

ROLIM, VIOTTI & LEITE CAMPOS

advogados

RODRIGO SLUMINSKY

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

RODRIGO SLUMINSKY

COP 25 Madrid – Spain (Dec 05th, 2019)

***Side Event: Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy
and Investment Projects***



ENERGY

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

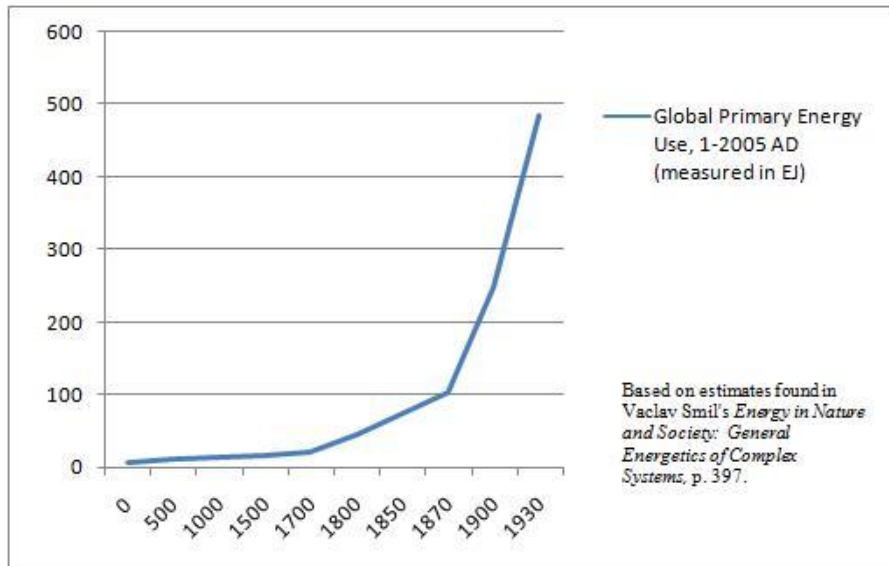
COP 25 - Madrid



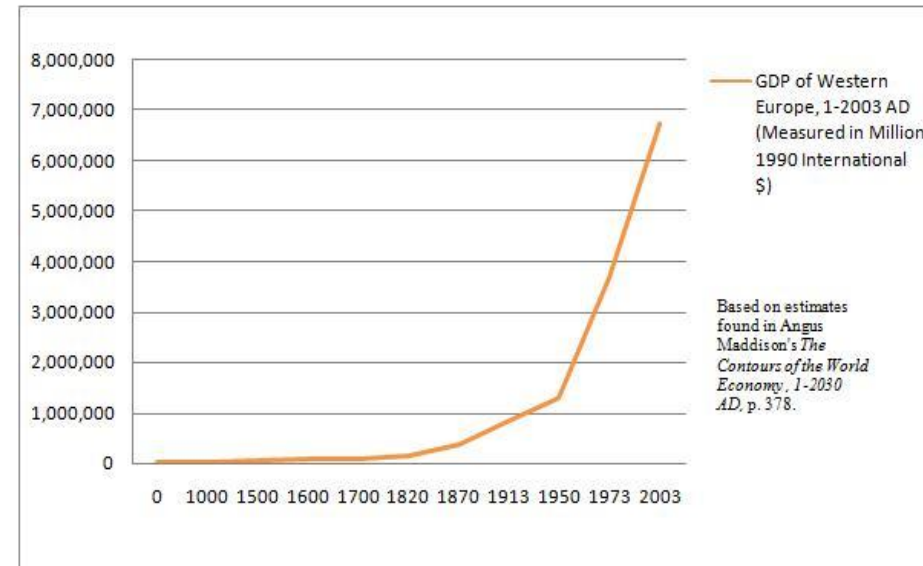
New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

Primary Energy Consumption



GDP Europa



THREE WAYS OF EXCEEDING ENERGY CAPACITY

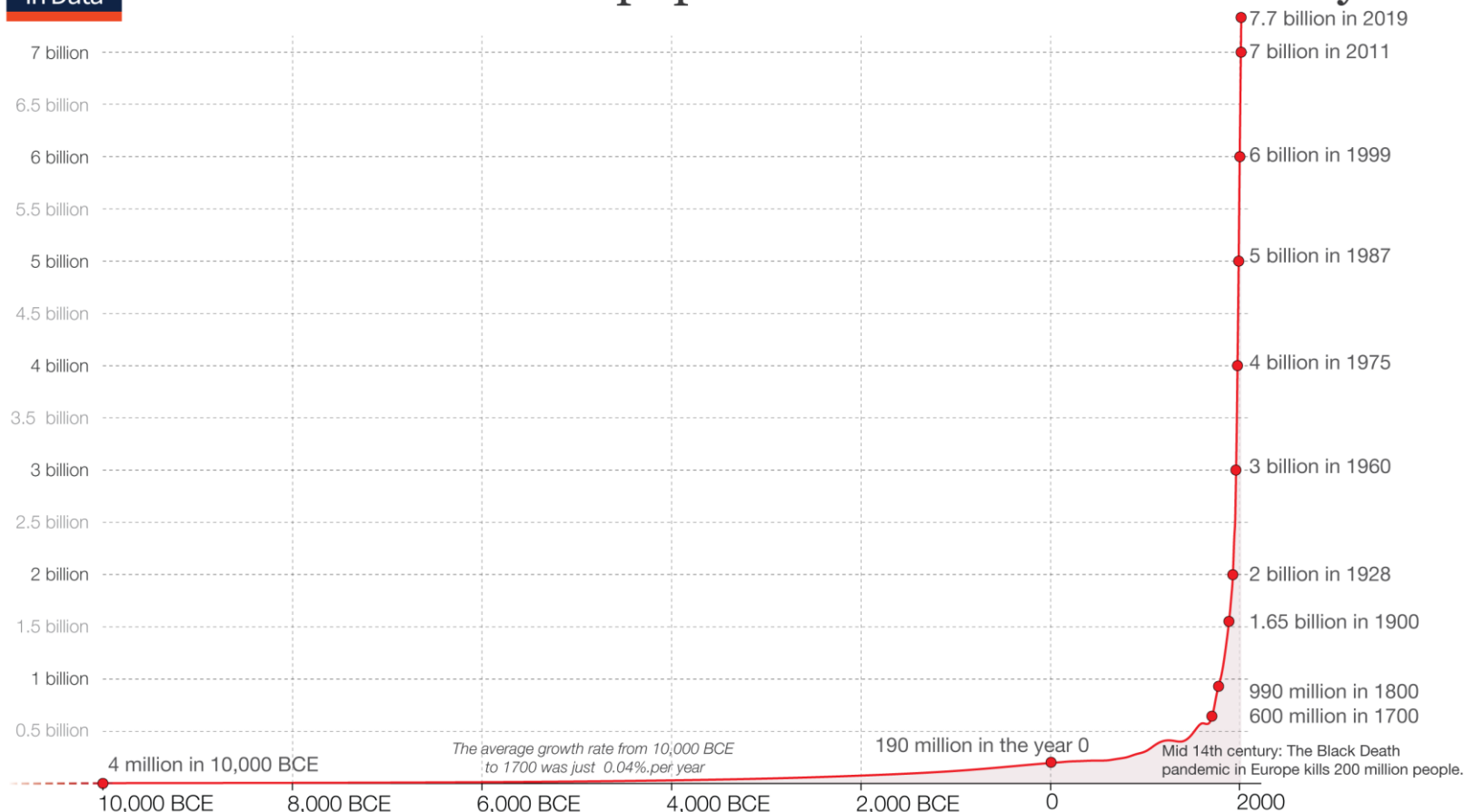
1. Combine your energy expenditure with that of other humans
2. Appropriating fruits of the energy expenditure of other human beings
3. Control a non-human energy source

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

Our World
in Data

The size of the world population over the last 12.000 years



Based on estimates by the *History Database of the Global Environment* (HYDE) and the United Nations. On OurWorldinData.org you can download the annual data.

This is a visualization from OurWorldinData.org, where you find data and research on how the world is changing.

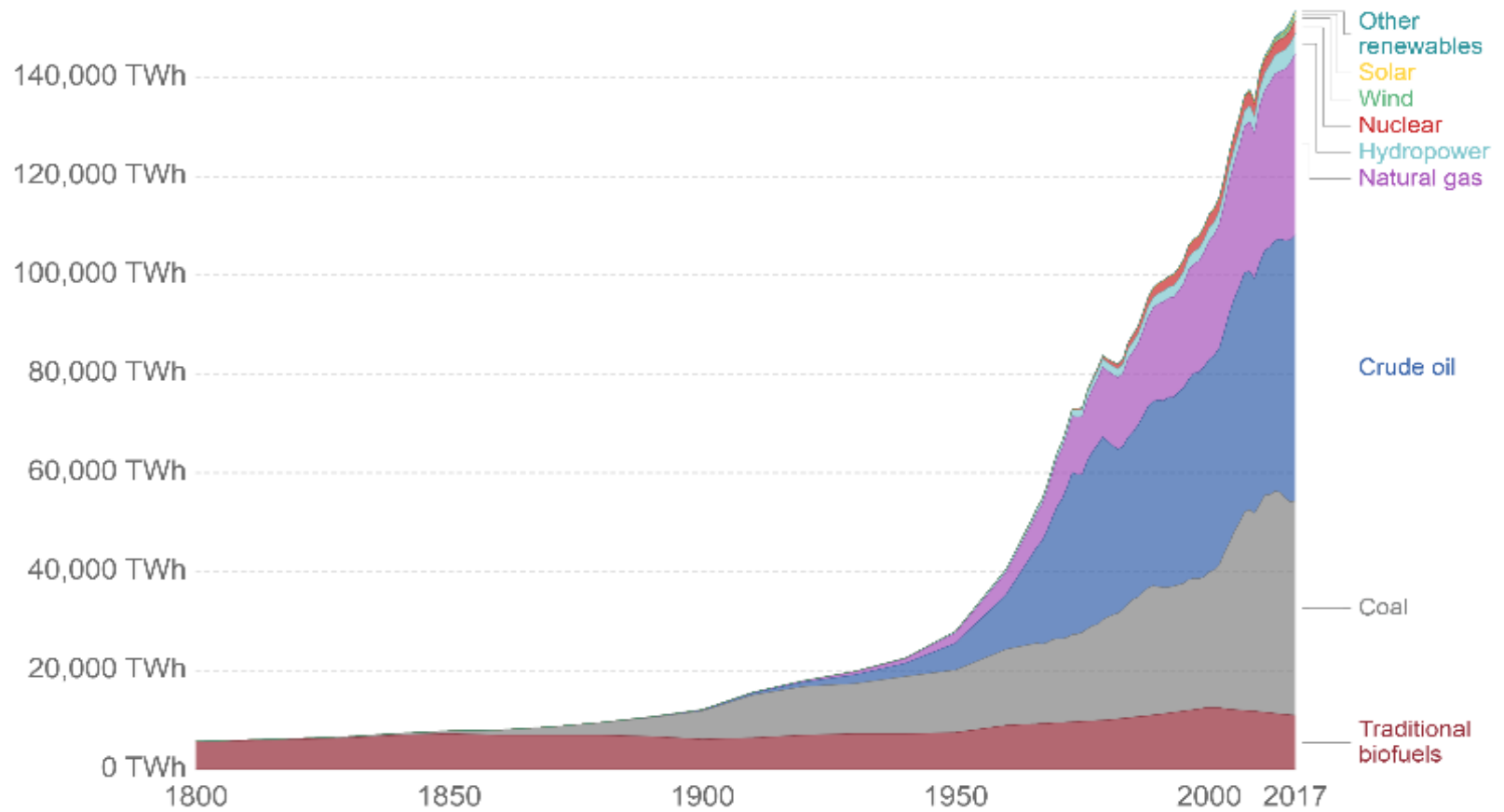
Licensed under [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) by the author Max Roser.

