



Sustainable Mobility Greening Road Freight Transport

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Presented By

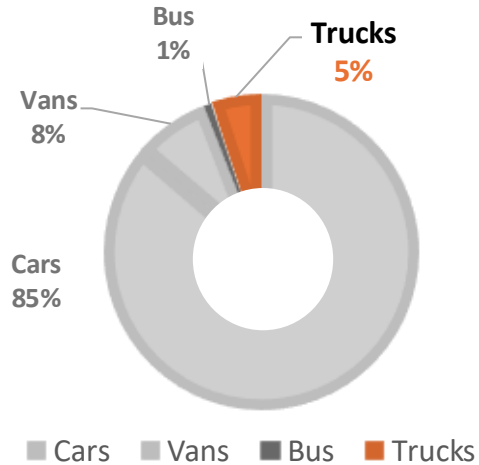
Rahul Bagdia
CMD, pManifold



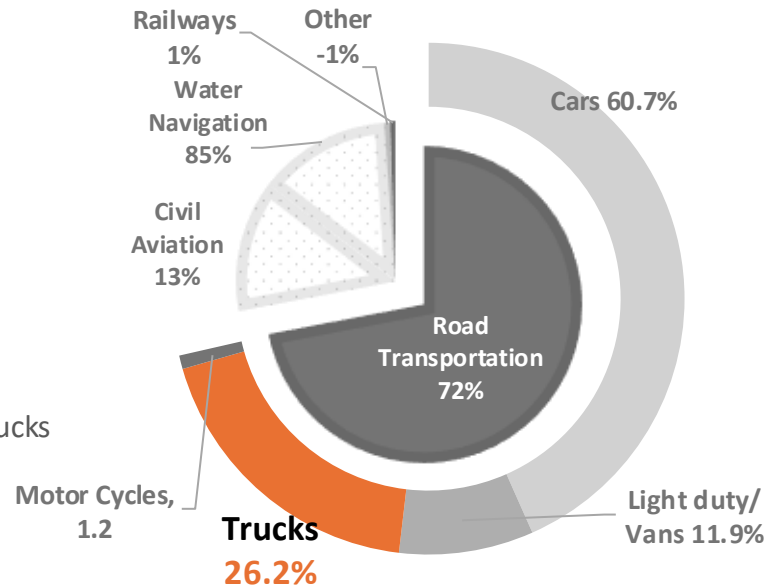
Why MHDTs and Corridors?



Vehicles On European Roads



Transport CO2 emissions in the EU



Trucks contribute **5%** of the **total vehicle** share
but contribute **>25%** of the road transport **CO₂**
emissions

Sources: [T&E Truck CO2 Standards](#); [Eurostat/ACEA EU fleet data](#); [The future of road transport in Europe. Environmental implications of automated, connected and low-carbon mobility](#)

Eastern Europe is Freight Power House (leverage TEN-T Network)



Map of Transportation Corridors in the European Union, Map not to Scale for visualization purposes only

Major Corridors

Approx. Length

Baltic Sea - Black Sea - Aegean Sea (BBA)

