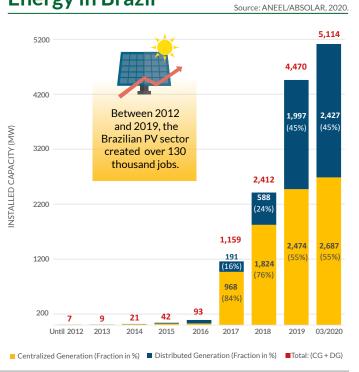


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Solar Photovoltaic Energy in Brazil ABSOLAR's Infographic







Distributed Generation State Ranking Source: ANEEL/ABSOLAR, 2020. Installed Capacity (MW) (%) Minas Gerais (A) 456.5 18.8% Rio Grande do Sul 🔞 l 348.2 14.3% São Paulo 🏯 297,2 12.2% Paraná 🏈 | 214,4 8.8% Mato Grosso 📀 5th 147,9 6.1% 6th Santa Catarina 🚳 | 140,4 5.8% Goiás 🕮 | 104,7 4.3% 8th 101,6 4.2% Rio de Janeiro 🍖 | 9th Ceará 🚳 | 83,8 3.5% Mato Grosso do Sul (2) 10th **72,2** 3.0% Bahia 📤 | 11th 60,4 2.5% Pernambuco 🎨 | 12th 51,7 2.1% Espírito Santo = | 13th 50,5 2.1% Paraíba - | 14th 47,1 1.9% Rio Grande do Norte 15th 46.6 1.9% Piauí 🎒 | 16th 36.4 1.5% Maranhão 🕮 | 17th 33.8 1.4% Pará 💽 | 18th 31.6 1.3% Tocantins (%) 19th 25,4 1.0% Distrito Federal | 20th 24,0 1.0% Alagoas (| 21st **15,8** 0.7% Sergipe 4 | 22nd 12,4 0.5% Amazonas — | 23rd 10,0 0.4% Rondônia 各 | 24th 6,0 0.2% Amapá 🦰 | 25th 4,6 0.2% Acre 20 | 26th 3,2 0.1% Roraima 🟂 | 27th 0,9 0.04% Municipality Ranking Source: ANEEL/ABSOLAR, 2020. Installed Capacity (MW) (%) 30.3 1.2% Rio de Janeiro - RJ 🌋 | Uberlândia – MG 👷 26.0 1.1% 25.7 1.1% Cuiabá – MT 👂 📗 25.3 1.0% Fortaleza – CE 🚱 | 4th Brasília – DF 🐹 📗 24.0 1.0% **19.7** 0.8% Goiânia – GO (Teresina – PI 👹 **18.5** 0.8%

What is the Solar PV Installed Capacity in Brazil?

Centralized Generation **2,687.0 MW**



Distributed Generation 2,427.3 MW



Belo Horizonte - MG

Santa Cruz do Sul – RS 🐶 📗

Campo Grande - MS 🎍 | 10th

Total Operational Capacity 5,114.3 MW

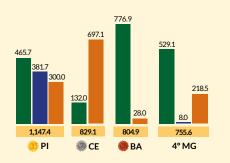
17.8 0.7%

13.9 0.6%

13.8 0.6%

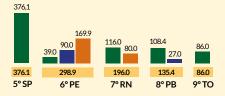
Centralized Generation Source: ANEEL/ABSOLAR, 2020.

Installed capacity (MW) and status of the PV Power plants in the energy auctions of the regulated market per State:



4.6 GW Contracted capacity in energy auctions which will come into operation by 2025.

R\$ 25.8 billion dy contracted in



Operational

In Construction

Construction

Total by State

Distributed Generation Source: ANEEL/ABSOLAR, 2020.

Microgeneration (up to 75 kW) and minigeneration (above 75 kW up to 5 MW) solar PV systems installed at homes, commercial buildings, industries, rural properties and public buildings.



93.3% is the share of solar PV installed capacity in micro and minigeneration, leading by far the distributed generation market.



99.8% of all micro and minigeneration connections are from solar PV systems.



R\$ 12.8 billion

in cumulative investments since 2012, distributed in all regions and states of the country.



208,357 Solar PV systems connected to the grid.



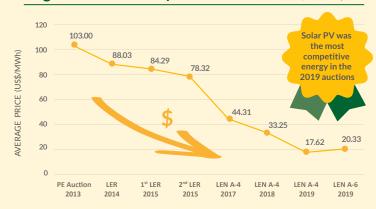
consumer units (0.3% from the total) receiving electricity credits through net-metering.



2.427.3 MW is the installed

capacity of solar PV energy in distributed generation.

Price Development of Solar PV Energy in the Energy Auctions of the **Regulated Electricity Market** Source: CCEE/ABSOLAR, 2019.



Electricity Generation Records

Source: ONS/MME, 2020.

Solar PV achieved new records of electricity generation in Brazil:

DAILY AVERAGE Dec. 16th, 2019

703.1 MW

average with a capacity factor of

32.0%

DAILY MAXIMUM

Jan. 16th, 2020

1,819.2 MW at 11h a.m.

with instantaneous capacity factor of

of the electricity supplied in Brazil was

generated from solar PV energy in January 2020.

Value Chain

Number of national manufacturers from the solar PV sector registered at BNDES FINAME financing program:



Brazil needs a competitive and fair industrial policy for the solar PV sector, reducing the prices of components and equipments made in the country and creating more jobs, technology and innovation.













Solar PV System (kit)

Tracker

Solar PV

10

PV Module

String Box

Batterv

Main Benefits of Solar PV to Brazil



Socioeconomical

- Reduction of expenses with electricity for the population, businesses and governments, lowering costs to society.
- Leader in local quality jobs, creating 25 to 30 jobs per MW/year.
- Attraction of foreign capital and new private investments for the country.



Environmental

- Generation of clean, renewable and sustainable electricity, free of greenhouse gases emissions, without waste or noise.
- No water usage during operation, reducing the pressure on water resources.
- Low environmental impact.



Strategical

- Diversification of the Brazilian electricity matrix with a renewable energy, increasing reliability of the electricity supply.
- $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ Reduction of losses and postponement of investments in transmission and distribution grids.
- \square Relief of electrical demand during daytime, reducing costs to consumers.











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