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

Global primary energy consumption

Global primary energy consumption, measured in terawatt-hours (TWh) per year. Here 'other renewables' are renewable technologies not including solar, wind, hydropower and traditional biofuels.



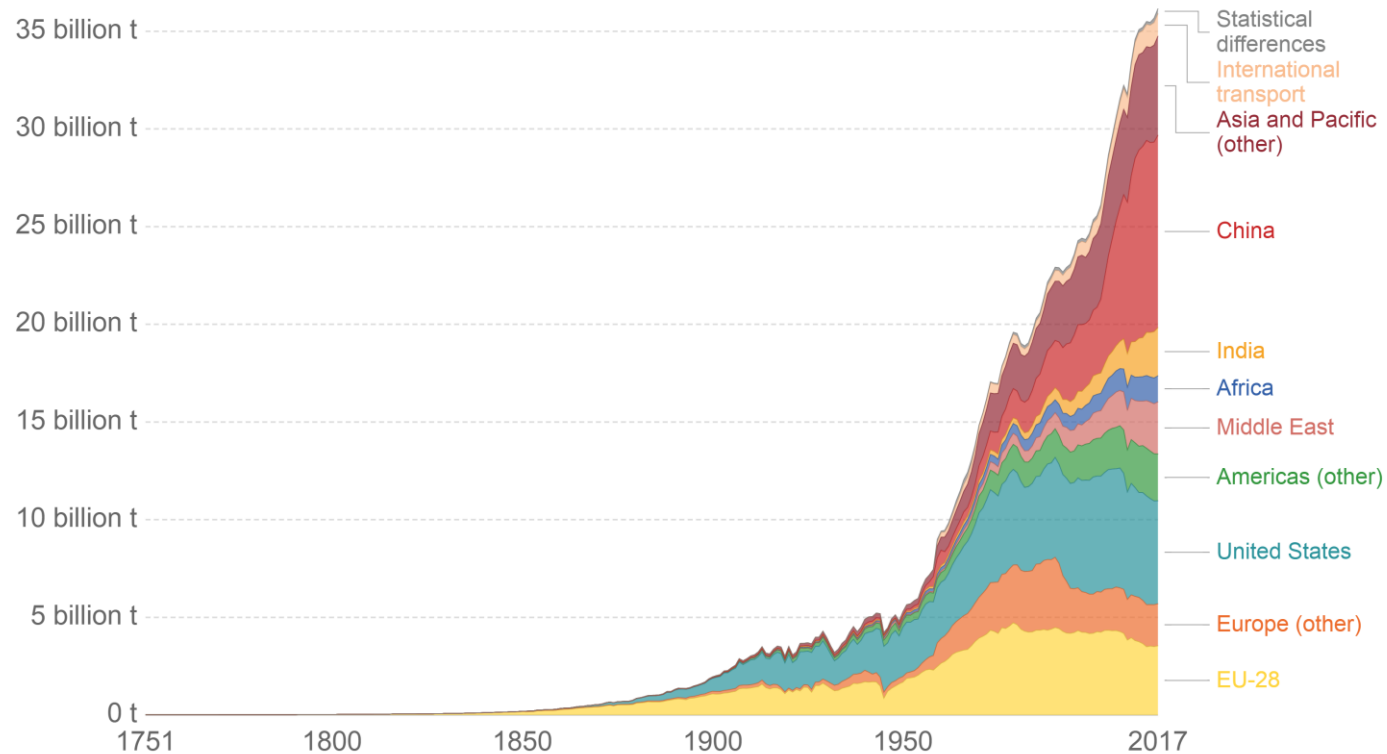
Source: Our World Big Data

CLIMATE CHANGE

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

Annual total CO₂ emissions, by world region



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC); Global Carbon Project (GCP)

Note: "Statistical differences" notes the discrepancy between estimated global emissions and the sum of all national and international transport emissions.

OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

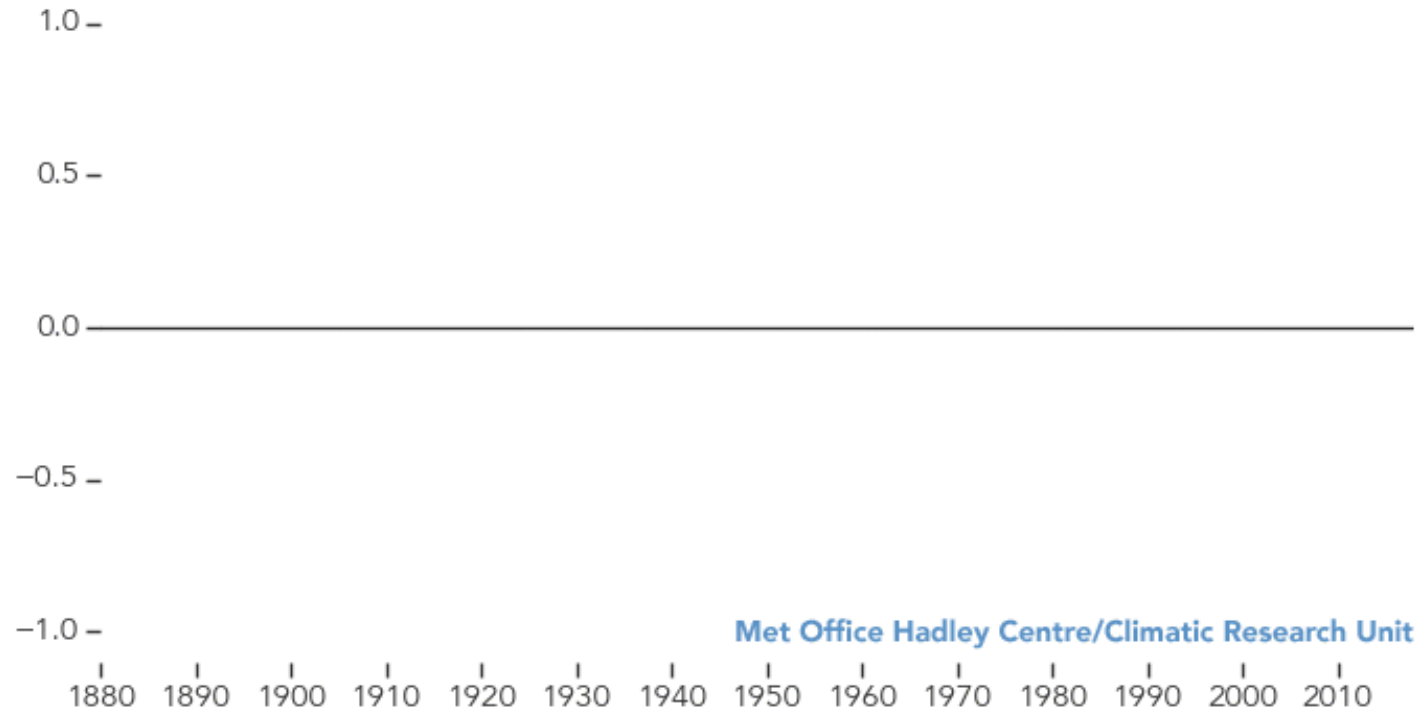
Source: Our World Big Data

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

A World of Agreement: Temperatures are Rising

Global Temperature Anomaly (°C)

