

Using blockchain to reach deep decarbonization

IRENA Innovation Day ••• Montevideo, Uruguay
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The electricity sector is undergoing a major transformation worldwide



The (Fast-Emerging) Future



This transformation is being enabled by various types of investments—and making energy systems more complex

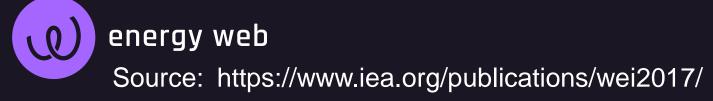
Renewable Distributed energy **Electric vehicles**



The electricity sector is undergoing a major transformation worldwide: renewables

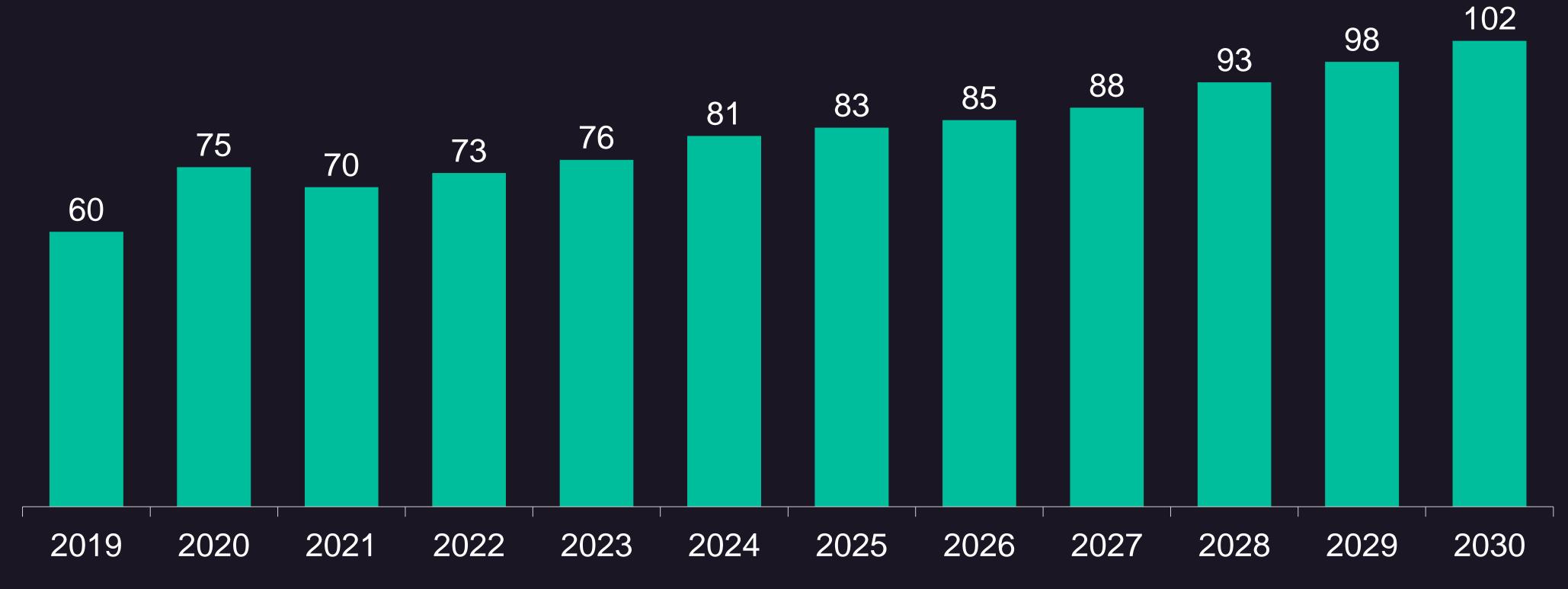
Worldwide investments in the electricity sector, \$ billions





