

Resumen ref. 78

Energy efficiency potential for reducing greenhouse gases for the ceramic industry in the State of São Paulo, Brazil

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Abstract

In the São Paulo State, the First Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) Direct and Indirect, was the first step to meet the challenges of global climate change and the search for a 20% reduction in GHG emissions. From this inventory can establish databases that allow the design of strategies to reduce emissions with appropriate metrics and compensation, more effective. In this context, gains space policies and programs while minimizing GHG emissions bring other environmental benefits such as reducing the consumption of raw materials and the elimination of barriers to the effectiveness of energy conservation programs with broad actions for energy efficiency. Contain GHG emissions is indispensable task, imposing the need for the creation and implementation of mitigation and adaptation, in order to strengthen efforts to protect the global climate system and to promote the transition to a green economy and low carbon in the state. In this context, the ceramic industry in the São Paulo State with their segments will be called to give their contribution. This work by focusing on the prospective study of energy efficiency potential in the ceramic industry in the São Paulo State bring relevant information to identify and qualify alternative opportunities for research and development for the industry from being continued decarbonisation while maintaining its economic growth steadily in the medium and long terms. The technical and economic potential for energy efficiency will be estimated based on an extensive literature review and field surveys and benchmarking.

Keywords: Energy efficiency, Greenhouse gases, Technologies and Processes.