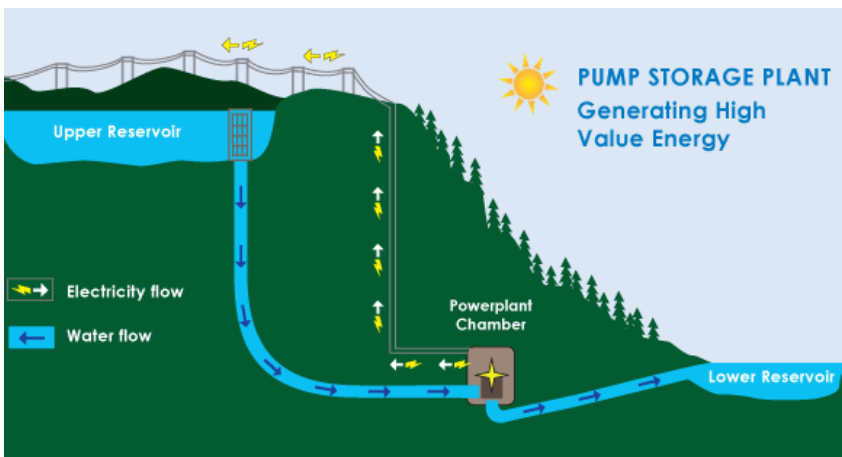
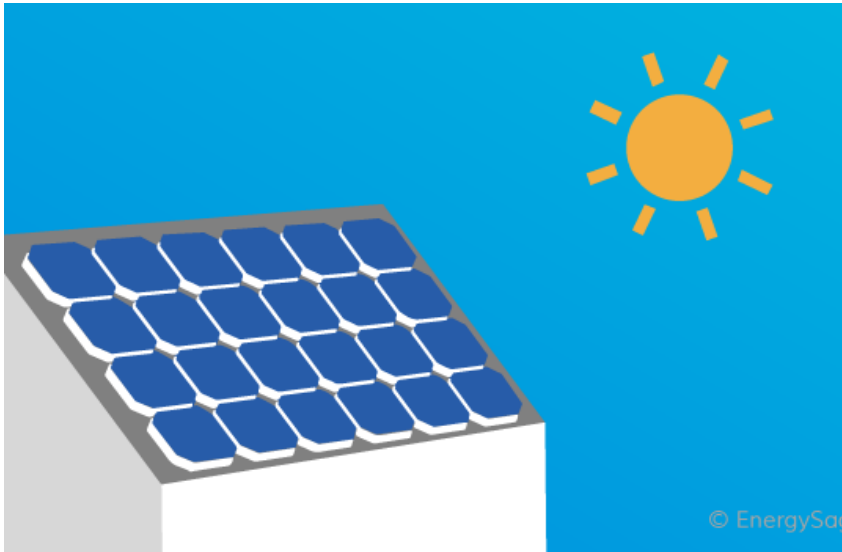


Source: NASA

DISRUPTIVE
INNOVATION

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid



New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid



New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

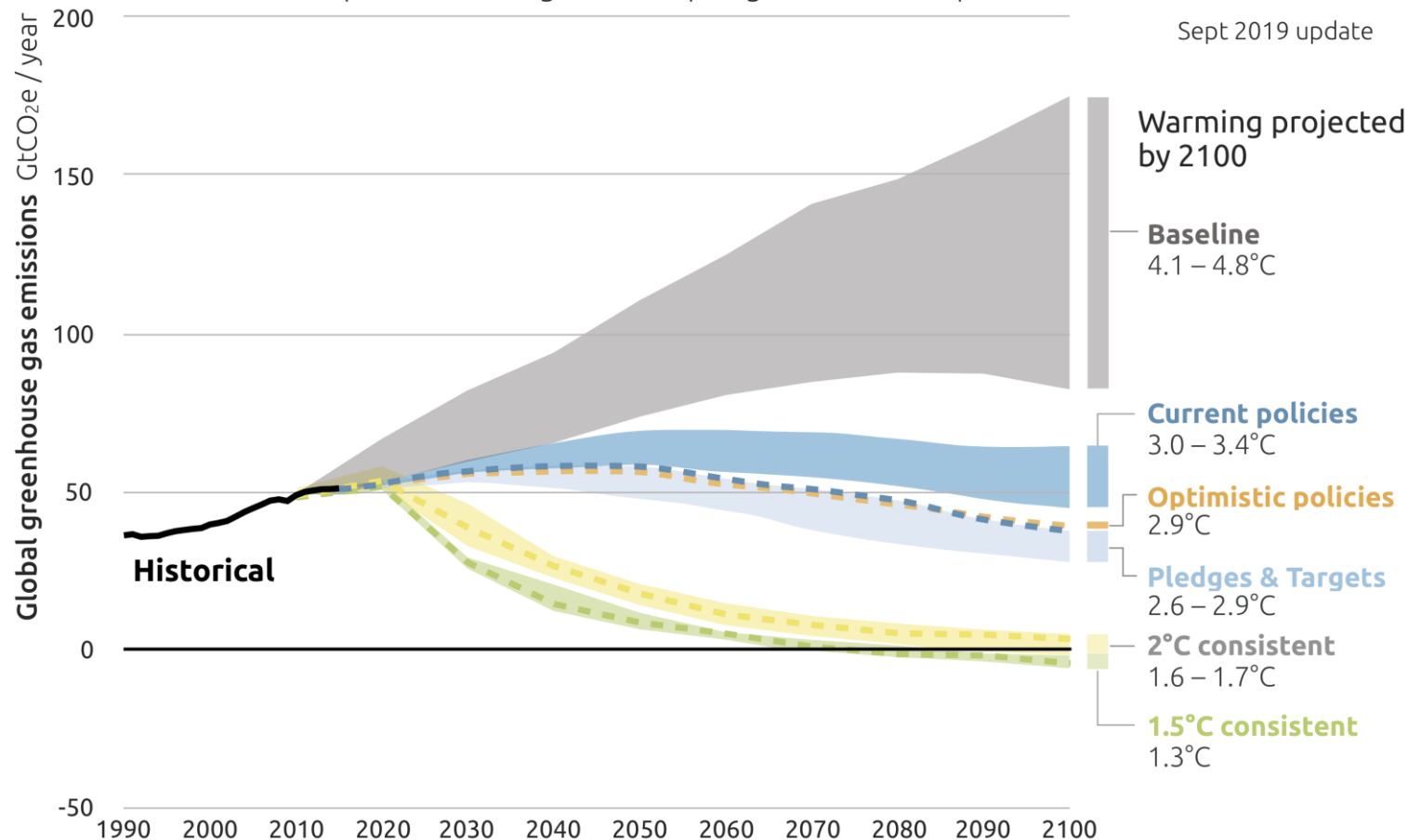
COP 25 - Madrid

2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Sept 2019 update



Source: ClimateActionTracker

Transforming The Energy System, by IRENA (2019)

In response to the threat of climate change, countries around the world have pledged to invest in low-carbon energy. National plans and investment patterns, however, show a stark mismatch with the pathway to meet the commitments set out in the Paris Agreement, which would keep the rise in global temperatures well below 2 degrees (°C) and ideally hold the line at 1.5°C.

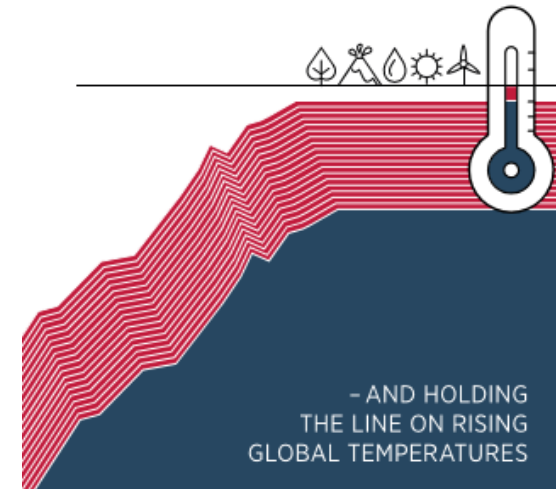
At least USD 95 trillion worth of energy investments are planned worldwide until mid-century. These must rise to USD 110 trillion to climate-proof the energy mix, IRENA analysis shows. At the same time, planned fossil-fuel investments must be substantially redirected, with annual investments in renewables more than doubled for the coming decade.

Renewables and efficiency together offer the most realistic way to cut energy-related carbon-dioxide emissions in the timeframe identified by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Combined with rapid electrification, they can achieve over nine-tenths of the reductions needed.

Transforming the energy system is not only about installing renewables. It is about investing in more flexible infrastructure. It is about rethinking current plans to avoid stranding assets in outdated systems. Aligning energy investments with broader socio-economic policies can ensure just and timely changes that leave no one behind.



