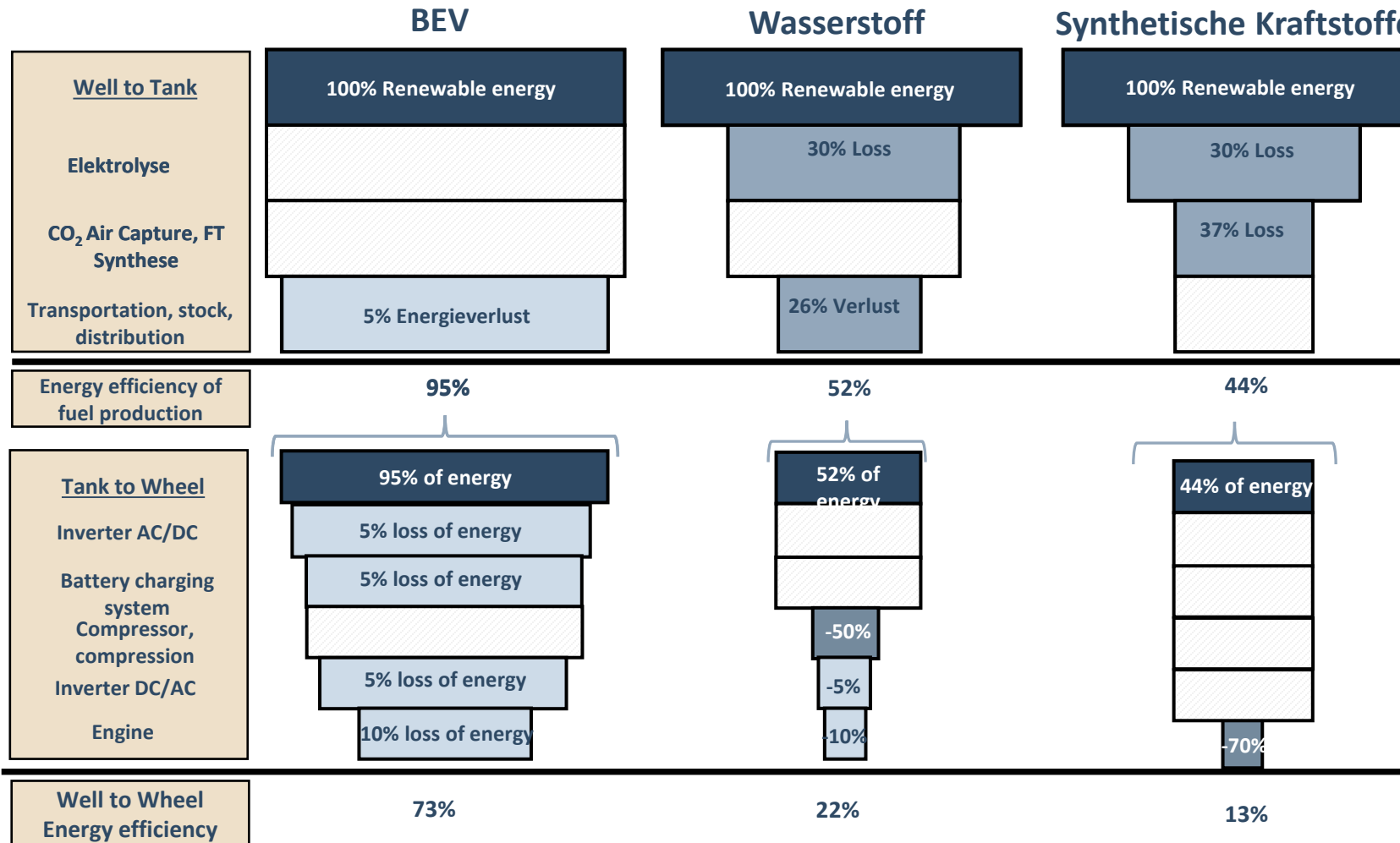


Source: IEA, CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissions from Fuel Combustion, 2019, own calculations



# Efficiency edge for BEV, but efficiency is not all

Energy efficiency in the Well to Wheel perspective by diverse energy storage systems



## But:

- ▶ Technical efficiency is different from system efficiency.
- ▶ Hydrogen and synthetic fuels achieve higher weight- and volume-specific energy densities.
- ▶ Both are better suited for the indispensable energy import.
- ▶ Synthetic fuels can decarbonize vehicle stock.
- ▶ Even in the most optimistic scenarios, direct electrification is not sufficient to meet the climate targets in transportation.