The electricity sector is undergoing a major transformation worldwide: DERs

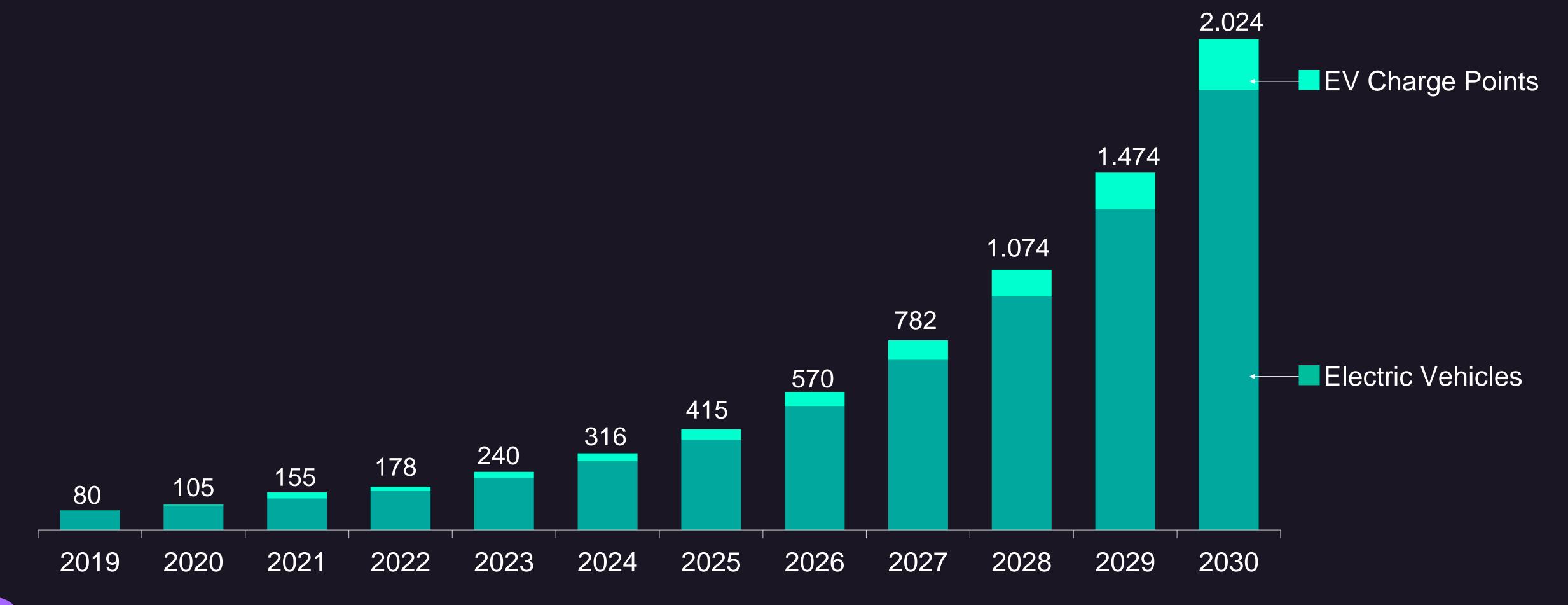
Global annual investment in DERs*, \$ billions



DERs include smart meters, smart thermostats, "other residential appliances" (i.e. water heaters, HVAC, etc.), residential PV systems, commercial flexible loads, and battery systems (residential + commercial BTM).

