



ABVE
ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA
DO VEÍCULO ELÉTRICO



ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA DO VEÍCULO ELÉTRICO

Criada para apoiar o mercado de veículos elétricos, recobrindo toda a cadeia produtiva da eletromobilidade no Brasil. Divide-se em seis categorias: Veículos Leves, Pesados, Levíssimos, Componentes, Infraestrutura e Mobilidade Urbana.

VEÍCULOS PESADOS:



v o l v o

VEÍCULOS LEVÍSSIMOS:



COMPONENTES:



INFRAESTRUTURA:



NeoCharge



MOBILIDADE URBANA:



projeto
34

Veículos Levíssimos e Leves + Infraestrutura

Micromobilidade



Consumidores Finais



Infraestrutura



Diversas Aplicações e Novos Modelos Compartilhamento

Frotas públicas



Logística urbana e frotas compartilhadas



Veículos Pesados: Mobilidade Urbana

Híbridos e Trólebus



São Paulo
Compactador de resíduos



Rio de Janeiro

Ônibus 100% elétricos à bateria

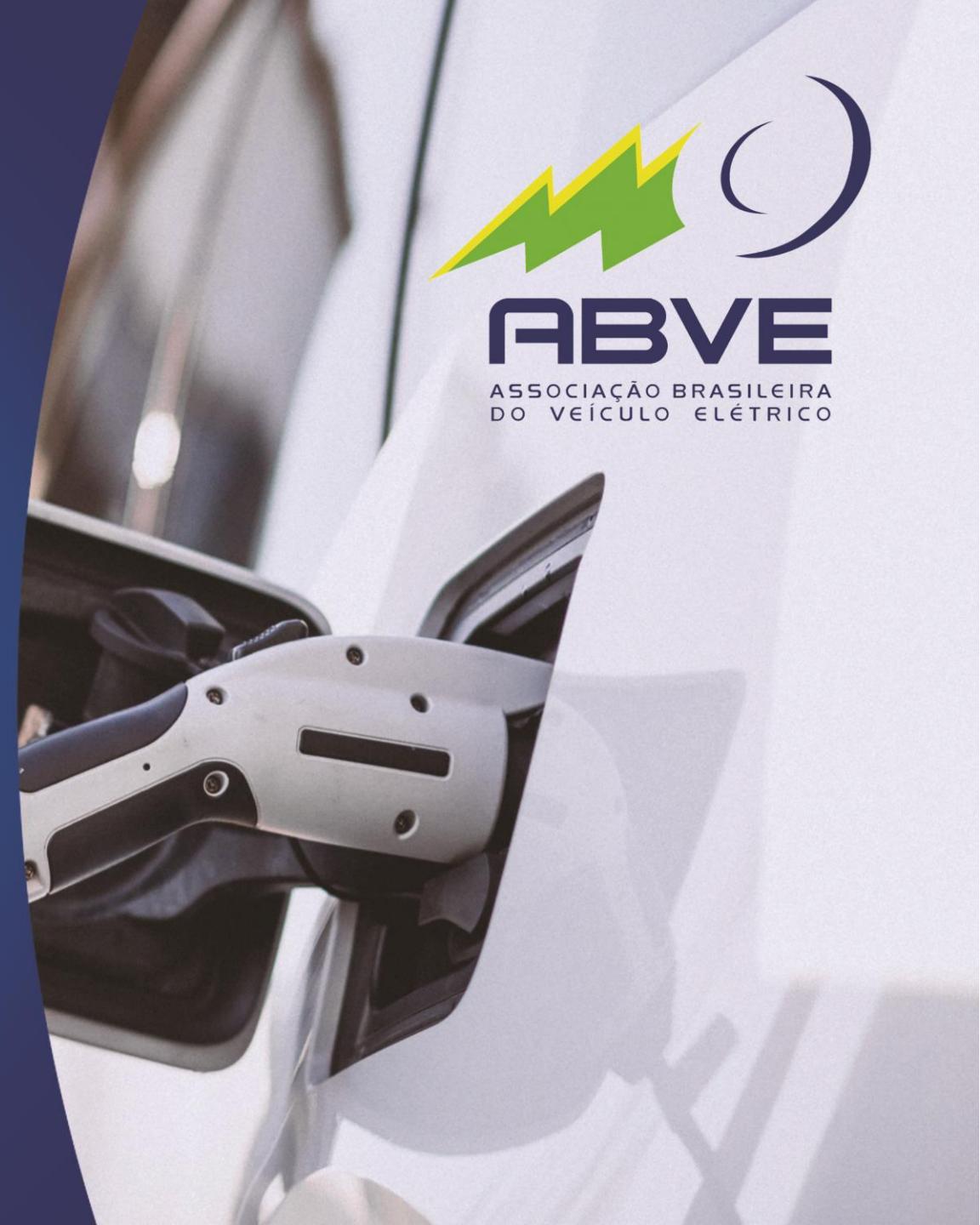


UTE Pecém (CE)



Brasília

GRANDES TENDÊNCIAS GLOBAIS



Tendências pré - COVID

Economia & IoT
Internet das Coisas

Digitalização da
sociedade

Economia Inteligente
e Compartilhada

Blockchain e IA

MaaS e EaaS

Nova Economia
Criativa



Devices trade resources
among each other

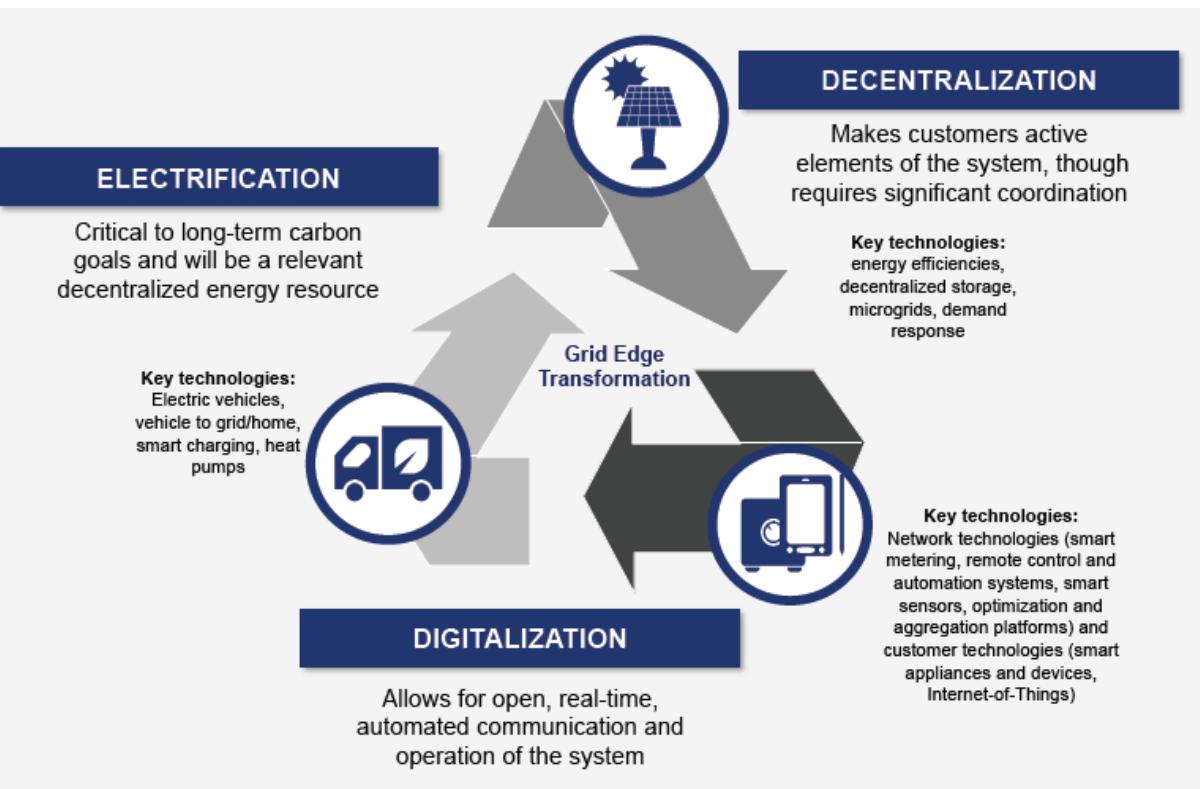


Anything with a chip
can be leased



Citizen can control and share
their personal data

Transformação Conjunta dos Setores Automotivo e Energia



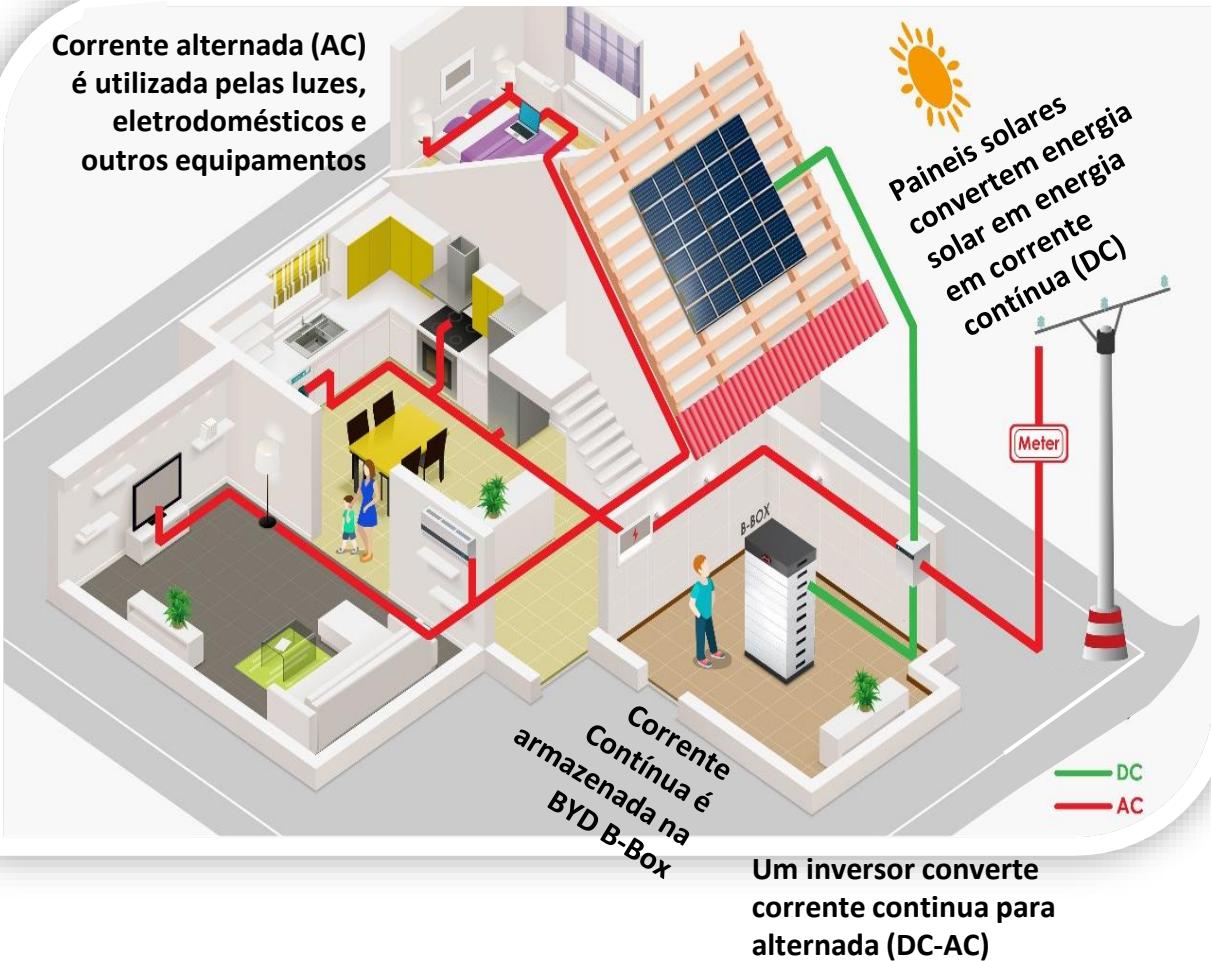
The future of energy will be electric, decentralized and digital



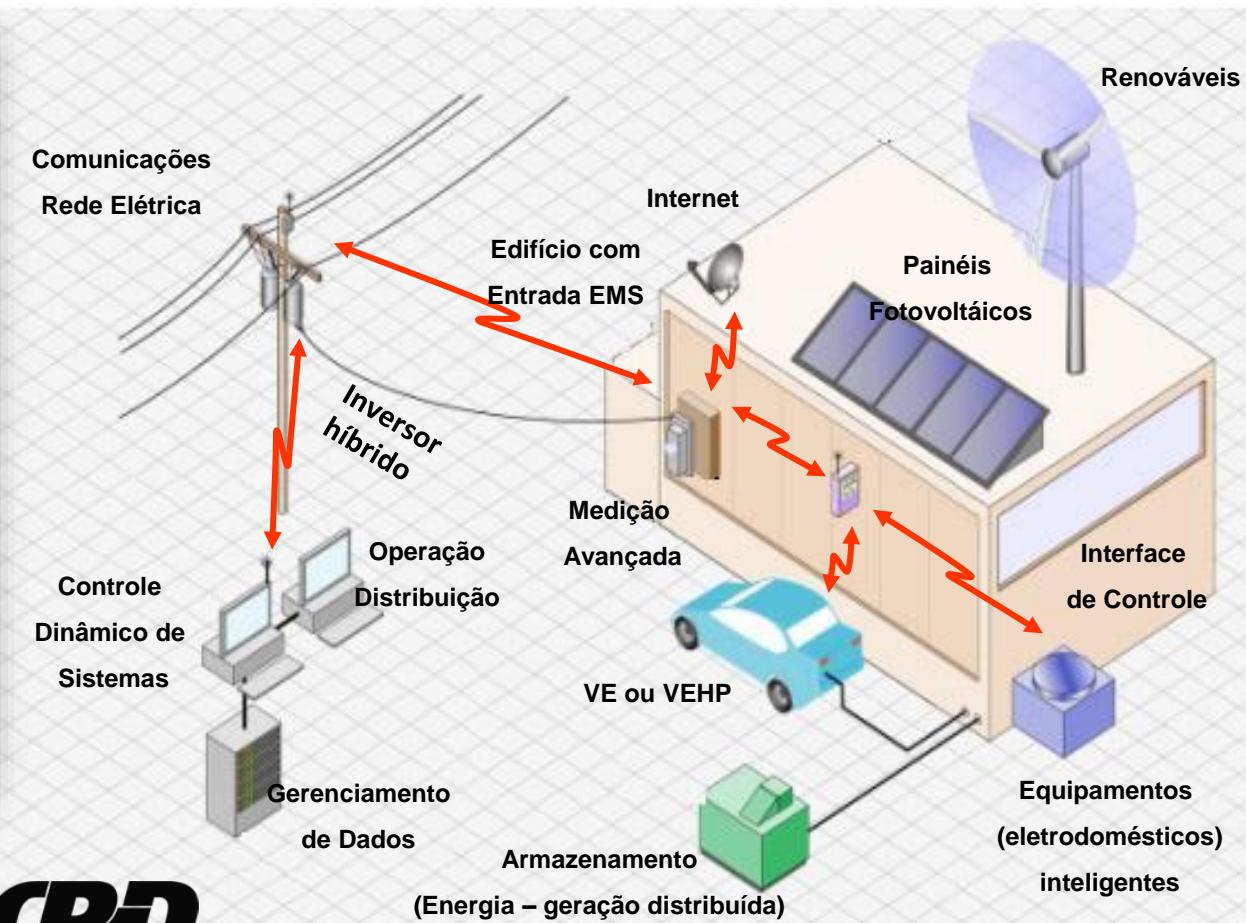
Casa, Rede, Veículo e Celular

Casa Conectada GD e armazenamento

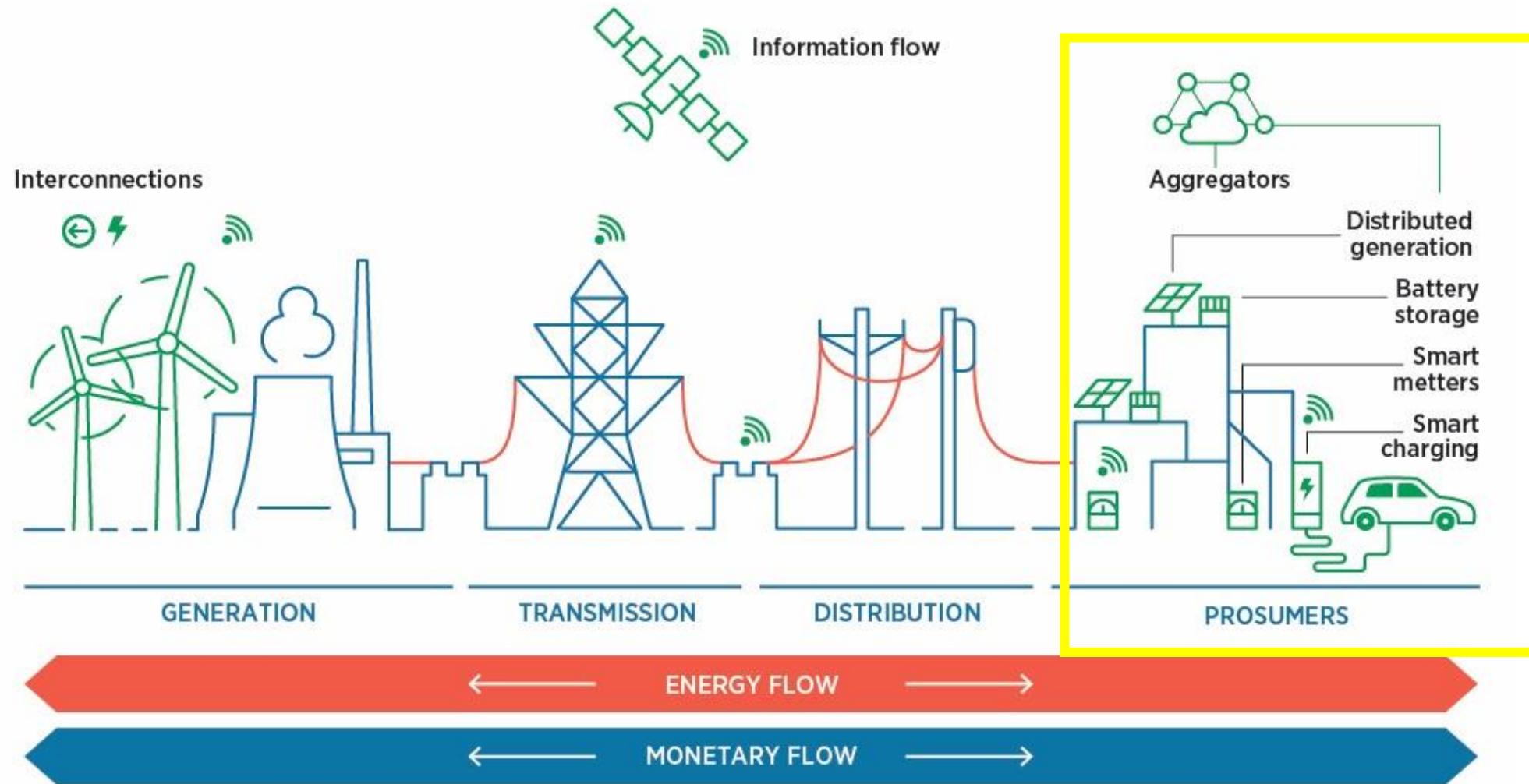
Corrente alternada (AC) é utilizada pelas luzes, eletrodomésticos e outros equipamentos



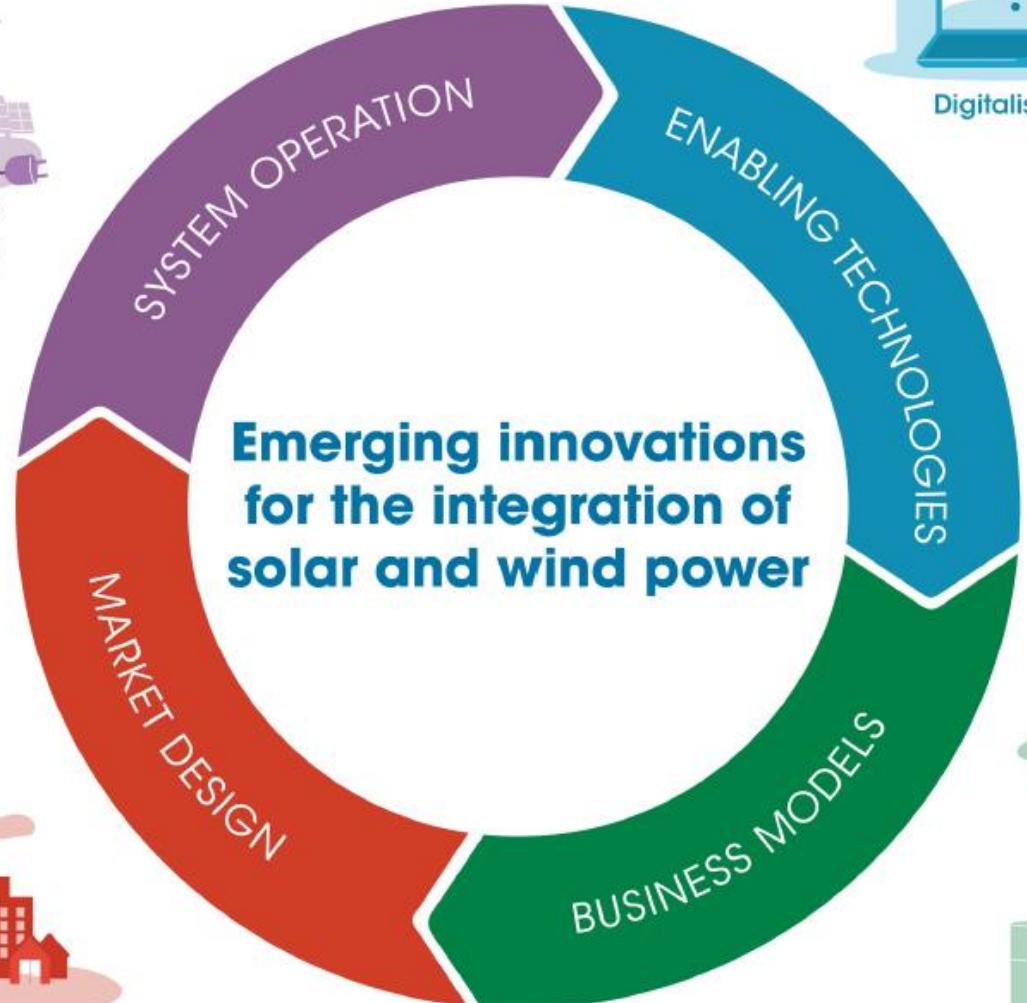
Rede Inteligente



A nova rede elétrica nas cidades inteligentes



Inovações Emergentes



IMPACTO DA PANDEMIA NOS PLANOS DE RECONSTRUÇÃO DAS ECONOMIAS GLOBAIS





What is the European Green Deal?

