Platts | CERAWeek | Chemical Week

S&P GlobalCommodity Insights

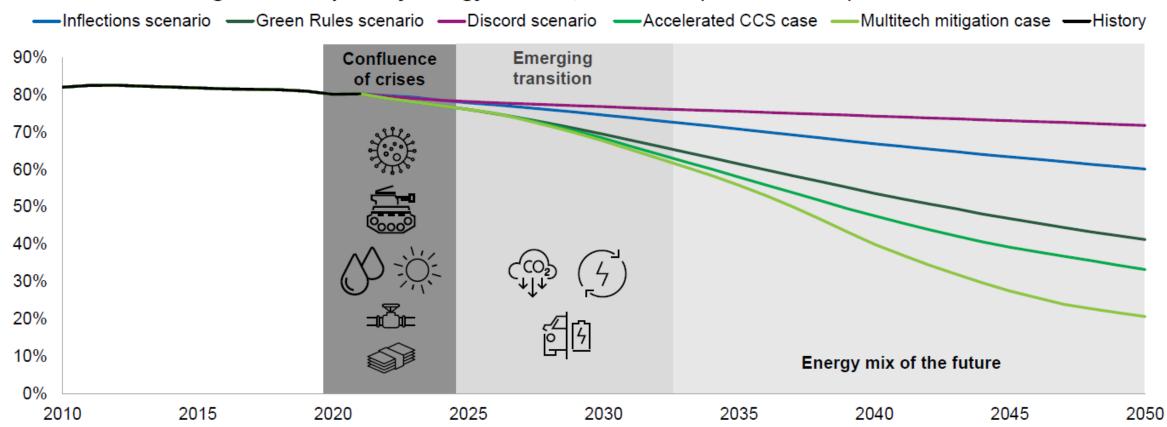
Brazil goes greener amid global volatility

Brazil Energy Frontiers 2023

October 2023

Fundamental transformations have reshaped the landscape of geopolitics, economics, and energy markets in recent times

Fossil fuel share of global total primary energy demand, 2010–2050 (2022 outlooks)



Date compiled Oct. 10, 2023

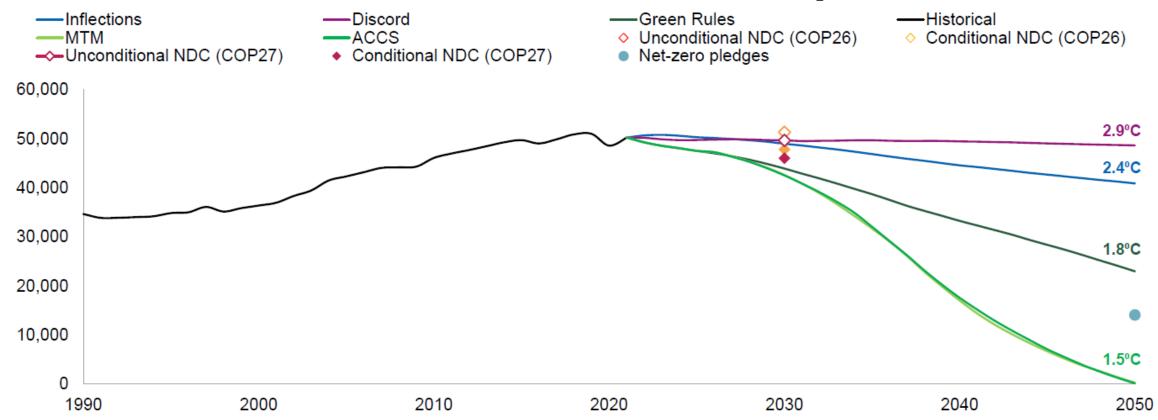
CCS = carbon capture and storage.

