

busworld.



Indonesia EV-Bus:

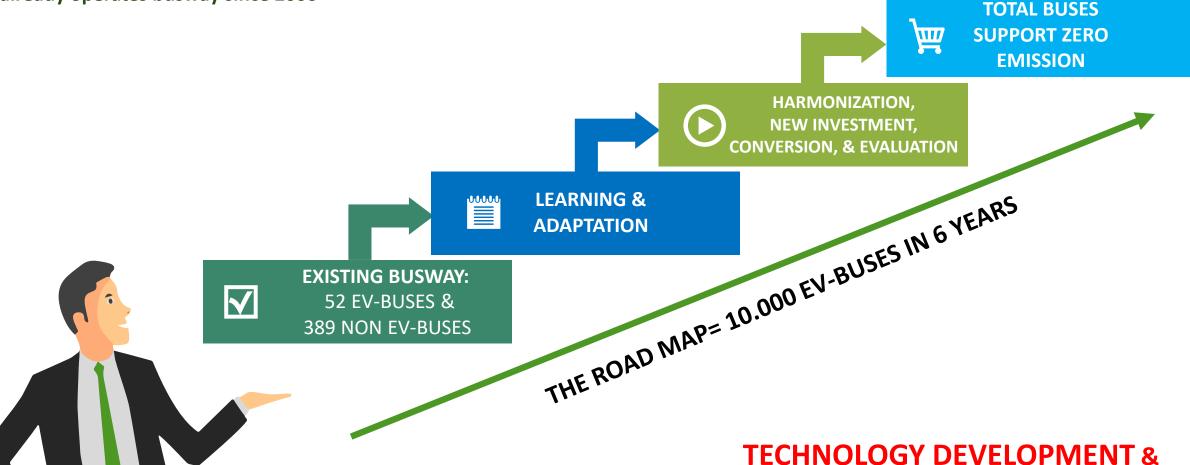
Implementation & Challenges



OUR PROGRAMS

Mayasari Bakti was established in 1964 & already operates busway since 2006





THE ROAD MAP OF ENERGY FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORT









Data 2023:

52 units BYD EV-Bus= 30 (4/3/22) + 22 (21/6/23)

KM operation per year= 71.540 Km

KM operation per day= 196 Km/ bus

Avg. KM operation per day= 194 Km/ bus

Energy Cons.= 0,91 Km/ KWh (1,099 KWh/Km)

Avg. Cost of electricity = Rp 180.000/Bus/Day

The Depot @Cibubur

Charging Station (CS)= 15 units

Charging Capacity= 2x100 KW / Unit

Electricity Capacity= 4.330 KVa

Battery capacity/ bus= 324 KWh

Charging Operation= 22.00 – 04.00 (3 Stages)

Charging Speed= 1%/ minute, Avg.= 75 mnt/bus

Bus operation = 04.00 - 24.00

IMPLEMENTATION: OUR EXPERIENCES



	DIESEL BUSES	CNG BUSES	EV-BUSES
Total Units	333	56	52
Average Km/ Day (Km)	220	222	194
Average Energy Cost (Rp/ Day)	750.000	1.248.000	180.000

EV-BUS:

- Accident
- AC
- Engine
- Telematics

- Contract Services & Spare parts supply
- SoH= 100% & SoC= 25,6%
- Efficient in daily operation
- % achievement travel miles (Km)= 99,07%
- Km empty

DIESEL & CNG:

- The achievement of travel miles (Km) based on Contract (commitment)
- Km empty
 - Returning again from EV-Bus to Diesel ??



HIGH INVESTMENT

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

10.000 BUSES IN 6 YEARS

CHALLENGE OF EV-BUSES

PUSH FACTORS



- a) EV-Bus in operations @Jakarta:
 - Mayasari Bakti: 52 Units (BYD)
 - Damri: 26 Units (*Skywell*)
 - BMP: 22 Units (Golden Dragon)
 - Total: 100 Units
- b) TransJakarta will plan to operate 200 units EV-Bus in 2024
- c) EV-Buses in 2024 = 100 + 200 + 30 (Other Cities) + 40 (Plantation & Private) = 370 Units, Assumption 2024 = 400 - 450 units
- d) 400-450 units to 10.000 units EV-Bus (public transport) in 6 years are challenging
- e) Bus (small, medium, & big) or included other electric vehicle?

a) Who makes the investment?

