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INNOVO Aligns with Goldman Sachs' Forecast of 165% Surge in Data Center Power Demand by 2030

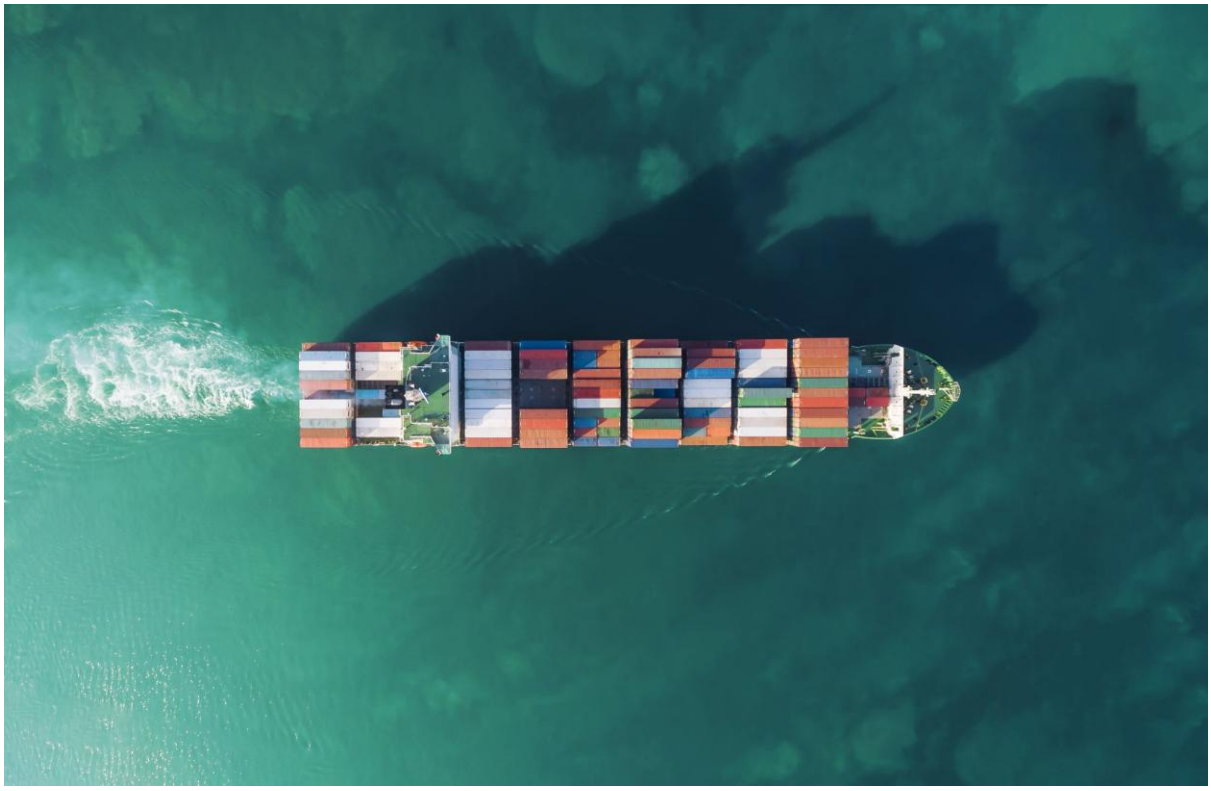
INNOVO Net Zero, a member of the Net Zero Data Center Alliance, is positioning itself as a key player in meeting the skyrocketing demand for data center power. This comes as Goldman Sachs predicts a 165% increase in data center power demand by 2030, driven in large part by the surge in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning workloads.

INNOVO is offering a cutting-edge solution to address this issue. Through our bio-farm integrated, zero emission, gas-powered data centers, INNOVO is responding directly to the forecasted power demand, ensuring energy security while minimizing environmental impact. By digesting all the CO_2 emissions produced by the gas generators, plus additional CO_2 from the atmosphere, INNOVO is achieving "Net Zero" emissions, a solution that is both scalable and immediately deployable.

With the data center industry is at a critical juncture, as power demand for AI-driven infrastructure surges, INNOVO's innovative approach of integrating bio-farm technology with AI-powered infrastructure, multi-generator redundancy, and battery storage, ensures that data centers can operate efficiently, even under the most demanding conditions. INNOVO's solution is already backed by $16 billion in contracts and is set to reduce carbon emissions by over 90%, positioning it as a pivotal player in the future of data infrastructure.

The first pilot facilities are estimated for completion by late 2026, marking a significant step in INNOVO's mission to accelerate the adoption of sustainable infrastructure to support the rapidly growing demand for AI and cloud computing services.