December 2019
#EUGreenDeal

The European Green Deal is about **improving the well-being of people**. Making Europe climate-neutral and protecting our natural habitat will be good for people, planet and economy. No one will be left behind.

The EU will:



Become climate-neutral by 2050



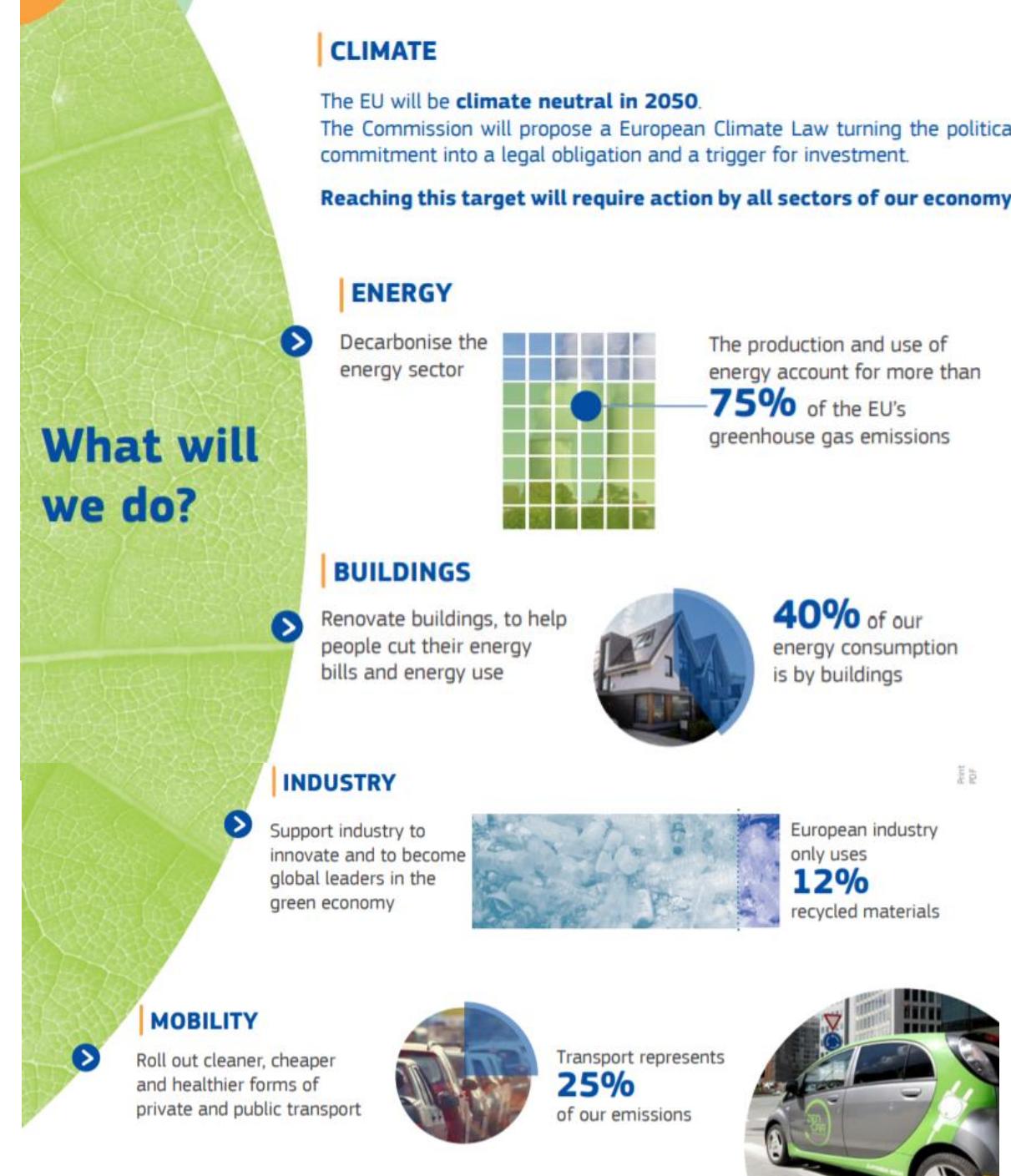
Protect human life, animals and plants, by cutting pollution



Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies



Help ensure a just and inclusive transition



Ambiente Plano de estímulo à economia prevê forte investimento em hidrogênio e em carros elétricos

Alemanha só apoiará carro não poluente

Daniela Chiaretti
De São Paulo

A Alemanha pavimenta a retomada no pós-pandemia, do movimento para descarbonizar sua economia. Há duas grandes mensagens no pacote alemão anunciado no início do mês pela premiê Angela Merkel, e o ministério das Finanças Olaf Scholz. A primeira é a derrota do lobby dos combustíveis fósseis liderado pela poderosa indústria automobilística alemã. A partir de agora, o setor receberá recursos públicos apenas para produção de carros elétricos e híbridos.

A segunda é a aposta da maior economia da zona do euro no hidrogênio verde, produzido a partir de fontes renováveis. Do pacote de estímulo de € 130 bilhões, € 50 bilhões serão destinados a novos investimentos em meio ambiente, sustentabilidade e digitalização. Serão recursos voltados a aumentar a eficiência energética, a energia renovável e a mobilidade sustentável, a implementar o uso da energia do hidrogênio e estimular o consumo de veículos elétricos, além de apoiar o sistema de saúde e a produção de medicamentos. Ainda mais de 50 bilhões de euros são investimentos voltados efetivamente à proteção do clima e ao meio ambiente.

A trilha verde alemã

Mais de 20 bilhões de euros serão para descarbonizar a economia

	Em bilhões de euros
Investimentos em hidrogênio	9
Rede de recarga para carros elétricos e baterias	2,5
Ajuda pública para compra de carros elétricos	2,2
Recursos para transformar o setor automotivo	2
Medidas de eficiência energética	2
Modernização de ônibus e caminhões	1,2
Renovação da frota para serviços sociais	0,2

Fonte: Plano de recuperação econômica da Alemanha

Merkel pede mais solidariedade da UE



A União Europeia (UE) precisa desempenhar um papel mais importante nos assuntos globais e a resposta à pandemia será fundamental para determinar a atuação de Angola, afirmou ontem a premiê alemã, Angela Merkel. Em discurso no Parlamento alemão (foto), ela prometeu desempenhar um papel importante na formação e promoção da integração europeia. “Solidariedade e coisão na Europa nunca foram tão importantes”, disse a premiê, que assumiu a presidência rotativa da UE a partir de julho. “Nenhuma país pode sobreviver a esta crise sozinho e isolado. Nossa objetivo comum será que se o enfrentar esta crise juntos, de forma sustentável e com vista para o futuro”, acrescentou.

Deixar de investir recursos públicos em carros movidos a combustíveis fósseis é um dos pontos mais polêmicos do plano. À indústria, os fabricantes de automóveis, os sindicatos dos metalúrgicos e os movimentos dos Estados-membros da União Europeia querem que o governo alemão permaneça com a estratégia de investir na tecnologia de veículos movidos a combustíveis fósseis. Eles argumentam que a Alemanha não pode se permitir perder a liderança mundial na indústria automotiva. Os alemães, por sua vez, argumentam que a tecnologia de veículos movidos a combustíveis fósseis é "em melhor" do que muitos esperavam, especialmente porque não teve um bônus para ajudar os consumidores a comprar carros convencionais.

Os ambientalistas alemães

dos onde ficam a Volkswagen, a Mercedes-Benz e a BMW pressionaram o governo Merkel. Estimativas indicam que existem mais de um milhão de carros parados nos países, sem compradores, embora reconheçam os méritos das iniciativas, dizem que não se trata de um "pacote verde" porque há uma redução de Imposto sobre Valor Agregado (Iva) geral, sobre Valores Agregados (Iva) gerais, sobre o consumo de energia e reduz as emissões de gases do efeito estufa.

A redução do IVA é temporária, mas pode ser permanente, a depender da evolução da economia.

Coronavirus: France announces €8bn rescue plan for car industry

© 26 May 2020

Coronavirus pandemic



President Emmanuel Ma
 Valeo car factory in Etap



France's €100bn Recovery Plan: the government strikes a balance between socio-economic emergency and ecological transition

After the [agreement on a post-pandemic Recovery Plan at European Council level](#), the French government announced a €100 billion stimulus plan on September 3, 2020. Designed to be rolled out from now on up until end of 2022, the French package is based upon three pillars:

- Ecological transition
 - Economic reviving and competitiveness
 - Social and territorial cohesion

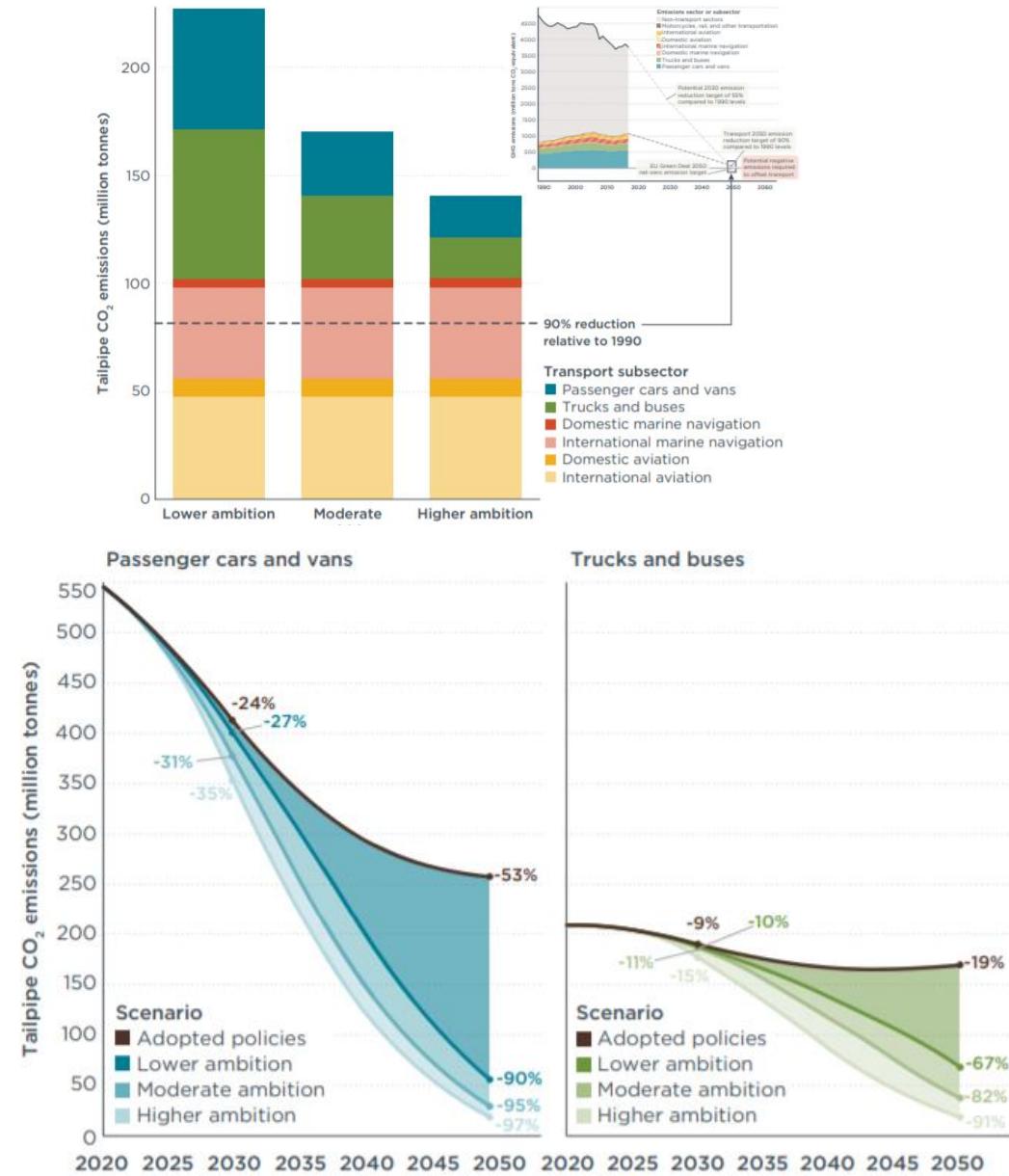
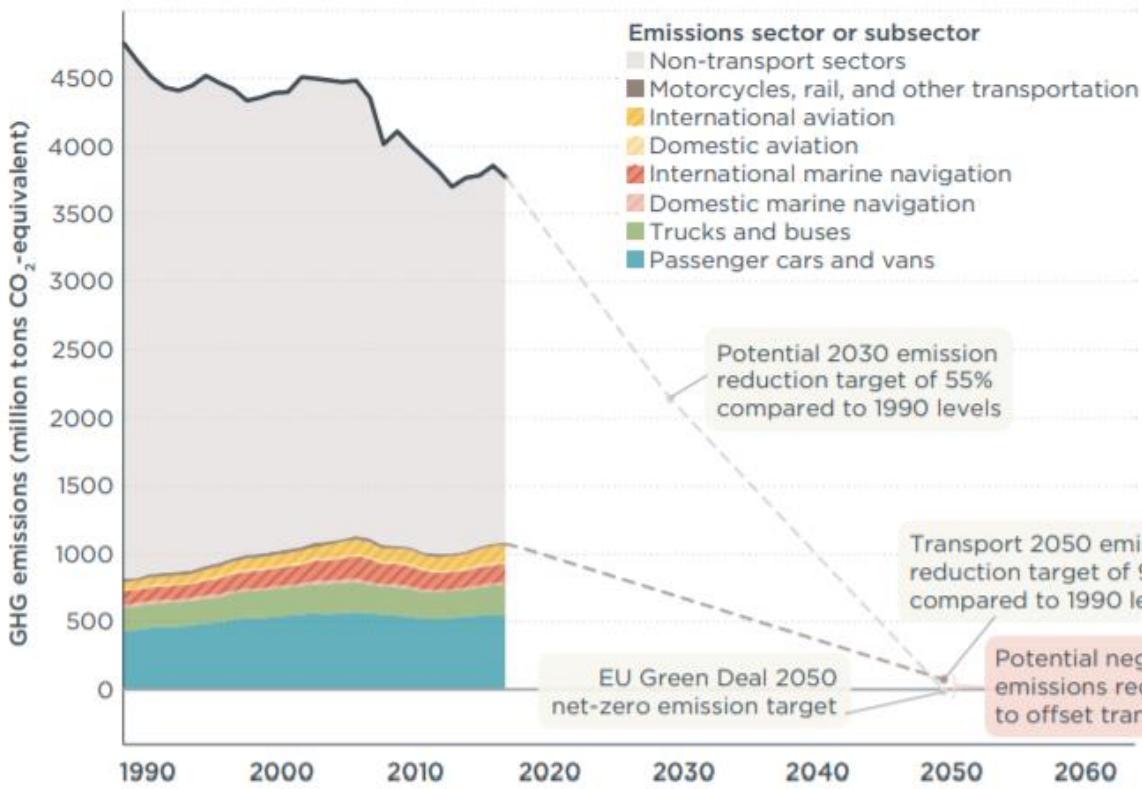
Table 1. Measures receiving the bulk of the French stimulus plus

Ecology €30 bn	Competitiveness €34 bn	Social cohesion €36 bn
Low-carbon transport - €8.5 bn	Production taxation reduction - €20 bn	Preservation of jobs - €7.4 bn
Energy retrofitting - €6.7 bn	Equity injections into SMEs - €3 bn	Formation and education of youth - €6.7 bn
Green hydrogen - €2 bn	Development of key digital markets: cloud, cyber, AI - €2.6 bn	Investment in health - €6 bn
Biodiversity and de-artificialization - €1.2 bn		Territorial cohesion - €6.4 bn

Source: France Balance recovery plan detailed report – September 2020

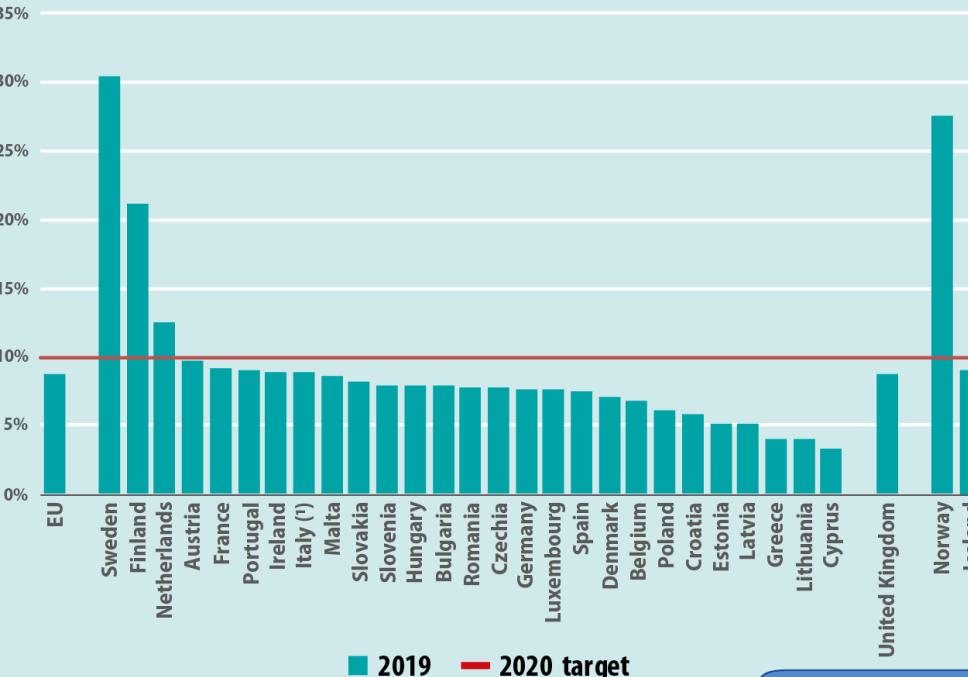
Importância dos padrões de emissão de poluentes e CO2 para o Green Deal

The role of the European Union's vehicle CO₂ standards in achieving the European Green Deal



Participação das fontes renováveis no Transporte e na Matrix Elétrica

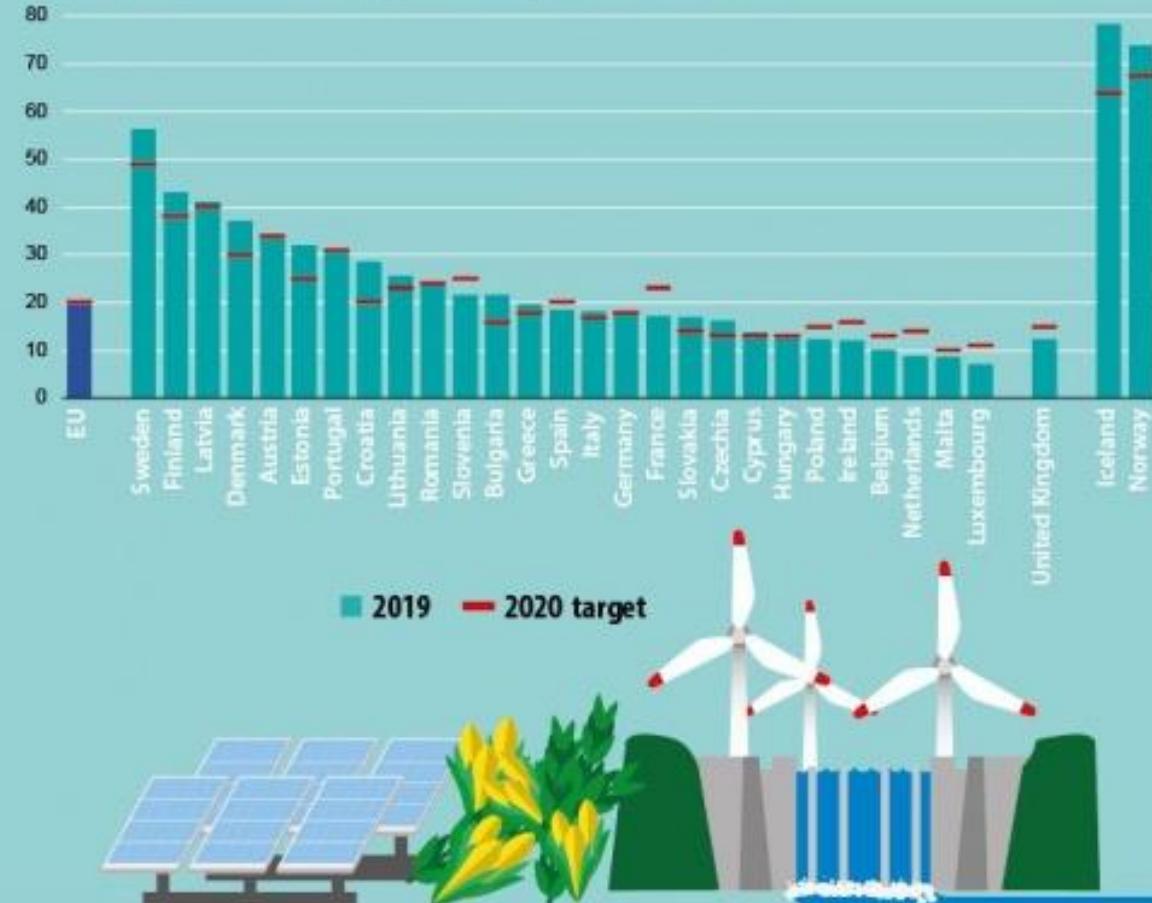
Share of energy from renewable sources in transport (% of gross final energy consumption)



(1) Preliminary data.

ec.europa.eu/eurostat 

Overall share of energy from renewable sources (% of gross final energy consumption, 2019)



ec.europa.eu/eurostat 



Plano Biden para a infraestrutura

Principais pontos, em U\$ bilhões

Investimentos	Valor
■ Infraestrutura em transportes e veículos elétricos	621
■ Moradia verde, escolas e atualização de redes de energia e água	561
■ Subsídios para a indústria e pesquisa e desenvolvimento (P&D)	480
■ Assistência a idosos e deficientes	400
■ Banda larga e capacitação para o trabalho	200

Receita	Valor
■ Aumento do imposto pessoa jurídica	695
■ Aumento do imposto global mínimo	495
■ Eliminação de brecha fiscal para renda intangível	217
■ Fim das isenções fiscais para combustíveis fósseis e medidas para evitar a mudança da sede fiscal das empresas para paraísos fiscais	54

Fonte: Casa Branca e Cornerstone Macro

Clean Future Act:

1. Ensure the U.S. achieves a **100% clean energy economy and reaches net-zero emissions by 2050.**
2. Build a stronger, more resilient nation.
3. Rally the rest of the world to meet the threat of climate change.
4. Stand up to the abuse of power by polluters who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities. Fulfill our obligation to workers and communities who powered our industrial revolution and subsequent decades of economic growth.