S&P Global

^{*}Accelerated CCS (ACCS) Multitech mitigation (MTM) cases back-cast from global net-zero GHG emissions in 2050. Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

Climate ambition is increasing in major economies, but Paris goals are still out of reach

Total GHG emissions in scenarios and national NDC targets (emissions, MMtCO₂e)



Date compiled Oct. 10, 2023

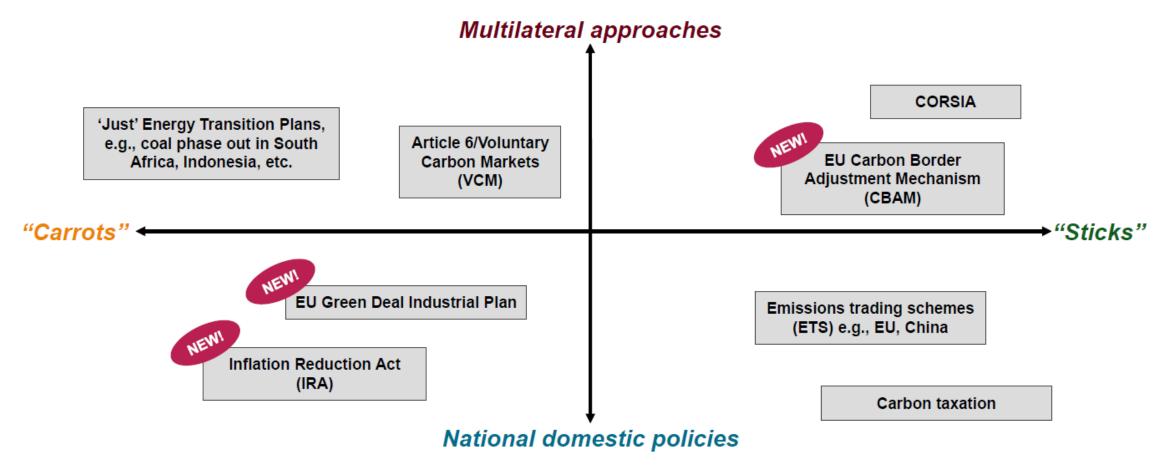
CCS = carbon capture and storage.

Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

S&P Global

^{*}Accelerated CCS (ACCS) Multitech mitigation (MTM) cases back-cast from global net-zero GHG emissions in 2050.

Key differences are emerging in approaches toward climate policy and carbon finance



Date compiled Oct. 10, 2023

CCS = carbon capture and storage.

*Accelerated CCS (ACCS) Multitech mitigation (MTM) cases back-cast from global net-zero GHG emissions in 2050.

Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

Long-term outlooks for renewables further boosted by new energy transition policies in key markets that aim to translate targets into real investments

China

- 14th Five Year Plan for 2021-2025
- "1+N" Policy Package for peak carbon by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2060

Europe Union

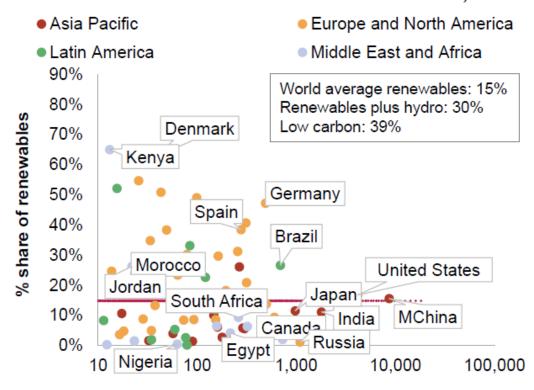
- REPowerEU
- Fit for 55 to reduce emissions by 55% by 2030

United States

- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (a.k.a., Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act)
- Inflation Reduction Act

Non-hydro renewables will reshape the global power mix and represent a substantial share of generation in the next decades

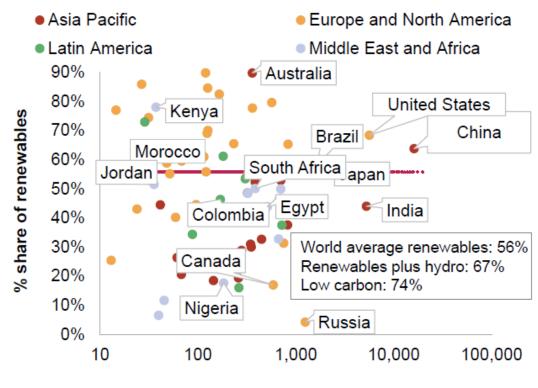
Share of renewables versus total market size, 2022



Market size (TWh, log scale)

Renewables excluding hydropower; dotted line represents world average. Low carbon = renewables, hydro, nuclear.

