

Ad 3) Urbanization and Global Cities

Innovation Management of New Energy Vehicles in Sustainable Communities –

Sino-European Cooperation

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Energy challenges, changing consumer attitudes and evolving government mobility policies all impact today's automotive industry. New Electrical Vehicles (NEV) as part of electric mobility (e-mobility) concepts will be an integral part of many communities' sustainable energy concepts in the 21st century. As the use of fossil fuels for internal combustion is decreasing while prices are rising as a result of fuel shortage, e-mobility is gaining global importance particularly with regard to the building of sustainable mobile communities. The timely establishment of emission-free mobility not only stimulates long-term progress, it also allows consumers to retain the comfort to which they have become accustomed. For sustainable communities, addressing the topic of transportation and its impact on the environment is vital, considering that mobility is essential for economic growth. On a global scale, the unprecedented growth in the global population has led to an expanding middle class, which is demanding increased mobility. Due to this increasing demand, there is an urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Therefore, NEVs can be one pillar to ensure sustainability in the transportation sector including this reduction and improving air quality.

In this regard, China and Germany share the same interest in making NEVs a success. Within China's 12th Five-Year Plan, NEVs are included as one of the seven strategic industries. China has committed itself to invest large amounts of money to make Energy Saving in general and NEVs in particular a success. This also applies to Germany. Major investments were made in the development of NEVs. In addition, the German government provides a framework for e-mobility. In order to foster the development and market introduction of NEVs, China and Germany decided to increase their cooperation in e-mobility. The cooperation includes both, standards to achieve interoperability but also focusses on certification and homologation which are crucial hurdles for the market access of any new vehicle. Both sides agreed that better cooperation in this area would greatly benefit this nascent industry. Objectives of the study were i.e. to facilitate the policy and technical dialogue between China and Germany, compare regulations and certification systems for e-mobility, identify necessary bilateral cooperation in policy, technology and science, and support NEV manufacturers to access both markets. The paper will highlight some of the study results together with the outcomes of an EU-China project focusing on interoperability standards.