The Time for a Green Industrial Policy Is Now

The Biden administration can restore U.S. leadership by building the clean energy economy.

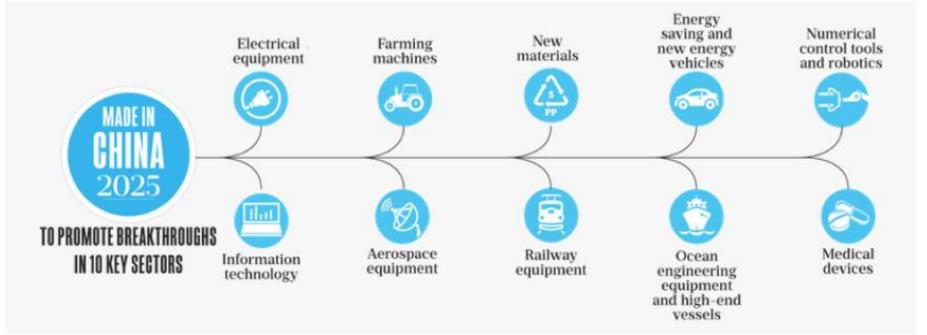
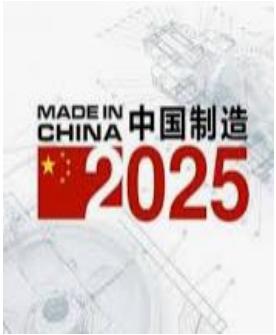
BY JASON BORDOFF | MARCH 15, 2021, 9:08 AM

Biden's first 100 days

This article is part of Foreign Policy's ongoing coverage of [U.S. President Joe Biden's first 100 days in office](#), detailing key administration policies as they get drafted—and the people who will put them into practice.



Política de desenvolvimento da China 2021-2025



14th FIVE-YEAR PLAN & 2035 TARGETS

Development targets for 2021-2025

China aims to realize sustained and healthy economic development on the basis of a marked improvement in quality and efficiency, with growth potentials to be fully tapped.

With new steps to be taken in reform and opening up, China will further improve its socialist market economy and basically complete the building of a high-standard market system.

The systems of public cultural service and cultural industries will be further advanced, with rich cultural and intellectual activities organized for the public.

The well-being of the people will reach a new level.

China aims to make new progress in building an ecological civilization, optimize the development and protection of territorial space, and achieve notable results in green transformation of production and lifestyle.

China will further enhance governance capacity, improve socialist democracy and the rule of law, and demonstrate social fairness and justice.

Part 2

We should continue to promote green development and build a resource-conserving and environment-friendly society.

- 1. Advance the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 3

We should advance the innovation-driven development and comprehensively build new development advantages.

- 1. Promote the use of new energy vehicles and energy efficiency
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 4

We should speed up the development of a modern industrial system and optimize the economic system.

- 1. Advance the use of new energy vehicles and energy efficiency
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 5

We should build a strong economic market and build new development advantages.

- 1. Advance the use of new energy vehicles and energy efficiency
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 6

We should advance the innovation-driven development and build a high-end modern market economy.

- 1. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 3. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 7

We should promote the development of the agricultural and rural economy and the rural revitalization.

- 1. Advance the use of energy-saving power
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 3. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 8

We should optimize urban planning, advance coordinated regional development and strengthen urbanization.

- 1. Advance the use of energy-saving power
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 3. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 9

We should develop public cultural programs and the cultural industry, and increase China's cultural soft power.

- 1. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 3. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 10

We should advance green development and promote green consumption, and increase China's environmental soft power.

- 1. Advance green products
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 11

We should advance opening up to a higher level and strive for win-win cooperation in new era.

- 1. Advance green products
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 12

We should improve people's quality of life and raise the level of social civility.

- 1. Advance green products
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 13

We should ensure both green power and security, and more effectively care for the People's China mission.

- 1. Advance green products
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 14

We should advance the modernization of national defense and the construction of a powerful people's army.

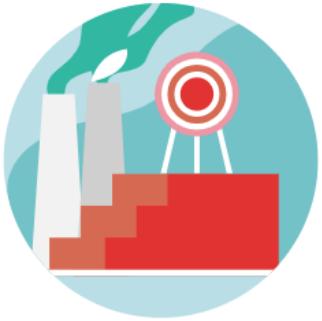
- 1. Advance green products
- 2. Promote the use of energy-saving power
- 3. Promote the use of energy-saving products
- 4. Improve energy efficiency standards
- 5. Improve energy efficiency standards

Part 15

The Party and all ethnic groups in the country should combine together to strive for the realization of the Long-Range Objectives Through the Year 2035.

- 1. Strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of the CPC Central Committee
- 2. Advance the modernization of the socialist political system
- 3. Advance the long-term development of the socialist political system
- 4. Advance the peaceful development of cross-strait relations
- 5. Advance the peaceful development of cross-strait relations
- 6. Actively foster a favorable external environment
- 7. Establish a comprehensive formulation and implementation mechanism for the plan

China has already set these climate-related goals



By 2030
Peak carbon



By 2035
Per-head GDP to match
"moderately developed nations"*

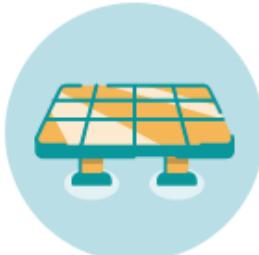


By 2060
Carbon neutrality

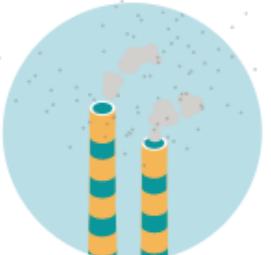
*Defined as nations with a per-capita GDP of US\$20,000 to US\$40,000

中外对话
China Dialogue

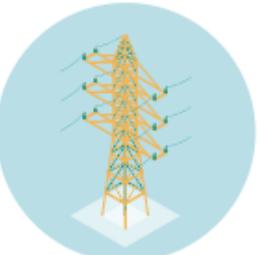
These goals should be revealed in the 14th FYP



Higher share of
non-fossil fuels
in the energy mix



Reduction of
CO2 emissions
per unit of GDP



Carbon cap for
the power sector



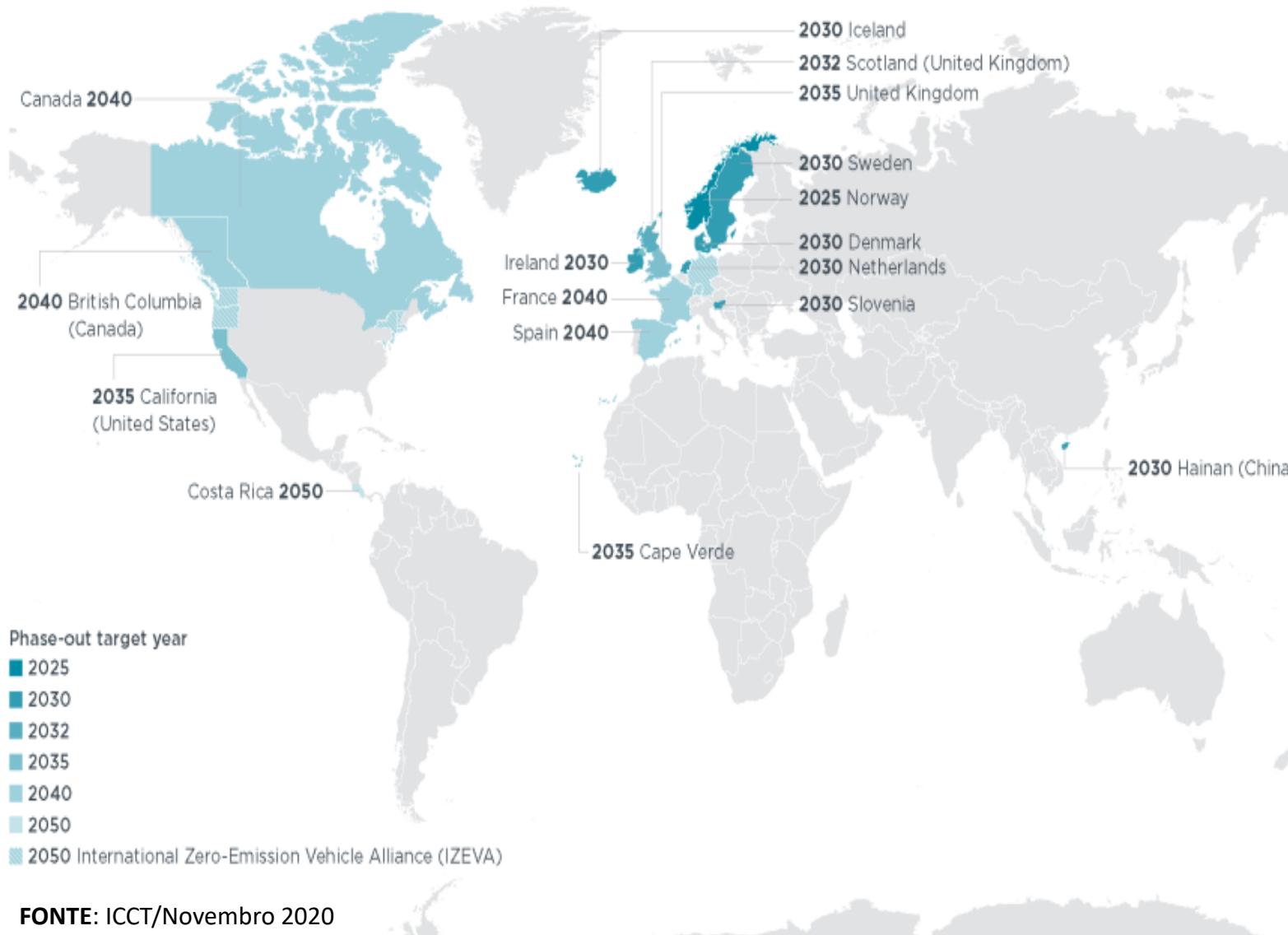
Reduction of fine
particle pollution
in key cities



Greater forest
coverage



Países colocando prazo para venda de veículos a combustão



FONTE: ICCT/Novembro 2020

<https://theicct.org/blog/staff/global-ice-phaseout-nov2020>

Países (e estados) que proibiram venda de veículos a combustão, a partir de:

2025: Noruega.

2030: Dinamarca, Eslovênia, Hainan (China), Holanda, Irlanda, Islândia, Suécia, Israel e Reino Unido (antecipou 2032).

2032: Escócia.

2035: Cabo Verde, Califórnia (EUA); Colômbia (ônibus).

2040: Canadá, Colúmbia Britânica (Canadá), Espanha, França.

2050: Costa Rica; Baden-Wuerttemberg (Alemanha); Connecticut, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington

18 das 20 maiores montadoras já se comprometeram com VE

18 of the 20 largest OEMs have committed to increase the offer and sales of EVs

Original equipment manufacturer announcements related to electric light-duty vehicles



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Notes: This table is based on the authors' understanding of OEM announcements and may not be complete. It includes only announcements related to electric light-duty vehicles (PHEVs and BEVs) and it excludes announcements related to hybrid vehicles and those that do not provide a clear indication of the EV share.

Sources: [BMW \(2021\)](#); [BJEV-BAIC \(2021\)](#); [BYD \(2021\)](#); [Chery \(2021\)](#); [Changan Automobile \(2021\)](#); [Daimler \(2021\)](#); [Dongfeng \(2021\)](#); [FAW \(2021\)](#); [Ford \(2021\)](#); [GAC](#); [General Motors](#); [Honda \(2021\)](#); [Hyundai \(2020\)](#); [Mazda \(2021\)](#); [Renault-Nissan \(2019\)](#); [Maruti Suzuki \(2019\)](#); [SAIC \(2021\)](#); [Stellantis \(2021\)](#); [Toyota \(2021\)](#); [Volkswagen \(2021\)](#).

Setor privado de Logística Urbana corre para se Eletrificar

Private sector demand for zero-emission commercial vehicles amplifies market signals for OEMs to develop EVs

Private sector declarations related to electric commercial vehicles

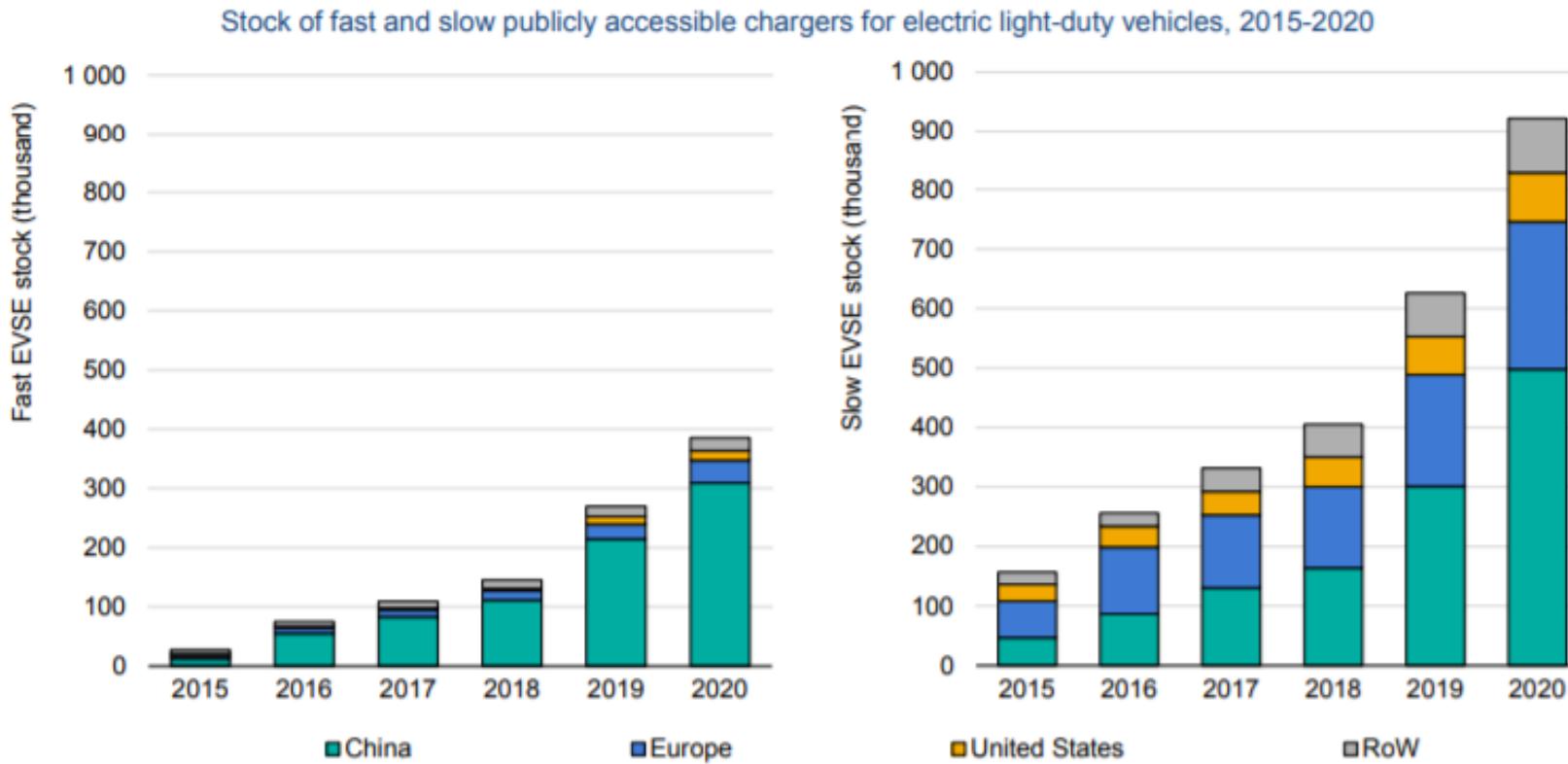
Company	Operating area	Announced	Target / actions
Amazon	Global	2020	Orders 100 000 BEV light-commercial vehicles from start-up company Rivian. Amazon aims to be net-zero emissions by 2040.
Anheuser-Busch	United States	2019	Orders up to 800 hydrogen fuel cell Nikola heavy-duty trucks.
DHL Group	Global	2019	Delivery of mail and parcels by EVs in the medium term and net-zero emissions logistics by 2050.
FedEx	Global	2018	Transition to an all zero-emission vehicle fleet and carbon neutral operations by 2040.
H2 Mobility Association	Switzerland	2019	19 of Switzerland's largest retailers invest in Hyundai hydrogen trucking services that will deploy up to 1 600 heavy-duty zero-emission trucks.
Ingka Group (IKEA)	Global	2018	Zero-emission deliveries in leading cities by 2020 and in all cities by 2025.
Japan Post	Japan	2019	Electrify 1 200 mail and parcel delivery vans by 2021 and net-zero emissions logistics by 2050.
JD	China	2017	Replace entire vehicle fleet (> 10 000) with New Energy Vehicles by 2022.
SF Express	China	2018	Launch nearly 10 000 BEV logistics vehicles.
Suning	China	2018	Independent retailer's Qingcheng Plan will deploy 5 000 new energy logistics vehicles.
UPS	North America	2019	Order 10 000 BEV light-commercial vehicles with potential for a second order.
Various companies	Multinational	2018	Walmart, Pepsi, Anheuser-Busch, FedEx, Sysco and other large multinational corporations pre-order 2 000 Tesla Semi models within six months of truck's debut.
Walmart	United States	2020	Electrify the whole vehicle fleet by 2040.

Notes: Based on authors understanding of private sector announcements and may not be comprehensive.

Sources: [Amazon \(2020\)](#); [Anheuser-Busch \(2019\)](#); [DHL Group \(2019\)](#); [FedEx \(2021\)](#); [H2 Mobility Association \(2019\)](#); [Ingka Group \(2018\)](#); [Japan Post \(2019\)](#); [JD \(2017\)](#); [SF Express \(2018\)](#); [Suning \(2018\)](#); [UPS \(2019\)](#); [Various companies \(2017\) \(2020\)](#) and [Walmart \(2020\)](#).

Rápida expansão da rede de infraestrutura de recarga

Publicly accessible slow and fast chargers increased to 1.3 million in 2020

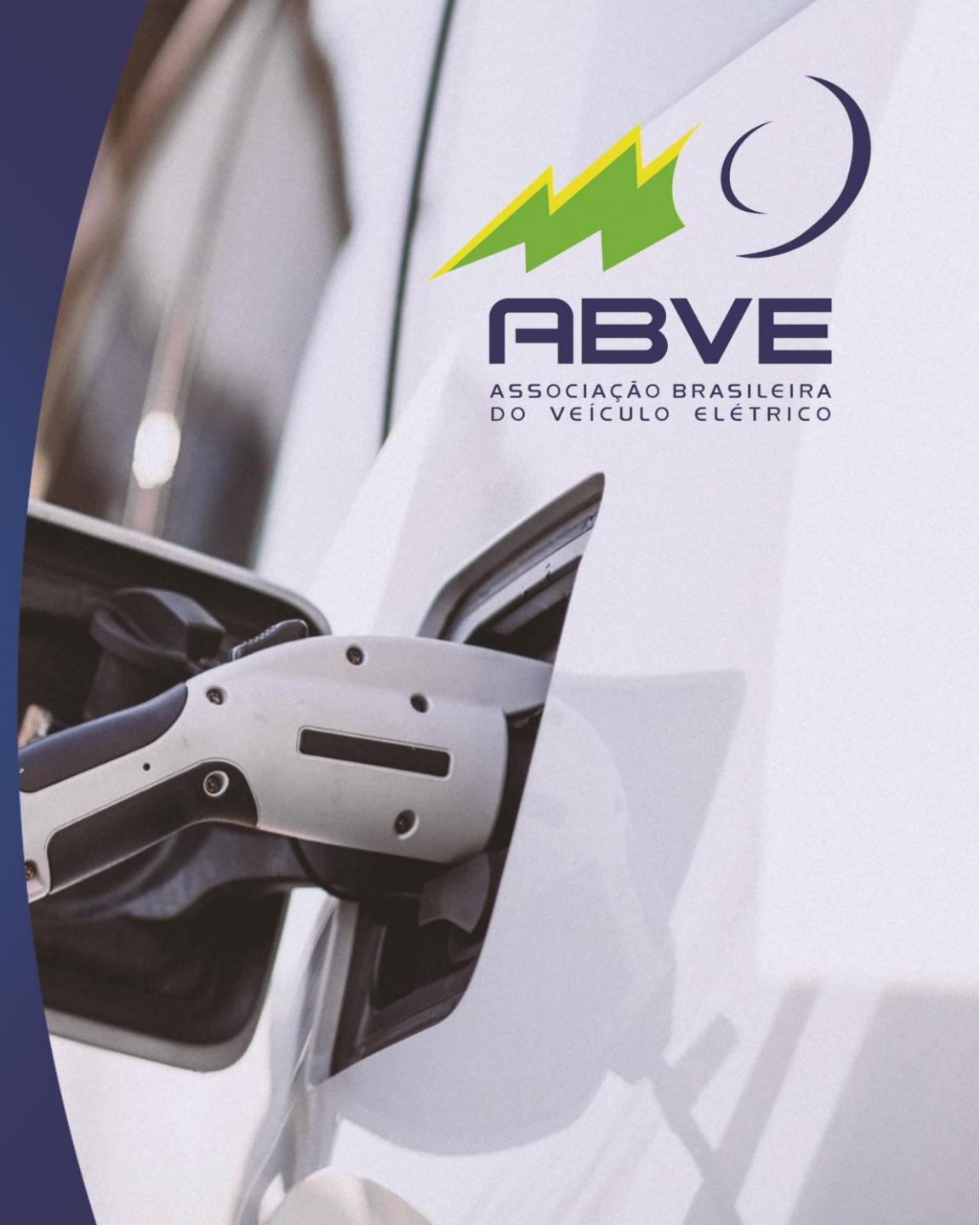


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Notes: EVSE = electric vehicle supply equipment. RoW = rest of the world. Slow chargers have a charging power below 22 kW, while fast chargers provide more than 22 kW. For additional details about charger classification by rated power refer to [Global EV Outlook 2019](#). Regional slow and fast publicly accessible charger data can be interactively explored via the [Global EV Data Explorer](#).

