

Electricity policy brasilia

On Monday, August 26, President Luiz In?cio Lula da Silva launched the National Energy Transition Policy (Pol?tica Nacional de Transi??o Energ?tica/PNTE), approved at a meeting of the National Energy Policy Council (Conselho Nacional de Pol?tica Energ?tica /CNPE) which he led, alongside the Minister of Mines and Energy, Alexandre Silveira, who is Council chair. Brazil could receive an estimated BRL 2 trillion in investments towards the green economy over ten years.

"We are not going to throw away the meaning of the energy transition. This country has already thrown away too many opportunities. We cannot throw away opportunities. We need to bear in mind that we have everything. We have everything that nature has given us. We have skilled labor -- we still need more. We have technically qualified people. In the energy sector, we have hundreds of excellent people in this country. We can do whatever we want," said the president.

Lula said that Brazil is already a world leader in clean energy adoption, but there is room for progress. "People respect us, because we can go anywhere and say: 80% of our electricity is renewable and 51% of our total energy matrix is already renewable and we can reach 100%. Who would have thought, 30 years ago, that we'd be talking about biomass, biodiesel, ethanol, that we are going to make the energy transition, that we are going to have wind, solar and green biodiesel?"

NEW ECONOMY -- The PNTE will articulate and coordinate the energy transition in Brazil, creating synergy between government policies -- such as the National Climate Change Policy and the Ecological Transformation Plan (Pol?tica Nacional de Mudan?a do Clima) and the Ecological Transformation Plan (Plano de Transforma??o Ecol?gica) -- to strengthen the new global economy with job and income generation in the country, promoting a just and inclusive transition.

"Brazil is going to lead the world in the new economy, the green economy. Wind, solar, hydro, nuclear, biomass, biodiesel, ethanol, green diesel, carbon capture and storage, sustainable aviation fuel, green hydrogen. It is the rebirth of Brazil's industry on a sustainable basis. It is adding value to Brazilian products produced with clean, renewable energy, an opportunity to boost the use of our local content." emphasized Alexandre Silveira.

Silveira informed that the New PAC already has BRL 700 billion in planned investments in energy transition and recalled that President Lula sanctioned the legal framework for green hydrogen this month. "We already have 27 gigawatts of hydrogen projects registered with the Ministry of Mines and Energy, which will bring in BRL 200 billion in investment. With the projects that we are making feasible and that are not in the PAC, we will increase this number even more and present it to Brazil," he said.

TRADING -- On Monday, the CNPE deliberated another six proposals aimed at creating new opportunities

for sustainable economic development, mainly in the oil and gas sectors. A resolution was approved that establishes additional guidelines for the Union's oil and natural gas trading policy. The rule creates conditions for the Union's natural gas to reach consumer agents more closely, defining that PPSA, a state-owned company linked to the MME, will now be able to contract the flow and processing of the volume of natural gas that falls to the Union in production sharing contracts.

The aim of this resolution is to optimize the use of inputs from production sharing contracts, boosting industrialization and strengthening security in the national supply of energy, oil inputs, nitrogen fertilizers and other chemical products.

"What we have approved today is the effective result of the efforts of the Gas to Employ Program. We are balancing the national gas market, offering increased availability and moderate prices to the end consumer," said Alexandre Silveira.

DECARBONIZATION -- Another measure authorized by the CNPE is the resolution that establishes guidelines aimed at decarbonizing activities of oil and natural gas exploration and production in Brazil. The rules include fostering technological development, minimizing natural gas flaring, maintaining routine zero flaring and promoting the sharing of installed infrastructure, among other points.

FUELS -- E In another decision, the CNPE approved a resolution aimed at updating the strategic guidelines for the development of the fuel, biofuel and oil derivatives market in Brazil. The document provides for the strengthening of national processing capacity, which currently faces challenges with significant imports of derivatives. Among the strategic guidelines listed in the resolution are the search for an increase in biofuel production, the expansion and modernization of the refining park and the promotion of the energy transition.

It was also decided to set up a Working Group (WG) to carry out specialized studies on the waterway fuel, aviation fuel and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) markets. The WG, coordinated by the MME, will be made up of 17 institutions and should establish guidelines of interest to the National Energy Policy on the subject.

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