TRANSFORMING THE ENERGY SYSTEM



FOREWORD

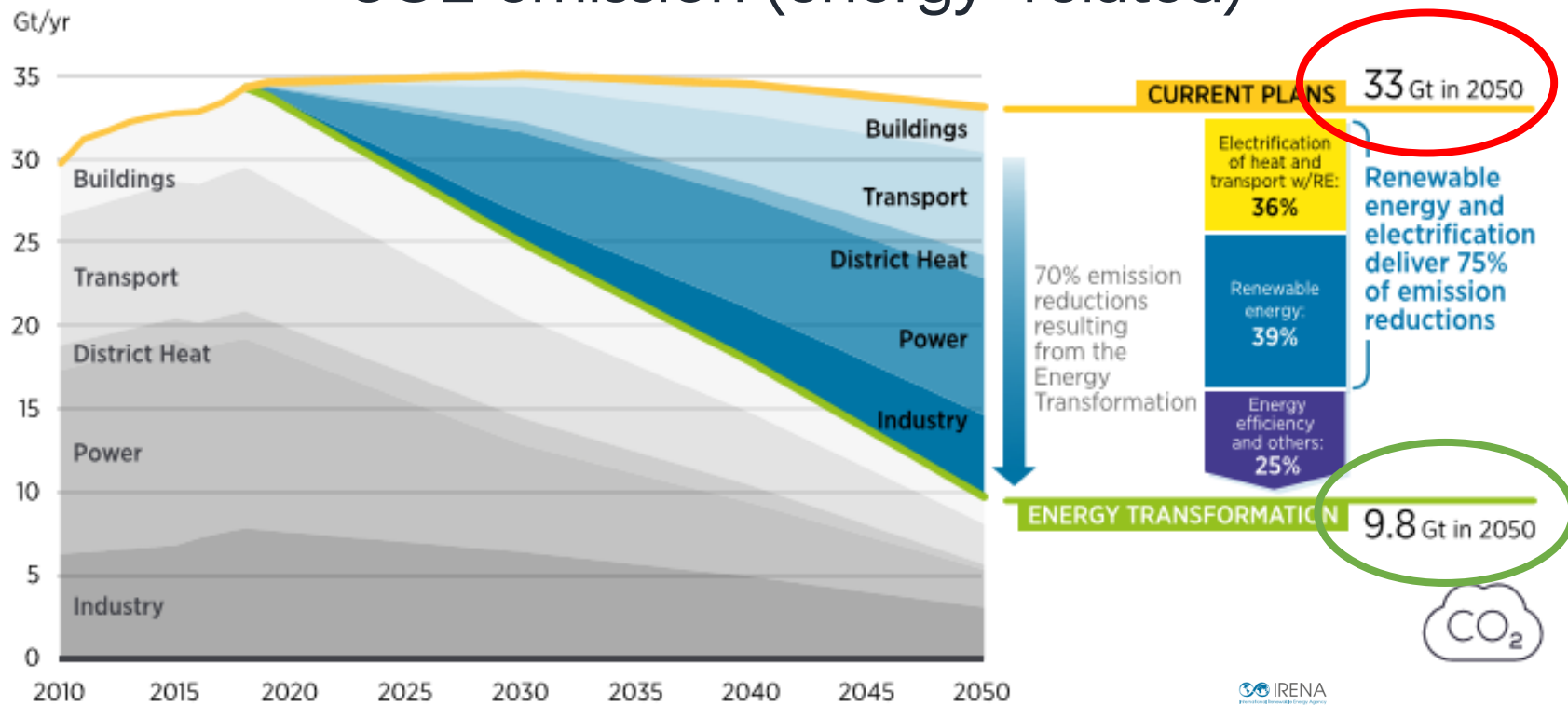
from the IRENA Director-General

RODRIGO SLUMINSKY

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

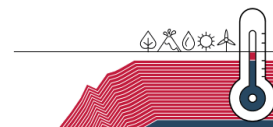
CO2 emission (energy-related)



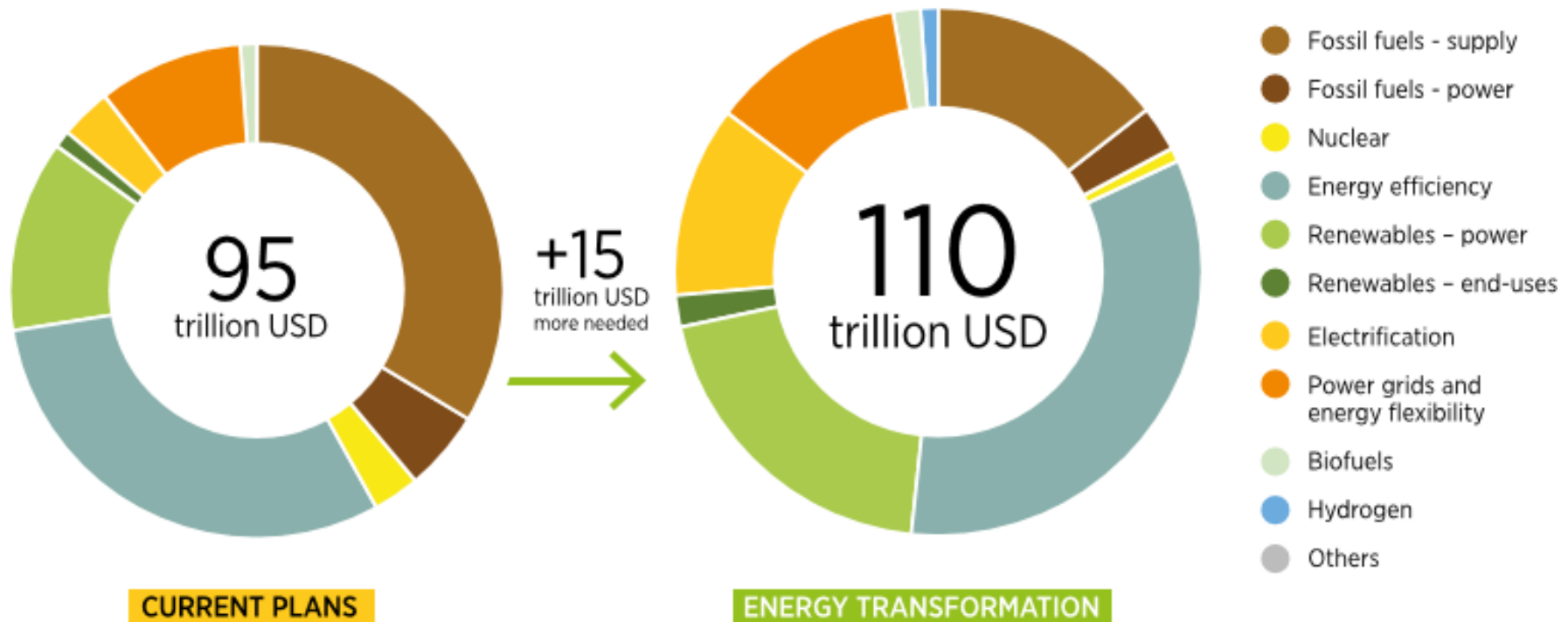
Based on IRENA, 2019b.

Transforming The Energy System, by IRENA (2019)

TRANSFORMING
THE ENERGY SYSTEM



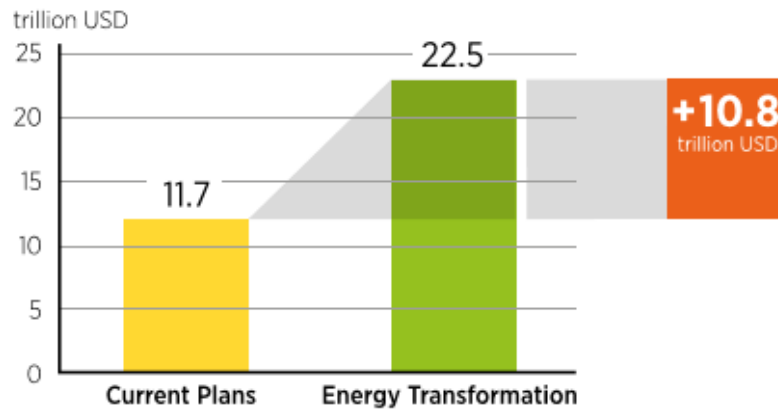
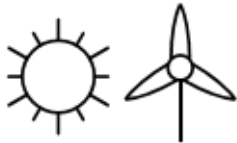
Cumulative Investments



Source: IRENA analysis.

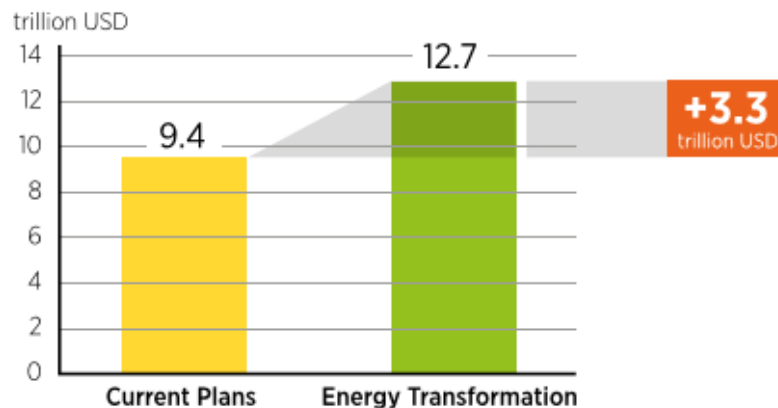
Renweables and Power Grid

Renewables-based power generation capacity (excl. electrification)



- Chiefly, construction of generation capacity fuelled by wind and solar PV

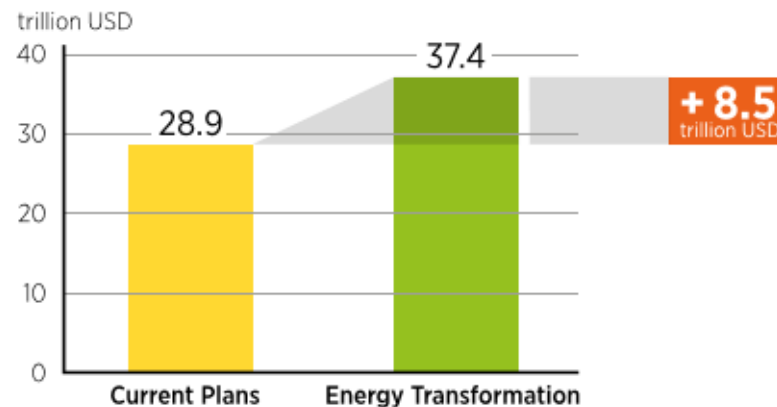
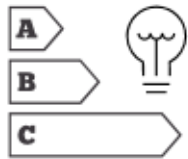
Power grids and flexibility



- 80% for extension and reinforcement of transmission and distribution networks
- Balance for smart meters, energy storage (pumped hydro, battery storage), and retrofitted or new generation capacity to ensure adequate reserve capacity

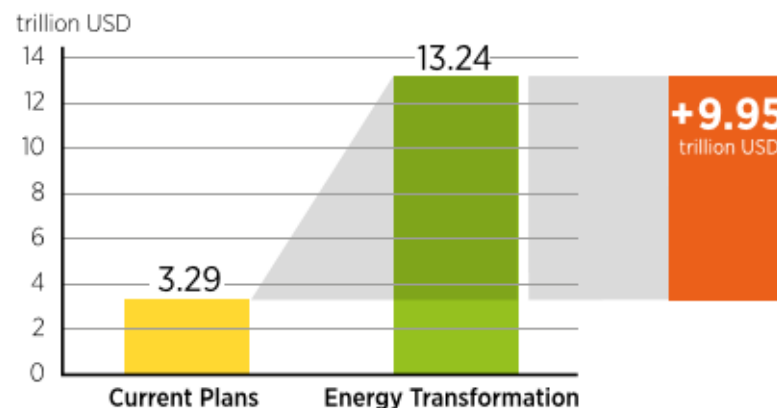
Energy Efficiency and End-Use

Energy efficiency in end-use sectors (excluding electrification)



- 50% for building renovations and construction of new efficient buildings
- Balance for improvements in transport and industry

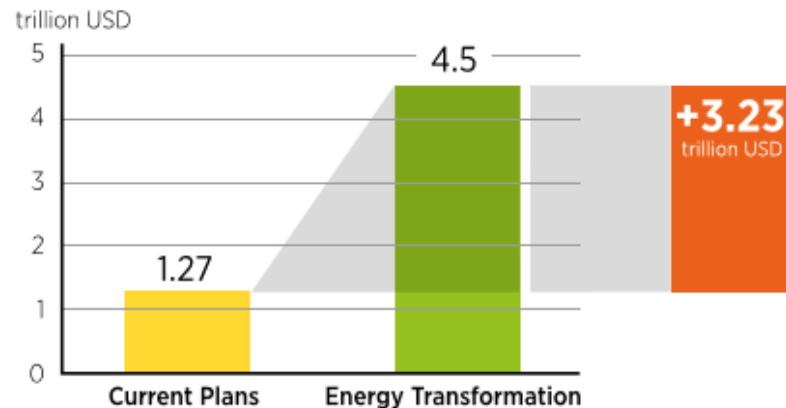
Electrification of end-use sectors



- 80% for charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and electrification of railways
- Balance for heat pumps in buildings (12%) and industry (8%)
- Fraction of 1% for 1 TW of electrolyser capacity to produce 19 exajoules of hydrogen.

