

The role of stakeholders in the energy policy and the development of renewables in Uruguay

Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining

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ENERGY POLICY 2008 - 2030

- **Multidimensional and integrated vision, including technological, economic, geopolitical, environmental, ethical, cultural and social factors**
 - Four Key Pillars
 - Short, medium and long term goals
 - More than 40 “working areas”
- **2008 : Council of Ministers approval**
- **2010: Special Committee including all Political Parties in Parliament**

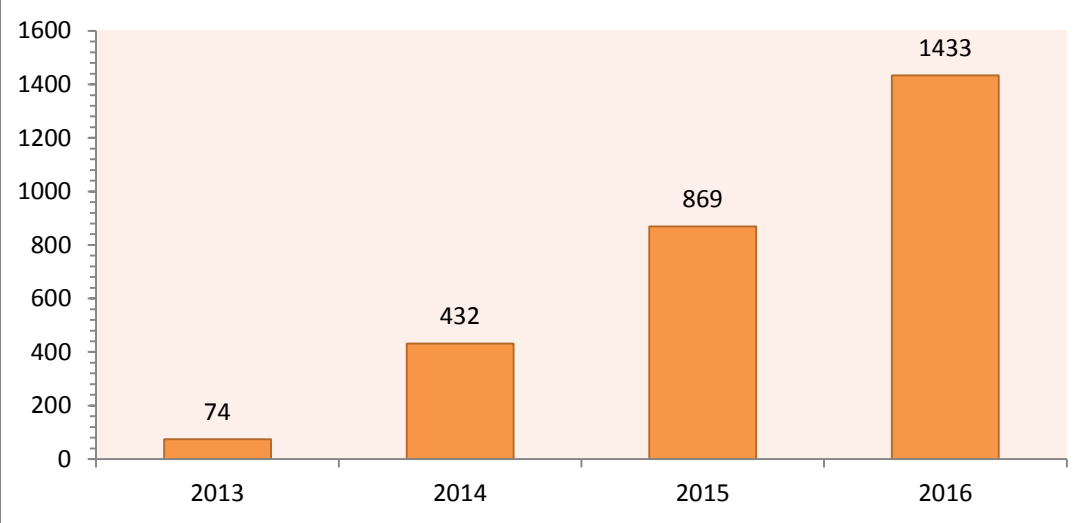
INSTITUTIONAL PILLAR

- The Government defines and coordinates the role of both public and private actors.
- **Regulated participation of private actors**, under the conditions defined by the Executive Power. Example: PPA and Data Rooms
- Crucial role of the state owned energy companies. Example: UTE
- Comprehensive, transparent and stable regulatory framework

SUPPLY PILLAR

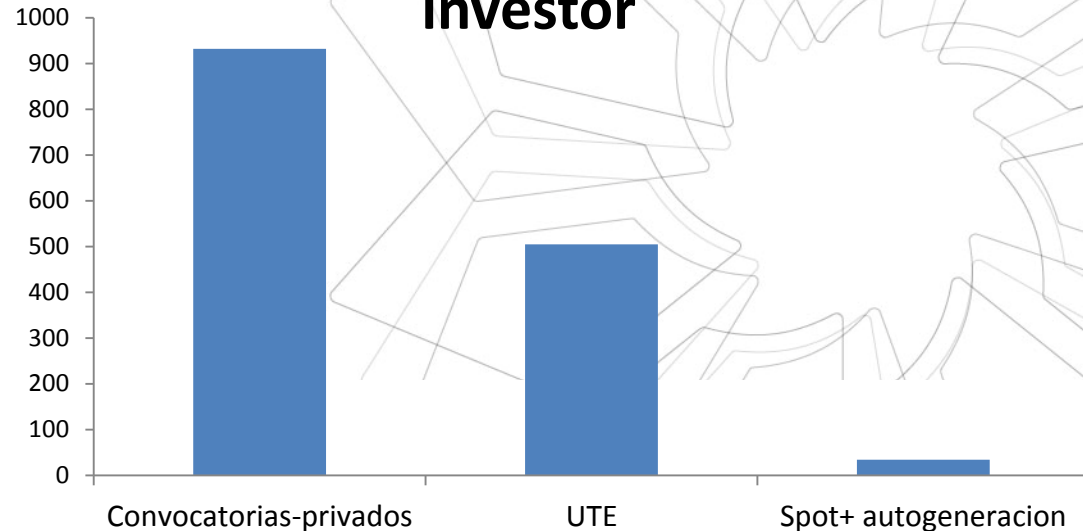
- Energy mix diversification enhancing the role of domestic energies, mainly renewables.
- Strong enhancing of non-traditional renewables (Biomass, Wind, Solar) without subsidies, leading to:
 - 56,5% Renewables of the global primary energy mix (2015)
 - 93% Renewables on power generation (2015)
 - 7% bioethanol and 10% of biodiesel on the total vehicle fleet, both with entire domestic production.
- Building local capacities and promoting local content.
- Lowering carbon emissions .
- Improving energy sovereignty