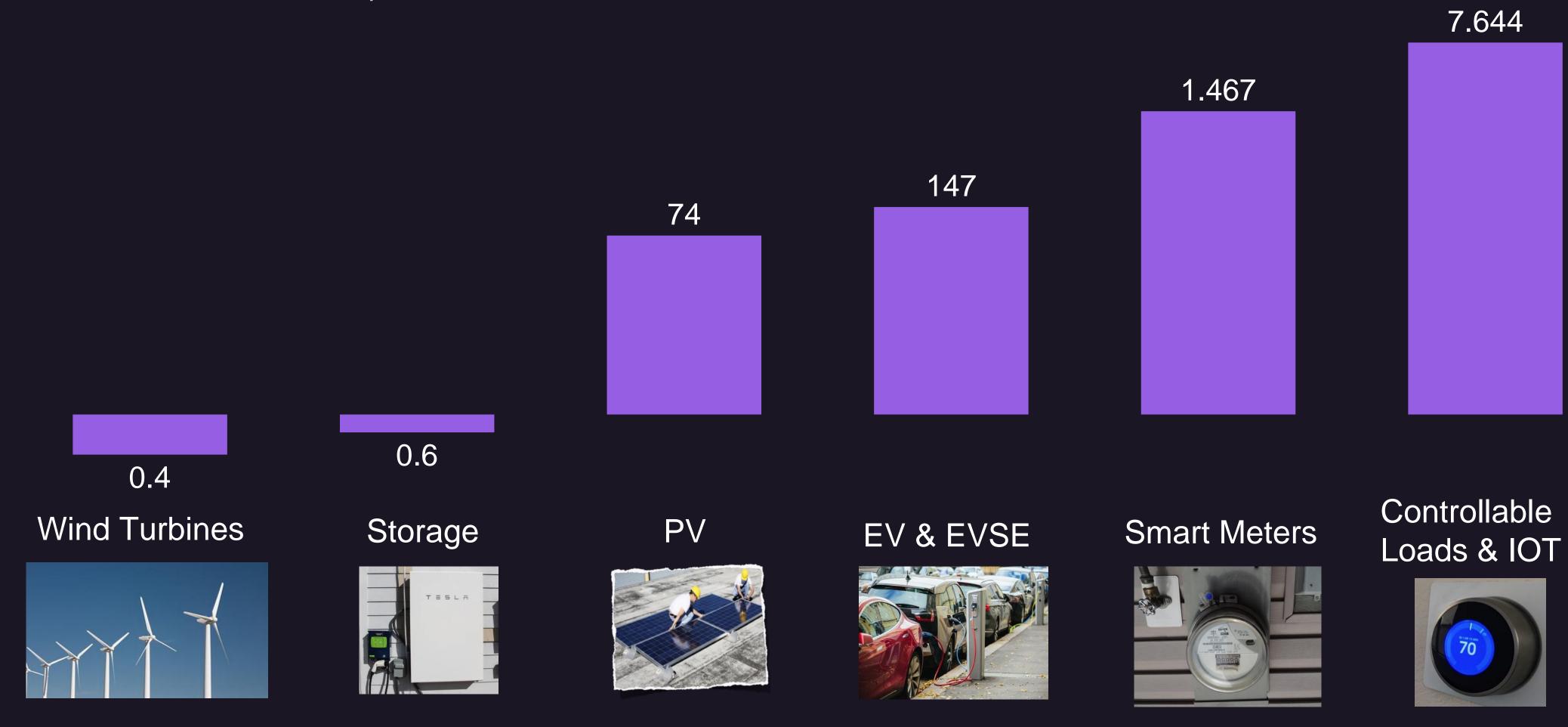
The electricity sector is undergoing a major transformation worldwide: electric mobility

Global annual investment in EVs and EVSE, \$ billions



9 billion devices are forecast to become internet-connected by 2025

Number of devices, millions, by 2025



Energy Web Foundation (EWF) is accelerating the energy transition with blockchain and decentralized technologies to scale consumer participation