~2,800 km

Rhine-Danube Corridor

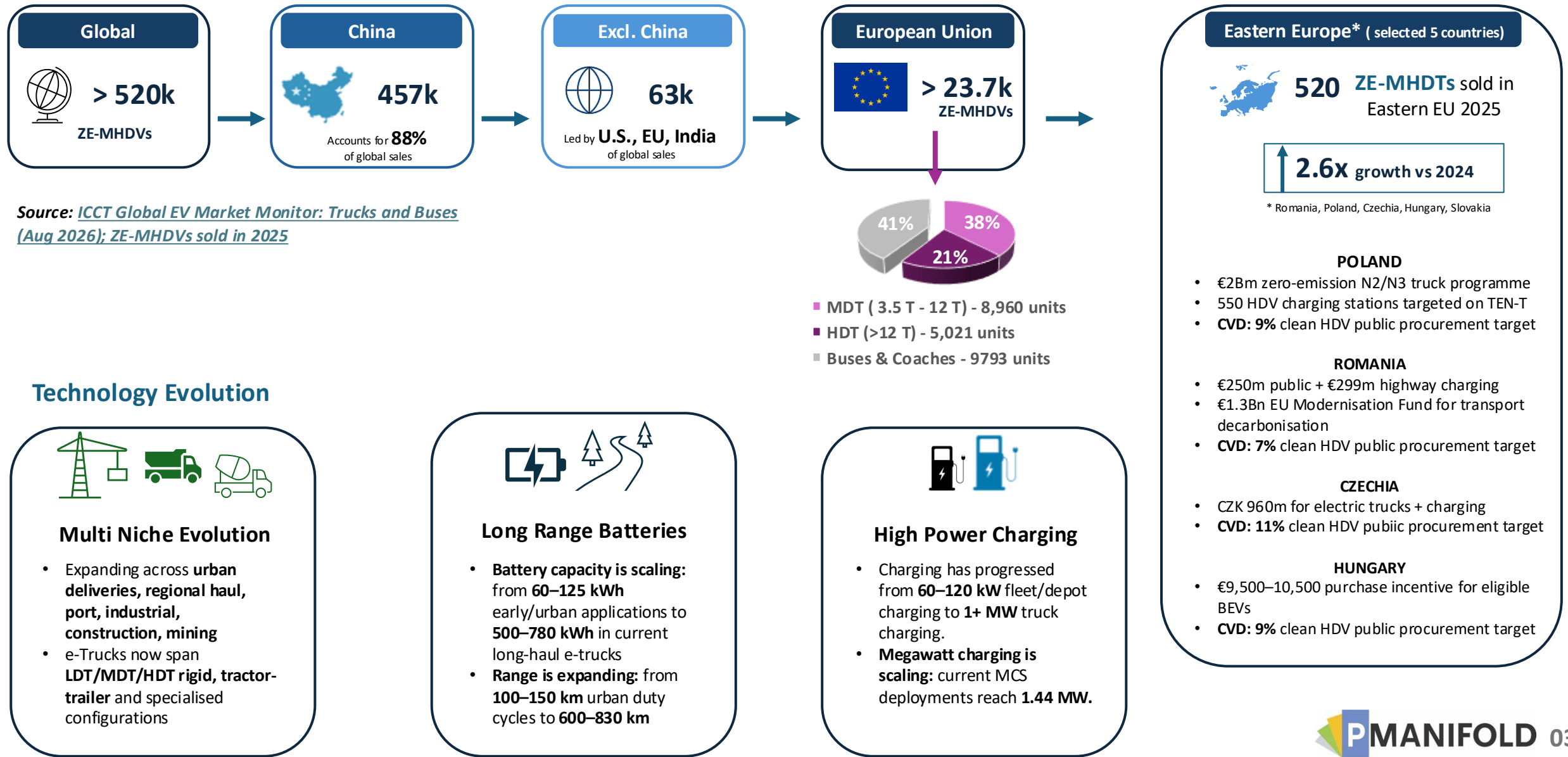
~2,100 km

Baltic Sea - Adriatic Sea Corridor

~1,100 km

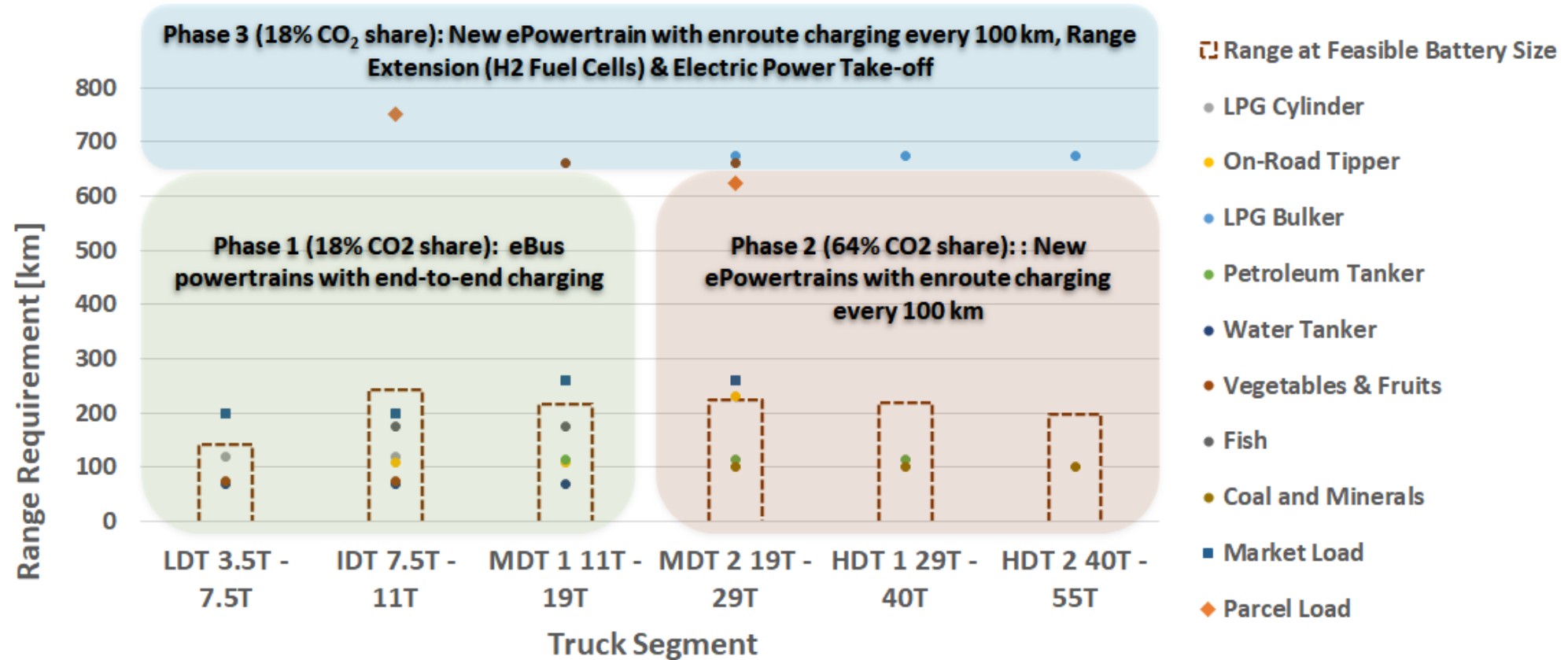