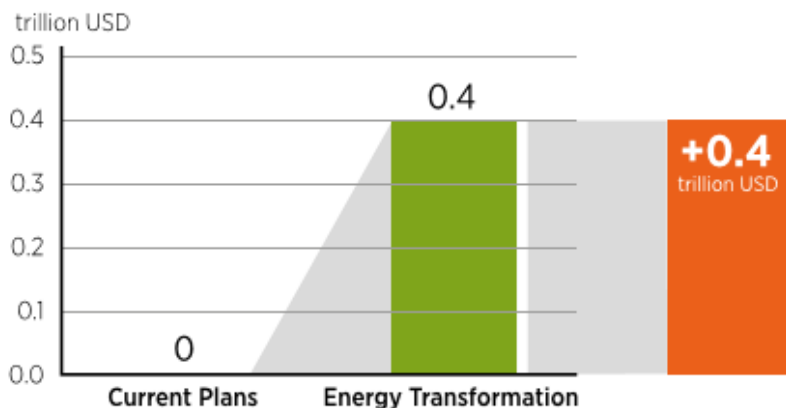
Direct Application of Renewables

Direct applications of renewables



- 42% for biofuel production to decarbonise the transport sector, especially aviation and shipping
- 40% for solar thermal deployments in industry (primarily) and buildings
- 11% for modern biomass; balance for geothermal deployment

Other



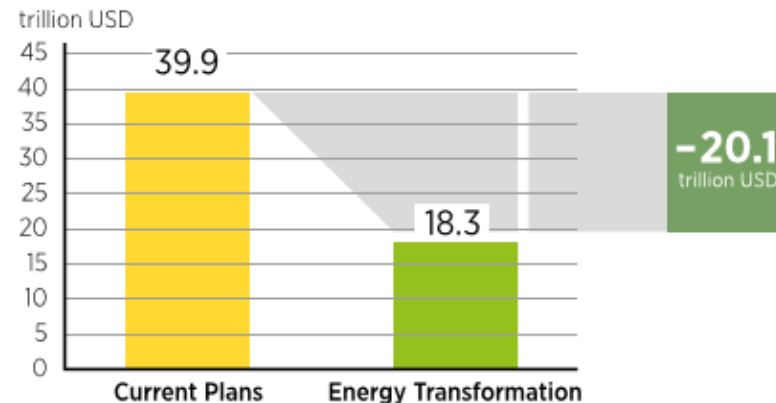
- Includes carbon capture and storage in industry and efficiency improvements in materials

New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

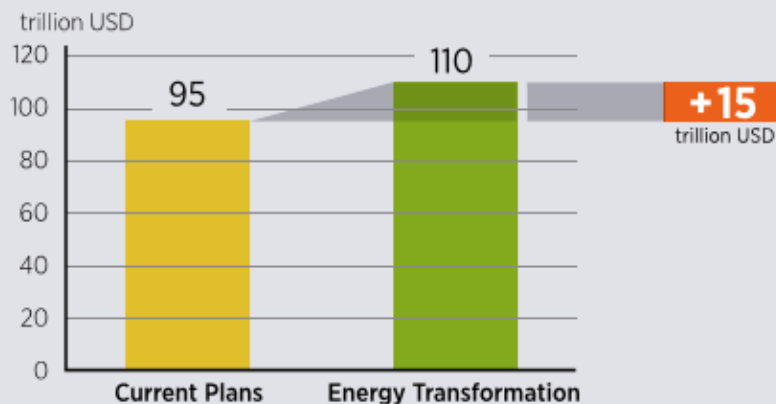
Non-Renewables

Non-renewables



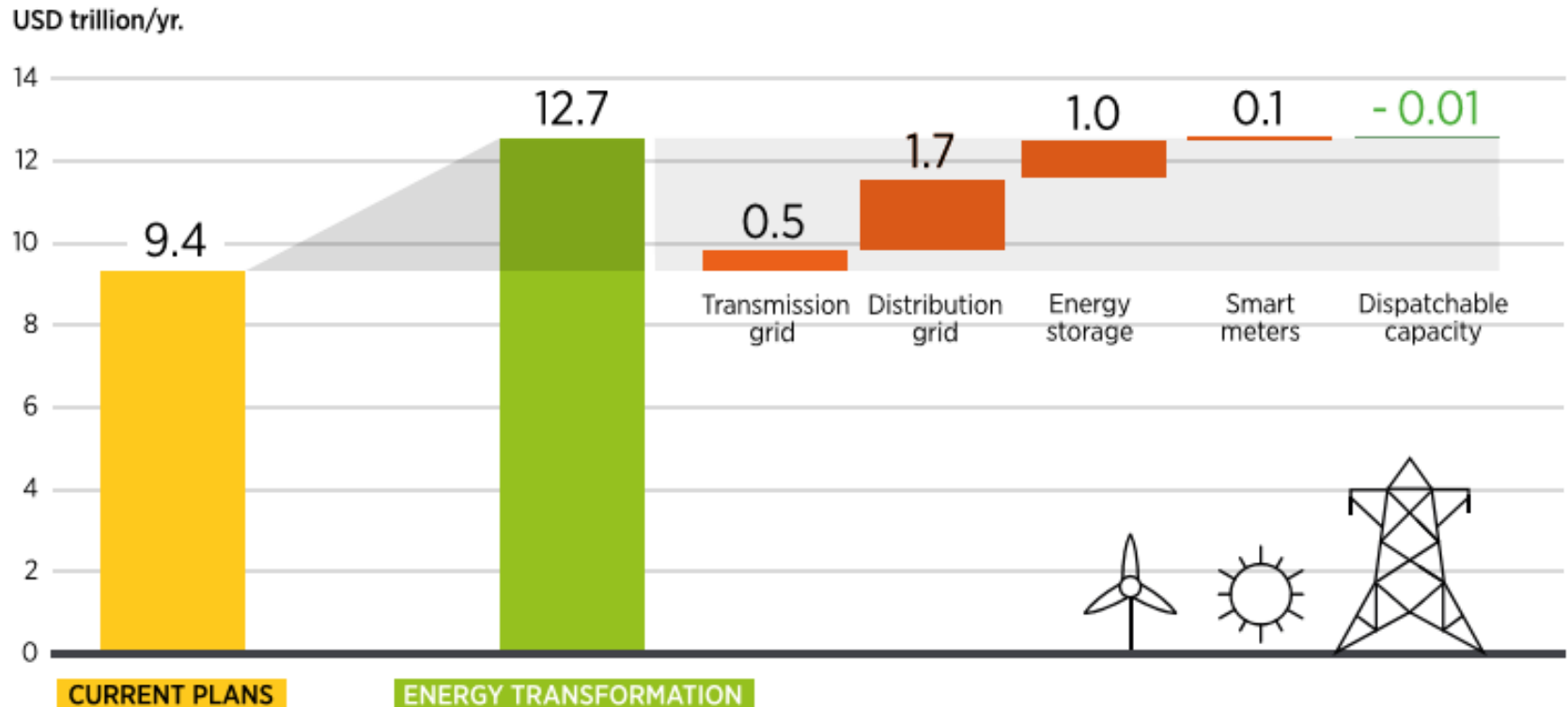
- More than 90% of change due to lower spending on fossil fuels (upstream supply, generation capacity)
- Balance reflects avoided investments in nuclear power generation capacity

