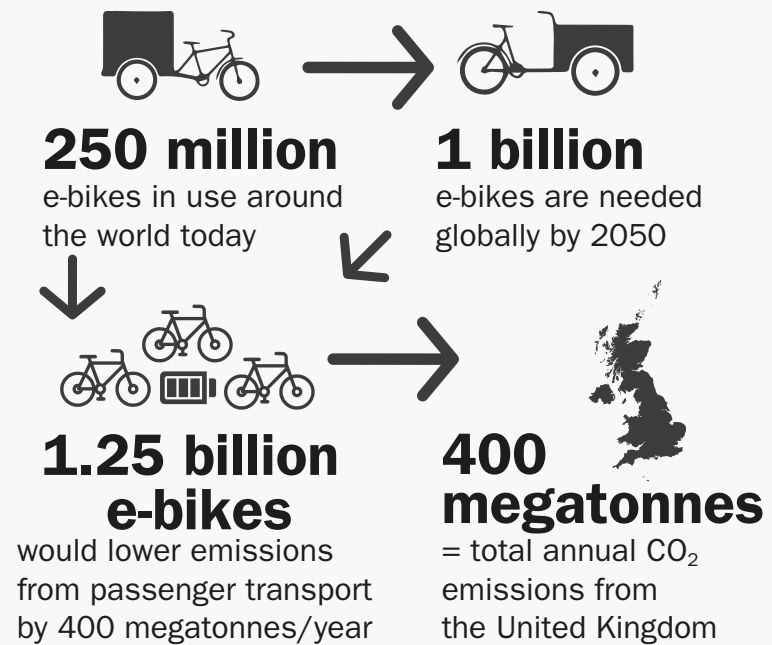


E-bikes: Charging Toward Compact Cycling Cities

This report provides the first global overview of how e-bikes are being used and their potential for passenger and freight transport. It also evaluates barriers that limit e-bike use in different contexts, and what cities and national governments can do to ramp up access to and use of e-bikes to achieve broader sustainable transport goals.

E-bikes are good for the climate and economies.

E-bikes can easily replace most car and internal combustion engine (ICE) two-wheeler trips because they cover longer distances with minimal effort. **E-bikes play a key role in reducing transport emissions by shifting trips away from high-polluting private vehicles. Meeting growing demand for e-bikes also presents economic development opportunities**, such as in domestic manufacturing.



What is an e-bike?



- ✓ **E-bikes are:**
- Electrically-powered two or three-wheeled cycles
 - Compatible (size and maximum speed) with pedal bicycles
 - Permitted in bicycle infrastructure
 - Effective in transporting passengers and goods

- ✗ **E-bikes are not:**
- mopeds, motorcycles, or other high-speed, high-power vehicles

How can governments encourage greater use of e-bikes

Recommendation	Level of government	
	National	City
Develop a definition for e-bikes and their use	✓	
Ensure quality manufacturing standards for e-bikes, batteries, and battery recycling	✓	
Improve affordability of e-bikes	✓	✓
Fund cycle infrastructure	✓	✓
Educate potential e-bike users		✓
Increase access to shared e-bikes		✓
Develop an enforcement plan for e-bikes and cycle infrastructure		✓
Improve ability to import or produce quality e-bikes domestically	✓	
Disincentivize private vehicle use	✓	✓
Align e-bikes with climate pledges	✓	
Pursue universal charging for e-bikes	✓	
Incorporate e-bikes into electrification plans	✓	✓



Access the full report at [ITDP.ORG](https://www.itdp.org)

