

German Federal Association for eMobility

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BEM Introduction, Content



The German Federal Association for eMobility (Bundesverband eMobilita" t/BEM)
connects all stakeholders from

- Science and Research
 - Economy,
 - Politics
 - Media,

Promotes the public visibility for eMobility through
Mumerous events and inserts for necessary changes in the infrastructure

Improve the regulatory framework for the rollout of electric mobility as an important and pioneering mobility concept and

The implementation of equal opportunities for the change to eMobility

BEM, 450+ Members



German Federal Association for eMobility



International Active, 16 BEM Representatives





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eMobility facts, Germany





Creating more Clarity in Politics and Legislation



The BEM urgently recommends a separate legal framework for electromobility and a newly formed specialist organization with appropriate experts.

WHY?

To date, electromobility has been an unloved additional topic in the ministries' areas of responsibility.

There are neither interdepartmental working groups in the Federal Ministries nor a separate legal framework.

Status quo

- 25 different laws, regulations and ordinances from various ministries govern the eMobility sector
- Various, sometimes contradictory third-party laws
- Technical support and advice is the responsibility of a federal organization that was originally responsible for hydrogen

E-Mobility Law

- Only 8 paragraphs
- Without a clear legal mandate
- Does not cover all eMobiles
- Expires in 2026

THE PARIS AGREEMENT Significance of the Agreement



The Paris Agreement is the first global climate agreement that includes almost all countries (195) in the world. It emphasises shared responsibility in the fight against climate change, but also recognises that countries have different capabilities (principle of 'common but differentiated responsibility').

China and Hong Kong are both part of the Paris Agreement, with Hong Kong (Carbon neutrality by 2050) acting as part of China (CO₂ neutrality by 2060) but pursuing its own initiatives to achieve the climate targets. Their actions are crucial for global climate protection, especially given China's central role in the global energy system.

Core objectives of the Energy Transition



Promotion of renewable energies:

The expansion of wind, solar, hydro and bioenergy to replace fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas.

Phasing out fossil fuels and nuclear power:

In Germany, the energy transition includes phasing out nuclear power by 2022 and gradually phasing out coal (by 2038 at the latest).

Increasing energy efficiency:

Less energy consumption through more efficient technologies and avoidance of energy waste.

Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions:

Contribution to combating climate change by reducing CO₂ emissions.

The goal is climate neutrality by 2045 (in Germany) and compliance with the 1.5 degree target of the Paris Agreement.



What happens if the energy transition is not achieved?

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- Climate change is intensifying
- Environmental degradation
- Economic impacts
- Health effects
- Social and political instability



Social and political instability

Climate refugees:

 Millions of people could be forced to leave their homes due to rising sea levels and uninhabitable regions.

Social inequality:

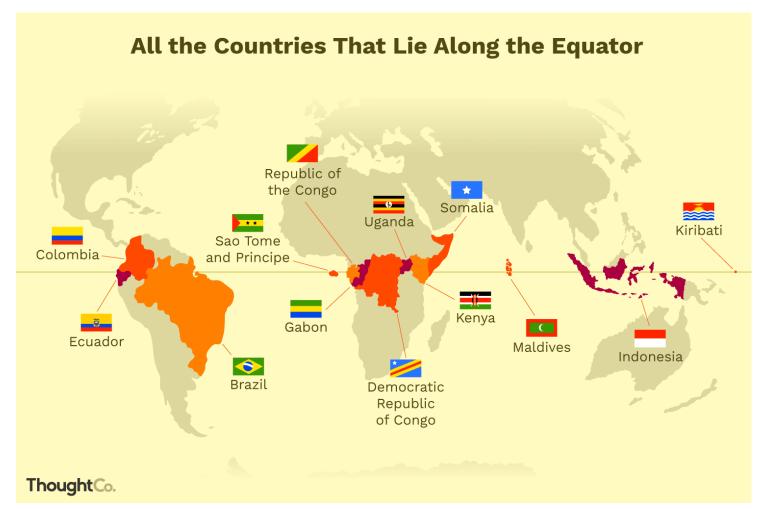
• The effects of climate change hit poor population groups particularly hard, which could increase social tensions.

Uninhabitable Regions

- São Tomé and Principe
- Gabon
- Republic of the Congo
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Uganda
- Kenya
- Somalia
- Maldives
- Indonesia
- Kiribati
- Ecuador
- Colombia
- Brazil



The Equator





Population: over 1 Billion

ThoughtCo / J.R. Bee



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Thank you for your attention!