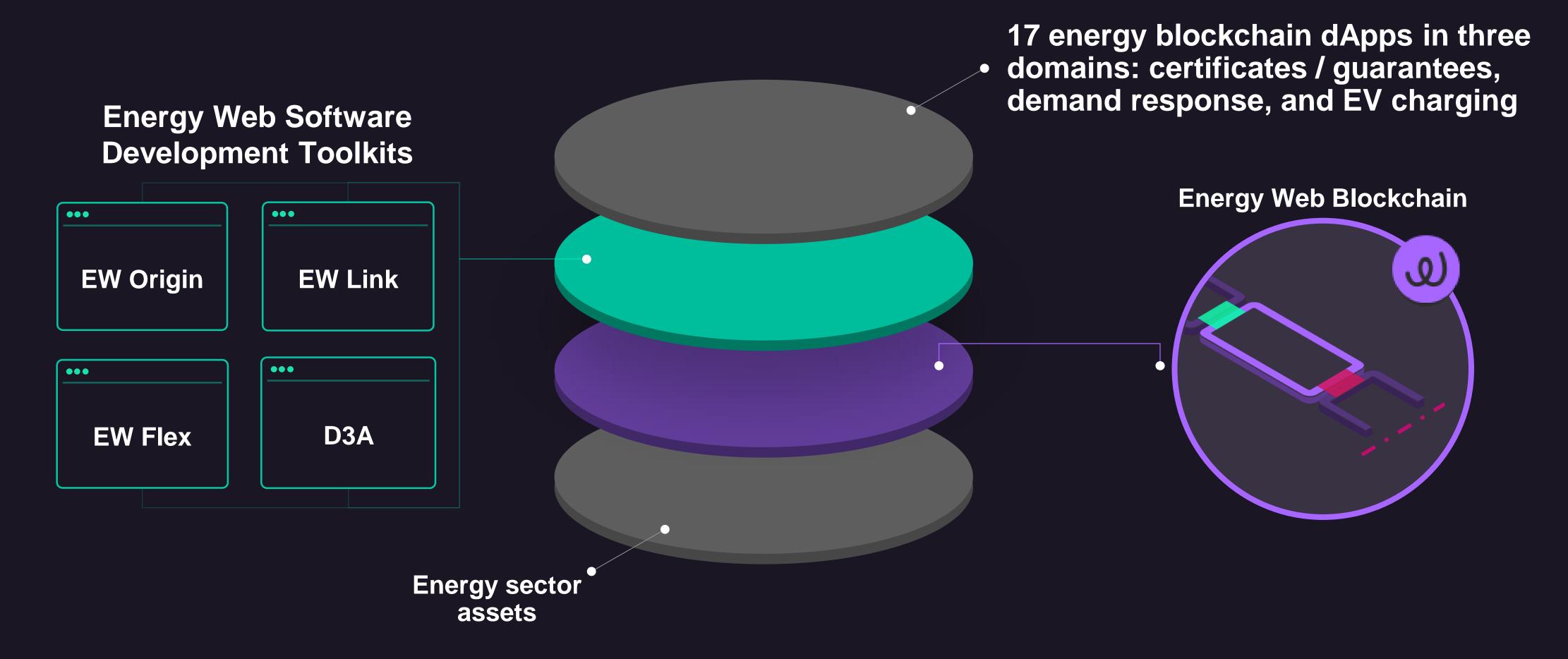


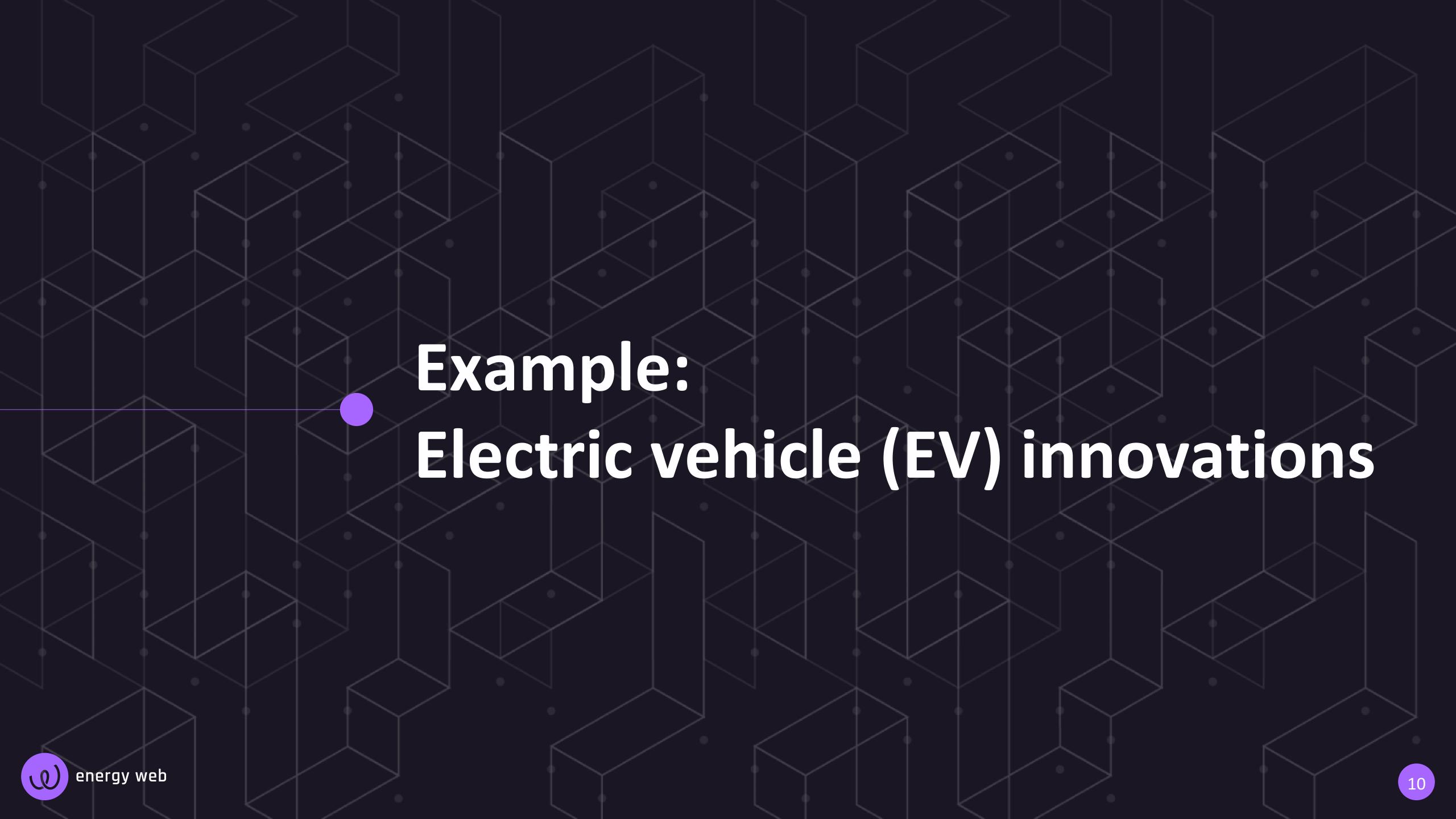


What EWF has achieved so far: EW Community includes 100+ companies



What EWF has achieved so far: open-source EW Technology is now "live"





Blockchain is useful for EVs to meet their potential for energy storage, carbon credits, and new demand for renewable energy



- Create seamless EV charge payments across EV charge point operators
- Documenting and settling battery storage ("flexibility") services from EVs
- Automating renewable energy purchases based on EV charge volumes among individual vehicles and fleets
- ✓ Providing time-sensitive incremental carbon credit issuance, tracking, and reporting from EV charges

Blockchain enables incremental carbon credit solutions for EVs

The first EWF pilot of this type was designed to meet needs of California's Low Carbon Fuel Standard (LCFS) highlights value proposition

Time-based incentives

 Timestamp of kWh charge triggers the California Air Resource Board (CARB) formula for LCFS based on season and time of day of charge

Transparent, auditable smart contracts

The pilot tested smart contracts
 that were customized for LCFS
 based on CARB's formula for EVs

New business models

- Utilities and others can become aggregators of incremental carbon credits via greater automation
- Aggregator can distribute a share of credit's value to EV owners

