

\mathbf{v} o \mathbf{L} \mathbf{v} o













Companies are taking action





What are the main barriers to start the transition into sustainable construction machinery?



What are the impacts of going electric?

Capital investment

- Short term hire
- Lease program
- Purchase

Environmental impact

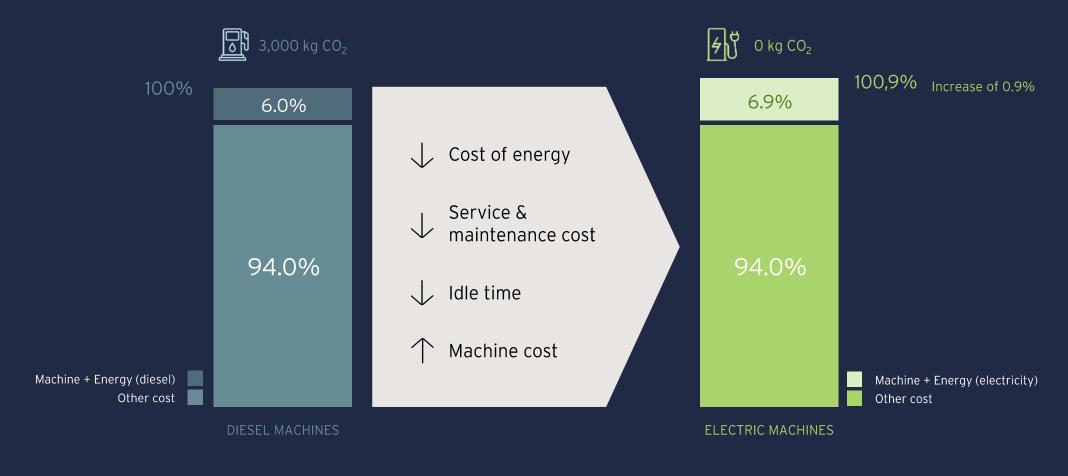
- Carbon footprint
- Noise pollution
- Clean air (NOx....)

Running costs

- Energy cost (diesel / electricity)
- Repair & maintenance costs
- Charging infrastructure / fuel delivery

... and customer and operator acceptence.

Reduction of 3,000* kg of CO_2 for an additional project cost of less than a percentage



^{*} Based on a rental set up for the machines over 11 weeks

VOLVO

Cost of diesel vs. electricity per country

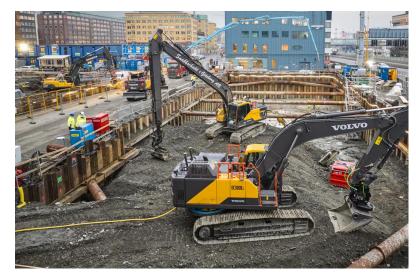
	NORWAY	FRANCE	GERMANY
Cost of diesel (1 litre)	€ 1.91	€ 1.86	€ 1.79
Cost of electricity (1 KWh)	€ 0.17	€ 0.20	€ 0.56
Cost ratio (diesel vs. electric)	1:11	1:9	1:3
Emitted CO2 per KWh from gird	0.030* Kg	0.073* kg	0.385* Kg

^{*} Certified renewable electricity emit no CO₂ but comes to a higher price (about 10-15%)