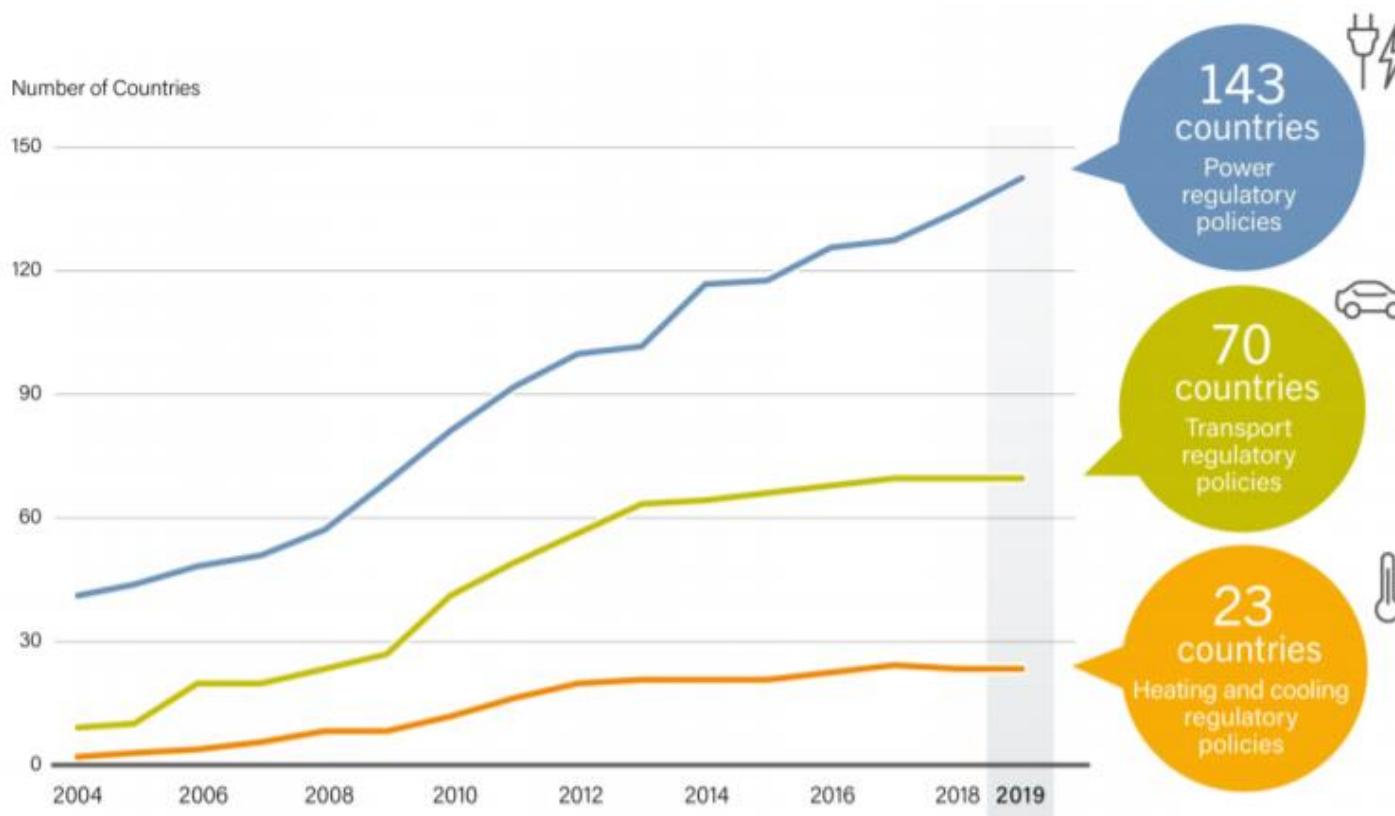
Sources: IEA analysis based on country submissions, complemented by [AFDC \(2021\)](#) and [EAFO \(2021\)](#).

POLÍTICAS PÚBLICAS PELO MUNDO



Quantidade de países criando legislações para Fontes Renováveis e Mobilidade Elétrica

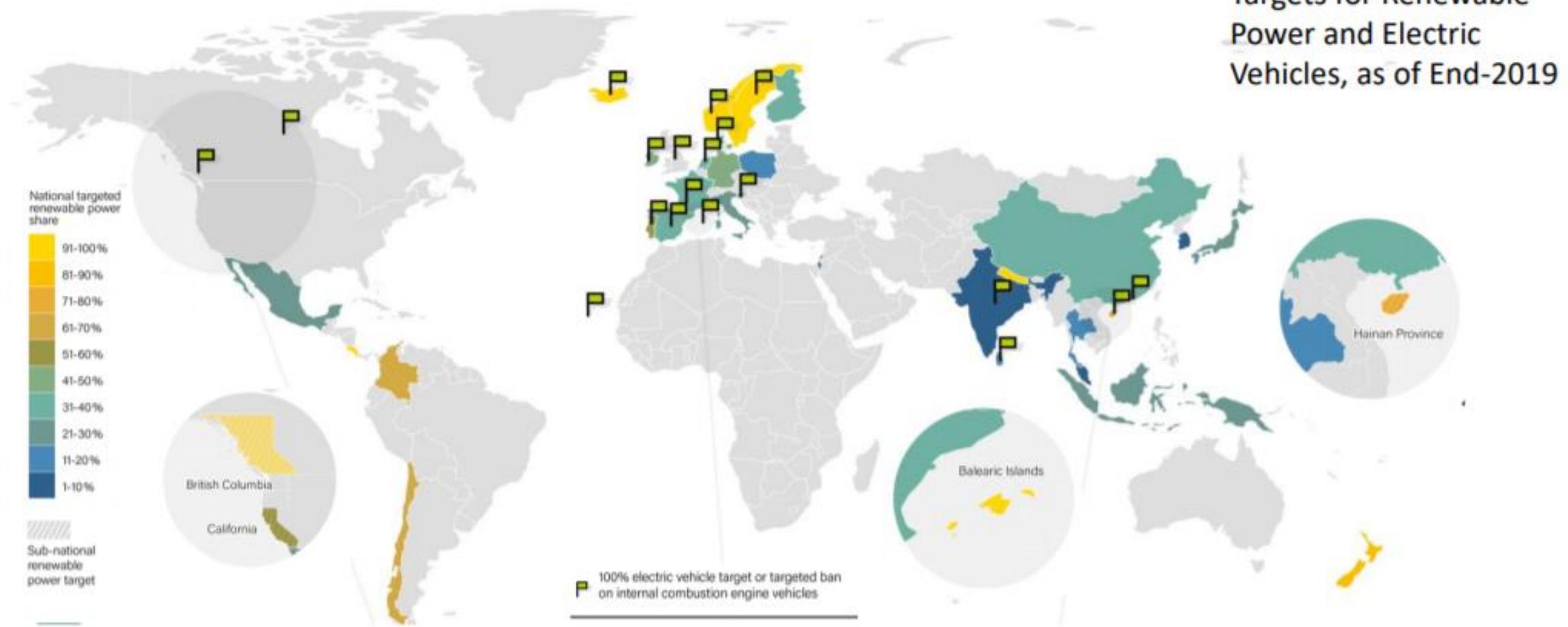
POWER SECTOR CONTINUES TO RECEIVE MOST POLICY ATTENTION



Number of Countries with
Renewable Energy
Policies, 2004-2019

Policies and targets
renewables in power
remain more ambitious
and more numerous
than those for other
sectors.

Quantidade de países criando legislações para Fontes Renováveis e Mobilidade Elétrica



IMPORTÂNCIA E LIDERANÇA DAS CIDADES

Cities account
for around

75%

of CO₂
emissions from
global final
energy use



Cities are responsible
for around

3/4

of global final
energy use



55%
of the global
population
lives in cities

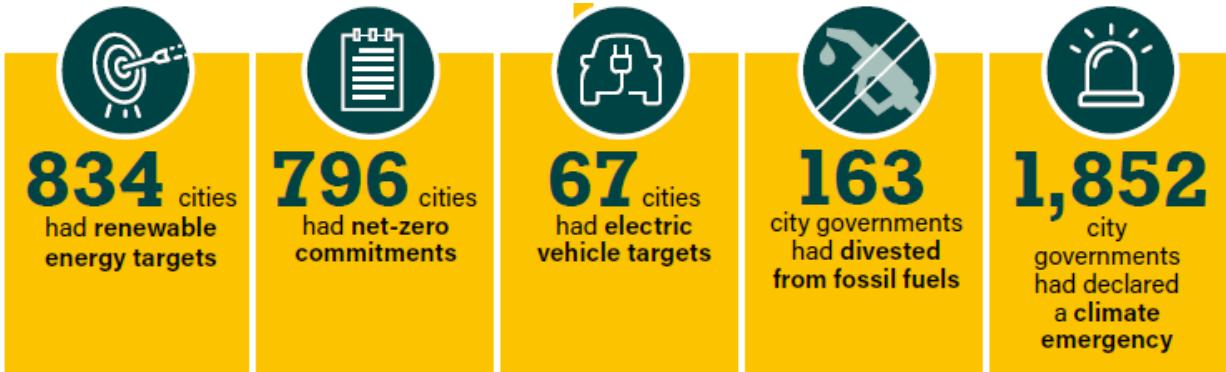


COP21 Paris - Compact of Mayors
São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Belo Horizonte,
Recife, Salvador e Curitiba.



LIDERANÇA DAS CIDADES EM POLÍTICA CLIMÁTICA

Mais de 1.300 cidades têm uma meta e/ou política de energia renovável



REN21 RENEWABLES IN CITIES 2021 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

One billion people live in a city with a renewable energy target and/or policy = 25% of urban population

Policies as of the end of 2020:

At least **799** cities had **renewable energy policies**

394 regulatory policies	558 policies supporting the enabling environment
155 fiscal and financial policies	

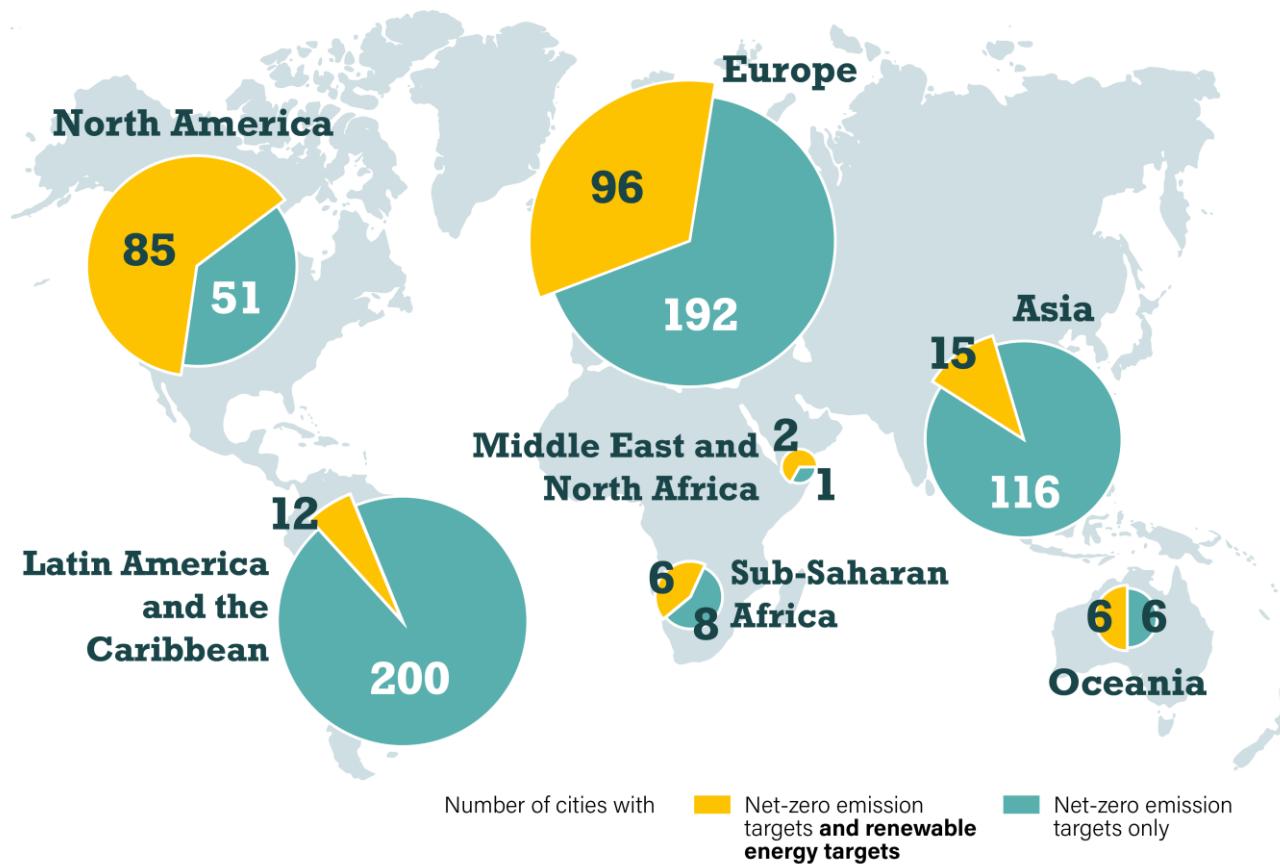


LIDERANÇA DAS CIDADES EM POLÍTICA CLIMÁTICA

Metas de EMISSÃO zero no nível da cidade aumentaram oito vezes

Cerca de 800 governos municipais em 63 países tiveram metas líquidas zero

Net-Zero Emission Targets and Renewable Energy Targets in Cities, by Region, 2020

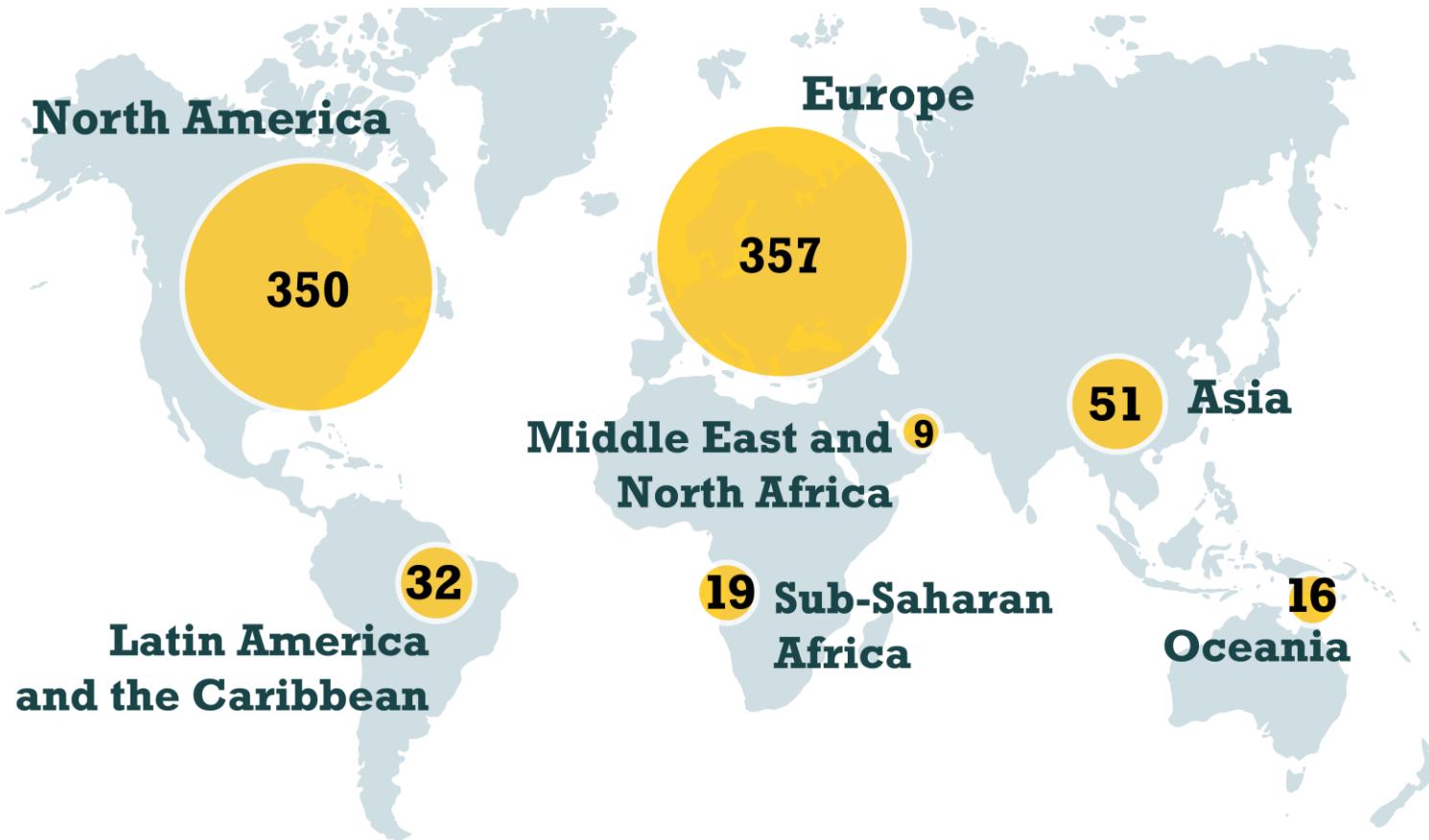


222 governos municipais
não têm apenas **metade**
emissões líquidas zero, mas
também compromissos de
energia renovável

LIDERANÇA DAS CIDADES EM POLÍTICA CLIMÁTICA

Governos municipais se comprometem com energias renováveis

Mais de 830 cidades em 72 PAÍSES tinham metas de energia renovável



Algumas cidades são **mais ambiciosas** do que aquelas estabelecidas por níveis mais altos de governo.

A maioria dos alvos se concentra no setor de energia elétrica.

A Eletrificação do Transporte Público de Shenzhen (100% dos ônibus e 99% dos taxis)



Entre 2010 e 2017, todos os **16,359** ônibus da frota de ônibus de Shenzhen foram eletrificados, acumulando uma rodagem de mais de **2,85 million** kms por dia.

Até o final de 2018, Shenzhen trocou **21,485** táxis para elétricos, cerca de 99% de toda a frota operando na cidade, o que transforma Shenzhen na maior frota de táxis e ônibus elétricos do mundo

Projetos para promover Veículos Elétricos pelas cidades Chinesas

China's major cities have implemented a broad array of EV promotion policies

Local EV promotion policies in 20 cities in China with the largest car sales, 2020

City	Car plate restrictions and ZEV direct access	Traffic restrictions and ZEV waivers	Lower cost or free parking	Subsidies for the use of charging infrastructure	Direct ZEV purchase subsidies	Public bus fleet electrification
Shanghai	✓	✓		✓ 2020		✓ 2025
Beijing	✓	✓				✓ 2020*
Chengdu		✓	First two hours			✓**
Guangzhou	✓		First hour		✓ 2020/21	✓ 2020
Zhengzhou			50% off		✓ 2020	
Chongqing		✓	100% off	✓	✓ 2020	
Shenzhen	✓		First two hours		✓ 2020/21	
Suzhou			First hour			✓ 2020*
Hangzhou	✓	✓				✓ 2022
Dongguan						✓ 2020
Xi'an		✓	First two hours			✓ 2019
Wuhan		✓	First hour and then 50% off			
Tianjin	✓	✓		✓ 2020		✓ 2020*
Changsha						✓ 2020
Foshan						✓ 2019
Ningbo						✓ 2022
Nanjing			First hour			✓ 2021
Kunming			First two hours			✓**
Jinan		✓	First two hours and then 50% off (BEV)	✓ 2020/21		✓**
Shijiazhuang		✓			✓ Dec 2020	✓ 2020*

* Indicates the full fleet electrification target applies to the city's urban area.

** Indicates that the electrification requirement applies only to new or replacement vehicles.

Notes: ZEV = zero-emissions vehicle. All restrictions refer to privately owned LDVs. Various other restrictions apply to commercial vehicles. The cities are ranked by size of the car fleet in 2019. For the categories *subsidies for the use of charging infrastructure* and *direct ZEV purchase subsidies* the numbers indicate the years for which the policy is active. For the category *public bus fleet electrification*, the numbers specify the year by which the total stock is expected to be electrified.

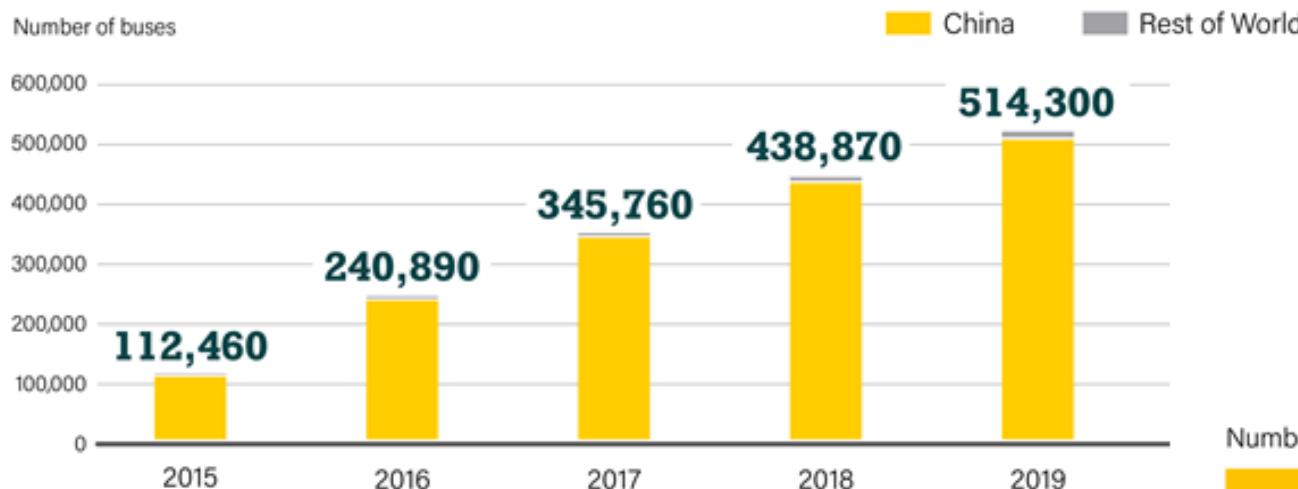
Sources: [See list of sources](#).

