Energy and Climate Change
Plan of the State of Minas Gerais
Energy and Climate Change Plan

2015-2030

GOALS

↓CO₂

Low carbon economy

Territorial vulnerability

Articulation and transversality
Evolução do parque de geração de eletricidade no RS no período de 2005/2020

Outras
Usinas Termelétricas
Usinas Hidrelétricas

ELABORATION PROCESS

July 2013

Internacional Cooperation

Networking (technical studies)
- Institutional arrangement of governance
- Energy Balance of the State
- RE Potencial
- EE Potencial
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory
- Vulnerability to Climate Change

Scenarios (2030)
- BAU
- Low carbon intensity for MG

Concertation
- 10 regional workshops
- 18 institutional workshops
- Guidelines and sectorial actions
- 26 meetings at COPAM (Environmental Policy Council)

PEMC
- Sector-territorial portfolio
- Financing
- Clima-Gerais Platform
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Internacional Cooperation
Guidelines and sectorial actions
✓ Energy
✓ Agriculture, Forests and Land Use
✓ Industry
✓ Waste
✓ Transports

Regional Adaptation Strategy
✓ Adaptation and Natural Resources
✓ Resilient cities

Transversal tools
✓ Climate and Energy Observatory
✓ Climatic dynamics
✓ Research network
✓ Financing
✓ Cooperation
✓ Clima-Gerais Platform

PEMC
Promote the decarbonization of energy matrices by gradually replacing traditional sources for renewable energy sources, as well as reduce energy demand by increasing energy efficiency and ensuring security of supply.
KEY INSTRUMENTS FOR ENERGY TRANSITION

- Public Policies
- Articulation
- GOALS
International Energy Transition Conference of Minas Gerais

- Energy Transition Law
- Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Technologies Program Decree
- Expansion of Renewable Energy Program Decree
Energy Efficiency and Low Carbon Technologies Program

Develop a low carbon economy in the state of Minas Gerais by promoting the rational use of electric energy, stimulating the adoption of energy efficiency, low carbon technologies, energy management and change of habits.

BUILDINGS + INDUSTRY + TRANSPORT
1) The Brazilian’s Nationally Determined Contribution, committed to compliance the Paris Agreement, has defined a goal for energy efficiency:
   ▪ Achieve 10% efficiency gains in the use of electricity in 2030, or Energy saved equivalent to the generation of 25,500 MW of hydroelectric power.

2) Decentralization of National Goals:
   ▪ Reach the energy efficiency potential in the residential sector by 30% and public and services by 23%.
Financial Instruments (Public Incentive Policies, Investment Funds, Public-Private Partnerships Strategy)

Information Instruments

Regulatory Instruments

- Requirement to use criteria and parameters of energy efficiency and protection of the environment in new public buildings;
- Obligation of certification of energy efficiency in new public buildings;
- Goal for retrofit aiming at energy efficiency in existing public buildings;
- Quota for insertion of energy efficiency in public schools;
Writing the policy of energy transition (law);
Planning the programs;
Regulation of the law of sustainable biddings, to insert criteria for the protection of the environment in the acquisition of goods and services in bidding documents, including energy efficiency.
Difficulty in integrating energy efficiency actions for buildings in commercial, residential and specially, public sector: Involve the private sector and civil society so that energy efficiency is a pre-requisite in buildings. Need to happen a change of habits;

The public sector of the state of Minas Gerais does not follow the rules of the technical requirements of the federal government: Energy Efficiency Law deadline (2020).
Thank you!

More information:

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