



What is ESG?

ESG is an acronym that corresponds to an organization's environmental, social and governance practices. Its main goal is to ensure that business is aligned to building an inclusive, ethical and environmentally sustainable world, ensuring quality of life to all.

The ESG criteria are totally adjusted to the 17 Sustainable Development (SDGs) established by the UN Global Compact.

Fighting climate change



26,88 million tons of CO2 emissions avoided in 2022

which is equivalent to the emission from around 22 million passenger cars



Wind power is the energy generation source with the least environment impact.

Sustainable Development Goals (ODS's) directly related to the industry:









It also generates social and economic benefits.

- It is renewable, sustainable and contributes to Brazil achieving its goals in the Climate Agreement
- Wind farms do not generate CO2 while operating
- Qualification of local workforce, strengthening economy and making it more dynamic, to benefit communities directly and indirectly.

Sustainable Development Goals (ODS's) indirectly related to the industry:









Diversity

Gender data in the sector

of wind power workforce 21% 79% (based on responses of a survey by IRENA)

Women represent only

(32%)

in renewable energies in general



(22%)

in traditional electric power industries



such as oil and ga



The perceptions of gender roles and social and cultural standards constitute a huge barrier to gender equality.



Wage gaps appear smaller in wind power (40%) than in the economy in general (68%)

Measured benefits of wind power

The installation of wind farms contributes to the increase of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and MHDI (Municipal Human Development Index)1.

A group of municipalities that received wind farms was compared to another one, which did not. Through this comparison, we identified that in municipalities which received the installation:



the real GDP increased 21.15% (from 1999 to 2017)1



the MHDI ¹increased about 20% (from 2000 to 2010)1



The GDP, or the total wealth generated in the economy, grew at an average rate of 70% in those municipalities, above the state average - estimated in 54%.



As of 2010, that is, after the first wind power auction, conducted in 2009, the growth in the set of 10 municipalities was almost twice as much as the growth in other regions of Rio Grande do Norte.



The GDP per capital also increased. With regard to officially recognized employment and public revenue, the growth rate per capita also surpasses the state average in municipalities with wind power activities.



The number of commercial establishments increased in the municipalities assessed.



Data of the Lease Considering R\$792.62 for each MW



Municipalities with wind farms installed in Rio Grande do Norte leaped the last few years in:

- Generation of income
- Job creations
- Businesses creation

10 municipalities were analyzed, concentrating 76% of wind generation in the state and 84% of farms².

Macroeconomics



Between 2011 and 2020, wind farms moved R\$ 321 billion for the economy³:

- R\$ 110.5 billion in direct investment to build wind
- R\$ 210,5 billion as indirect effects.



billion, impacting the GDP.



Building wind farms has created over 300 thousand direct and indirect job positions. Or 10.7 jobs by MW installed3.



Plus the environmental benefits. From 2016 to 2024, the Brazilian wind power sector will have avoided greenhouse effect gas emissions estimated between R\$ 60 and 70 billion3.