Share of renewables versus total market size, 2050



Market size (TWh, log scale)

Renewables excluding hydropower; dotted line represents world average.

Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

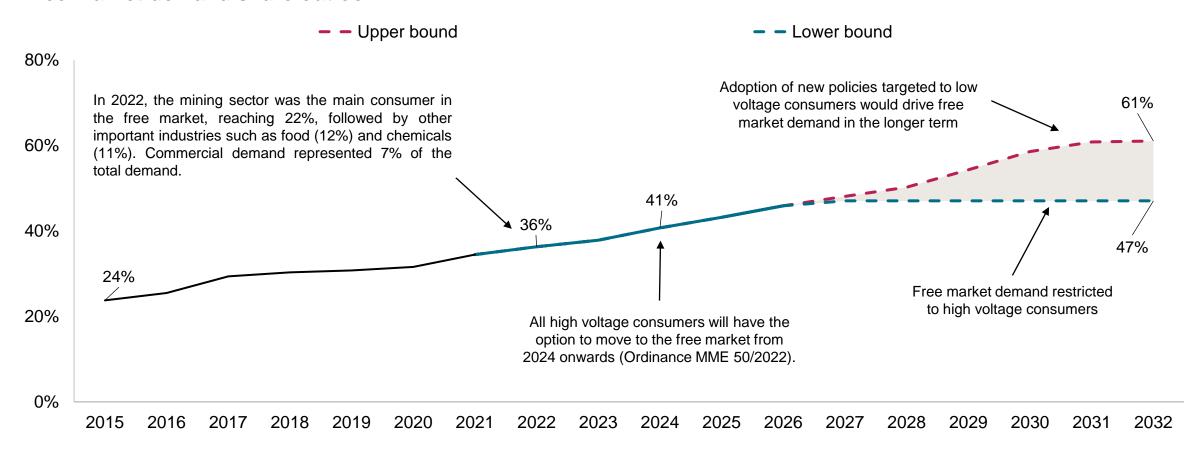


Shifts in business models and technologies are reshaping the Brazilian power sector and will lead to substantial changes in the existing framework

Reforms and regulatory **Capacity procurement** The role of domestic and Accelerate the mechanisms focused on changes designed to liquified natural gas development of new technological attributes, sustain investment (LNG) in the power transmission projects including flexibility sector agenda momentum The future of local **Streamline the process** distribution companies **Development of green Emerging technologies** and procedures to obtain and increased prospects amid growing share of hydrogen production licenses of electrification distributed generation hubs and smart grids

The approval of the power reform bill may provide upsides to the pace of the growth of the Brazilian free market

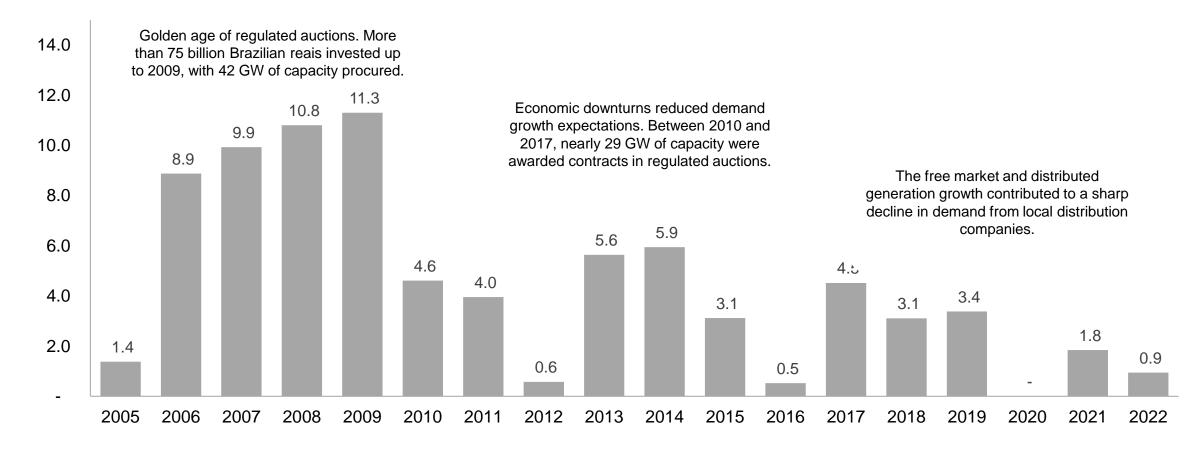
Free market demand share outlook



Note: Considering that low voltage non-residential consumers will be able to migrate after 2027 and residential consumers only after 2029. Roughly 80% of high voltage consumers are migrating to the free market by 2030 in both scenarios (lower and upper bound). Source: CCEE, S&P Global Commodity Insights