\mathbf{v} o \mathbf{L} \mathbf{v} o





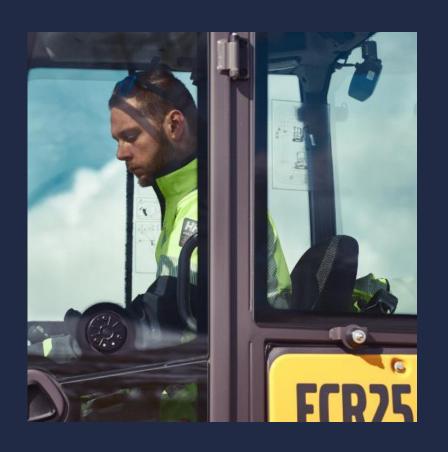








Voice of the Customer - before and after use case study



1. How confident are you that the Volvo ECR25 electric will perform well compared to a diesel machine?



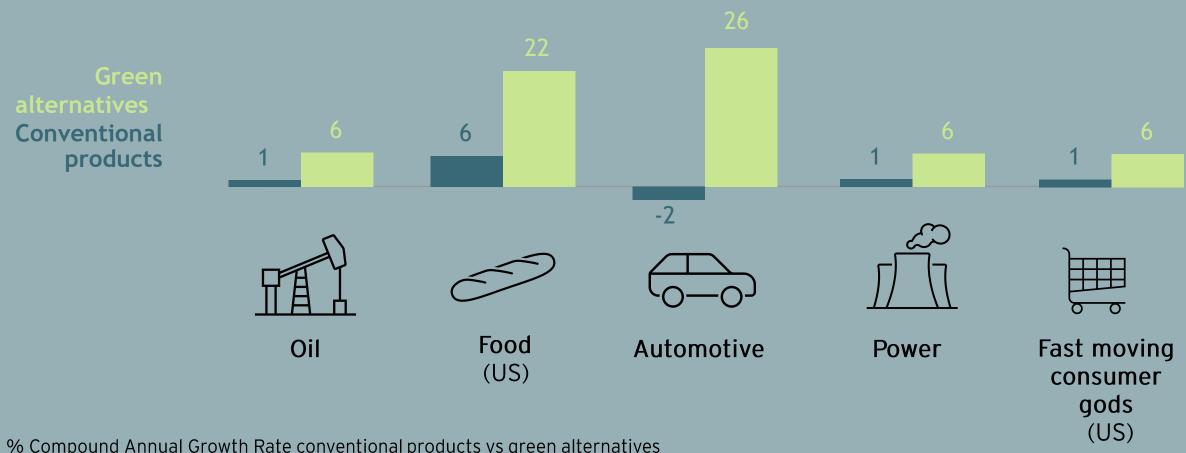
2. The Volvo ECR25 electric holds enough charge to get the job done.



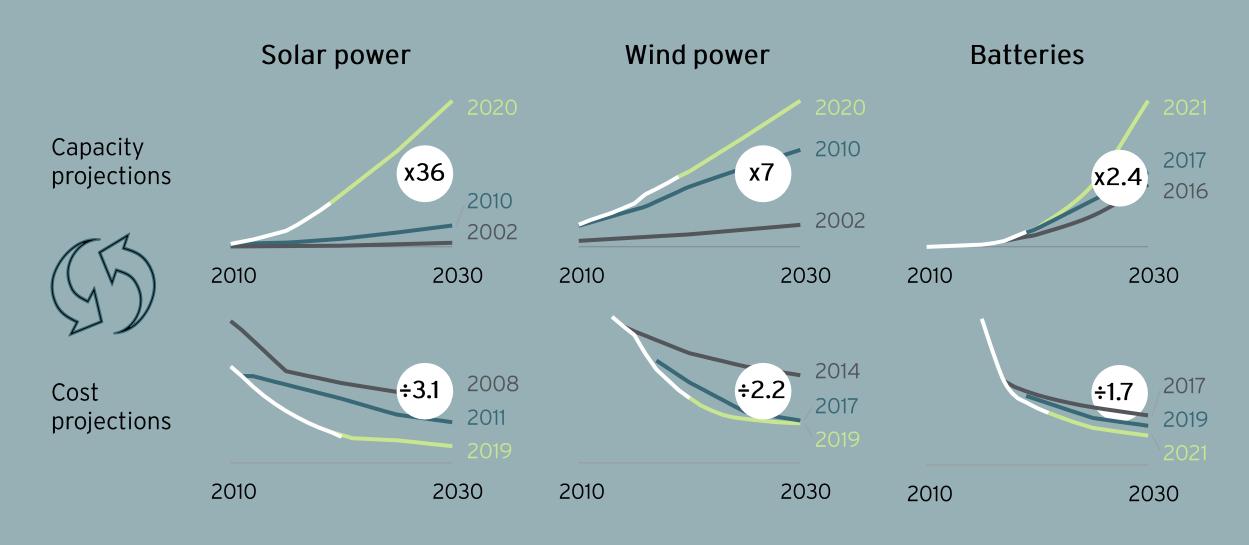
3. How does it feel to charge the machine when it is not being used? (e.g. breaks, lunchtime, end of day)



Consumer behaviours are changing - green alternatives are growing



The cost of new technology decreases while capacity increases







VOLVO

Different technologies for different utilization