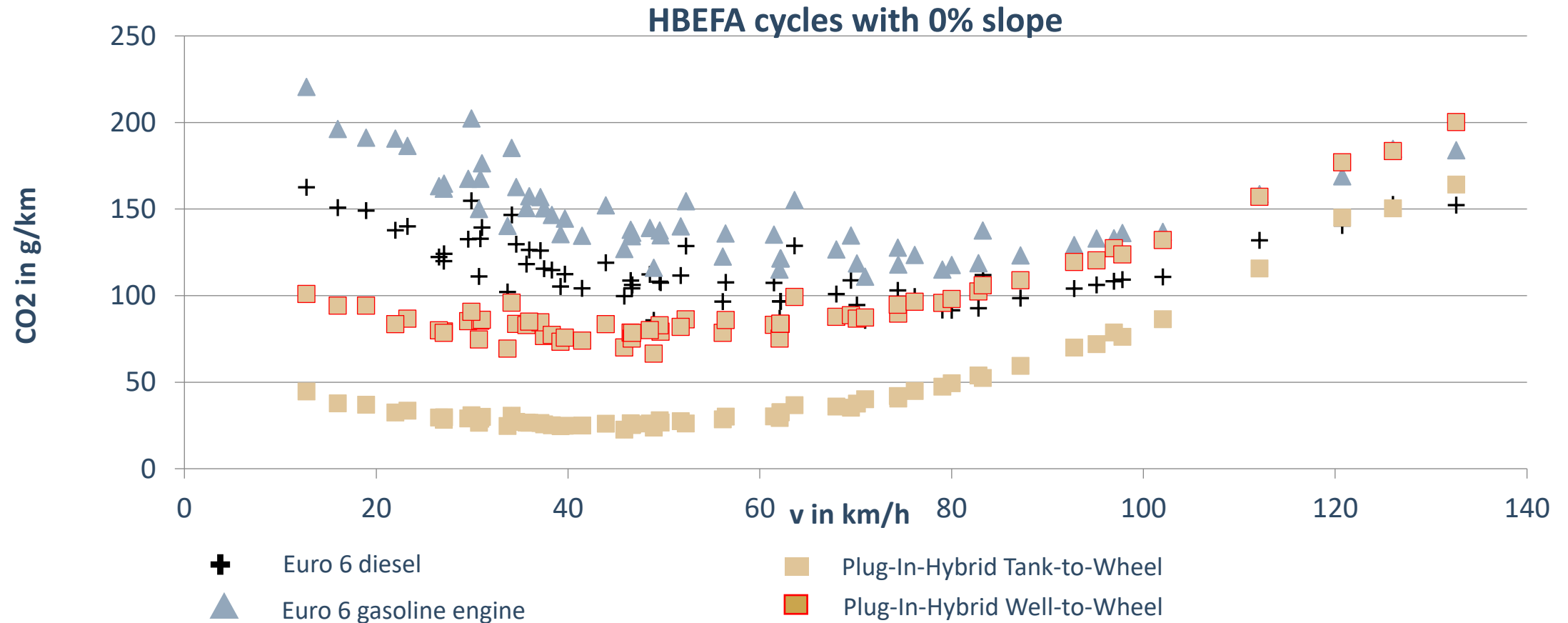
## Conclusion

All alternatives will be needed to achieve the climate targets in transport.

Source: Transport & Environment, 2019

# The speed makes the difference

CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of middle class passenger cars with different drive variants and driving speeds



Source: TU Graz, 2018