e-Trucks Technology & Availability no more a Challenge





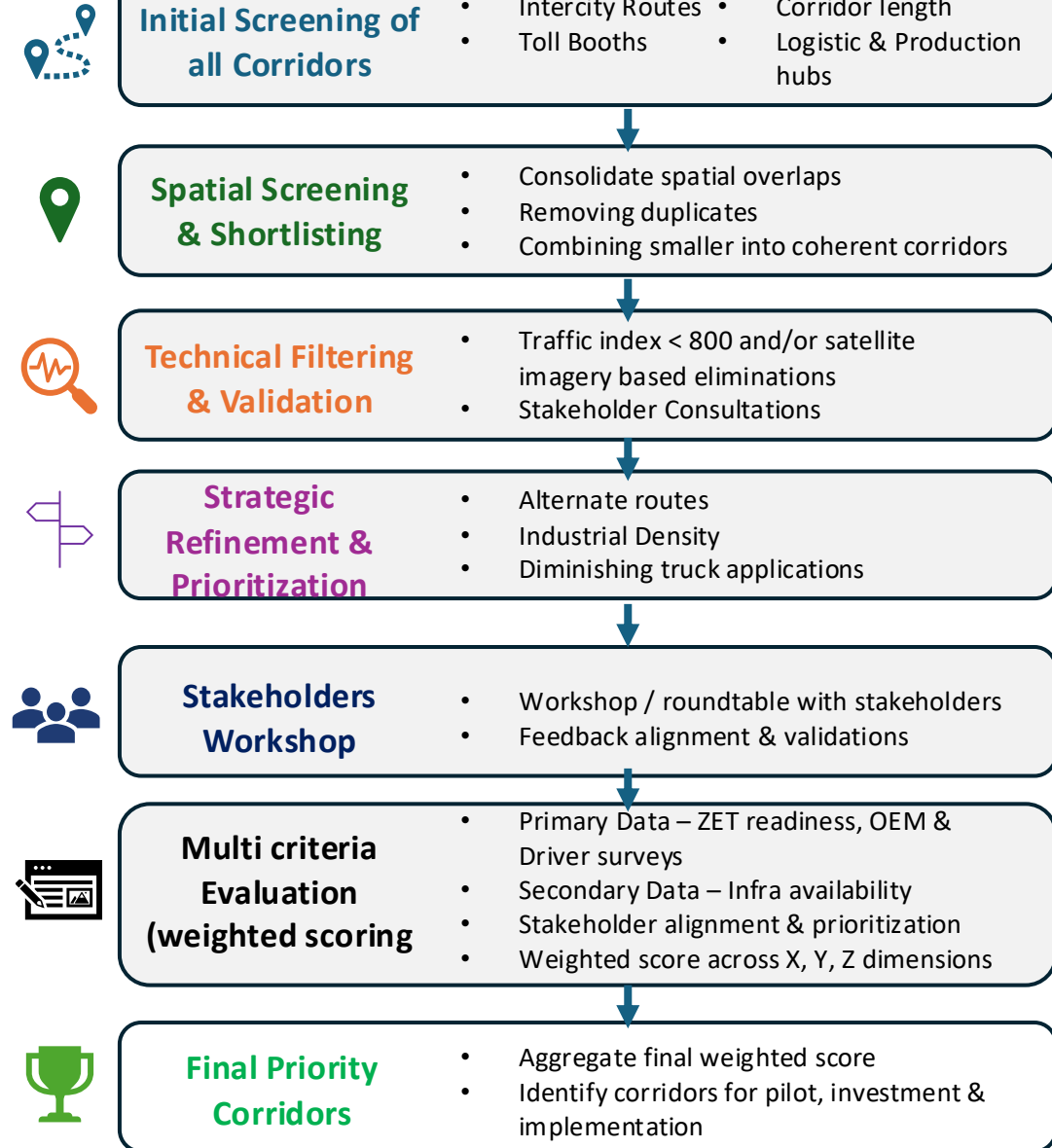
Prioritize high-utilization predictable Use-Cases



