PORTUGUESE ELECTRIC MOBILITY PROGRAM

SEOUL MARCH 17, 2010 PRESENTATION FOR UN FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION, FUEL EFFIENCY AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN TRANSPORT □ The Starting Point

- Energy Strategy
- Integrated Strategy
- Electric Mobility Model

Conclusions

THE STARTING POINT THE NEED FOR A NEW PARADIGM



The starting point

- □ Energy: oil-based economy; increasing oil prices (transportation accounts for 38% of final energy consumption per sector)
- Environment: CO2 emissions (more than 34 % of CO2 emissions in Europe come from transport sector)
- Productivity and quality of life: traffic congestion (10% of roads are daily congested; annual cost amounts to almost 2% GDP)



The future

- □ New vision of mobility, new solutions and applications
- Integrated systems (users-transportation-infrastructureterritory)

THE STARTING POINT MOBILITY PROFILE IN THE MAIN URBAN AREAS IN PORTUGAL



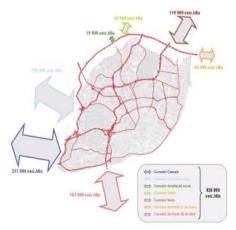




Between 7:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. Source: CMPorto

130,000 daily courses with average
70% cars with single user and 23%
driver + 1 passenger

Greater **Oporto** population travels daily an average distance of **12.5 km** (one way)

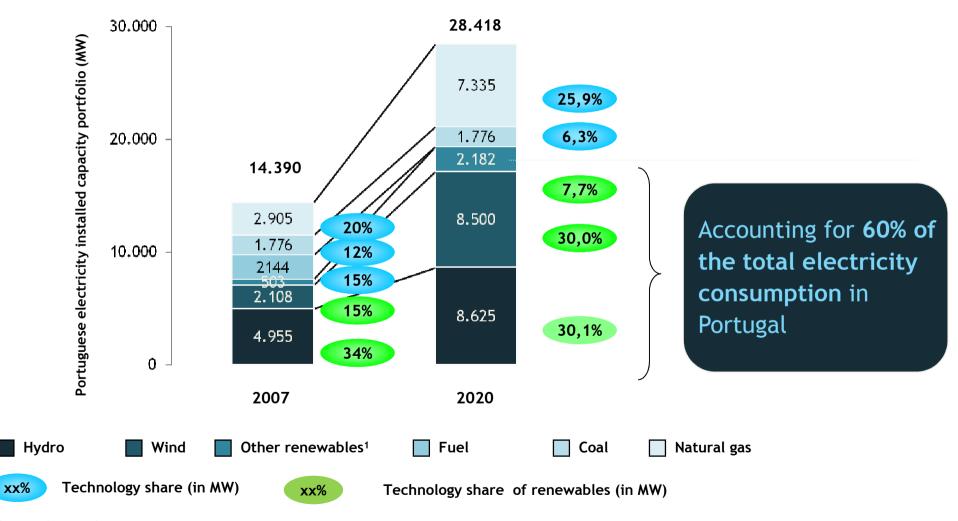


Source: Lisboa, O Desafio da Mobilidade (CM Lisboa)

→ 826,000 vehicles enter or cross Lisbon daily

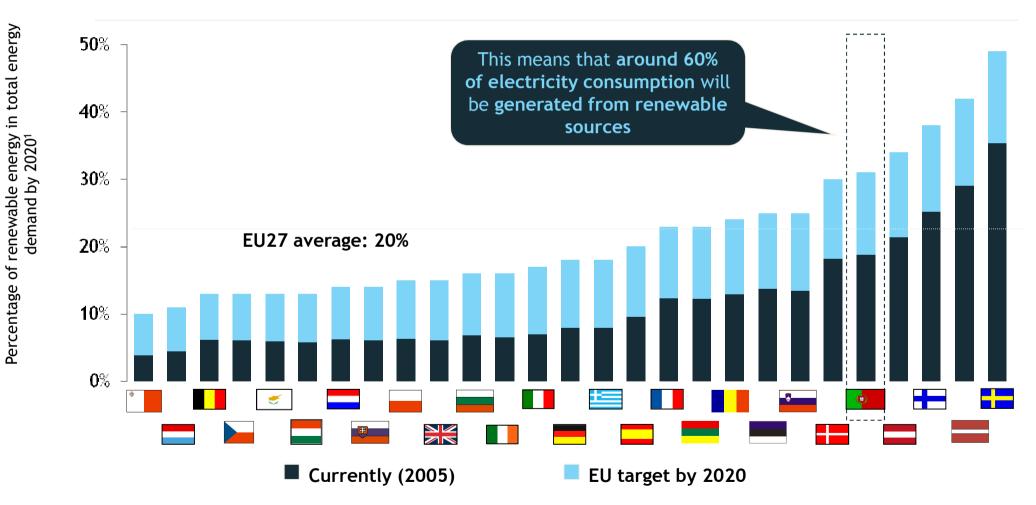
> Average daily distance travelled by car in **Lisbon : 28 km** (one way)

