

Introduction of Changwon City

Grew as a role model for local development in Korea

Changwon City - grew as a role model for local development





Budget: 2.5 bil USD

Area: 747.07km²

• Companies : 4,013

• GRDP: 28.7 bil UDS





2010.7.1 A NEW metropolitanlevel

Changwon established through the integration of

Background of ZEV Policy

What it should be an ZEV?

 Limitations of bicycles as a transportation mode replacing passenger vehicles

Physiography

Climate

Rise in External Traffic











2006 → 2011 Daily internal traffic Down by15,200 cars

2006 → 2011
Daily external traffic
Up by71,000 cars

Background of ZEV Policy

What it should be an ZEV?

 Implementation of EV policy, considering vehicles' environmental benefits and industrial efficiency

Environmental Benefits

Industrial Effects

Fuel cost for 1-yr drive(electric fees)

15% of internal-combustion vehicles'

Use of EVs for 1 yr(20,000km)

CO2 reduction by 3.2 tons

GHG emissions
1/2 of internal-combustion vehicles'

No noise, No vibration









Deployment of ZEVs

Designated by the Ministry of Environment as "EV leading city of Korea (2011) "Main FCEV city of Korea (2015)

Electric Vehicle: 558 (4th highest in Korea)



Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle:

(highest in Korea)





Total project cost: 6.5mil USD [EV 6.5mil USD, FCEV 1.2mil USD]

Deployment of ZEVs

Public Charging Infrastructure Status

• EV Quick Charging Station: 50 spots











Deployment of ZEVs

Public Charging Infrastructure Status

• FCEV Charging Station: 1 spots (increase 2 spots in 2018)





ZEV Action Plan

ZEV Action Plan in Changwon (2018~2022)

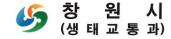
Goal to supply 10,000 ZEVs by 2022

- Establishment of ZEV supply methods by stages in tandem with the automobile lifecycle
 (production → supply → operation → disposal)
- Provide additional support upon purchasing ZEVs after scrapping old diesel vehicles
- Expand ZEVs to buses and taxies
- Provide ZEV exclusive parking spaces and toll fee discounts





도약의 새시대 글 시간 제202회 정책토론 자 2017. 5. 31.(수) 09:00 - 정부 친환경자동차 보급정책 관련 -우리시 친환경자동차 보급방안 검토



ZEV Action Plan

ZEV Action Plan in Changwon (2018~2022)

Success of ZEVs rides on the cooperation between the local government and auto manufacturers

Local government

- Subsidy for ZEVs
- Charging facilities (electric, hydrogen)
- Convenient services

Auto manufacturers

- Outstanding ZEV production and sales
- Customer service
- Self-sustainable charging services







Benefits from ZEV Deployment

Analysis on EVs deployed to general public



Total mileage(Dec 2016)

: 7,066,400km

Daily average mileage

: $39.2 \text{km}(2014) \rightarrow 44.3 \text{km}(2015) \rightarrow 48.4 \text{km}(2016)$



CO2 emission reduction(192g/km)

: 1,357 tons

A cut in CO2 emission incl. thermal power

generation: 692 tons



Fuel cost saving(Gasoline 10km/L)

: 860,000 USD

- Amount of recharging electricity used(2016): 675,190kWh(143,768 UDS)
- 17% of gasoline-fueled vehicles' fuel cost from 2016



EV User Satisfaction

: **Satisfied 87.0%**

Unsatisfied 13.0%

 Complaints: Insufficient charging stations, difficulty in long-range drive

Benefits from ZEV Deployment

Analysis on FCEVs deployed to general public



Total mileage(Sep 2017)

: 145,458km

Daily average mileage: 30km(2017)



CO2 emission reduction(192g/km)

: 28 tons

2.9 Mil mg of fine dust purified

FCEV driving1km: fine dust is up to 20 mg clean



Finish

ZEVs is Vehicles of the future

- Uptake of ZEVs requires the joint effort of the city and the auto manufacturers
- Eco-friendly and economic solutions to electricity and hydrogen supply, as they are the fuel for ZEVs.

















Finish

ZEVs is Vehicles of the future

Changwon plans to successfully supply ZEVs through the ZEV Action Plan