Regulated auctions are losing momentum after a decade driving capacity additions

Capacity procured through regulated auctions by year (GW)

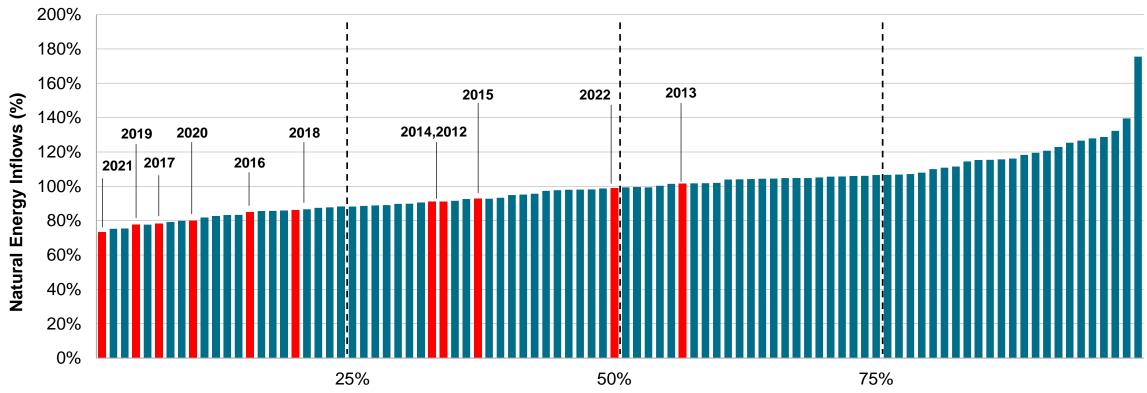


Note: Estimates considering new energy auctions (LEN). Reserve auctions are not included in the chart. Source: S&P Commodity Insights; CCEE.



Hydro underperformance in 9 out of 11 years since 2012 created vulnerabilities for the power system, with implications for investment and trading

Brazil's historical natural energy inflows between 1931 and 2022



Note: Natural Energy Inflows (ENA) shown in percentage terms of the long-term historical average (1931-2022).

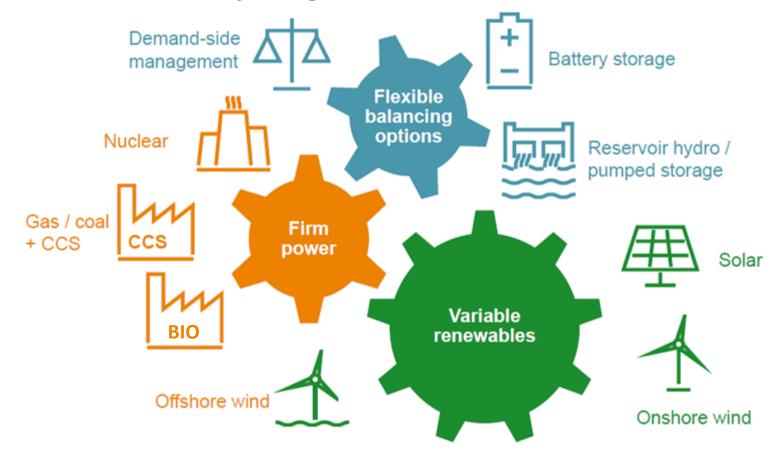
Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights, ONS.