ENERGY STRATEGY 2007-2020 OBJECTIVE : TO INCREASE INSTALLED CAPACITY BY 100%



1. Biomass, solar, wave,, biogas e microgeneration Source: MEI; DGEG; REN

ENERGY STRATEGY 2007-2020 OBJECTIVE : TO LEVEL WITH THE MOST AMBITIOUS RENEWABLES TARGET IN THE EU27 (55% ABOVE EU27 AVERAGE)



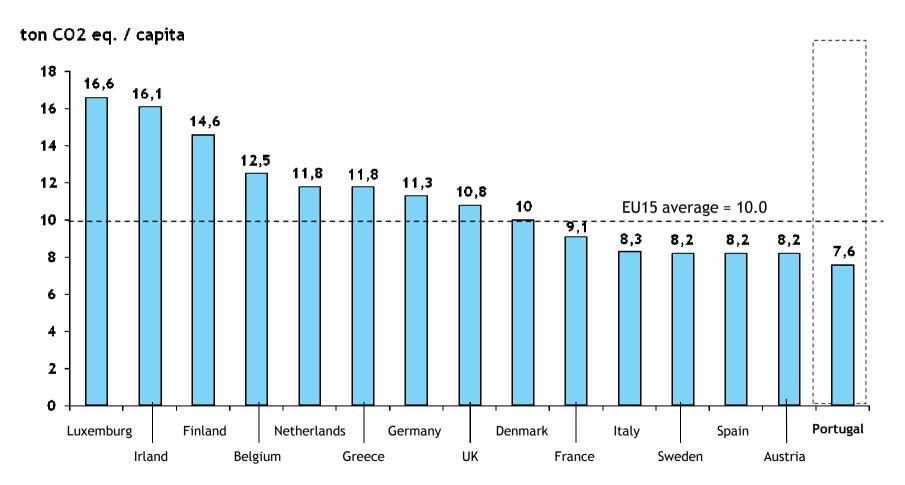
^{1.} Including electricity consumption, fuel for transportation and different sources of primary energy used

by industrial and household heating and cooling applications

Source: MEI

ENERGY STRATEGY 2007-2020 OBJECTIVE :TO LEVEL WITH THE MOST AMBITIOUS CO2 TARGET PER CAPITA IN THE EU (24% BELOW EU15 AVERAGE)

CO2 emissions targets per capita in EU (2010)



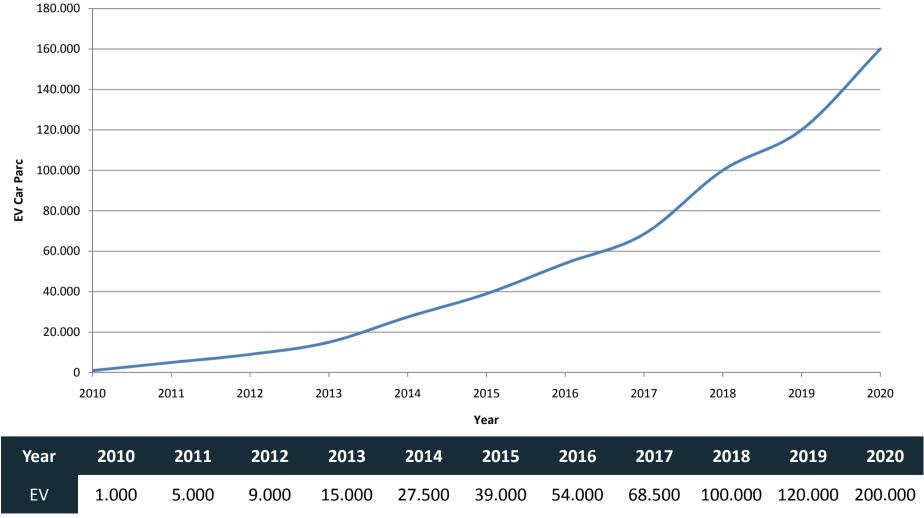
INTEGRATED STRATEGY RENEWABLES AND ELECTRIC CARS ARE COMPLEMENTARY MODELS

- With a modern electrical distribution infrastructure the main challenge lies in vehicle and grid interface
- EVs widespread use will enable better dimensioning of the electricity generation system and better accommodation of renewables production
- Focus on night-charging as well as on distributed generation based on wind and PV solar power