Planned installed capacity of wind power(MW)



Ex.: Wind energy

Cumulative capacity of wind (MW) farms according to the investor



LEGAL FRAME

- Laws and decrees attending electric generators in general and source specific generation.
- Generic private auction procedure :
 - The government entrusts the public utility to make a source specific auction.
 - Companies file their bids in compliance with the minimum requirements and offering conditions that allow them to compete (energy prices, national component, etc).
- The public utility makes the projects selection.
- The winning projects initiate the development, seeking the permits to comply with current regulations in order to sign contracts with the public utility.

Authorizations required to sign the PPA

- Authorization for power generation (MIEM)
- Environmental authorizations including social issues (MVOTMA)
- Authorization to attend the Wholesale Electricity Market (ADME)
- Construction permit issued by the National Directorate of Civil Aviation and Aviation Infrastructure (DINACIA)

The signing of the PPA involves creating legal conditions needed to ensure safe conditions of the parties

Developers

- Private stakeholders
 - Development of the project from inception to implementation
 - Linking all the parts needed to operate the wind farm including legal, logistical, environmental and operational aspects.
 - Proposes a energy price to the public utility.
 - Responsible for the farm operation and maintenance, owning the know-how of the operation and technology.



The public utility is making its own business and technology learning curve.

Currently it's operating its own wind farms and constructing some more.

INDC

Gas	Sector/Activity		2030 Targets	
			Percentage emission reduction targets from base year 1990	
			With domestic resources	With additional means of implementation
CO ₂	<i>Net CO₂ removal by 2030 with domestic resources</i> by means of the targets listed to the right	LULUCF	Remove 13200 Gg annually	Remove 19200 Gg annually
		Energy (Accounts for 94% of CO ₂ emissions in 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 25%	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40%
			Keep power generation emissions below 40 gCO ₂ /kWh	Keep power generation emissions below 20 gCO ₂ /kWh
		Industrial Processes (Accounts for 6% of CO ₂ emissions in 2010)	Keep the intensity of emissions per unit of GDP at the reference value	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40%
CH ₄	Beef Production (Accounts for 78% of CH ₄ emissions by 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 33%	Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 46%	
	Waste (Accounts for 7% of CH ₄ emissions by 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 44%	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 68%	
	Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 15% of CH ₄ emissions by 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 45%	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 60%	
N ₂ O	Beef Production (Accounts for 61% of N ₂ O emissions by 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 31%	Reduce emission intensity per kilogram of beef by 41%	
	Other sectors and activities (Accounts for 39% of N ₂ O emissions by 2010)	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 40%	Reduce emission intensity per unit of GDP by 55%	

NATIONAL POLICY ON CLIMATE CHANGE

- ✓ Uruguay is developing the National Policy on Climate Change through a participative process with public and private stakeholders including OCS.
- ✓ The CC Policy will define the strategic guidelines, the action lines and the stakeholders for the implementation of the NDC .



MIEM

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¡Thank you!

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