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### Fair and Inclusive Energy Transition

Human development is possible through the use of energy sources, which makes energy strategic to economic growth. Scientific and technological advances guided the structuring of complex energy systems aimed at meeting the growing consumption and production demands.

Energy is a collective patrimony since its production depends on the use of natural resources. As such, access to energy represents access to this common heritage, which should be a right for all people. In Brazil, this access has effectively improved after the start of the Luz para Todos Program, by the Federal Government, which completes 18 years of existence in 2022 with more than 16 million Brazilians benefited.

The objective of the Luz para Todos Program was to serve households (houses) where families are without electricity in rural areas and act in the economic and social development. The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 in article 3 states that the Republic's objective is to build a free, fair, and solidary society, in addition to seeking to eradicate poverty and reduce social and regional inequalities. This is a clear direction for the pursuit of social development, that involves access to goods and services considered essential for a dignified life, which also includes access to electricity.

It is not enough to talk about Energy Transition, this transition needs to be fair and inclusive, "leaving no one behind", as recommended by the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs 7 talks about affordable and clean energy, and the UN has defined 5 Targets and 6 Indicators for SDG 7. Targets specify the goals and Indicators represent the metrics by which the world aims to track whether these Targets are achieved:

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix

Target 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Target 7.a: By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

Target 7.b: By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support

The chart below shows the proportion with access to electricity per federative unit in Brazil in 2019 (IBGE, 2019), showing how important it is for developing countries to have a structured governmental action to reduce energy poverty. Only then, it is possible to guarantee the resources needed to reduce inequalities in terms of access to energy, especially in a context of decentralization and expansion of actors in the value chain.