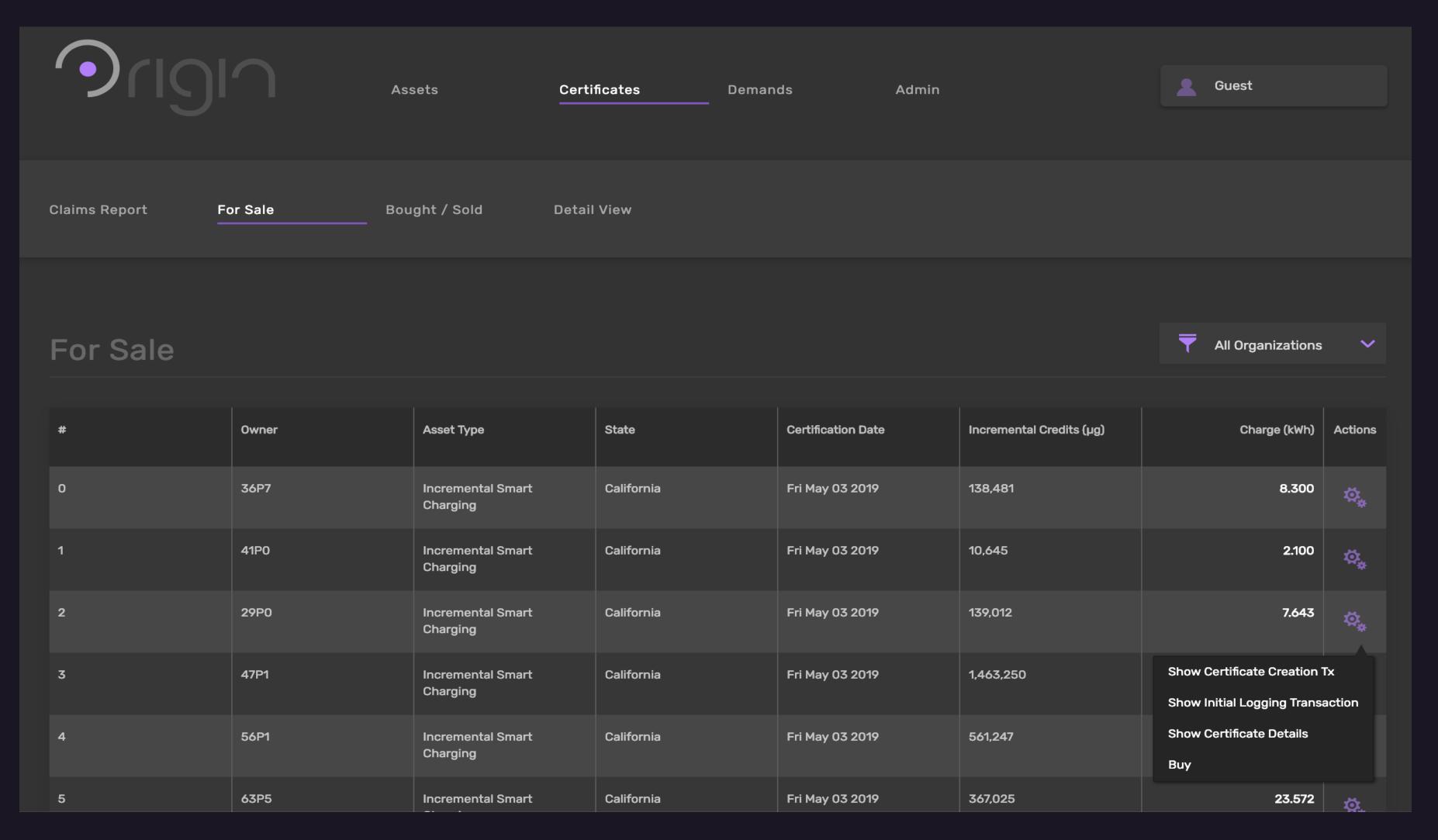
Data from real EVs that participated in first LCFS pilot in Bay Area

Anonymized asset data came from auto manufacturer's database and included 20 EVs

#	Owner	State	Туре	Incremental Credits (µg)	Total Charge (kWh)	Actions
0	47P1	California	Incremental Smart Charging	2,689,809	36.348	☆
1	41P0	California	Incremental Smart Charging	14,492	8.400	₡*
2	56P1	California	Incremental Smart Charging	1,793,592	27.362	♥*
3	29P0	California	Incremental Smart Charging	1,765,515	15.559	₽*
4	63P5	California	Incremental Smart Charging	1,588,046	29.487	Ø *
5	44P5	California	Incremental Smart Charging	1,706,998	33.390	፟
6	63P2	California	Incremental Smart Charging	0	0.000	Ø *
7	63P3	California	Incremental Smart Charging	2,012,407	20.510	₽*