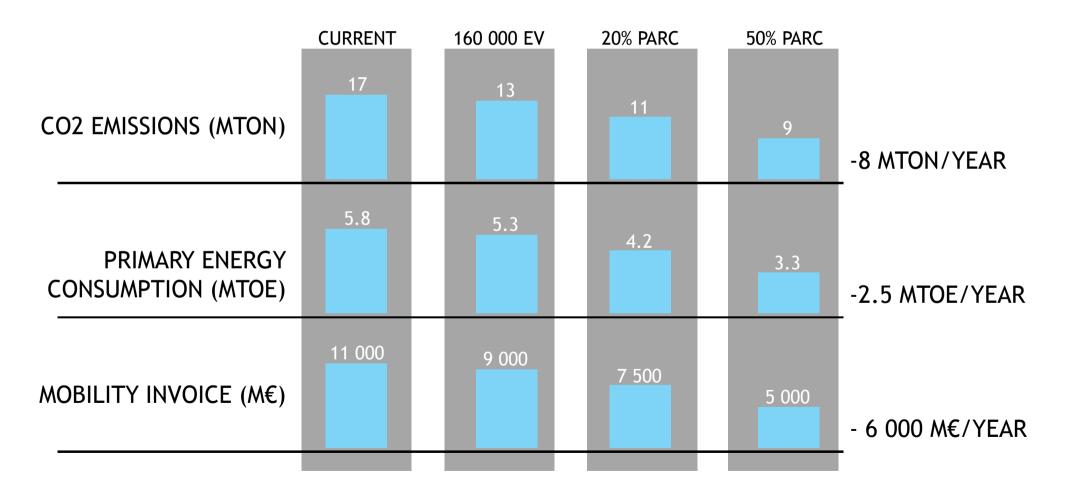


INTEGRATED STRATEGY EV CAR PARK EVOLUTION FORECAST



Source: Inteli / Roland Berger Strategy Consultants

INTEGRATED STRATEGY TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY



INTEGRATED STRATEGY ECONOMIC IMPACT

	VEHICLES
	BATTERIES AND POWERTRAINS
	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES
	ENERGY SYSTEMS AND CHARGING NETOWRKS
£	BUSINESS AND SERVICE MODEL

