Driving Gujarat Towards Net Zero: EV Adaptation as a Strategic Response to Climate Change and Carbon Credit Opportunities

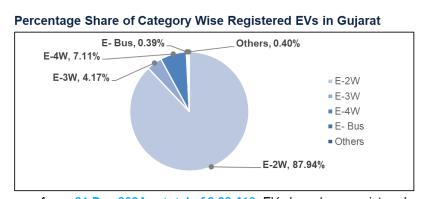
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Gujarat's Transport Sector

- Vehicle Stock: 2.41 crore growing at CAGR of 17.5%
- Transport sector: 22.11 MT carbon emission, i.e. 10% of Gujarat's overall carbon emission
- 56.8% of the total fleet in non-attainment cities Surat, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and Rajkot
- CAGR of 183% in EV sales since commencement of Gujarat EV Policy 2021
- Attracted investment of Rs. 35,000 crores for EV manufacturing
- With an annual export of 8 lakhs vehicles Gujarat has been a vital contributor to

India's automotive industry

Current Status of EV Adoption in Gujarat



As on 31 Dec 2024, a total of 2,23,416 EVs have been registered.

Segment Wise EV Subsidies Claimed (December 2024)

Vehicle Segment	Policy Target	Registered EVs / Approved*	% Achieved
2W	1,10,000	1,10,309 / 9,5290*	100
3W	70,000	2,328 / 1,763*	2.51
4W	20,000	8,686 / 7,541*	37.70
Total	2,00,000	1,21,014	60.51

Share of EVs in the Total Stock of Vehicle Segments 1.40% 1.17% 1.20% 7 1.00% ш 0.80% 0.60% 0.40% 0.20% 0.00% 4 Wheelers Vehicle Saement

- INR 870 Cr was sanctioned for the period of 4 years as a subsidy
- Gujarat in eighth position among all Indian states in EV adoption with 7.04% EV penetration
- · Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh are leading EV adoption with 19.89%, 14.89%, 13.52% and 9.96% EV penetration respectively

Gujarat's Climate Vulnerabilities: The Urgency for Action

Rising Temperatures

Gujarat faces increasing average temperatures. These changes exacerbate heat waves. They impact agriculture.

Erratic Rainfall

Rainfall patterns are becoming unpredictable. This leads to droughts and floods. Water security is at risk.

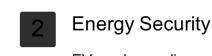
Coastal Erosion

Sea levels are rising, threatening coastal communities. Increased erosion and salinity intrusion are key concerns.

The Electric Vehicle Revolution: A Pathway to Decarbonization

Reduced Emissions EVs produce zero tailpipe emissions. This significantly cuts air pollution. It lowers

greenhouse gas emissions.



EVs reduce reliance on fossil fuels. They support energy independence. They diversify energy sources.

Sustainable Transportation

EVs offer a cleaner transport solution. They are eco-friendly. They contribute to a sustainable future.

Policy Frameworks Supporting EV Adoption in Gujarat

Subsidies

Government provides financial incentives. These subsidies lower the upfront cost of EVs.

Charging Infrastructure

Policies support public charging stations. This encourages private investment. It builds a robust network.

EV Mandates

The state can set targets for EV sales. This drives manufacturers. It increases adoption rates.

EVs

No. of Public Charging Stations — EVs / Charging Satations

400

Infrastructure Development: Charging Networks and Battery Swapping

7000

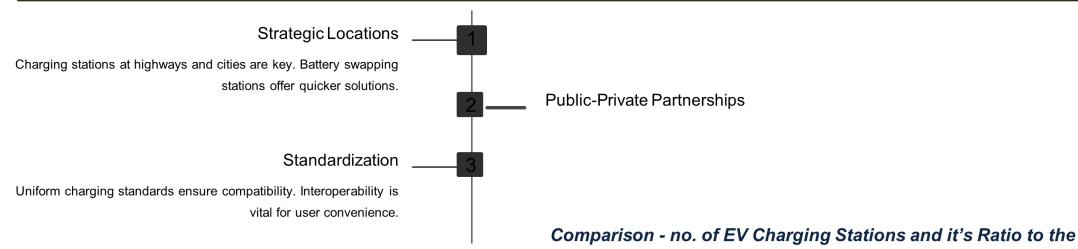
5000

4000

3000

2000

1000



6000

- As of December 2024, there were 997 Public Charging Stations (PCS) in Gujarat
- ~ 70% are fast chargers and ~ 30% are slow/moderate chargers
- Ahmedabad 201, Surat 110, Rajkot 56 and Vadodara 57 (Dec. 24)
- FAME I: 278 charging stations sanctioned for Gujarat FAME II:
- 637 charging stations were sanctioned for Gujarat
- Ahmedabad Vadodara Expressway (10), Surat Mumbai Expressway (30)

Economic Benefits of EVs: Job Creation and Reduced Fuel Costs

Manufacturing Jobs

EV production generates employment opportunities. Battery manufacturing and component assembly are key.



