







The Role of Renewable Fuels in Decarbonizing Road Transport

Dina Bacovsky, BEST

Eco-Mobility 2020, 19/11/2020

The IEA Bioenergy Technology Collaboration Programme (TCP) is organised under the auspices of the International Energy Agency (IEA) but is functionally and legally autonomous. Views, findings and publications of the IEA Bioenergy TCP do not necessarily represent the views or policies of the IEA Secretariat or its individual member countries.

Renewable fuels, in addition to all forms of electric vehicles, can make an important contribution in decarbonizing the road transport sector, especially in the short and medium term and for all modes of transport.















Country assessments

5 vehicle categories

- passenger cars
- delivery vans & light-duty trucks
- buses & coaches
- medium-duty trucks
- heavy-duty trucks

6 propulsion systems

- spark ignited engine (SI)
- compression ignited engine (CI)
- (plug-in) hybrid electric vehicle with spark ignited engine (PHEV-SI)
- (plug-in) hybrid electric vehicle with compression ignited engine (PHEV-CI)
- battery electric vehicle (BEV)
- fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV)

12 fuel options

- gasoline
- diesel
- CNG
- E5
- E10
- E27
- E85 / E100
- B7
- Drop-in hydrocarbons (FT-liquids, HVO)
- CBG
- electricity
- hydrogen

Main input feed (given for each future year of projection)

- assumption on total sales in each vehicle category for future years
- assumption on the distribution between the available powertrain/fuel options in sales
- assumption on fuel consumption (or energy efficiency gain) for future years
- assumption on annual driven distance ("VMT"), variable between categories, age classes and powertrain/fuel combinations

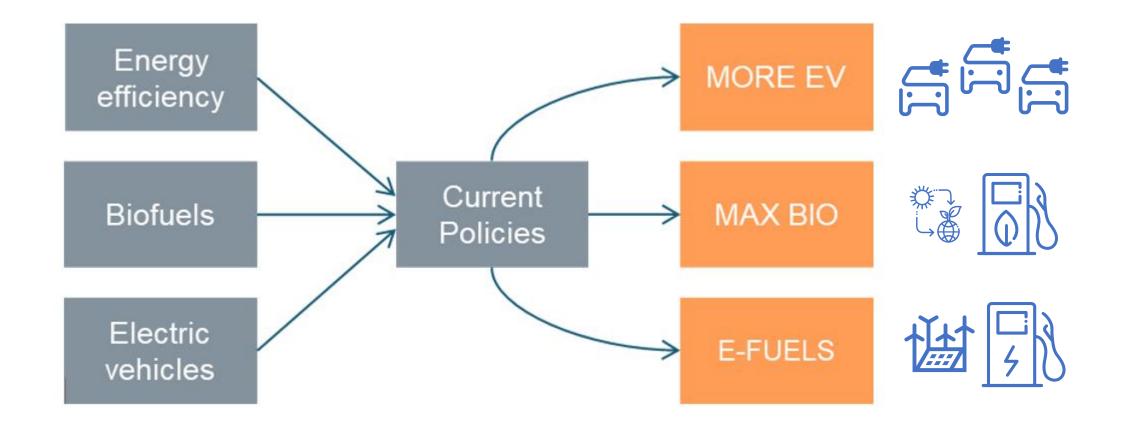
Calculation of Energy need and TTW CO2 emissions