Aumento do NÚMERO DE E-BUSES adquiridos em cidades fora da China



Taxa de crescimento de 46% dos ônibus elétricos entre 2015-19

Global Electric Bus Stock, China and Selected Regions, 2015-2019



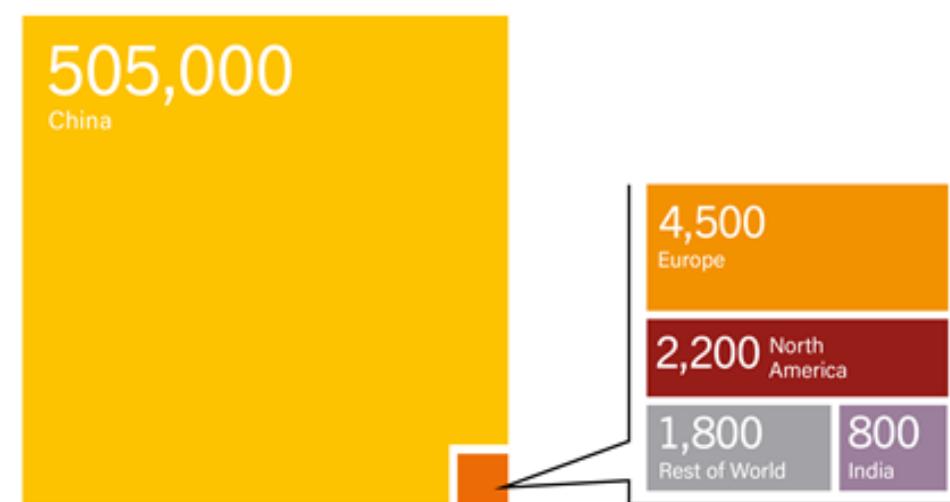
Note: Discrepancies related to values reported in IEA's Global EV Outlook 2020 are due to rounding.

Source: Based on IEA data.

REN21 RENEWABLES IN CITIES 2021 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

A implantação de ônibus elétricos está aumentando em cidades da Europa, da América do Norte e da América Latina.

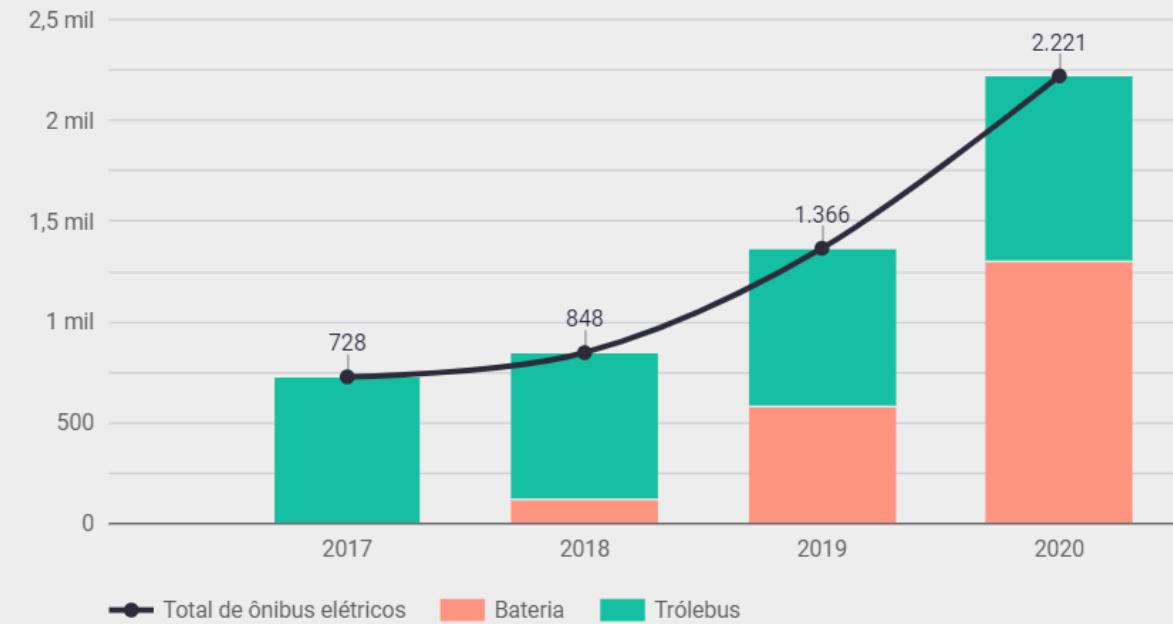
Number of electric buses, 2019



Mercado de ônibus elétricos na América Latina

Evolução

Total de ônibus elétricos



SOURCE: ABVE/ Ebus Radar

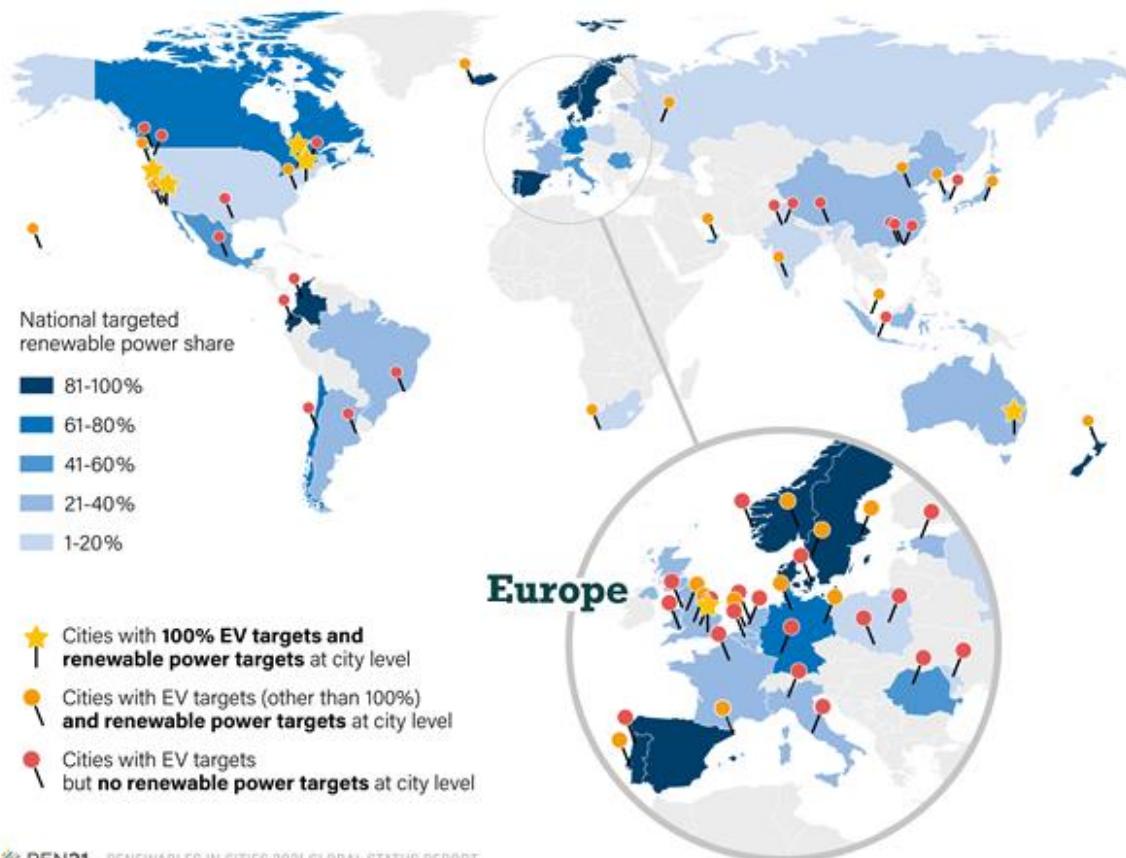


Santiago

Pelo menos 67 cidades têm METAS para veículos elétricos

Apenas algumas cidades aproveitam a oportunidade para conectar evs com eletricidade renovável

National Renewable Power and Electric Vehicle Targets in Cities, 2020



Apenas 46% das cidades com metas de EV também têm metas de eletricidade renovável para toda a cidade.
A maioria dos alvos está concentrada na Europa.

- **Recife & Fortaleza:** Primeiro Sistema de compartilhamento de carros elétricos públicos.
- **Campinas:** Primeira frota de elétricos e criação da Zona Branca para ônibus elétricos no Centro e nos BRT.
- **São Paulo – Lei do Clima:** Importância da lei 16.802/2018 (Retirar combustíveis fósseis dos ônibus em 10 anos)
- **Rio de Janeiro:** Declaração de ônibus Livres de Combustíveis Fósseis da C40 (novas compras a partir de 2025, mas ainda não virou lei)
- **São José dos Campos:** Veículo Leve sobre pneus (VLP Elétrico)
- Salto: Primeira cidade a ter 100% dos caminhões elétricos
- **Meta de uso de energias renováveis** (Palmas, Belo Horizonte, Brasília, Curitiba, Fortaleza, Recife e Rio de Janeiro)
- **Inúmeras cidades isentam IPVA de Veículos Elétricos**, assim como outras isentam IPTU de geração distribuída Solar.

VAMO – Fortaleza



São José dos Campos



Salto, primeira cidade com 100% caminhões elétricos para gestão de resíduos sólidos no Brasil

REALIDADE DO MERCADO DE VEÍCULOS ELETRIFICADOS NO BRASIL E NO MUNDO





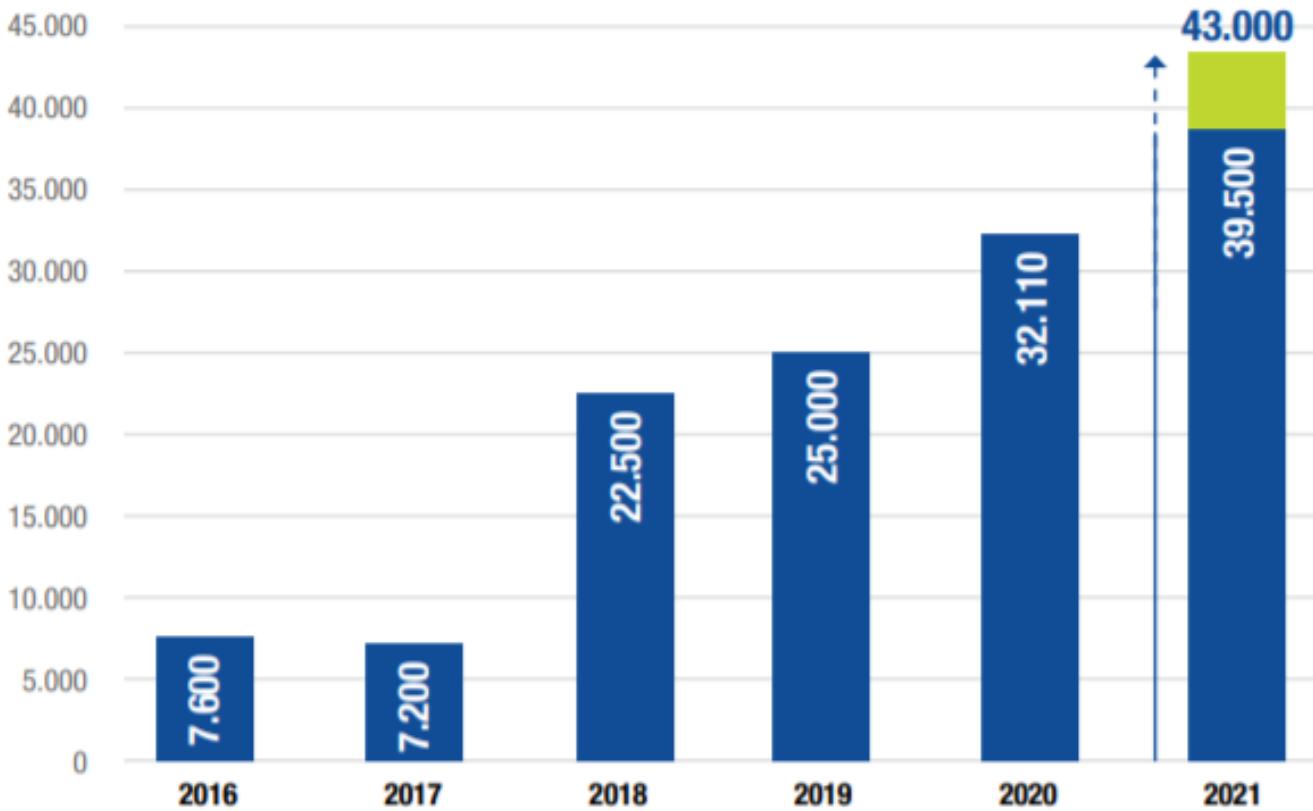
MERCADO DE BICICLETAS ELÉTRICAS 2021

BOLETIM DE ATUALIZAÇÃO ABRIL DE 2021

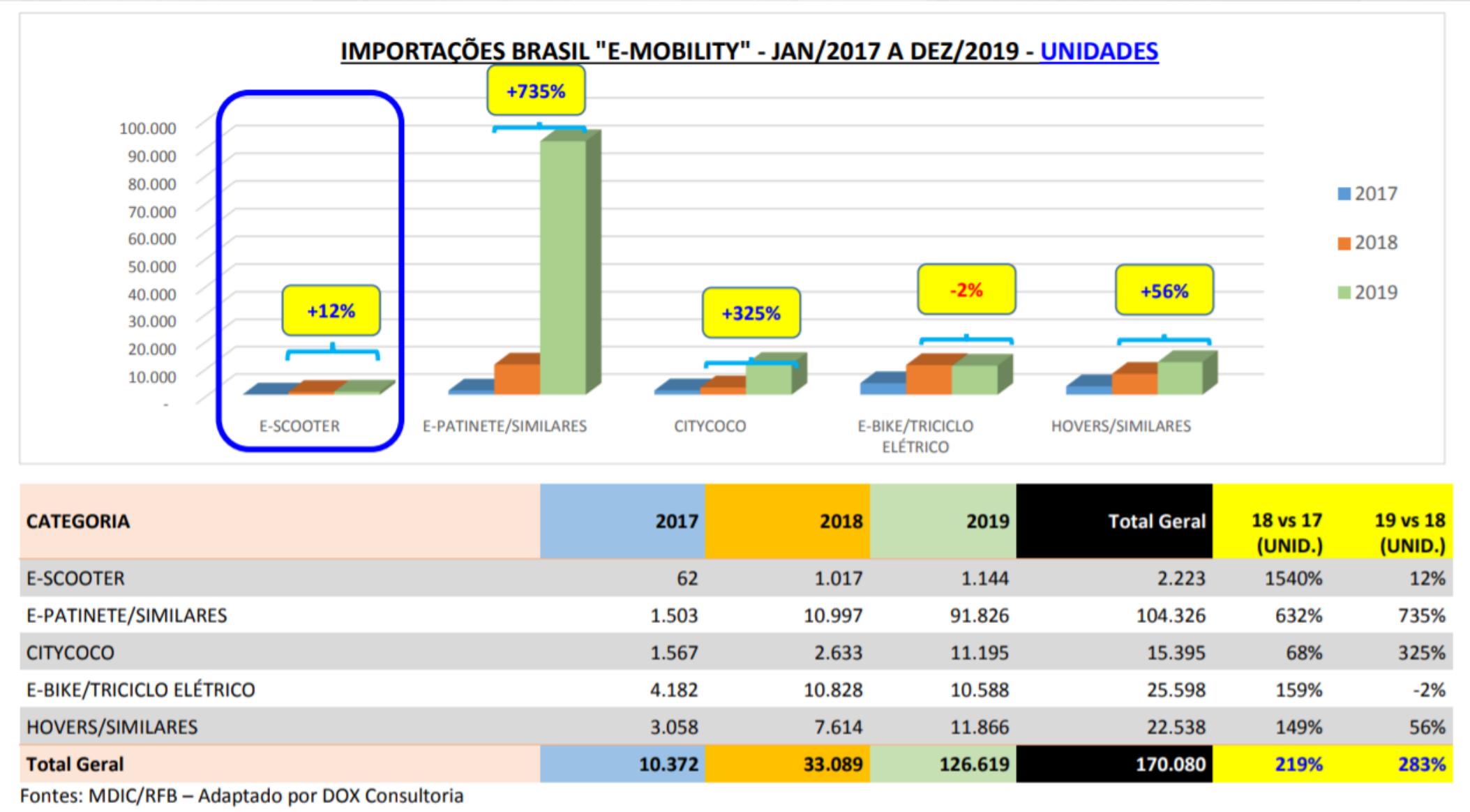
SÉRIE HISTÓRICA DO MERCADO DE BICICLETAS ELÉTRICAS (2016-2020)

O gráfico a seguir apresenta a série histórica do mercado de bicicletas elétricas no Brasil desde 2016, já considerando os números finalizados relativos a 2020.

PROJEÇÃO DO MERCADO DE BICICLETAS ELÉTRICAS (EM UNIDADES)

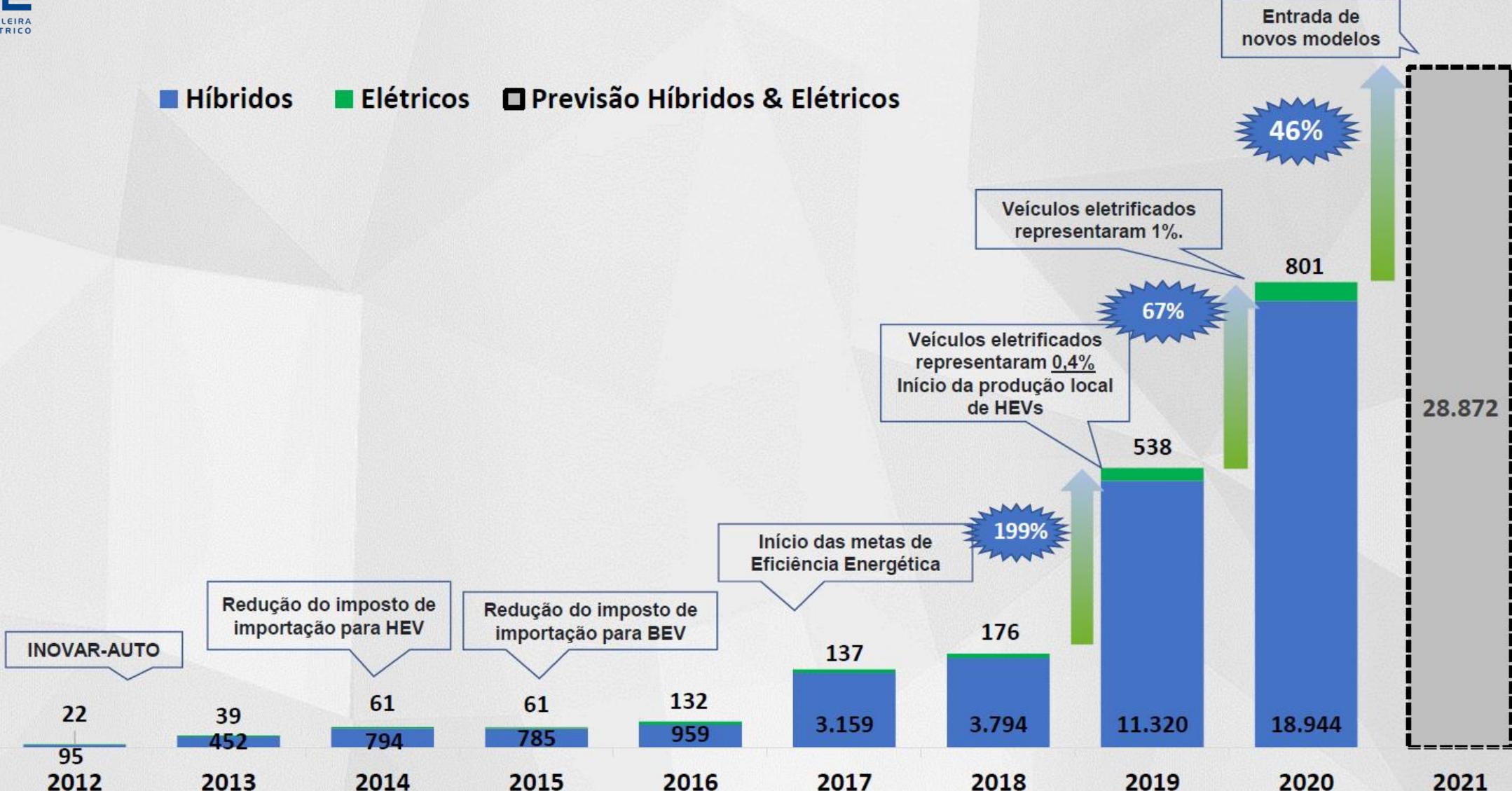


Aumento Micromobilidade Elétrica



Mercado de Híbridos (HEV e PHEV) & Elétricos à bateria (BEV)

■ Híbridos ■ Elétricos □ Previsão Híbridos & Elétricos



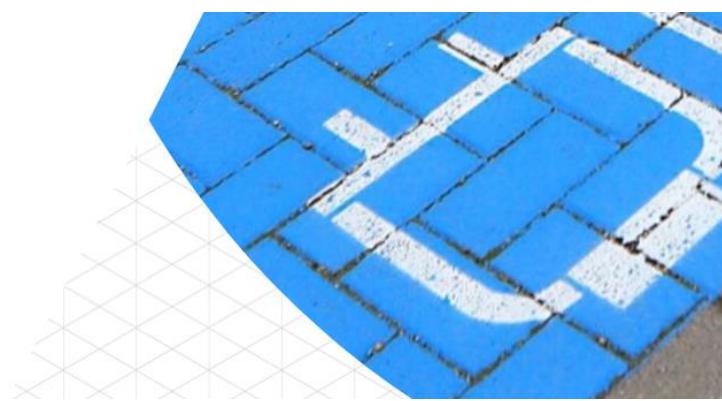
Fonte: Anfavea e ABVE

Realidade na América Latina

							
Colômbia		Brasil	Costa Rica	Argentina	Chile	Peru	Ecuador
Mercado 2020	188.665	2.058.437	23.885	257.187	258.835	112.181	85.818
Veículos Eletrificados	6.011	19.745	1.238	2.383	871	575	1.235
HEV	4.230	13.818	610	2.343	671	541	1.130
PHEV	0,2%	467	5.065	6	1	73	9
BEV	1.314	801	622	39	127	25	105
Matriz elétrica com renováveis	69%	83%	88%	36%	46%	62%	74%
Infraestrutura de recarga	68	~500	137	13	58	20	16

Electric Vehicle Outlook 2020

Executive Summary



EV sales

Passenger EV sales jumped from 450,000 in 2015 to 2.1 million in 2019. They will drop in 2020 before continuing to rise as battery prices fall, energy density improves, more charging infrastructure is built, and sales spread to new markets.