Total difference



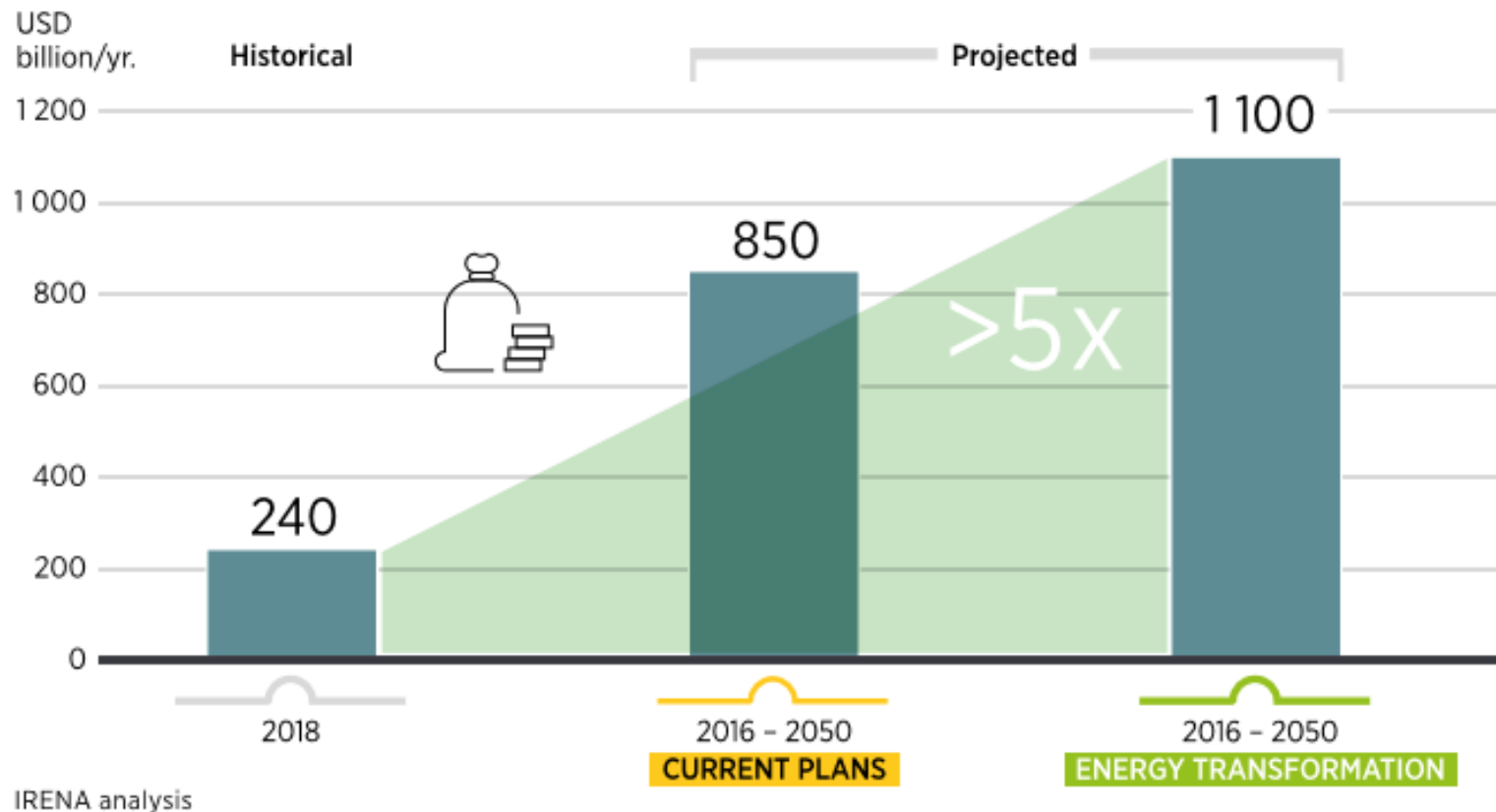
**Overall
incremental
investment
needs are
USD 15 trillion.**

Transmission and Distribution Networks



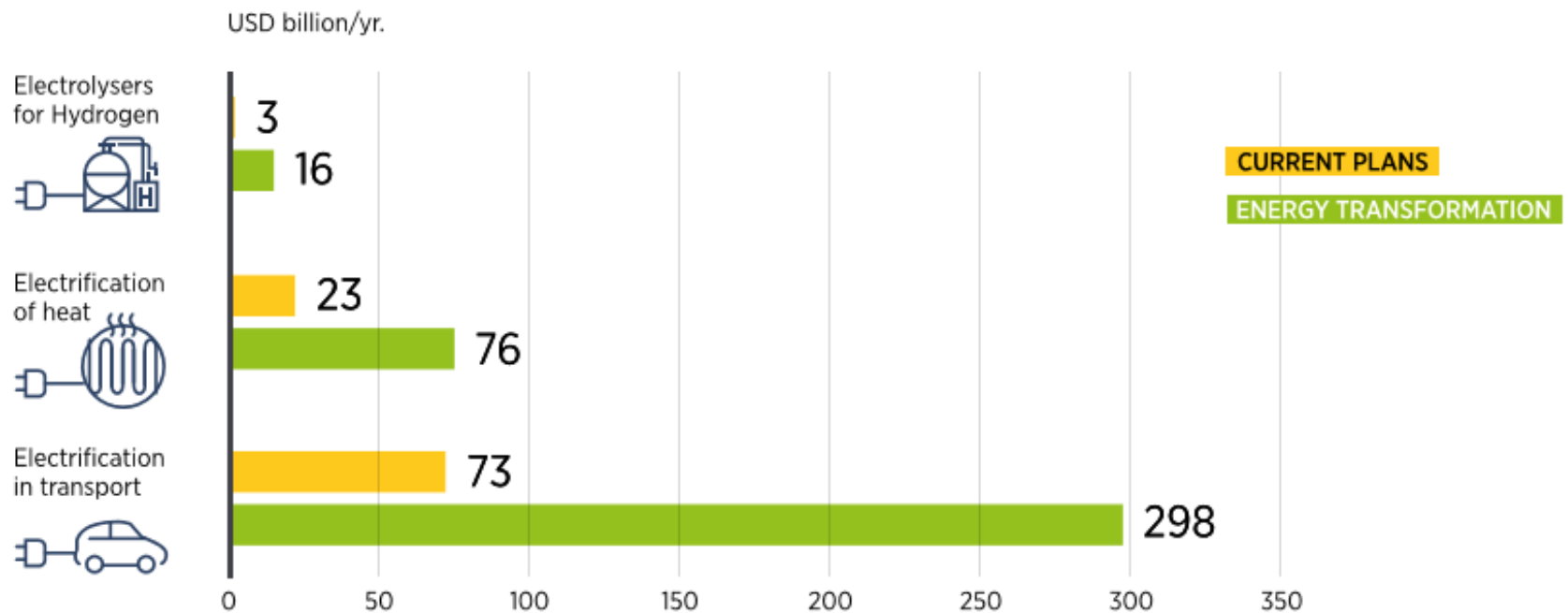
Energy Efficiency

Figure 2.5: Average annual investments in energy efficiency measures through 2050



Energy Electrify

Figure 2.6: Average annual investments to electrify heat and transport through 2050



Source: IRENA analysis

TIME FOR ACTION

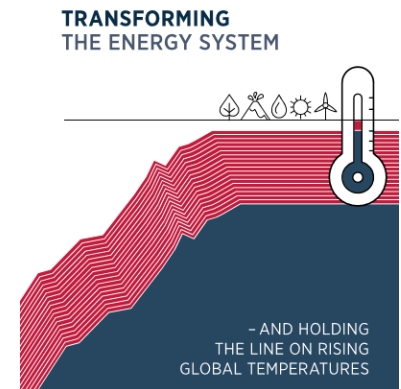
Immediate Actions Needed

ACCELERATE RENEWABLE CAPACITY ADDITIONS TO GENERATE ADEQUATE POWER WITH LOW-CARBON TECHNOLOGIES

- 1) Identify and map renewable energy resources and develop a portfolio of financeable projects for the medium to long term.
- 2) Construct no new coal power plants and plan and implement an end-of-life phase-out of coal capacities.

SUPPORT DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCE (DER) DEPLOYMENT

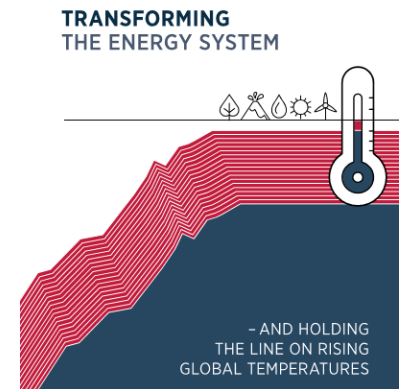
- 1) Incentivise energy consumers to become prosumers.
- 2) Support regulatory and pricing policies, including rights to generate and sell electricity, tariff regulation and grid-arrival policies.
- 3) Enable energy aggregators to foster use of DERs.



Immediate Actions Needed

UPDATE GRID PLANNING TO ACCOMMODATE RISING SHARES OF VARIABLE RENEWABLE (SOLAR AND WIND) ENERGY

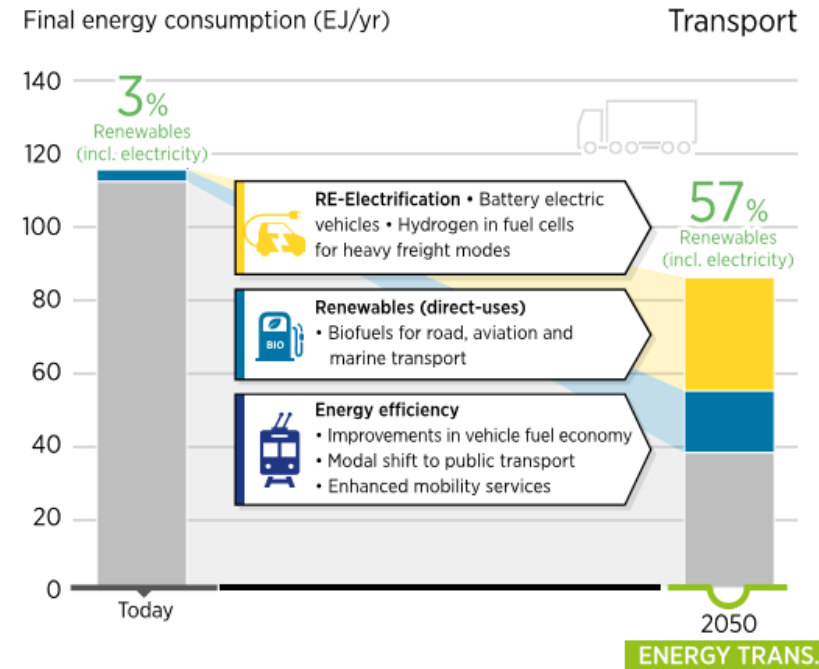
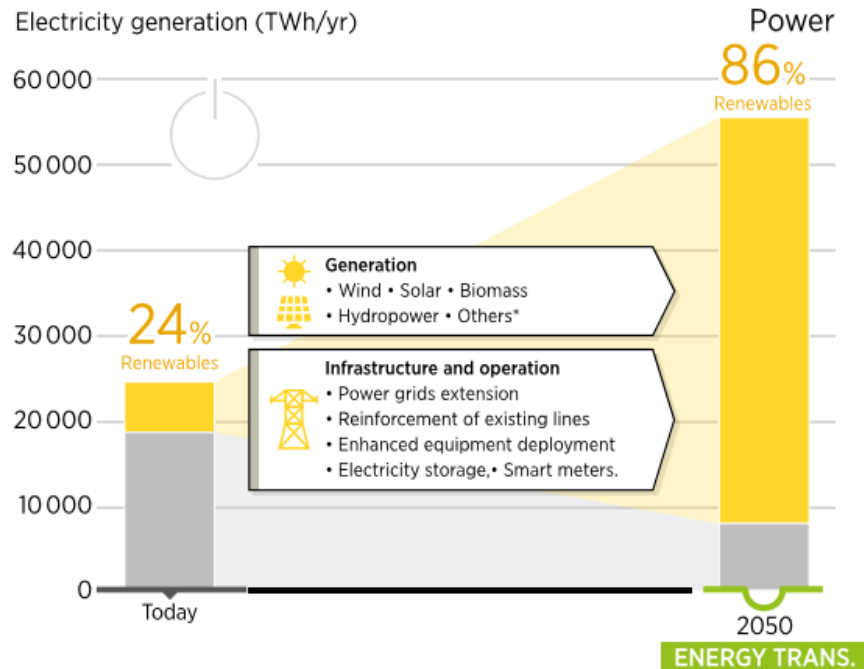
- 1) Develop a flexible power system (with flexible supply, storage, demand response, power-to-X, electric vehicles, digital and ICT technologies, etc).
- 2) Update grid codes.
- 3) Deploy micro-grids to improve resilience and expand energy access with renewable sources.
- 4) Deploy super-grids to interconnect regions.
- 5) Deploy cost-reflective tariff structures by properly readjusting the balance between volumetric charges (USD/kWh), fixed charges (e.g., USD/metre-month) and, where applicable, demand charges (USD/kW).