Service Sector Growth

Maintenance and charging infrastructure require skilled workers. The service sector expands with EV adoption.



Fuel Savings

EVs lower transportation costs significantly. Reduced fuel expenses benefit consumers and businesses.

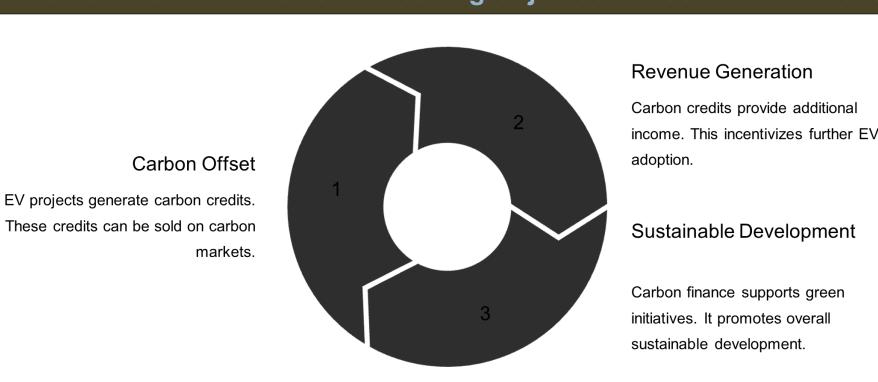
No. of EV Chargers Supported under PM E-DRIVE

EV Segment	Charger Type	Number of Chargers Supported under PM E-DRIVE
e2W / e3W	LECCS / LEVDC	48,400
e4W (Including Cars and LGV)	CCS-II	22,100
e-Buses / e-Trucks	CCS-II	1,800
	Total	72,300

EV PCS Subsidy Outlay under PM E-DRIVE (excluding charger cost)

Charger Type	BEE benchmarks of Upstream Infrastructure Cost	Upstream Subsidy / charger (@80%)	Total Outlay
Connector	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Crores
LECCS/LEVDC 12 kW	1.5	1.2	581
CCS-II – 60 kW	6.0	4.8	1,061
CCS-II – 240 kW	24.0	19.2	346
Total			1,988 Cr.

Carbon Credit Mechanisms: Monetizing Gujarat's Emission Reductions



Case Studies: Successful EV Implementations

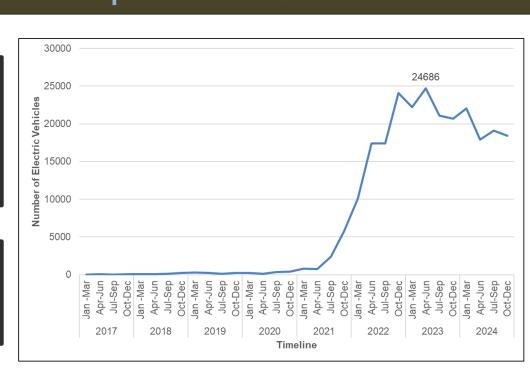
Ahmedabad E-Bus Electric buses reduce emissions. They improve air quality in Ahmedabad. They demonstrate public transport electrification.

Rajkot Carbon Offset

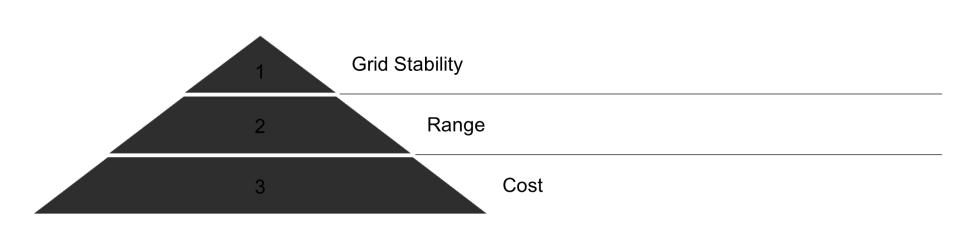
emission reductions

Surat EV Charging Public-private partnership for charging infrastructure. Surat showcases successful EV charging mplementation.

EV projects generate significant carbon credits. Rajkot leads in monetizing



Overcoming Challenges: Cost, Range Anxiety, and Grid Capacity



Addressing high initial EV costs is crucial. Expanding charging infrastructure mitigates range anxiety. Upgrading grid capacity supports EV growth.

Conclusion **Incentives for PCS Increase Density of Amendment to Model Upgrading upstream** - Prioritize fast chargers **PCS Building Bye-Laws** grid infrastructure - Basis upstream power - State Target for cities & rural Reservation for EVs in parking - Leverage RDSS, PM E-DRIVE infrastructure Vs Equipment Cost Malls, Housing societies, public Incentive structure for Battery - Demand Assessment - EV charging hubs for fleets parking, commercial Swapping Renewable Energy for **Concessional Land Pricing for Electrify Highways PCS** EV charging with PCS for HDVs - CAPEX subsidy for solar PCS Accessing strategic locations at viable prices - Incentives for sourcing RE - Alternate business models for added - EV charging hubs on highways revenue

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