© 2023 S&P Global



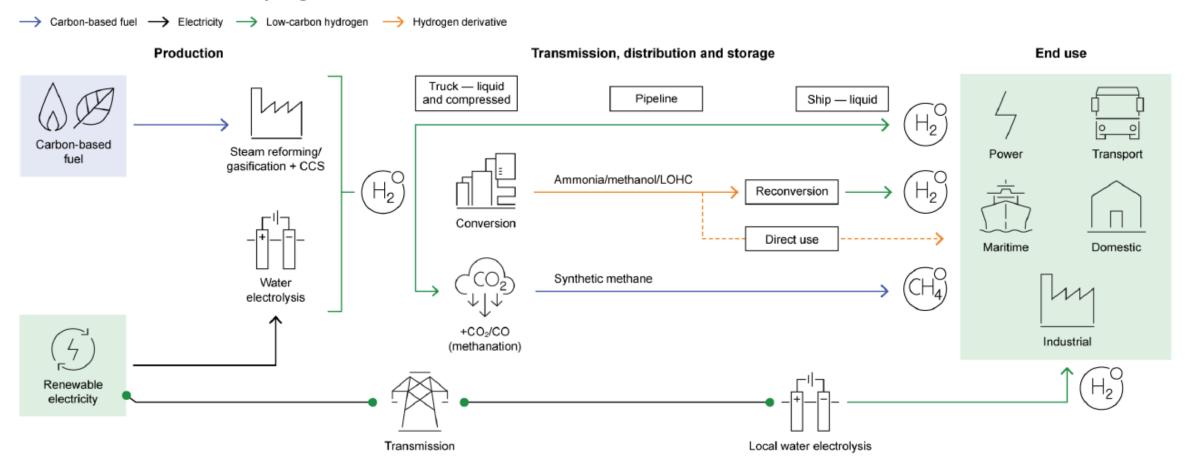
Reliability during the transition and the quest for short-term and long-term dispatchable resources

Resource roles in a decarbonized power grid



Hydrogen production process The role of indirect electrification in the energy transition

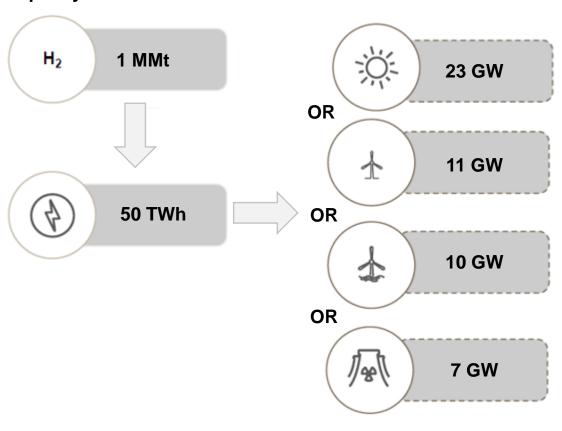
The value chain of low-carbon hydrogen



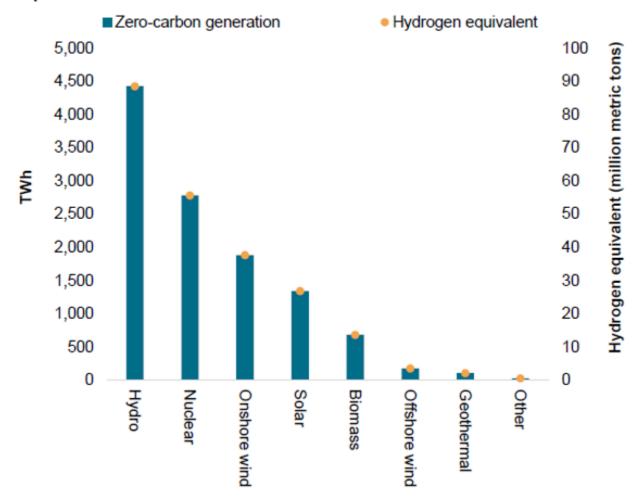
LOHC = liquid organic hydrogen carriers; CCS = carbon capture and storage. Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

Green hydrogen production may imply significant capacity additions of clean energy technologies in the decades ahead

Electricity demand and installed capacity using typical capacity factors in Brazil



Global zero-carbon electricity production (2022) in hydrogen equivalent units



Source: S&P Global Commodity Insights

Global markets are exploring different approaches to foster the growth of low-carbon hydrogen

Cost reduction Low carbon hydrogen is currently more expensive than competing fuels

- Opportunities for cost reductions include economies of scale and R&D
- Supportive policies aiming to scale up the low-carbon industry, such as IRA, European Hydrogen Bank, etc.