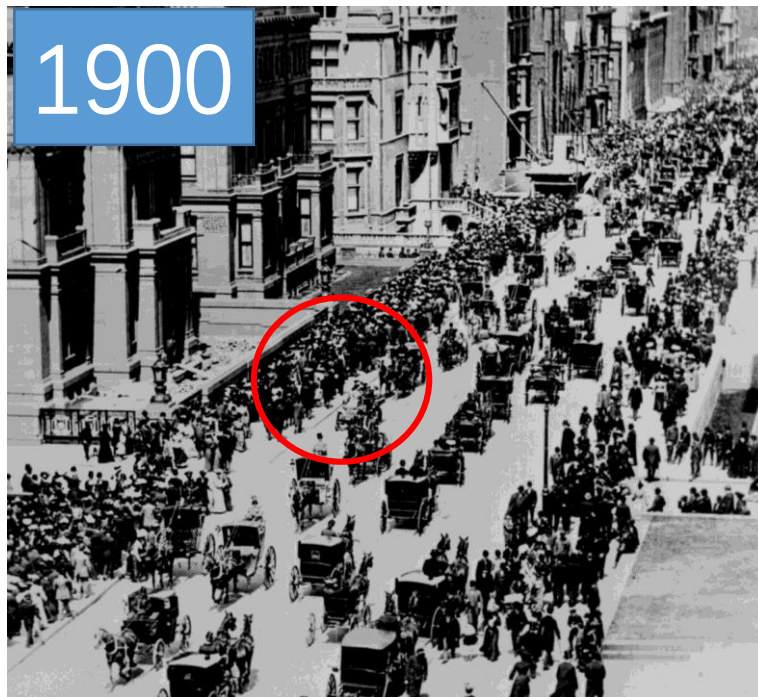
New Outlook for Energy Efficiency

COP 25 - Madrid

Immediate Actions Needed



Disruptive Innovation - Pareto 01 5th Avenue New York, 1900 Vs. 1913



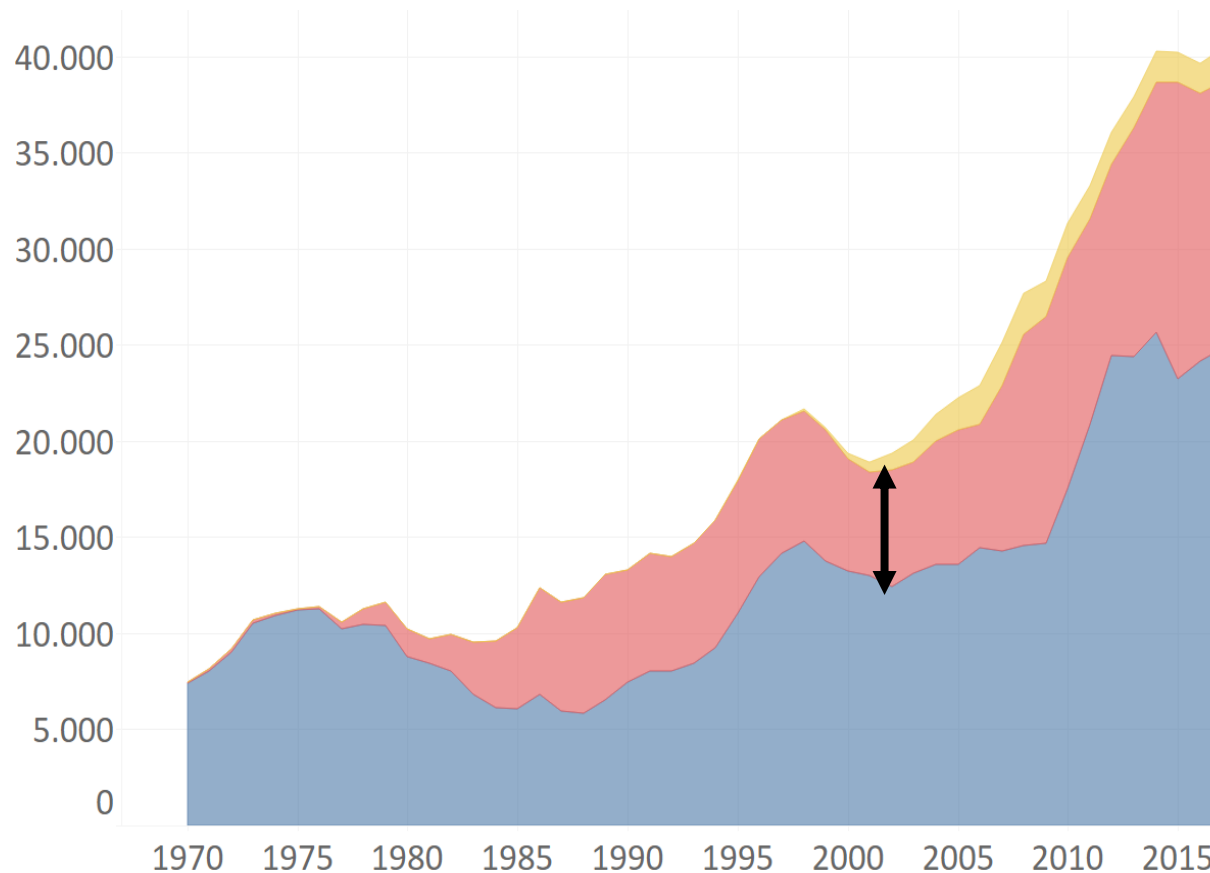
Source: US National Archives



Source: George Grantham Bain Collection

99% - 13 yrs

Disruptive Innovation Pareto 02 – Fuel alcohol

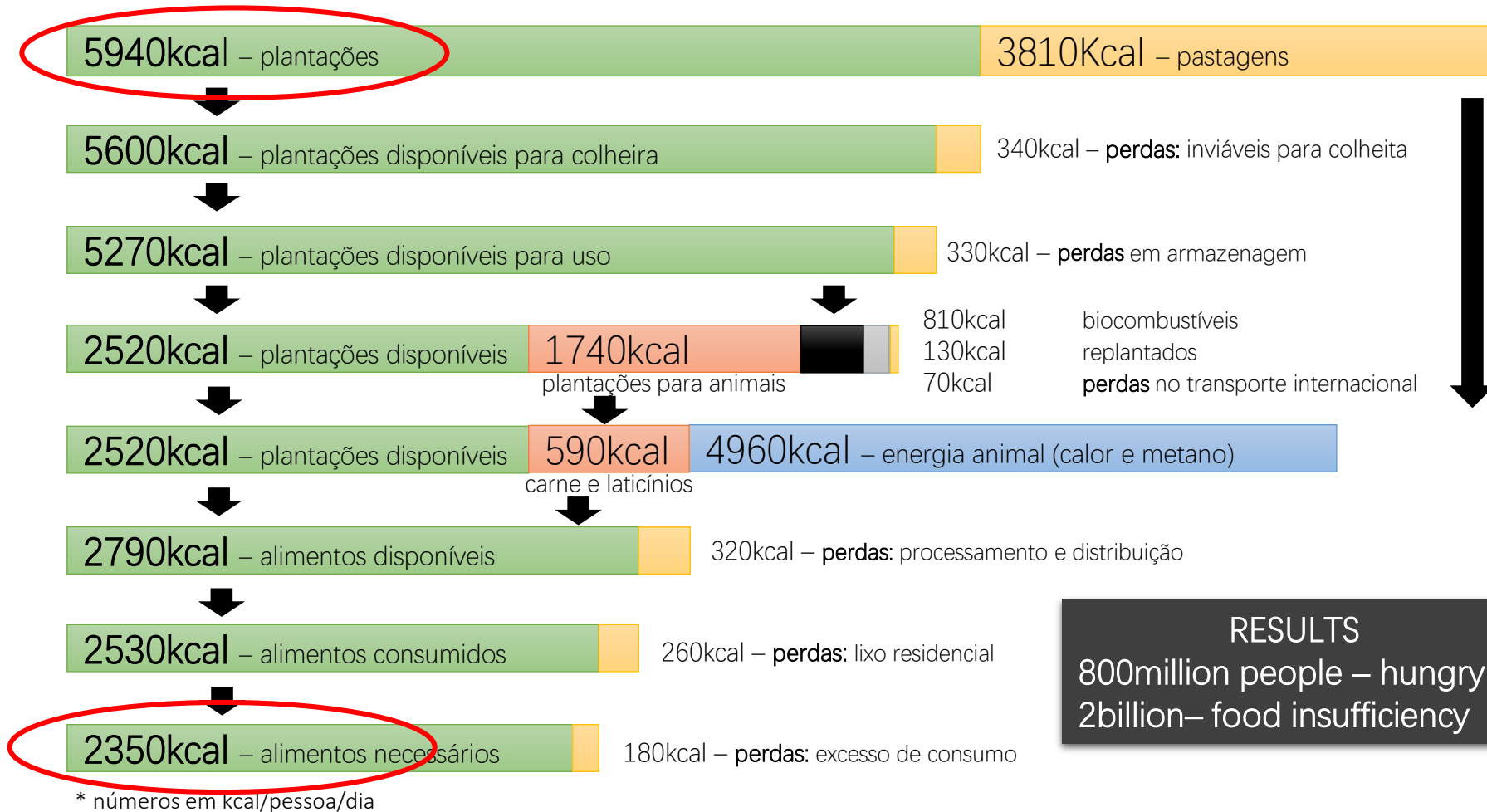


Source: Balanço Energético Nacional (BEN), EPE 2017



Alcohol has captured 43% of the light vehicle market in 12 years.