60-80% of use-cases are enabled through Corridors



Prioritize strategic Freight Corridors



230 corridors



103 corridors



77 corridors



50 corridors



24 corridors



10 corridors



shortlisted **10 corridors**

Source: pManifold & RMI study
on India's Priority Corridors for
Zero-Emission Trucking



Build Cross-Border Corridor Strategies. Leverage CEF & AFIF.

Consideration factors for Corridors

- 1 Corridor Continuity**
Ensure uninterrupted charging coverage
- 2 Interoperability**
Aligning charging standards
- 3 Grid & Energy Coordination**
Coordinate grid capacity with energy mix
- 4 Policy & Market Alignment**
Harmonise incentives, **tariffs, tolls** etc
- 5 Investment & Governance**
Enable joint planning, cross border funding

EU Implementation Examples

TRACECA (Transport Corridor Europe-Caucasus-Asia)



A **14-country multimodal corridor** linking **Europe–Caucasus–Central Asia**, supporting regional trade, connectivity and sustainable cross-border transport.

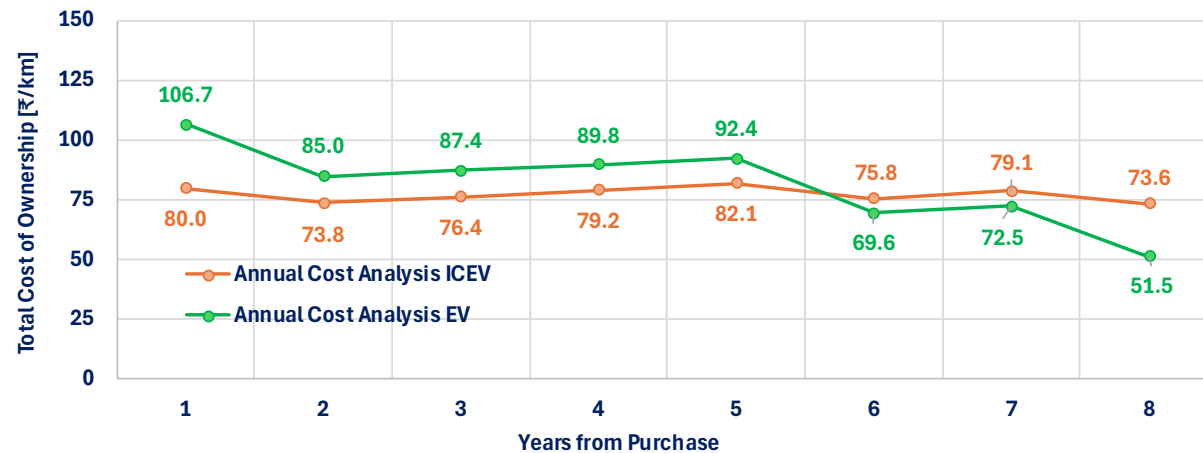


Build Affordability for Operators

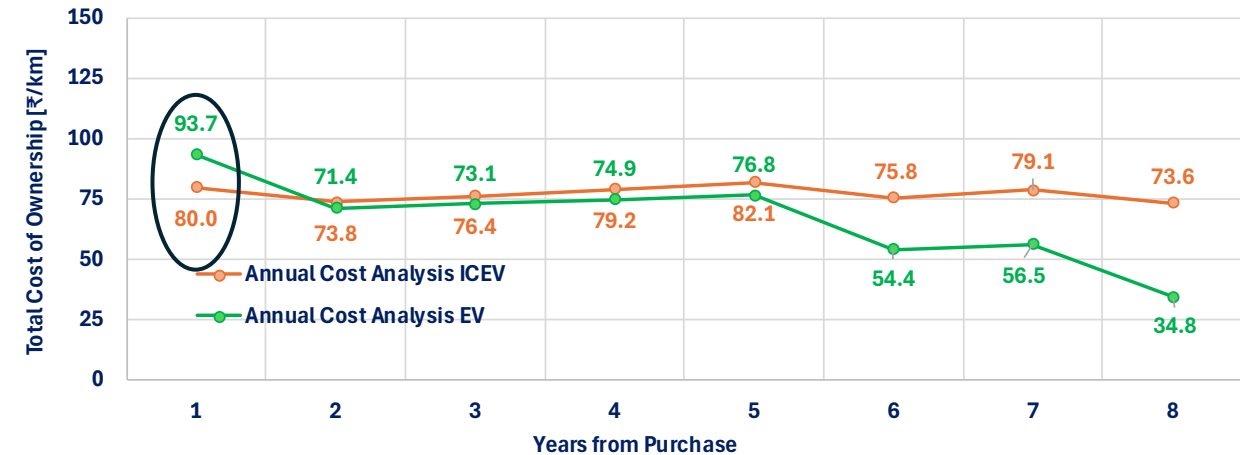


Yearly Cost Economics of Electric vs Diesel Truck

Without Interventions



With Interventions



Key Economic Barriers

1

High upstream cost of Charging Infra

2

Low utilization of Charging Infra in early months

3

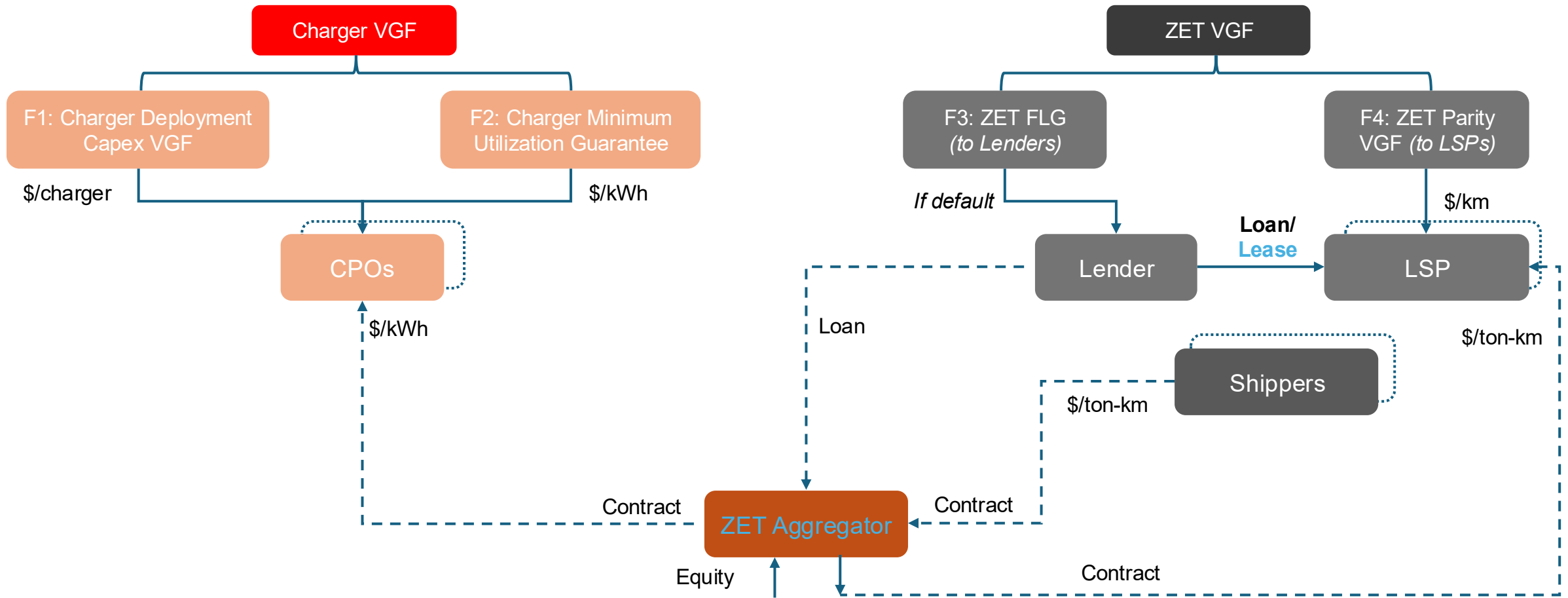
High Financing Cost

4

Cash deficit in early year(s)