€

R&D / ENGINEERING

TECHNOLOGICAL **DEVELOPMENT AND** INNOVATION

STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS

INVESTMENT ATTRACTION Target 2020

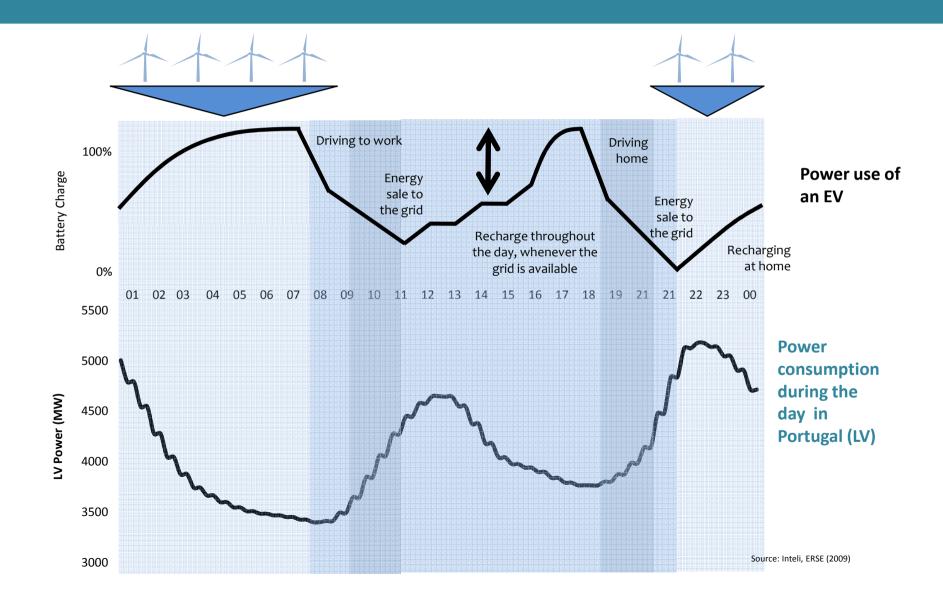
QUALIFIED **EMPLOYMENT 3000 NEW JOBS**

VALUE 500 M€ GVA

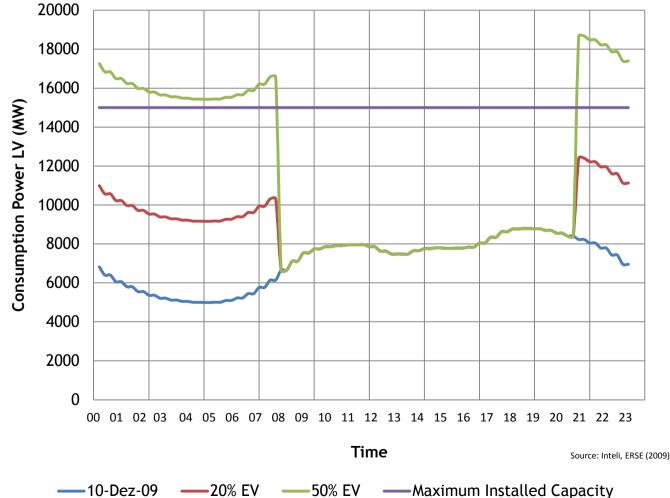
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 1000 M€ BV

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION 50 M€ RD&I

INTEGRATED STRATEGY IMPACT ON THE ELECTRIC GRID

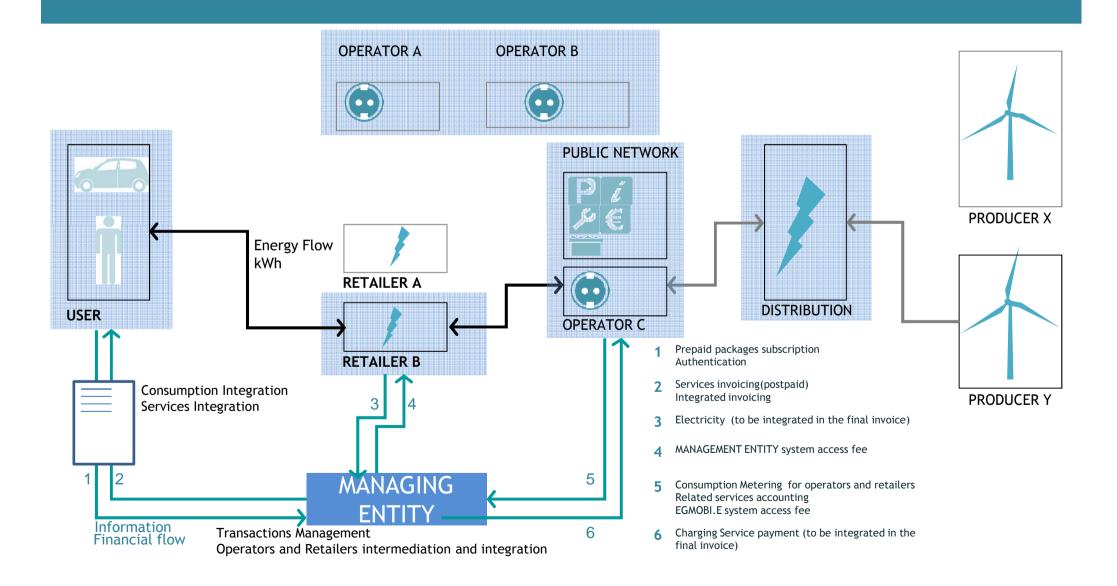


INTEGRATED STRATEGY IMPACT ON THE ELECTRIC GRID OF A GROWING EV PARK



- Extreme scenario: the EV park only charges simultaneously during the night
- Renewables capacity targets are sufficient to accommodate EV introduction from an early stage
- Need for development of smart charging and smart grids together with Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) for optimal grid loading

ELECTRIC MOBILITY PROGRAM THE MANAGING ENTITY: INTEGRATION BETWEEN MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS



FINAL MESSAGE MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- □ This model framework ensures a **unique**, **open and universal user centered charging network**, which induces synergetic relations between the different market agents
- Electric Mobility will be a complementary added value to a wide range of companies' core businesses, for example : Electricity retail, Vehicle retail, Energy services, Parking, Financial services
- Major effort lies in the mobilization of upstream and downstream companies across the value chain for the joint optimization of resources:
 - 1 Business agents (retail and operation) developing innovative business solutions, which can be both profitable and achieve international recognition
 - 2 Companies and R&D Institutions through the development, design and production of innovative technological solutions of high export potential

CHALLENGES