EV share of new car sales

The electric share of total vehicle sales is still small, but it is rising fast. By 2040, over half of all passenger vehicles sold will be electric. Markets like China and parts of Europe achieve much higher penetrations, but lower adoption in emerging markets reduces the global average.

Oil demand

EVs across all segments are already displacing 1 million barrels of oil demand per day. Oil demand from passenger vehicles is hit hard by COVID-19 and never recovers to 2019 levels, but growth in heavy commercial vehicles keeps overall road transport oil demand growing until 2031.



Oil demand displaced by electric vehicles in 2040

17.6 million barrels per day

Electricity demand

All those EVs add electricity demand, but not as much as you might think. By 2040 passenger EVs consume 1,290TWh, commercial EVs consume 389TWh, e-buses consume 216TWh and electric two-wheelers consume 69TWh. Combined, these add just 5.2% to global electricity demand. In many advanced economies, EVs prevent overall electricity demand from falling.



Increased electricity demand from EVs in 2040

1,964 TWh

EVs increase electricity demand by 5.2%

Number of EV models available

Automakers are accelerating their EV launch plans, partly to comply with increasingly stringent regulations in Europe and China. COVID-19 will delay some of these, but by 2022 there will be over 500 different EV models available globally. Consumer choice and competitive pricing will be key to attracting new buyers to the market.

Projeção 2020 **500**
EV models globally by 2022

2020	1.7M
2030	26M
2025	8.5M
2040	54M

2020	2.7%
2030	28%
2025	10%
2040	58%

Emissions

EVs and fuel cell vehicles reduce road CO2 emissions by 2.57Gt a year by 2040 – and are set for much larger reductions thereafter – but total emissions are still 6% higher in that year than they were in 2019. More stringent fuel economy regulations for commercial trucks and other policy measures will be needed to bend the curve faster.



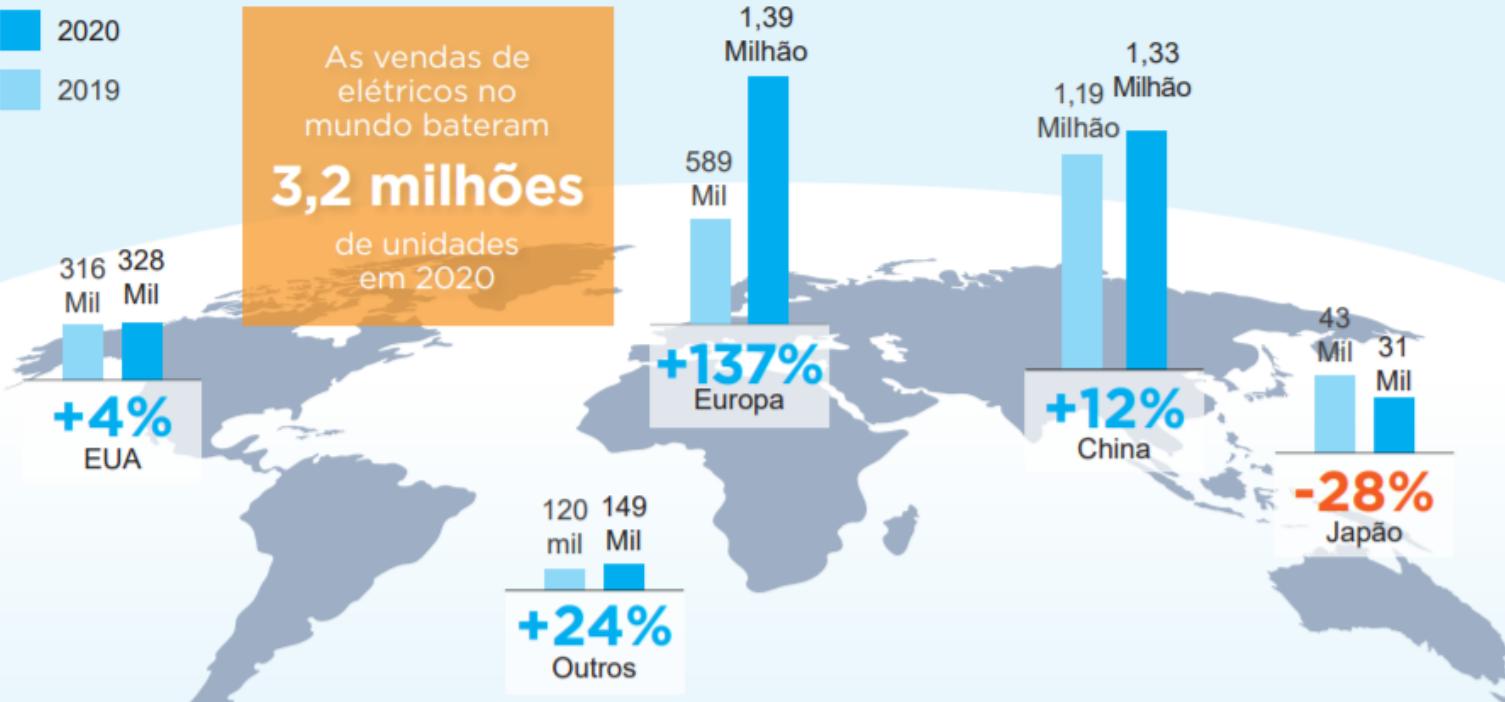
CO2 **2033**
CO2 emissions from road transport keep rising until

Vendas BEV+PHEV no mundo 2020/2019

VENDAS GLOBAIS

(Elétricos e híbridos plug-in)

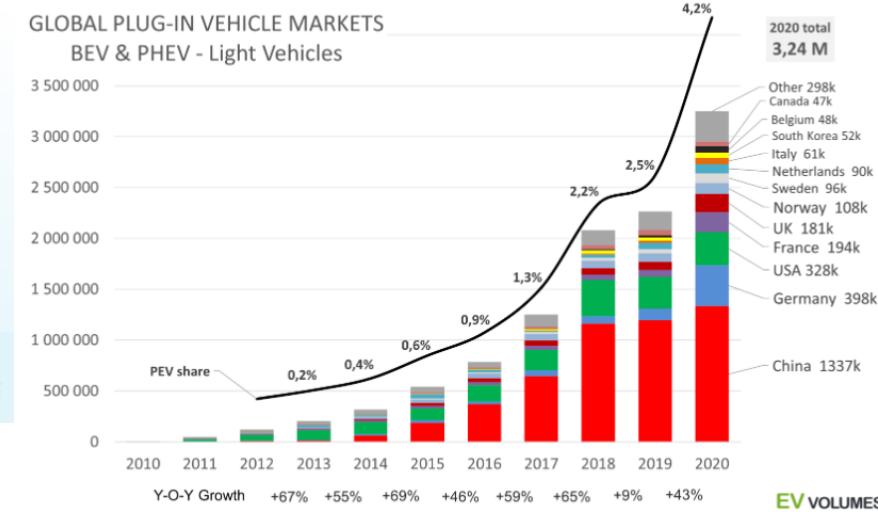
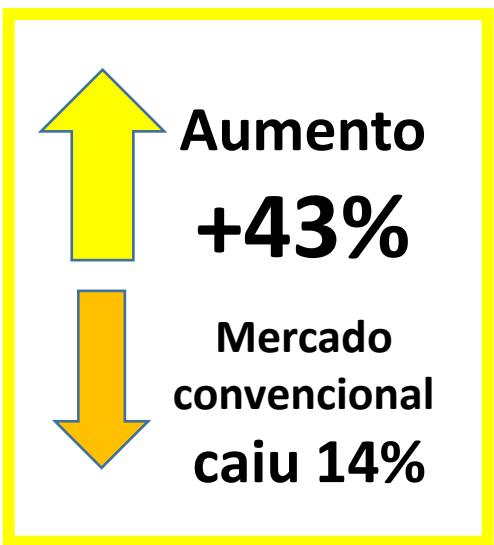
2020
2019



Fontes: Associação Brasileira do Veículo Elétrico (ABVE); International Council on Clean Transportation (ICCT); International Energy Agency (IEA); Global EV Outlook 2020; The Electric Vehicle World Sale Database (EV-Volumes);

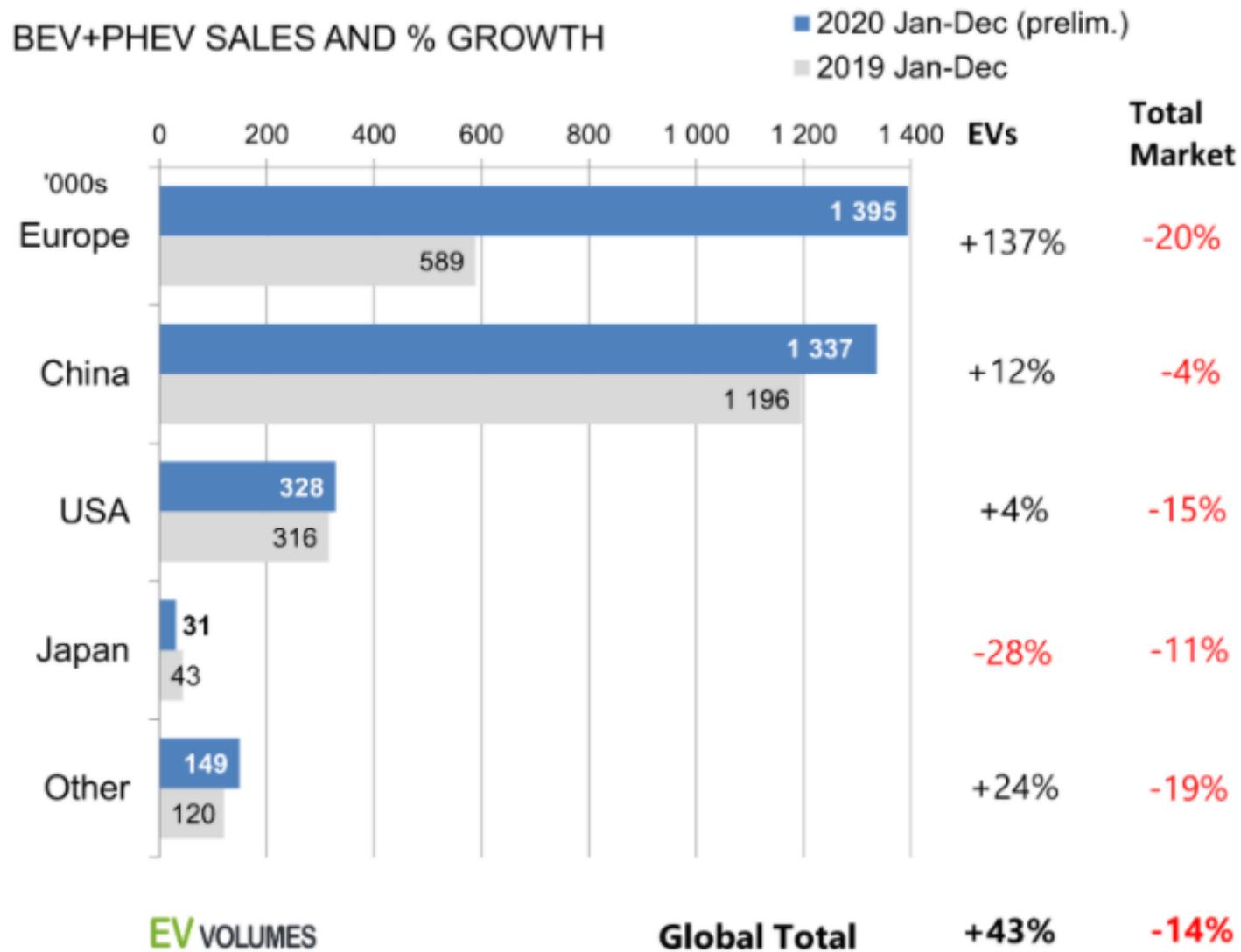
Infográfico vendas elétricos em 2020 — Foto: Robson Rodrigues

AIE EV Outlook 21: +41%



Vendas BEV+PHEV no mundo 2020/2019

BEV+PHEV SALES AND % GROWTH



Europa: Crescimento de 3% para 23% entre Jan e Dez 2020.

Noruega: 74% market share em 2020

China: 8 dos 10 veículos mais vendidos são de marcas Chinesas

USA: "Made in America", que busca gerar 1 milhão de empregos. Um dos projetos é trocar **645 mil** veículos federais

Índia: Projeções para a venda de mais de 6 milhões de VE ano em 2027.

Aumento das vendas de PHEV+BEV entre Janeiro e Dezembro 2020 na Europa

Table 5. Share of electric vehicles by country.

Share of electric vehicles			
	Dec 2020	2020	2019
Netherlands	72%	25%	15%
Sweden	49%	32%	11%
Belgium	27%	11%	3%
Other	27%	14%	7%
Germany	27%	14%	3%
United Kingdom	23%	11%	3%
AVERAGE	23%	11%	3%
Austria	19%	9%	3%
France	18%	11%	3%
Italy	11%	4%	1%
Spain	10%	5%	1%
Poland	3%	2%	0%

Table 4. New passenger car registrations, by country.

New car registrations				
	Dec 2020	Dec 2019	2020	2019
Germany	311,394	10%	2,917,678	-19%
France	170,166	-19%	1,611,400	-27%
United Kingdom	132,682	-11%	1,631,064	-29%
Italy	119,345	-15%	1,383,596	-28%
Spain	111,030	0%	895,769	-32%
Poland	51,532	-2%	428,444	-23%
Netherlands	42,829	3%	356,053	-20%
Sweden	34,347	-28%	293,221	-18%
Belgium	30,217	-10%	436,930	-21%
Austria	23,961	5%	251,709	-24%
Other	129,261	-2%	1,488,040	-22%
ALL	1,156,764	-6%	11,693,904	-25%

MARKET MONITOR

EUROPEAN PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS: JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2021

The registration share of electric vehicles in February 2021 was the highest in Norway (80%), with two-thirds being battery electric vehicles. Iceland (56%), Sweden (34%), Finland (24%), Germany (21%), Denmark (18%), Luxembourg (16%), and Austria (15%) also currently have electric vehicle registration shares above the European average of 14%.

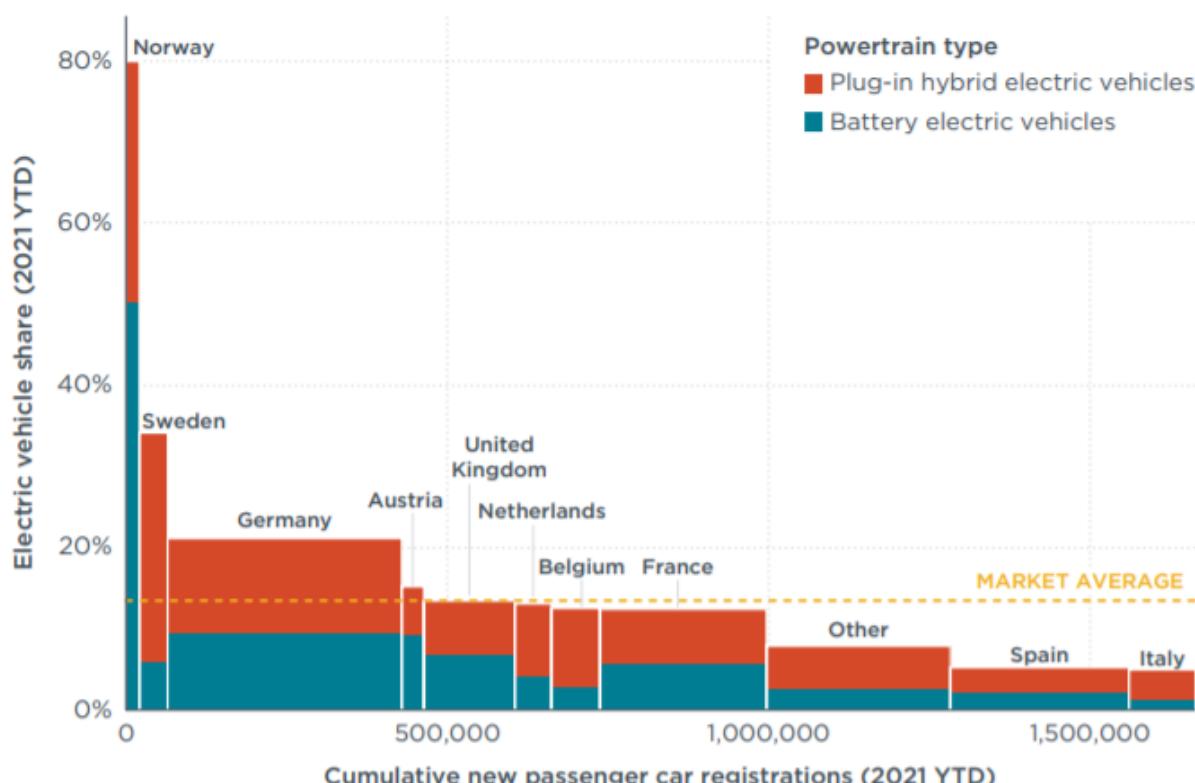
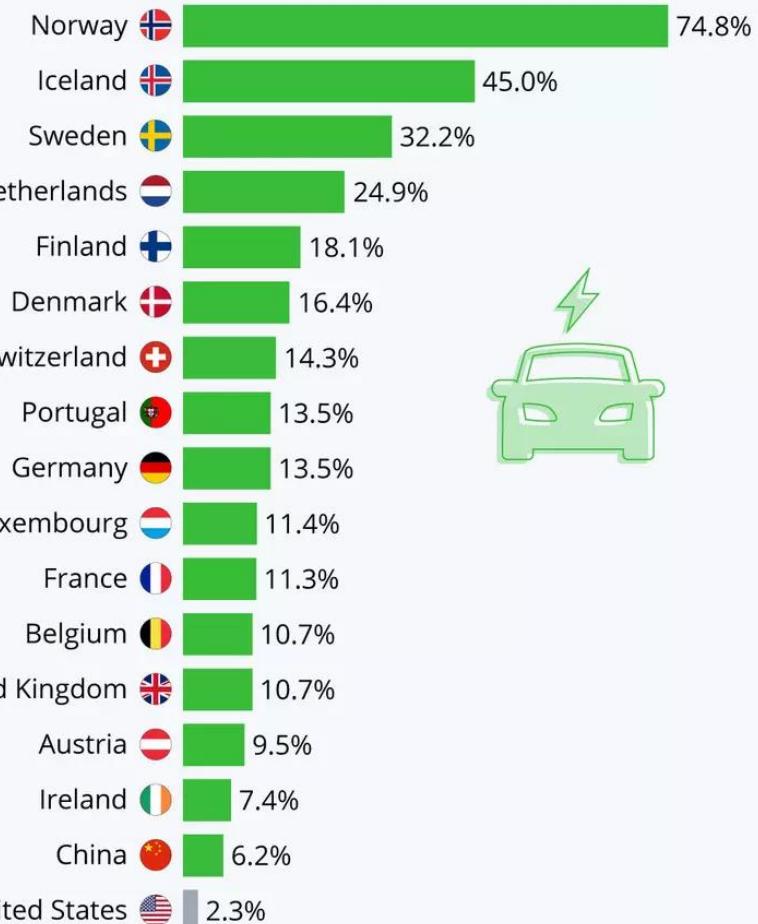


Figure 1. Share of electric vehicles, by country, including information on market size (cumulative car registrations).