Disruptive Innovation – PROVOCATION 01 OVERVIEW FOOD SECURITY

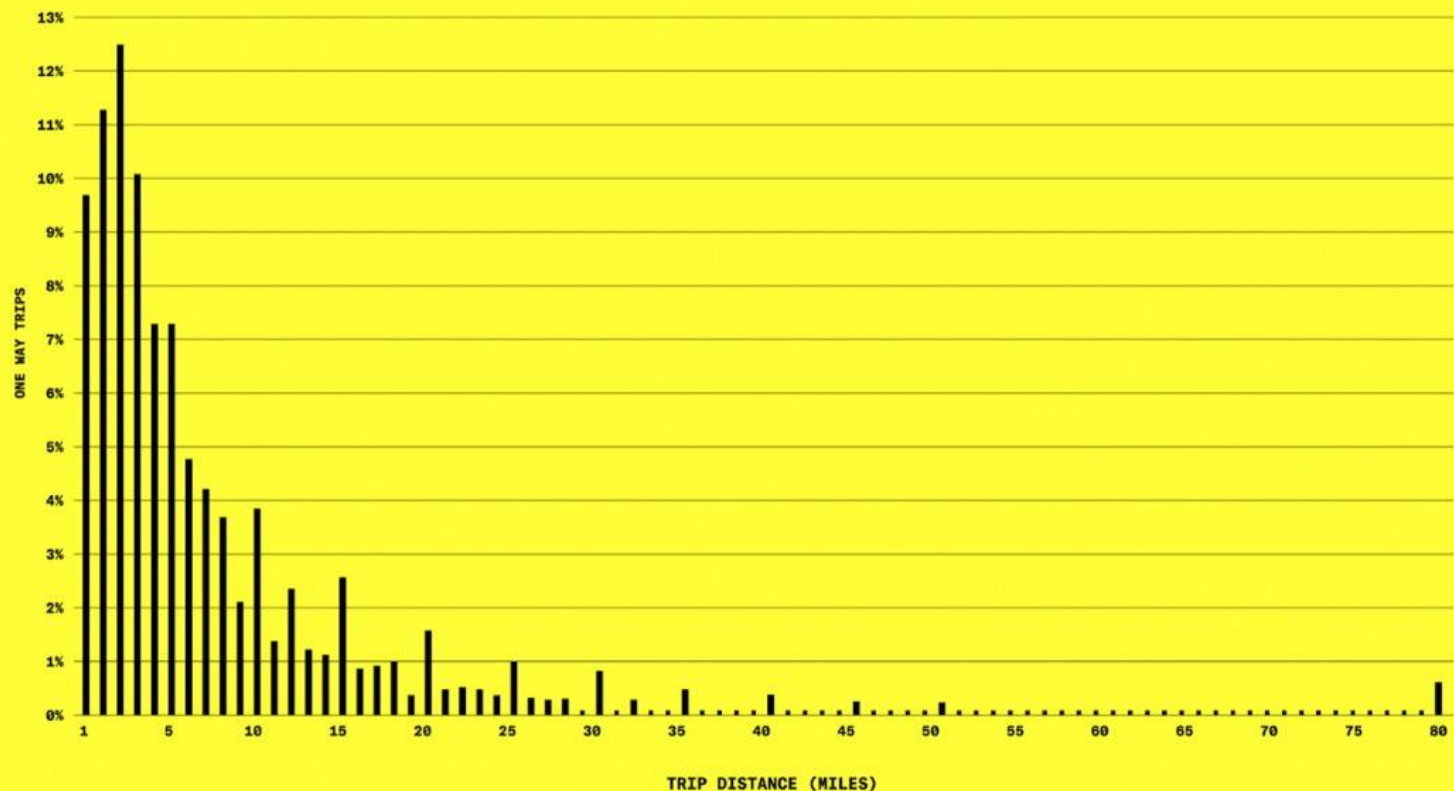


* números em kcal/pessoa/dia

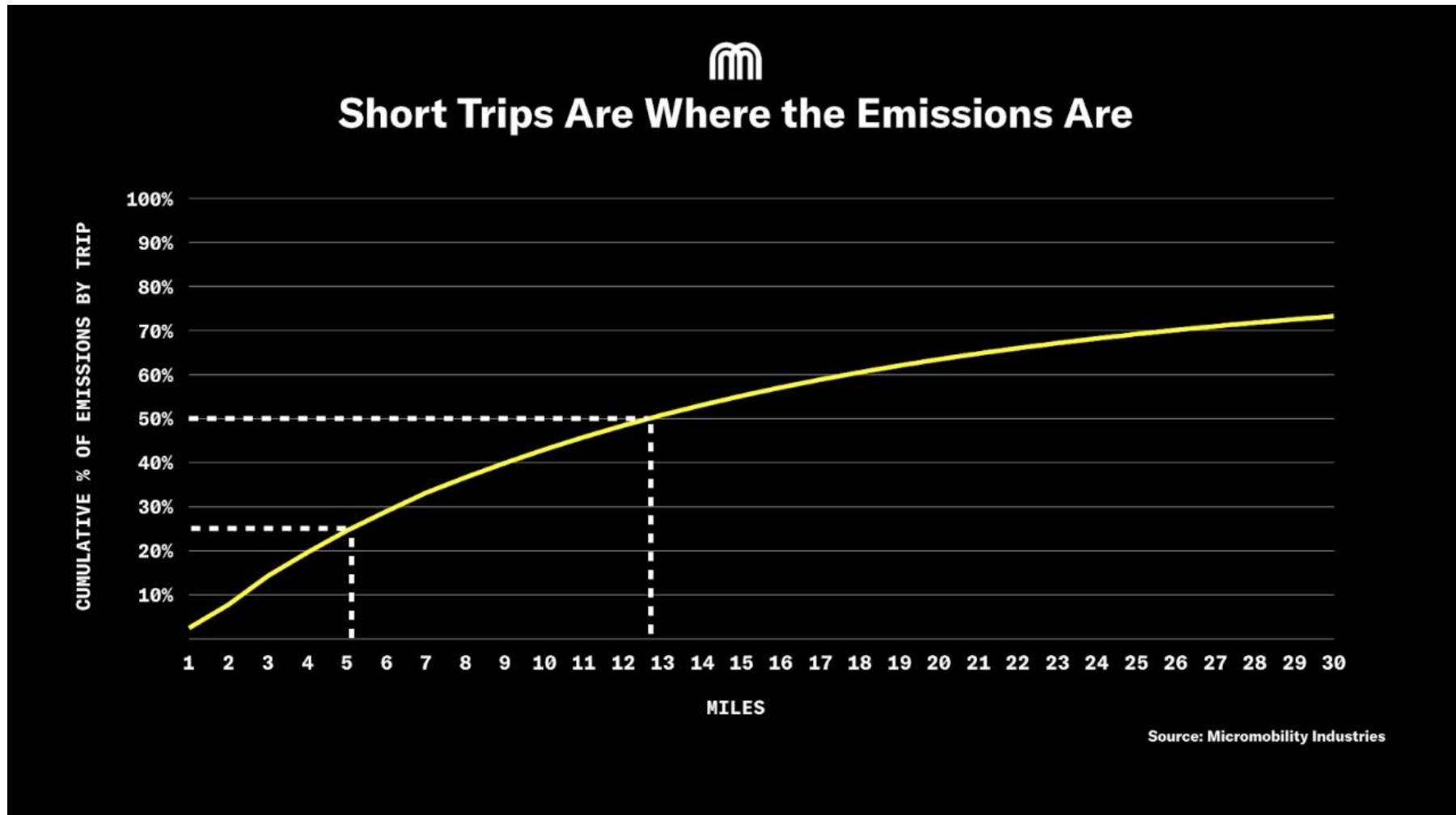
Disruptive Innovation - Provocation 02 – URBAN MOBILITY



Most Trips Are Short



Disruptive Innovation - Provocation 02 – URBAN MOBILITY



Disruptive Innovation - Provocation 02 – URBAN MOBILITY

GREEN, EFFICIENT, CHEAP:
MICROMOBILITY IS PART OF THE SOLUTION



Single Passenger Car



Pooled Electric Car
Carrying Three



E-Scooter

EMBEDDED
ENERGY
per passenger

4,100 POUNDS

1,357 POUNDS

28 POUNDS

FUELING COSTS
per passenger (28 Miles)

\$2.84

\$0.40
eGALLON

\$0.04

Co² EMISSIONS per
passenger (28 Miles)

18.90 POUNDS
PER GALLON

2.25 POUNDS

.3 POUNDS

THANK YOU!

RODRIGO SLUMINSKY

E-mail: r.sluminsky@rolimvlc.com
Linkedin: r.sluminsky
Instagram: rsluminsky / acordodeparis
Facebook: acordodeparis





ROLIM, VIOTTI & LEITE CAMPOS

advogados