- Central Government
- Municipal Government
- State owned company / Municipal company
- Private/ Bus Operator

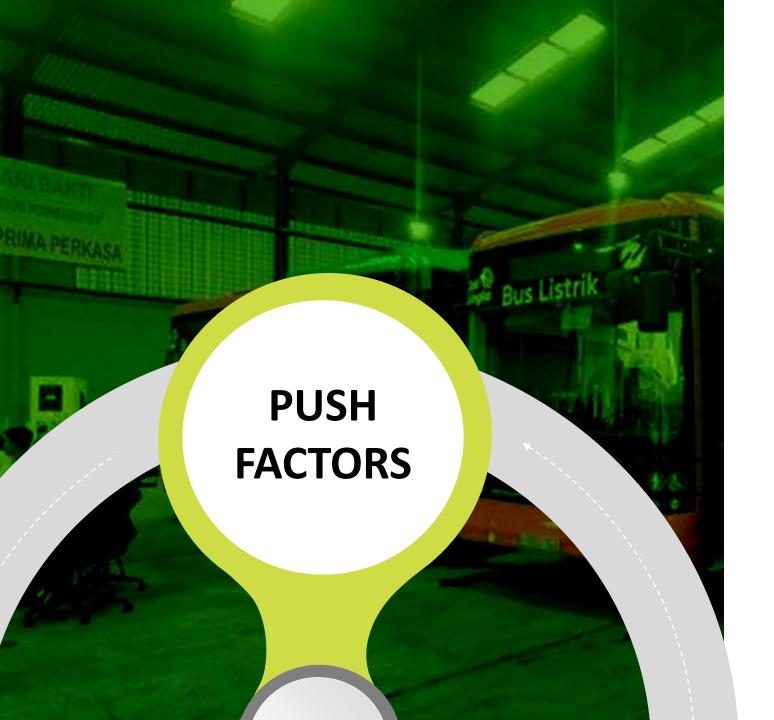
b) Investment & Capital:

- EV-Bus → (Hybrid Bus ?)
- Infrastructure (Depot, Charging Station, Increase electricity capacity, others):
 Government or Private?
- Working Capital (Operation & Maintenance Cost)
- Repayment to the bank
- Re-investment Cost
- c) Replacement Cost (existing bus, battery, etc.) and Opportunity Cost





- a) Capability of Bus Operators/ Dealers/ Other Parties
 - Bankability = 5C (character, capacity, capital, collateral, and condition)
- b) Bank/ Leasing Company:
 - DER (minimum equity?)
 - Interest (subsidy?)
 - Tenor
 - Collateral (only the EV-Bus?)
 - Feasibility (based on the contract)
 - Operation income can fulfill bank obligation, operation cost, and maintenance cost
- c) Dealer/ Factory support or Joint-Operation
- d) Mobility as a Service:
 - Risk Sharing (proportion of Rp/Km)
 - Mirroring to the contract
 - Not just as a rental company



- a) Government Role:
 - Alternative: to procure huge number of EV-Bus from Government Spending
 - Build massive infrastructure
 - EV Bus Investment, Interest rate, & Electricity subsidy
 - Road Map, Regulation, & Fair Contract
- b) Bus Operator Selection / All Participants
- c) Bus Factory / Dealer / Body Builder: Lead Time, Supply Capabilities, & Spare parts Availability
- d) Cost effective and convenience of public transport
- e) Challenge: point to point transportation (motor cycle & car)



01

The financial capacities are the key:

- Government Private
- Bus Operator Dealer

02

- Push Factor
- Regulation
- Road Map

03

- Investment Cost
- Infrastructure Cost
- Replacement Cost
- Opportunity Cost

04

- Technology development
- Selection of Bus vs Testing
 - Battery Management
 - Back on the diesel bus ?

05

Government, Bus operators, and related stakeholders have to be ready to implement EV-bus for our better future

06

Collaboration and consistency are the key of success