Electric Mobility: Europe Races Ahead

Countries with the highest share of plug-in electric vehicles in new passenger car sales in 2020*



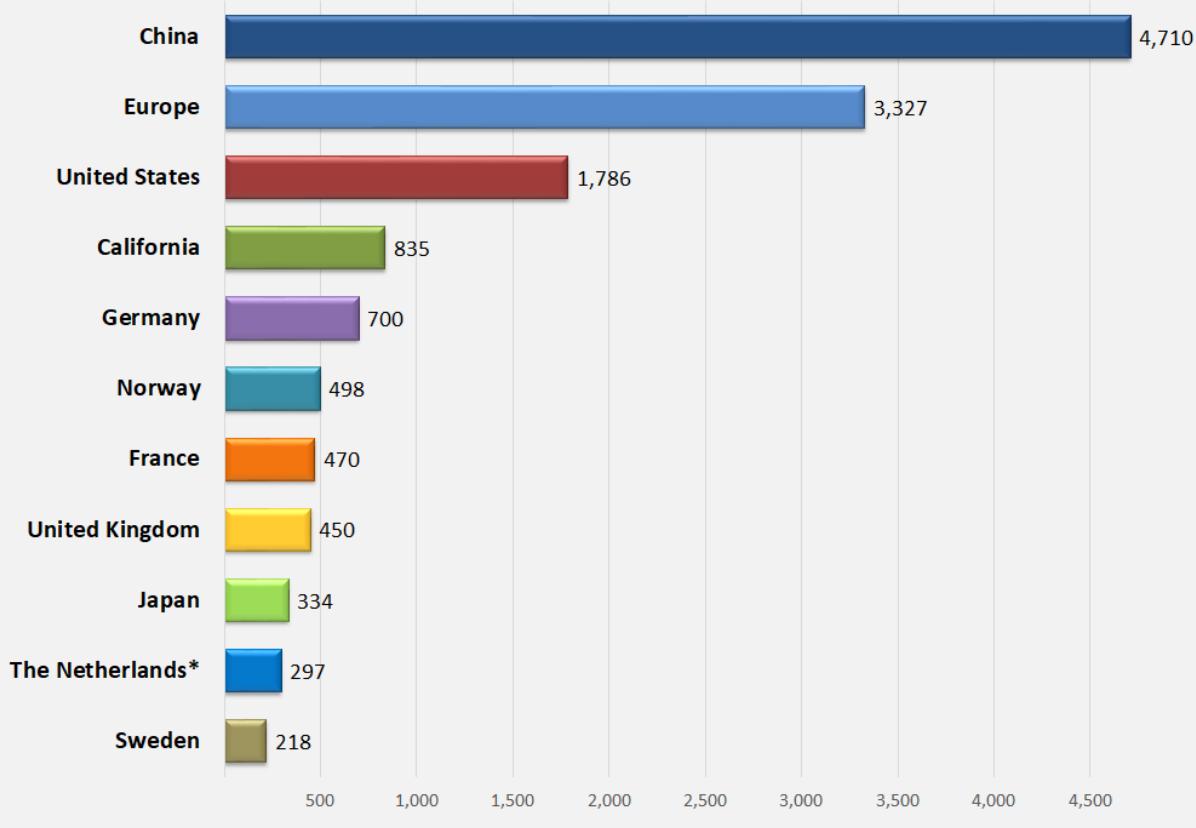
* including plug-in hybrids and light vehicles, excluding commercial vehicles

Sources: ACEA, CAAM, EV-Volumes

Estoque carros BEV+PHEV no mundo 2020/2019

Estoque VE vendidos até 2020

Top-selling light-duty plug-in electric vehicle global markets
(cumulative sales through December 2020 by country/region)



DRIVING A GREEN FUTURE

A RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW OF CHINA'S ELECTRIC VEHICLE
DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

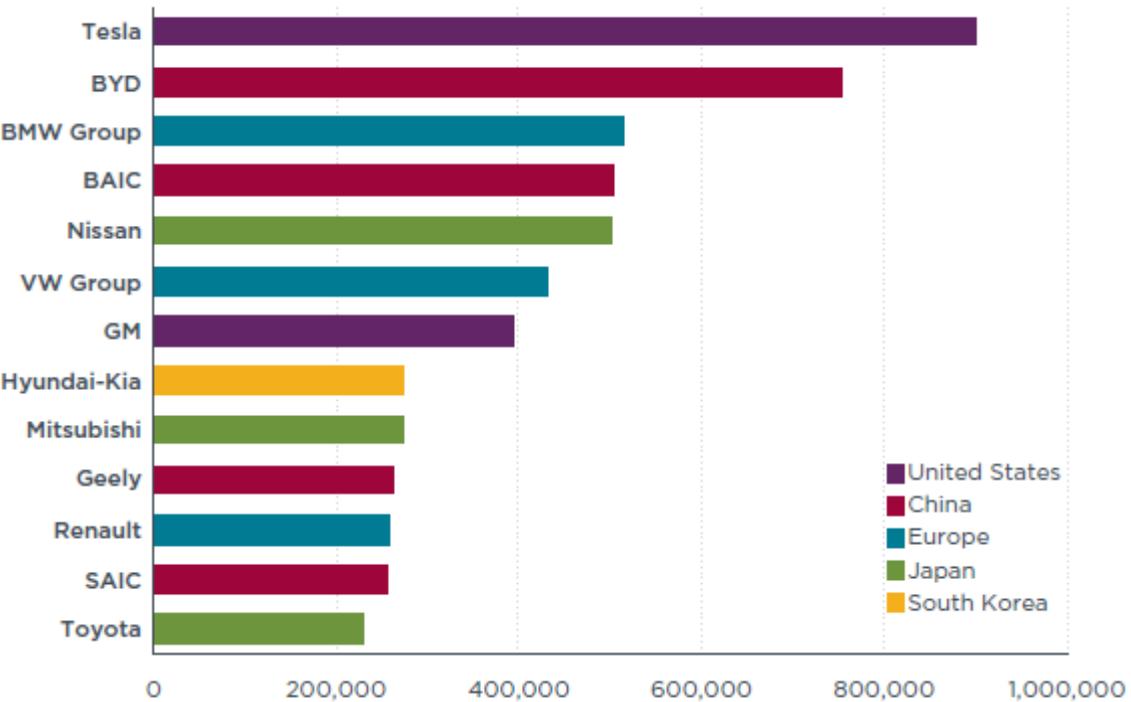


Figure 5. Leading manufacturers in terms of cumulative global light-duty electric vehicle sales 2010-2019. Note: Based on EV-volumes (2020).

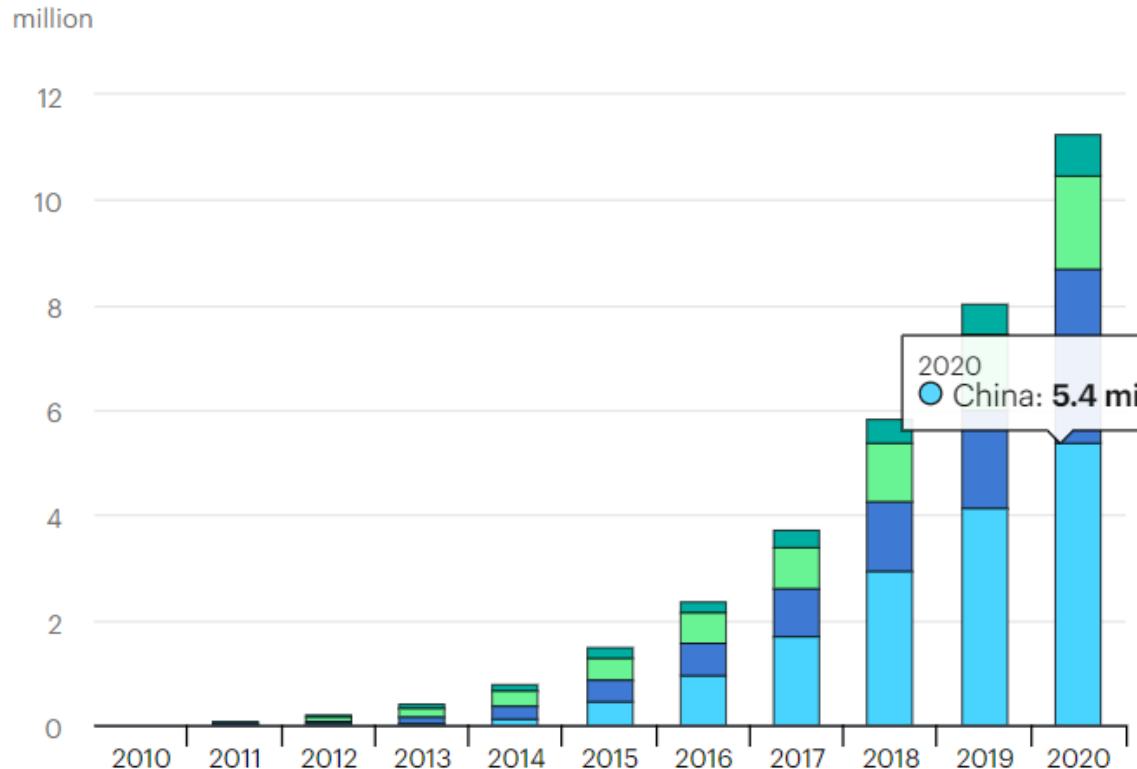
Estoque global de veículos elétricos no mundo 2020

Global EV Outlook 2021

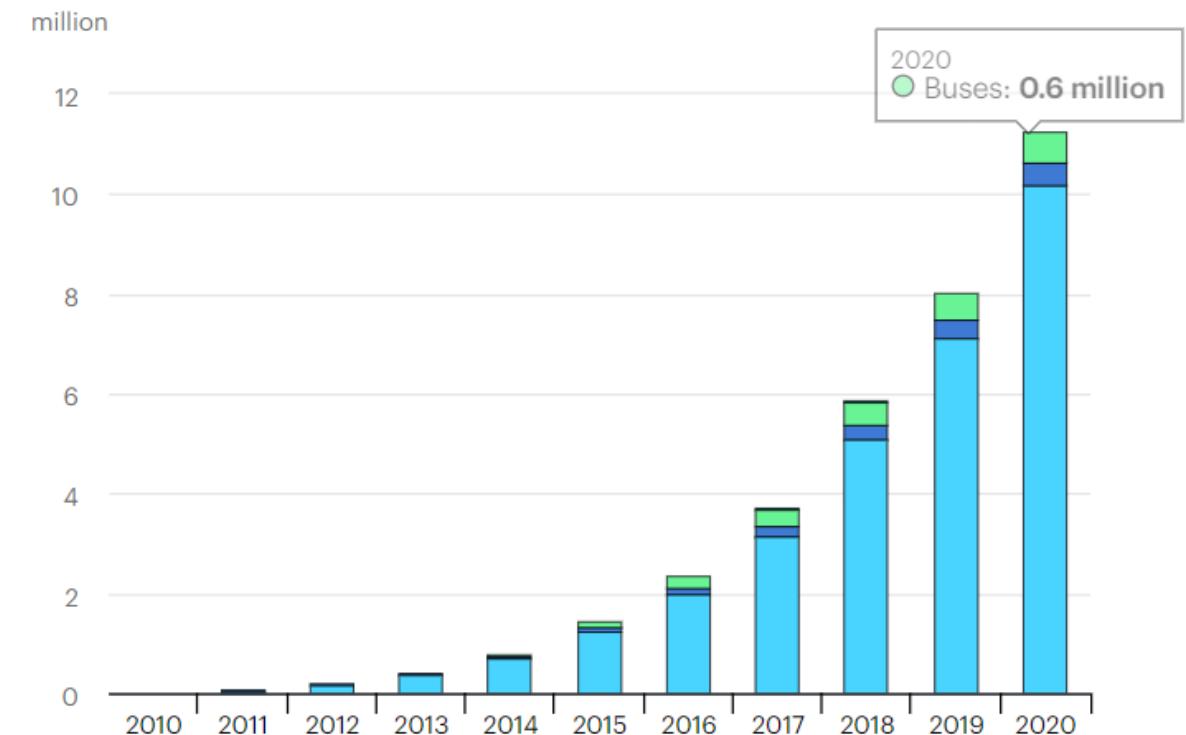
Accelerating ambitions despite the pandemic



Global electric vehicle stock by region, 2010-2020



Global electric vehicle stock by transport mode, 2010-2020

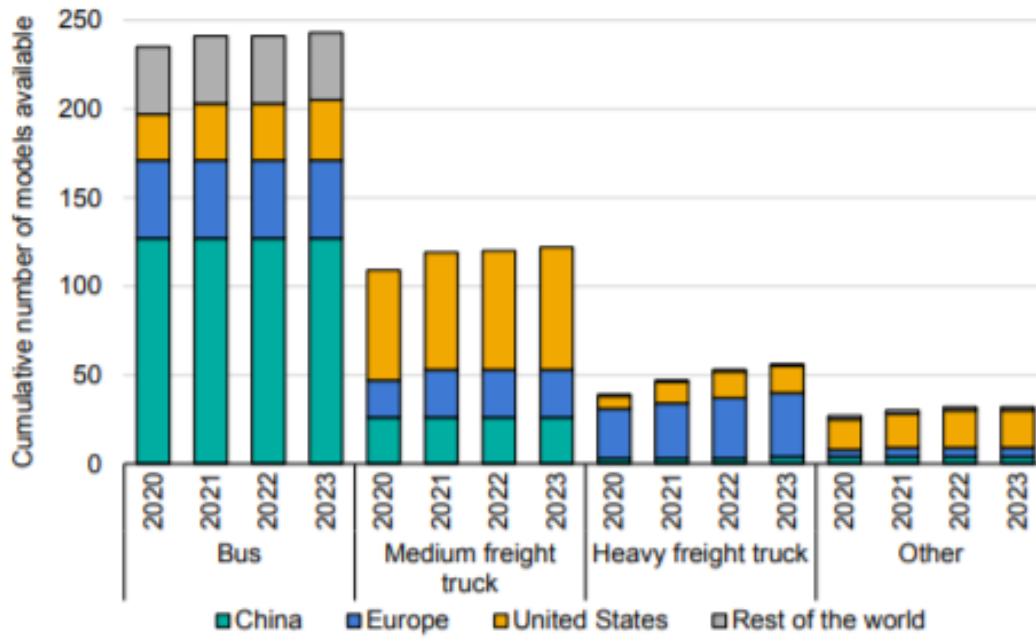


Modelos disponíveis e Autonomias

Global EV Outlook 2021

Accelerating ambitions despite the pandemic

Number of announced electric HDV models available by segment, 2020-2023



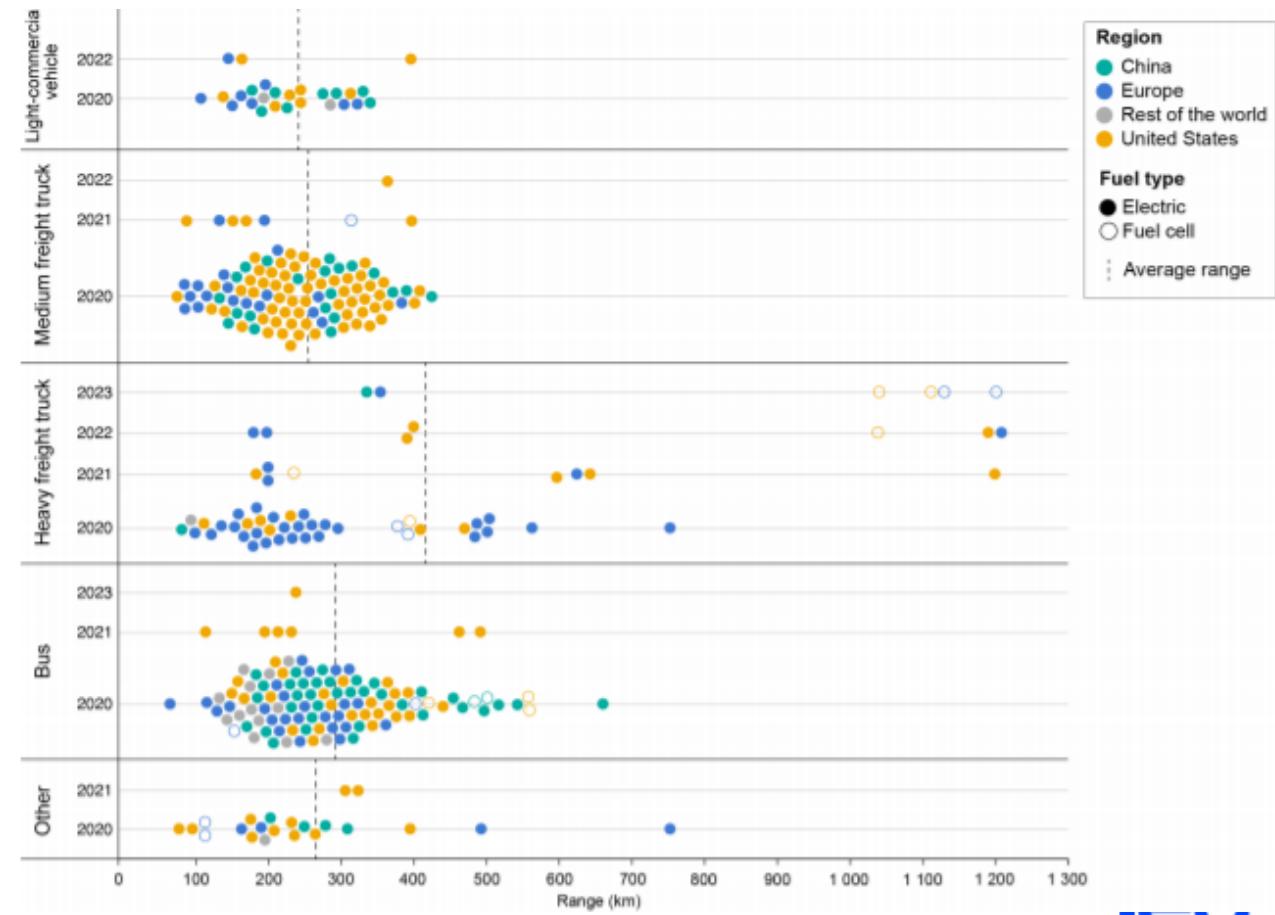
IEA. All rights reserved.

Notes: Other includes garbage, bucket, concrete mixer, mobile commercial and street sweeper trucks. Rest of the world includes India and South America.

Source: IEA analysis based on [Global Drive to Zero ZETI tool](#).

Types of zero-emission HDVs expand, and driving range lengthens

Current and announced zero-emission HDV models by segment, release year and powertrain in major markets, 2020-2023



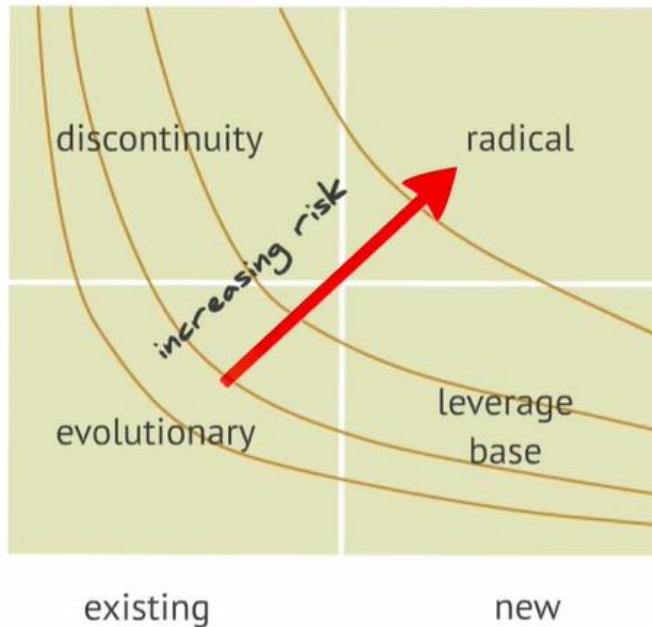
O papel do governo no Desenvolvimento de novas tecnologias



who is funding the difficult stuff?

technology

existing new

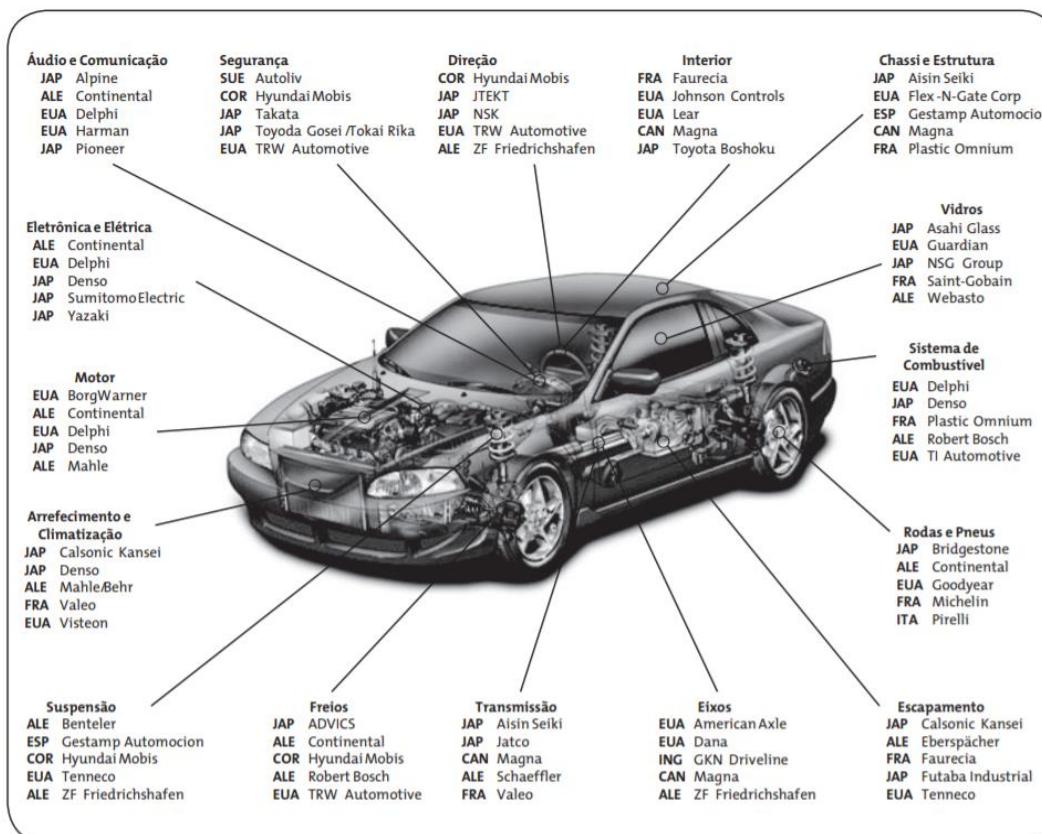


Empregos do Futuro

RMC (Campinas)

25% empregos na indústria

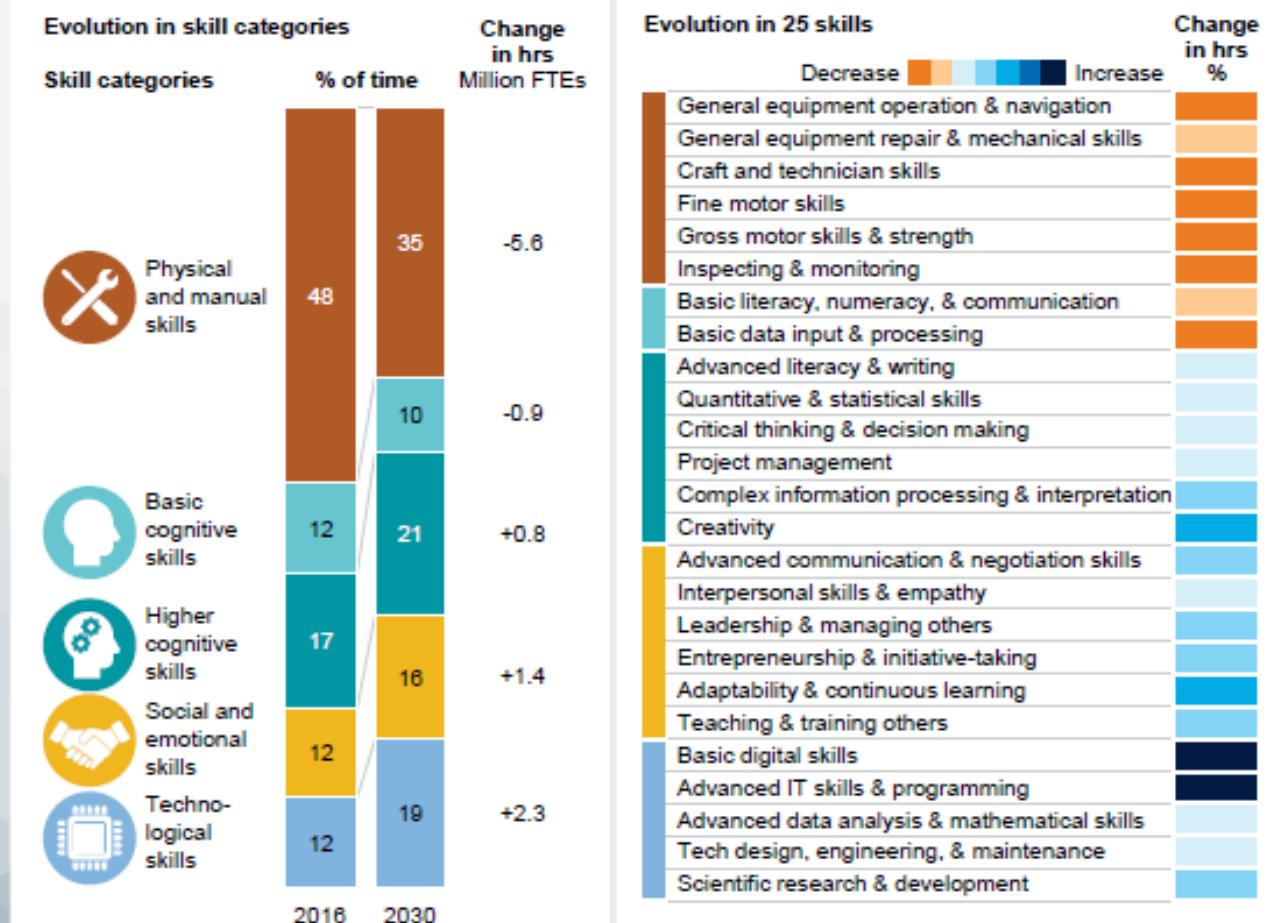
Figura 3 | Principais fornecedores globais de autopeças por segmento de atuação