Drive Financing Innovations to De-risk Demand/ Utilization





Create strong Demand and Supply Ecosystem



Targets



ZET Adoption



Sets **phased targets** for ZET **sales**, fleet transition and ICE displacement.

Charger Deployment



Defines **targets for charging coverage**, capacity and corridor availability.

Industrialisation



Increase local production and content

Demand-side Measures



Incentivise ZET



Purchase **subsidies, tax benefits**, TCO-gap support, interest subsidy, etc.

Disincentivise ICE



Increase cost of ownership of high-emitting ICE trucks.

Aggregate & De-risk Demand



Creates predictable **ZET demand through pilots**, fleet commitments, procurement and aggregation.

Supply-side Measures



Vehicle & Technology



Ensures availability of **suitable ZET models**, components, standards and technology **for use cases**

Charging & Energy



Enables **reliable ZET charging** through grid capacity, sites, tariffs optimisation, renewables and storage.

Services & Finance



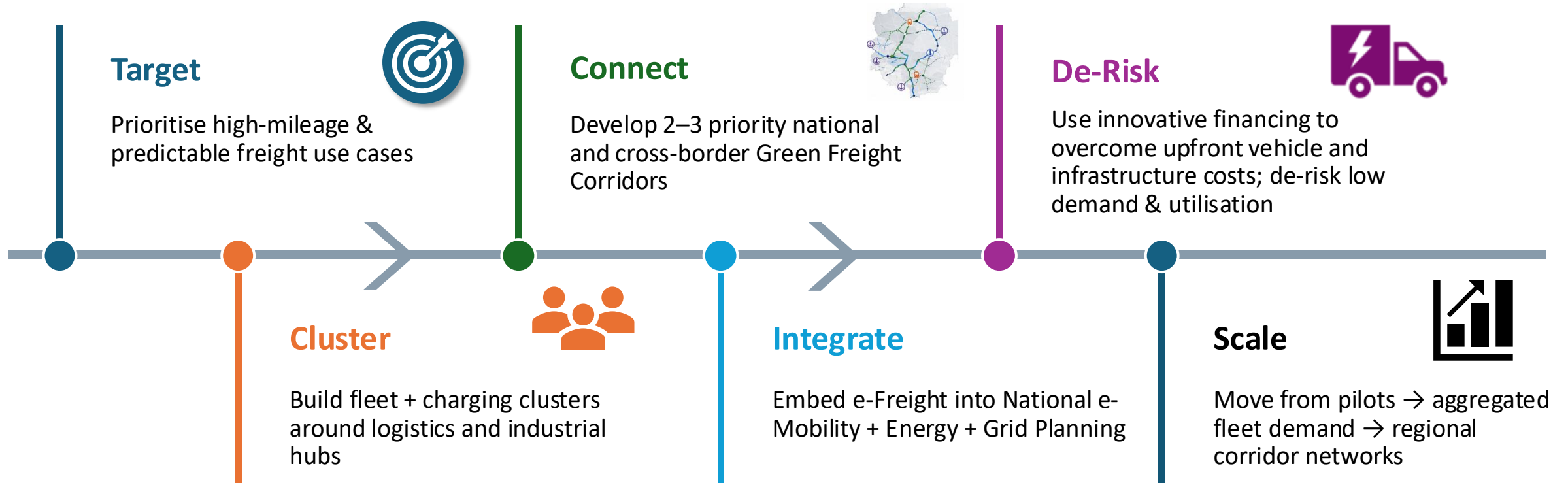
Builds the financing, **maintenance**, skills and **after-sales ecosystem** required for ZET robust life cycle management.

Combine:

- **Public Grants;**
- **Purchase Subsidies;**
- **Toll Differentiation;**
- **Mandates;**
- **Blended Finance & Leasing;**
- **Charging Infra**
- **EU ETS2;**
- **Local Production**



Key Take aways for Eastern Europe



Thank you



Rahul Bagdia
rahul.bagdia@pManifold.com