Build demand Convert existing uses to low-carbon and expand use into new areas

- Project developers require further clarity on government support measures before final investment decisions
- US Infrastructure Act

Availability of renewables Hydrogen projects are in competition with end consumers for renewable power

- Green hydrogen imports from regions with high quality resources
- Accelerated permitting

Infrastructure development Need to develop production capacity, transport infrastructure and storage

- Policies aiming to support infrastructure development (Infrastructure Act, European Projects of Common Interest)
- Leverage existing infrastructure assets to accelerate the development of the industry

Key issues to watch

- Brazil's power sector stands at a critical juncture, faced with the need to implement significant measures that will have far-reaching implications over the coming years
- The emergence of low-cost renewables and new technologies have added complications to reform processes
- What will be the role of governments and policymakers versus companies and investors in the operation and evolution of energy markets
- Brazil has the potential to harness opportunities in the global energy transition, but achieving this
 requires the establishment of a conducive business environment and the implementation of a
 robust set of policies to accelerate investments

Thank you

PRIMARY CONTACT(S)

Emanuel Simon

emanuel.simon@spglobal.com

CONTACT US

Asia and the Pacific Rim

Japan: +81 3 6262 1887

Asia Pacific: +604 291 3600

Europe, Middle East, and Africa

+44 1344 328 300

Americas

+1 800 447 2273

customercare@spglobal.com

S&P GlobalCommodity Insights



© 2022 by S&P Global Inc. All rights reserved.

S&P Global, the S&P Global logo, S&P Global Commodity Insights, and Platts are trademarks of S&P Global Inc. Permission for any commercial use of these trademarks must be obtained in writing from S&P Global Inc.

You may view or otherwise use the information, prices, indices, assessments and other related information, graphs, tables and images ("Data") in this publication only for your personal use or, if you or your company has a license for the Data from S&P Global Commodity Insights and you are an authorized user, for your company's internal business use only. You may not publish, reproduce, extract, distribute, retransmit, resell, create any derivative work from and/or otherwise provide access to the Data or any portion thereof to any person (either within or outside your company, including as part of or via any internal electronic system or intranet), firm or entity, including any subsidiary, parent, or other entity that is affiliated with your company, without S&P Global Commodity Insights' prior written consent or as otherwise authorized under license from S&P Global Commodity Insights. Any use or distribution of the Data beyond the express uses authorized in this paragraph above is subject to the payment of additional fees to S&P Global Commodity Insights.

S&P Global Commodity Insights, its affiliates and all of their third-party licensors disclaim any and all warranties, express or implied, including, but not limited to, any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use as to the Data, or the results obtained by its use or as to the performance thereof. Data in this publication includes independent and verifiable data collected from actual market participants. Any user of the Data should not rely on any information and/or assessment contained therein in making any investment, trading, risk management or other decision. S&P Global Commodity Insights, its affiliates and their third-party licensors do not guarantee the adequacy, accuracy, timeliness and/or completeness of the Data or any component thereof or any communications (whether written, oral, electronic or in other format), and shall not be subject to any damages or liability, including but not limited to any indirect, special, incidental, punitive or consequential damages (including but not limited to, loss of profits, trading losses and loss of goodwill).

ICE index data and NYMEX futures data used herein are provided under S&P Global Commodity Insights' commercial licensing agreements with ICE and with NYMEX. You acknowledge that the ICE index data and NYMEX futures data herein are confidential and are proprietary trade secrets and data of ICE and NYMEX or its licensors/suppliers, and you shall use best efforts to prevent the unauthorized publication, disclosure or copying of the ICE index data and/or NYMEX futures data.

Permission is granted for those registered with the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC) to copy material herein for internal reference or personal use only, provided that appropriate payment is made to the CCC, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923, phone +1-978-750-8400. Reproduction in any other form, or for any other purpose, is forbidden without the express prior permission of S&P Global Inc. For article reprints contact: The YGS Group, phone +1-717-505-9701 x105 (800-501-9571 from the U.S.).

For all other queries or requests pursuant to this notice, please contact S&P Global Inc. via email at support@platts.com.