Mudança nos empregos na indústria até 2030

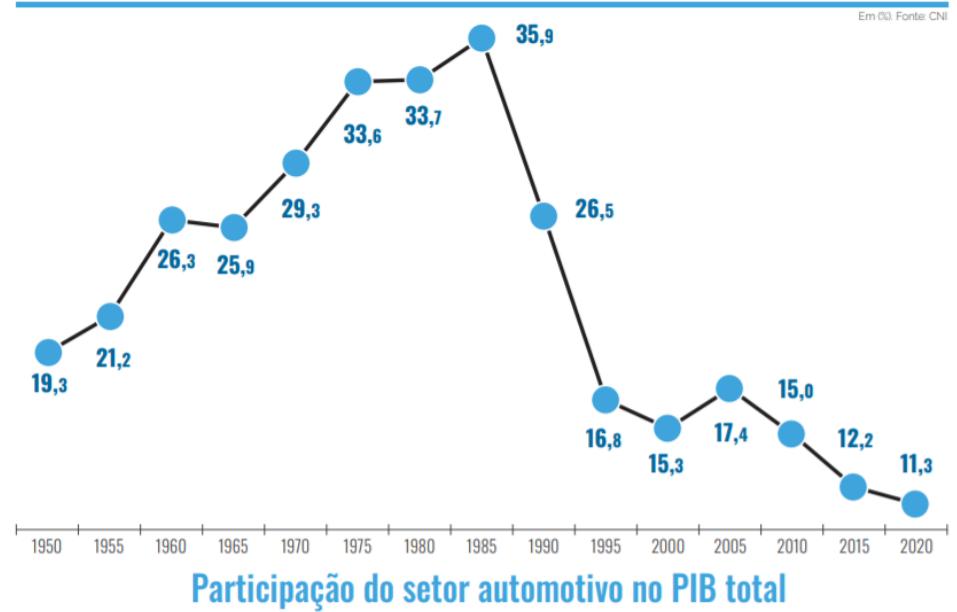


Sector skill shifts by 2030

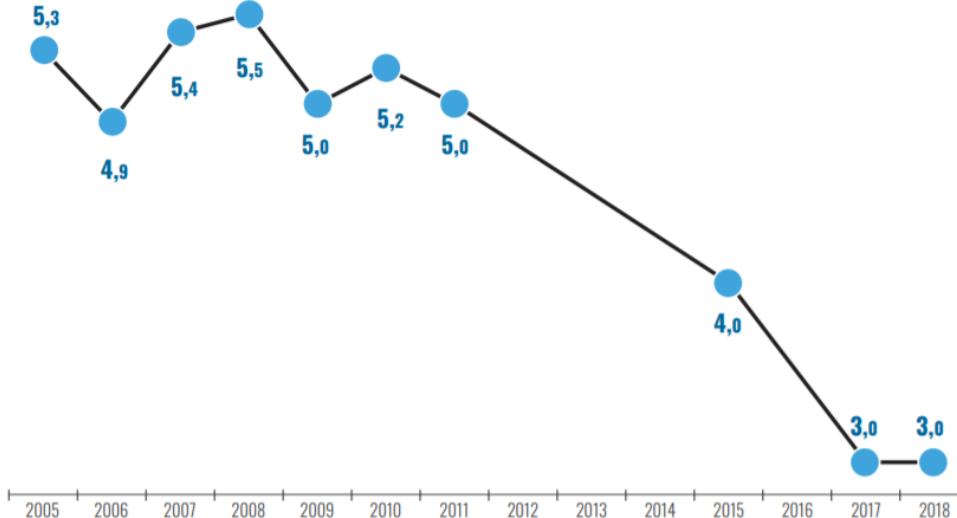


Importância da Indústria na Economia Brasileira

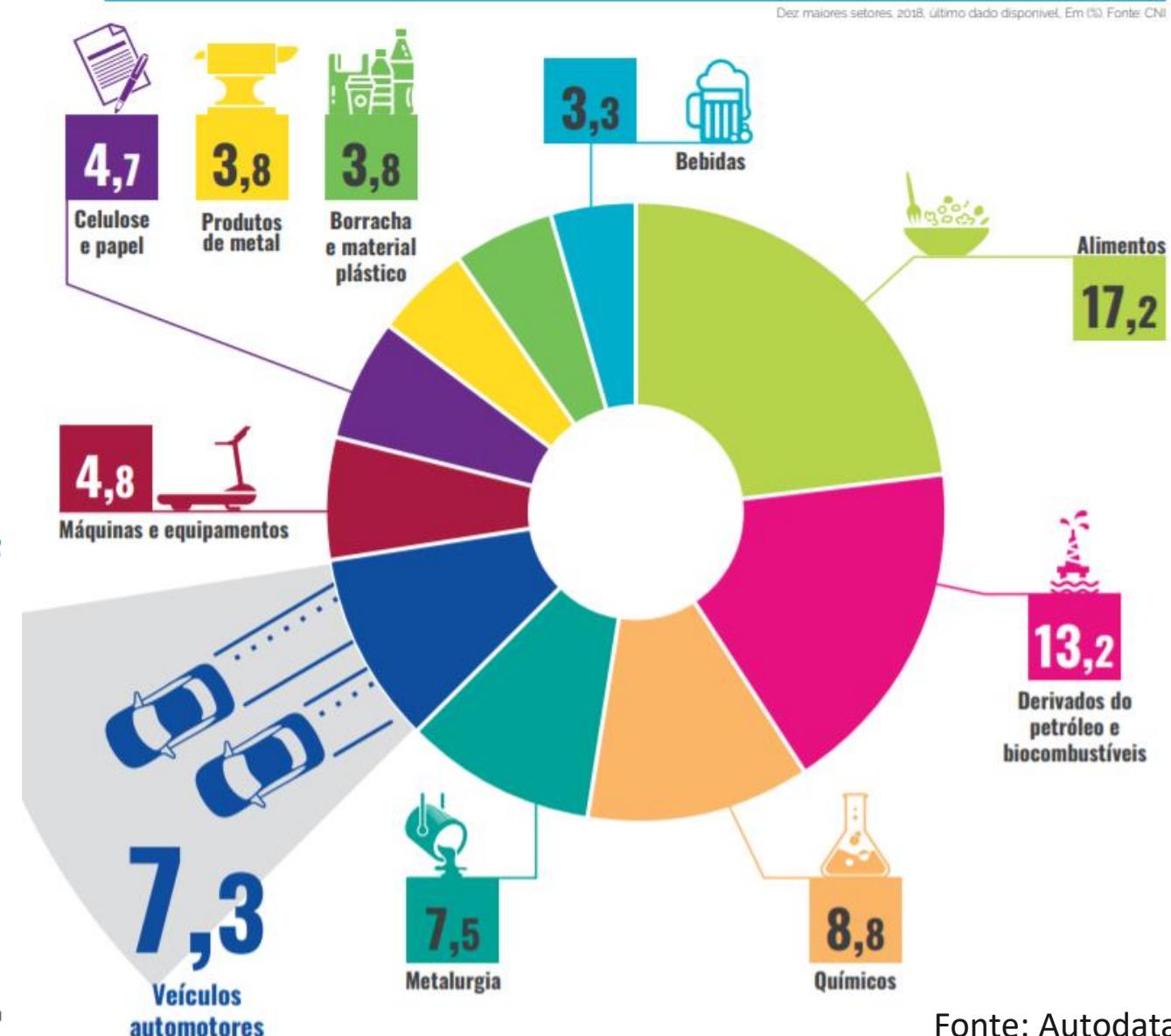
Participação da indústria de transformação no PIB



Participação do setor automotivo no PIB total



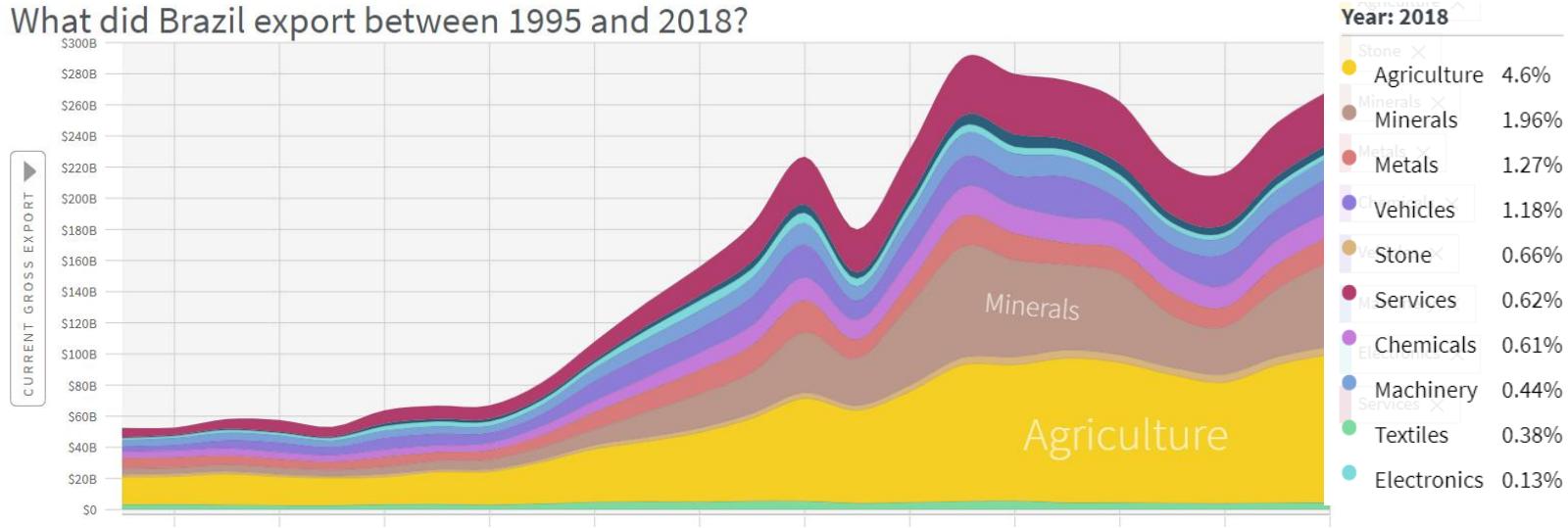
Participação no PIB da indústria de transformação



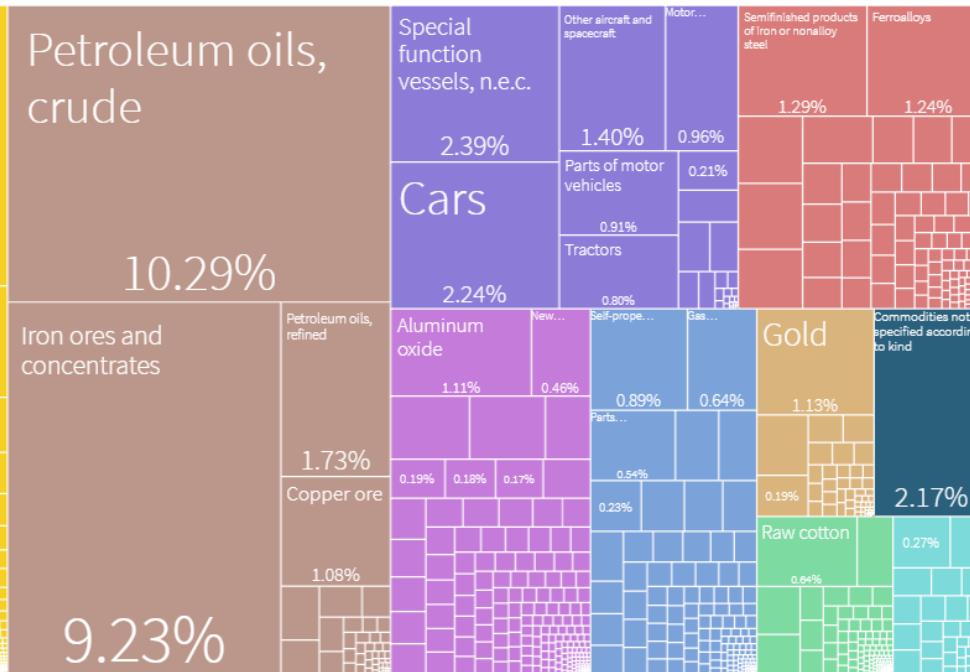
Fonte: Autodata (CNI)

Exportações Brasileiras

What did Brazil export between 1995 and 2018?



What did Brazil export in 2018?



ATLAS OF ECONOMIC COMPLEXITY

Nova Mobilidade Urbana (Humana)

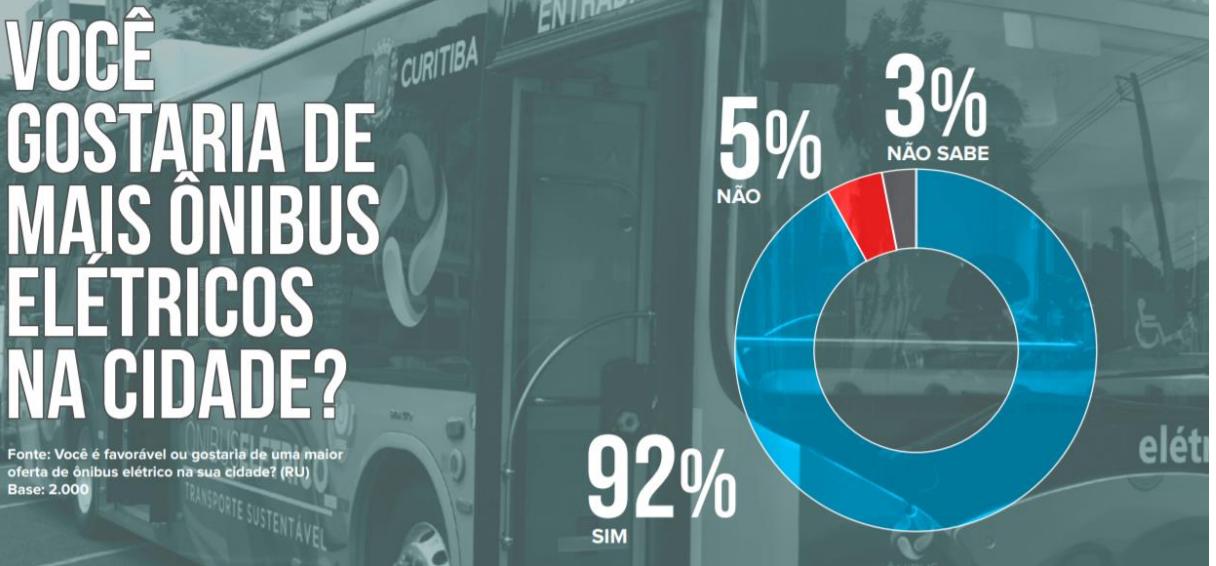
Mobilidade Limpa x Trânsito Sujo



- **Relação entre Poluição e Aumento Mortalidade por COVID-19** (assim como mortes por pneumonia, doenças cardiorrespiratórias, aumento câncer, entre outras). Ex: Lombardia x Italia (12% x 4,5%)
Universidade de Siena
- Demanda pelo transporte público vai demorar pra voltar, serviços requerem maior distanciamento, necessidade de encontrar novas fontes de receita para transporte público. Necessidade de sobrevivência do Transporte Público. Desde pequenas melhorias operacionais à um programa de gestão assistida na operação.
- **Maior investimento em tecnologia, Integração e qualidade dos ônibus** (Oportunidade Eletrificação) com espaços mais confortáveis aos clientes do transporte (estações/ terminais/ áreas serviço).
- Aumento da Micromobilidade, em especial elétrica.
- Integração total das políticas e programas de Desenvolvimento Urbano com as políticas de Moradia/Emprego/Transportes.



MOBILIDADE DE BAIXAS EMISSÕES, QUALIDADE DO AR E TRANSIÇÃO ENERGÉTICA NO BRASIL

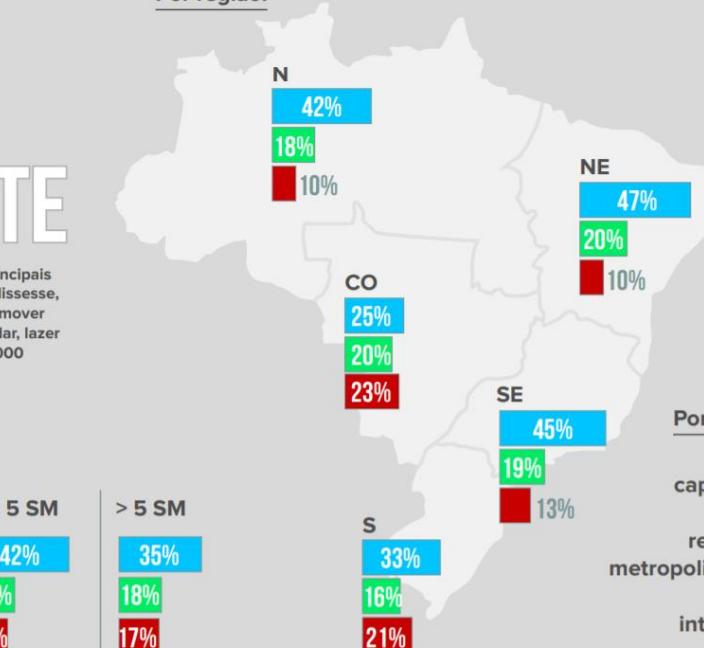


PRINCIPAL MEIO DE TRANSPORTE

Fonte: Eu vou ler uma lista com alguns dos principais meios de locomoção e gostaria que você me dissesse, por favor, quais deles você utiliza para se locomover mais vezes por semana. (Para trabalhar, estudar, lazer ou qualquer outro propósito): (RM)
Base: 2.000



Por região:



PRINCIPAL MEIO DE TRANSPORTE

Fonte: Eu vou ler uma lista com alguns dos principais meios de locomoção e gostaria que você me dissesse, por favor, quais deles você utiliza para se locomover mais vezes por semana. (Para trabalhar, estudar, lazer ou qualquer outro propósito): (RM) | Base: 2.000



Por renda:



Por tipo de município:



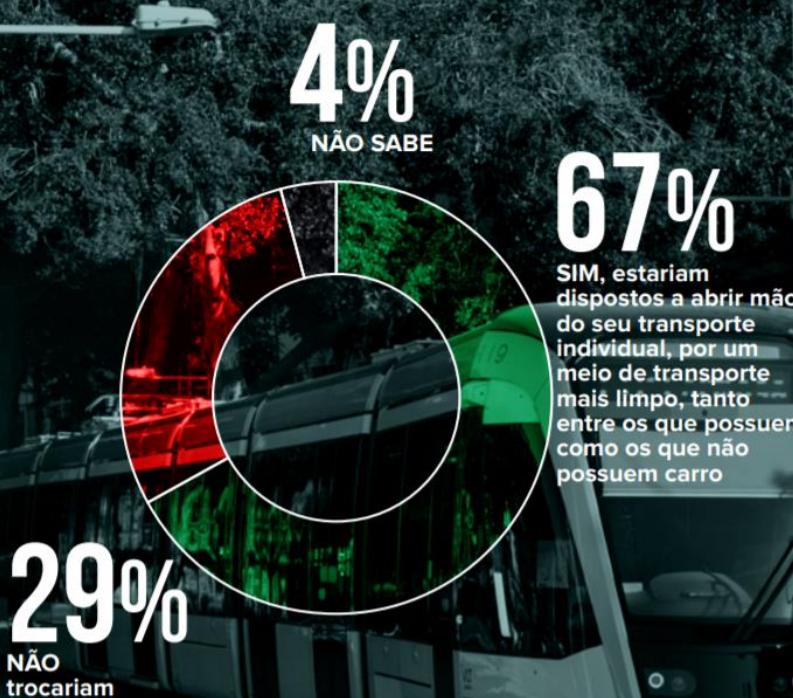
QUAL A PRINCIPAL CAUSA PARA A POLUIÇÃO DO AR NA SUA CIDADE?

Fonte: No seu ponto de vista, qual a principal causa para poluição do ar na sua cidade? (RU)
Base: 2.000



VOCÊ TROCARIA SEU MEIO DE TRANSPORTE POR UM MAIS LIMPO?

Fonte: Você substituiria ou deixaria de usar seu carro/moto para usar outro meio de transporte mais limpo (como bicicleta, patinete, trem e metrô)? (RU)
Base: 2.000



O QUE VOCÊ ACHA DO USO DE COMBUSTÍVEIS FÓSSEIS?

ALGUNS DESTAQUES:



OBRIGADO

Adalberto Maluf

Adalberto.maluf@byd.com

Presidente do Conselho



ABVE

ASSOCIAÇÃO BRASILEIRA
DO VEÍCULO ELÉTRICO