

Population 

730,000 in Lviv City

2,538,000 in Lviv Region

Area 

180 km² in Lviv City

2169 km² in Lviv Region

GDP per Capita 

3120 US\$

Power Consumption

1770 GWh in Lviv City

Renewables Share 

8 %

Road Network

670 km 

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Car Ownership

200 per 1000 Inhabitants



Lviv, Ukraine

Lviv is the largest city in western Ukraine and is located close to the Polish border. The city is best known for its historical centre, which is UNESCO heritage. The townscape is characterized by buildings in renaissance, baroque and classic styles. Lviv is considered as a cultural centre of music, literature, art and theatre.



Lviv, Ukraine

Transportation

Road Network

670 km

Modal Split

- 54 % Public Transport
- 23 % Motorized Individual Transport
- 21 % Walking
- 2% Cycling

More people tend to private car ownership, instead of public transport.

Public Transport

- 950 units in Lviv, incl. 200 trams and trolleybuses

Cars

315,000

in Lviv Region

- 200 per 1000 Inhabitants

Electric Cars

500 in Lviv City

- 80 % are imported used cars due to high prices

EV-Regulations

- 0 % border tax for imported e-cars
- 20 % VAT



Charging Infrastructure





- 38 charging units in Lviv
- App *To-U* gives access to charging network

FOR USERS:

-  Charge for free
-  Book the charging station at the most convenient time
-  Simple and convenient charging setup
-  Bonuses for using our network



FOR BUSINESS:

-  Loyal customers
-  Improve quality of service and company's brand image
-  Safe and reliable charging stations
-  Thousands of EV owners

Advertisement of charging station supplier „go-tou „ [1]

Lviv, Ukraine Energy

Electricity Consumption

1770 GWh/Year in Lviv City

43 % nuclear
49 % coal
8.0 % renewables (mostly hydro)

Renewables Share

8.0%

Renewables Target 2035

for UKRAINE

25 %

RE-Strategy for UKRAINE

- Supporting projects related to energy supply decentralization (RE, Smart Grids)
- Fostering low-capacity RES plants
- Plan to turn Chernobyl's nuclear wasteland into a 1 GW solar farm

Name of primary energy supply sources	2015 [%]	2035 [%]
Coal	30	12,5
Natural gas	28.9	30.2
Oil products	11.6	7.3
Nuclear power	25.5	25.0
Biomass, biofuel and waste	2.2	11.5
Solar and wind power	0.1	10.4
HPS	1.1	1.0
Thermal power *	0.6	2.1
Total	100	100
Including fossil fuels	96	75
Including renewable resources	4	25

Status and Goals for Energy Shares in Ukraine [2]

[2] KYIV – 2017. NEW ENERGY STRATEGY OF UKRAINE TILL 2035: 'SECURITY, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, COMPETITIVE ABILITY', § Estimated NES indicators for the period till 2035 (2017).

Lviv, Ukraine

Stakeholders



City Administration

- Supports EV strongly due to need of lowering CO₂ emissions & protection of historical city centres

EV / RE opportunities:

- Purchasing electric buses for city needs
- Purchasing electric bikes and vehicles for city administration



Households

- Interested in EVs due to high costs of petrol and diesel
- Buy used cars from abroad due to high purchasing costs

EV / RE opportunities:

- Private EV such as e-cars, -bikes, -scooters... (especially for historical city areas)

Industry

- So far no big interest in EVs
- Lviv ELECTRON factory develops electrical commercial trucks
- Annual trade fair on alternative energy in Lviv

EV / RE opportunities:

- Delivery vehicles for historical city areas with special requirements
- Charging infrastructure and marketing through tourism businesses

Lviv, Ukraine

Opportunities

- Increasing fuel prices due to high Hryvna exchange rates



- Special requirements for driving/parking in historical city areas (will be implemented by City administration)



- Short travel distances in cities



- Start of electromobility program in Lviv



- Need for change due to high air pollution



Lviv, Ukraine

Barriers

- Requirement for licensing electricity sales 

- Low quality of electrical grid in the city 

- Grid capacity not large enough for commercial entities installing chargers 

- High prices for cars and infrastructure 

- Bad exchange rate leads to less purchasing power for EVs 

- Electrical infrastructure can not cover needs with growing EV market 

- Low share of renewable energies 

Lviv, Ukraine

Persona

Danylo

wants to catch up
with new CO²
emission
requirements,
but would have to
exchange his
complete car fleet
with EV's.

Danylo Yamolenko, 42

*"If city
administration
implements new
requirements,
they also need
to help us
catching up with
them."*

**Is
married
and has
two kids.**

**Owens a
catering
service for
art events
with 7 cars.**

**Lives in
Lviv**

**Interested in
new
technologies**



Lviv, Ukraine

Persona

Alina

wants to contribute
to reducing air
pollution by buying
an electric car,
but cannot afford
the high
purchasing costs.

Alina Kostevych, 32

*“ Our cultural
heritage is all
we have. We
need to
conserve it!”*

Works as
Project
Manager for a
building
restoration
company in
Lviv City

**Citizen of
Lviv,
thinks of
purchasing an
electric car**

Lives in a
village in
Lviv
Region

She is
interested in
theatre and
music