For more information: https://innovo-net-zero.com



IMO's Landmark Agreement to Cut Shipping's Carbon Intensity

The UN International Maritime Organization (IMO) has approved a historic framework aimed at reducing the carbon intensity of ships. The new measures will be incorporated into MARPOL Annex VI, with adoption expected in October 2025 and enforcement beginning 1 March 2027.

Key highlights include:

- **A global carbon pricing mechanism** - ships will need to pay for excess emissions, creating financial incentives for green fuel adoption.
- **A single regulatory framework**—ensuring consistency across the maritime industry rather than fragmented regional policies.
- **A structured compliance system**—operators must gradually reduce carbon intensity or purchase surplus compliance from low-emission vessels.

The implications of carbon pricing for sea freight are significant:

- Long-term contracts may need renegotiation to accommodate new compliance costs.
- Businesses must factor transport emissions into corporate sustainability reporting, making emissions management essential.
- Companies reliant on international supply chains should reassess shipping agreements, encourage fuel-efficient practices, and audit fuel surcharges.

A unified global framework helps prevent regulatory fragmentation, but regional policies - such as the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) - are already shaping maritime emissions rules. Ships will likely face multiple compliance obligations, varying costs, and differing incentives depending on trade routes and fuel choices.

Ships may need to comply with several schemes at once, leading to uncertainty in fleet planning and operational costs.

Funding Green Transition

Revenues from the IMO Net-Zero Fund will support:

- Low-emission vessels through financial incentives
- Research, innovation, and infrastructure development
- Technology transfer and training for developing countries
- Support for Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries

Strategic Planning for Ports

As zero-emission fuels become crucial, ports must adapt bunkering infrastructure to remain competitive. IMO has also strengthened regulations on nitrous oxide, sulfur, and particulate emissions, signaling broader environmental expectations for ports.

Conclusion

Despite geopolitical and industry pushback, the IMO has delivered a transformative framework. While some nations - UAE, Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran, Iraq, and Malaysia- opposed the measures, China supported them. However, further refinement is expected before implementation.

The second vote in October 2025 will determine final adoption. For businesses and investors, aligning strategies with IMO's framework will be critical for compliance and sustainability leadership.

Acknowledgement:
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https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=c60bc473-e1c1-4002-bd04-bc0196868c56

US passes momentous energy milestone for first time in history

- In March, cleaner, low-carbon energy sources generated more electricity than fossil fuels for the first time in the United States.
- Fossil fuels' share of energy production in the US fell to 49.2%, with wind and solar leading the way in the increase of clean energy sources.
- Despite executive orders to boost coal production, coal is in terminal decline as 99% of existing coal plants are more expensive to run than switching to renewables.

A historic milestone was reached in the United States in March. For the first time ever, cleaner, low-carbon energy sources generated more electricity than fossil fuels. According to data from Ember, a nonprofit focused on energy, the share of fossil fuels in the country's energy production fell to 49.2%.

The results reflect a slight decline in fossil fuels of 2.5% and a significant increase in clean energy, with wind and solar leading the way. Solar energy rose 37% in the last year, while wind increased by 12% in the same period over the year prior, putting them at 24.4% of the country's total electricity production in March, with nuclear and hydroelectric representing most of the rest.

As an article by Canary Media pointed out, this achievement occurred during the spring "shoulder season," the time of year between peak demand periods.

Milder weather means less demand on the energy grid from heating and cooling, which tend to make up the largest proportion of household energy bills, per the U.S. Department of Energy.

So, while clean energy sources' share of electricity production always rises during these periods, it is the first time they have ever eclipsed fossil fuels — no small feat in the current political climate. Despite executive orders to boost coal production, the dirtiest and most harmful of all energy sources is in terminal decline.

Coal simply cannot compete with solar and wind. An analysis by Energy Innovation put it in stark terms: 99% of existing coal plants are more expensive to run than switching to renewables. Similarly, the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis noted that by 2030, coal production will be a third of its 2011 peak. Aging coal plants are being phased out, and no new coal plants are being built to replace them. "It is a trend we believe is irreversible," the analysis concluded.

On the other hand, solar energy is overwhelmingly popular across the political spectrum and gaining momentum. For example, ruby-red Texas is one of the nation's most enthusiastic solar and wind states, per Inside Climate News. Solar is not only clean; it is also cheap and becoming increasingly affordable every year.

This development is welcome news and a harbinger of a new era in energy production in the United States. Renewables are now a big part of the energy grid, and the only way is up.

Reference: https://www.yahoo.com/news/us-passes-momentous-energy-milestone-103007358.html