We Make Electric Vehicles affordable and greener

8CZE838

Bidirectional Charge and Discharge

Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G)















Windhoek, Namibia



Corsica, France



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Win-win bidirectional benefits



Twofold benefits:

- for the grid : Electric vehicles are a buffer for power variability
- for EVs : driving on decarbonised energy



Priority must be to integrate EVs & power system

Empowering end-users to achieve system efficiency



Implementation of the Electricity Market Design



Future Proof charging infrastructure

Infrastructure should enable the integration of all EVs in the power system as Decentralised Energy Resources





V2G yields much more than V1G



NUVVE

EV drivers should be enabled and rewarded for using their vehicles as a Decentralised Energy Resource

All EV owners should be offered an option to unleash the full flexibility of their EVs by 2030





AFID to support renewables in transport

National target

 $\frac{\text{Total installed smart charging power}}{\text{Peak capacity of installed RES}} \ge 60\%$



Example: Country A

- 1 million smart chargers installed
 - 50% 7kW
 - 50% 22kW
- 300,000 EVs with 11kW on-board smart charging
- 30GWp of installed renewables

$$\frac{(50\%*1m*7kW) + (50\%*1m*22kW) + (0,3m*11kW)}{30} = 59,33\%$$

Putting to use public vehicles

 100% of electric vehicles owned by public entities should be V2G





A revised AFID must

Set targets



• prioritize electricity



Go beyond public fast charging



Ensure only future-proof infrastructure is deployed



Be coherent with revised EPBD and RED