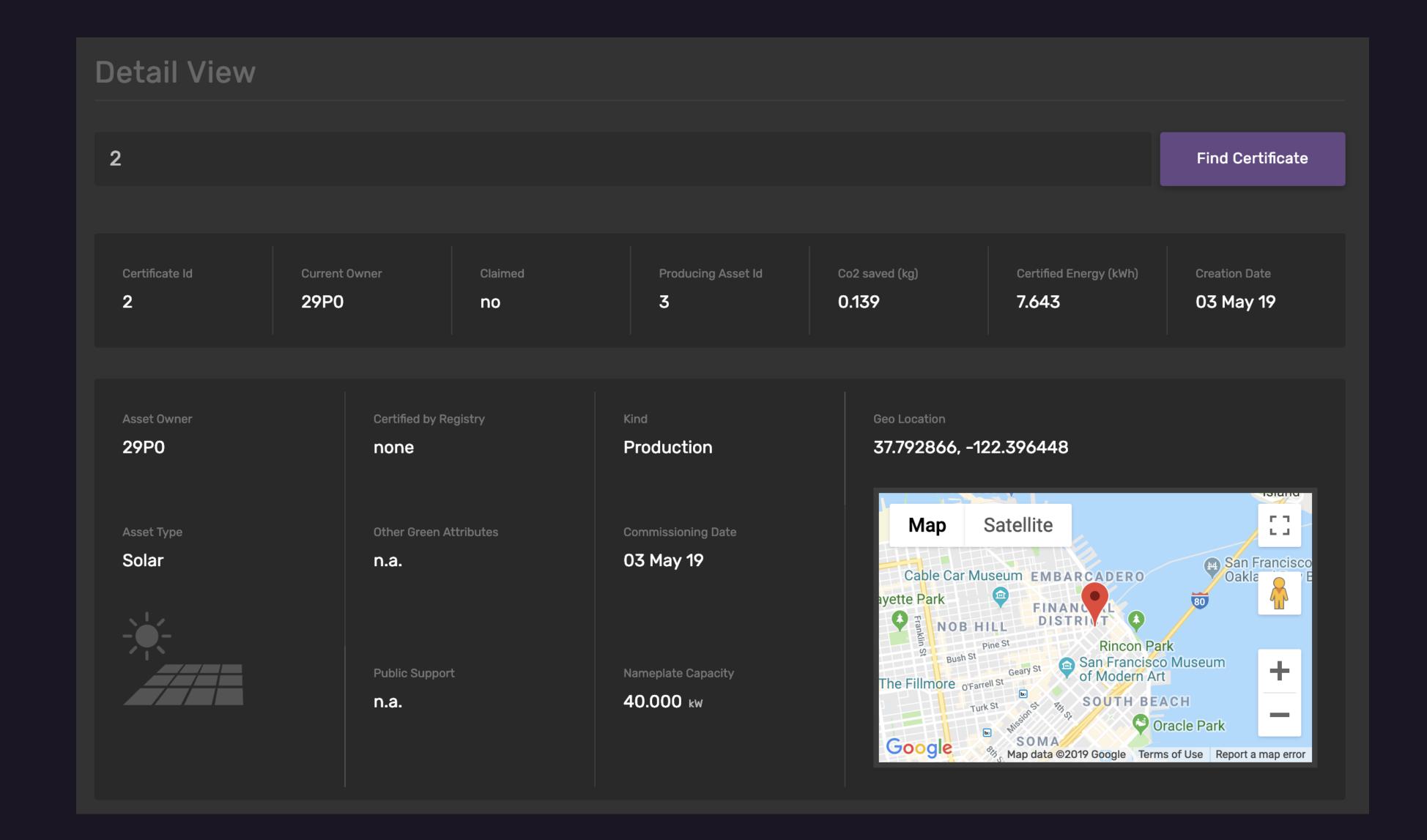


Pilot calculated incremental carbon credits based on EV charges





Pilot showed new details about incremental carbon credit claims





THANKYOU

Contact Doug Miller to learn more about EWF doug.miller@energyweb.org @DougJMillerJr