CO2 emissions of renewable shares and electricity are assumed to be zero





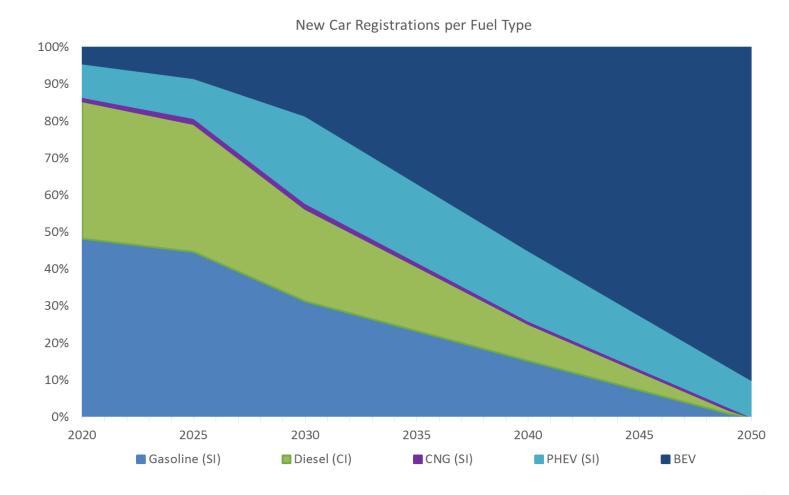
Scenarios







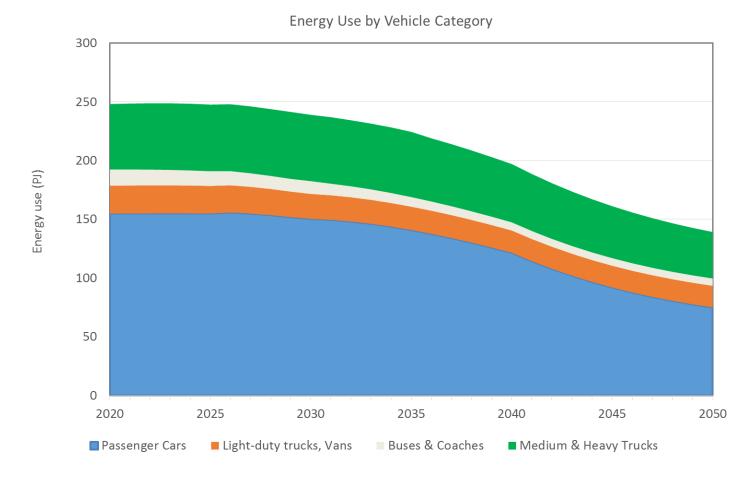
Projections of passenger car sales Current Policies - Sweden







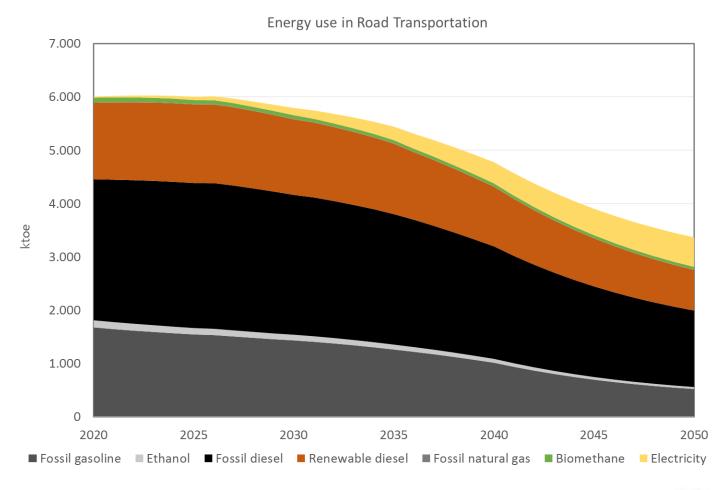
Energy use per vehicle category Current Policies - Sweden







Energy use by energy carrier Current Policies - Sweden

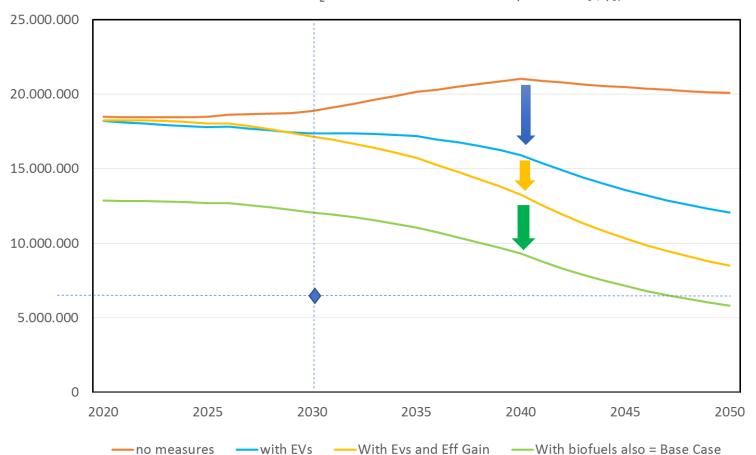






TTW CO2 emissions Current Policies - Sweden

TTW CO₂ emissions from Road Transportation [t/y])



Electrification

Improvement in energy efficiency

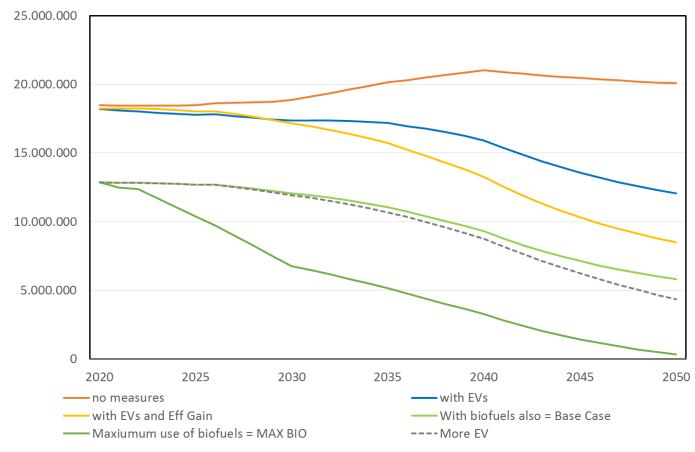
Biofuels





TTW CO2 emissions MAX BIO and MORE EV - Sweden

TTW CO₂ emissions from Road Transportation [t/y]

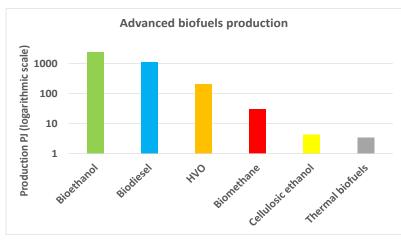


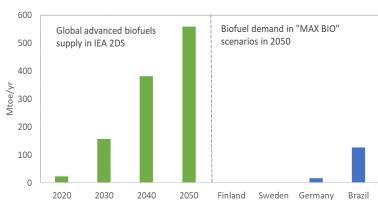




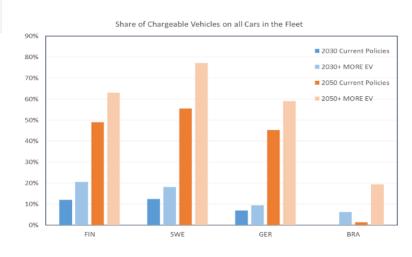
Resource considerations

MAX BIO

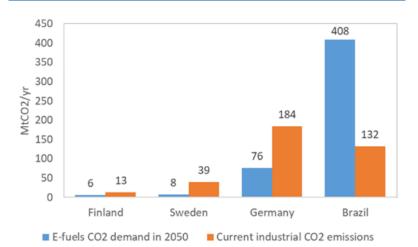


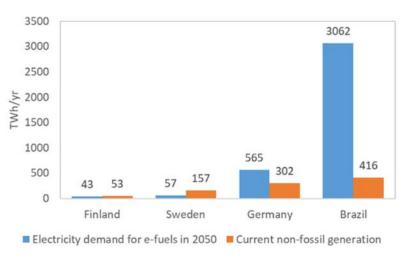


MORE EV



E-FUELS

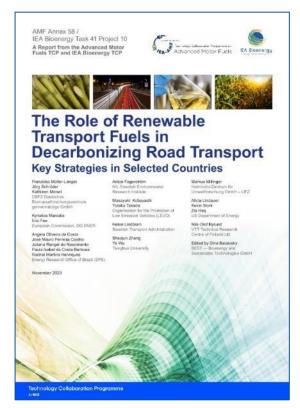


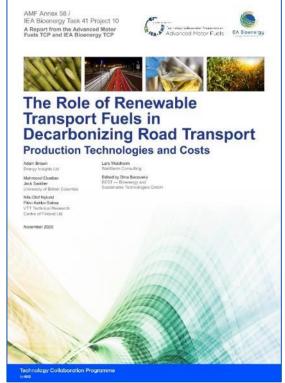


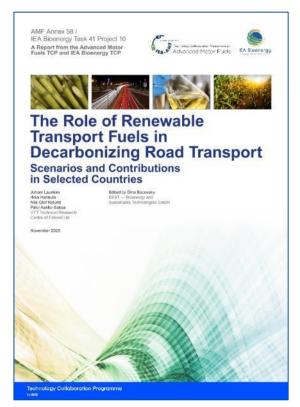


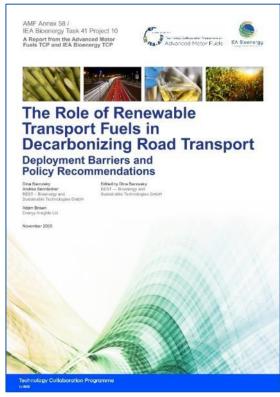


Reports available at www.iea-amf.org and www.ieabioenergy.com













Thank you!

Dina Bacovsky
dina.bacovsky@best-research.eu

www.iea-amf.org





www.ieabioenergy.com