

Climate-safe 1.5°C pathway by 2050: Technology solutions and investment needs

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SPEAKERS



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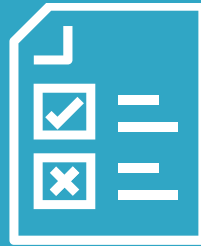
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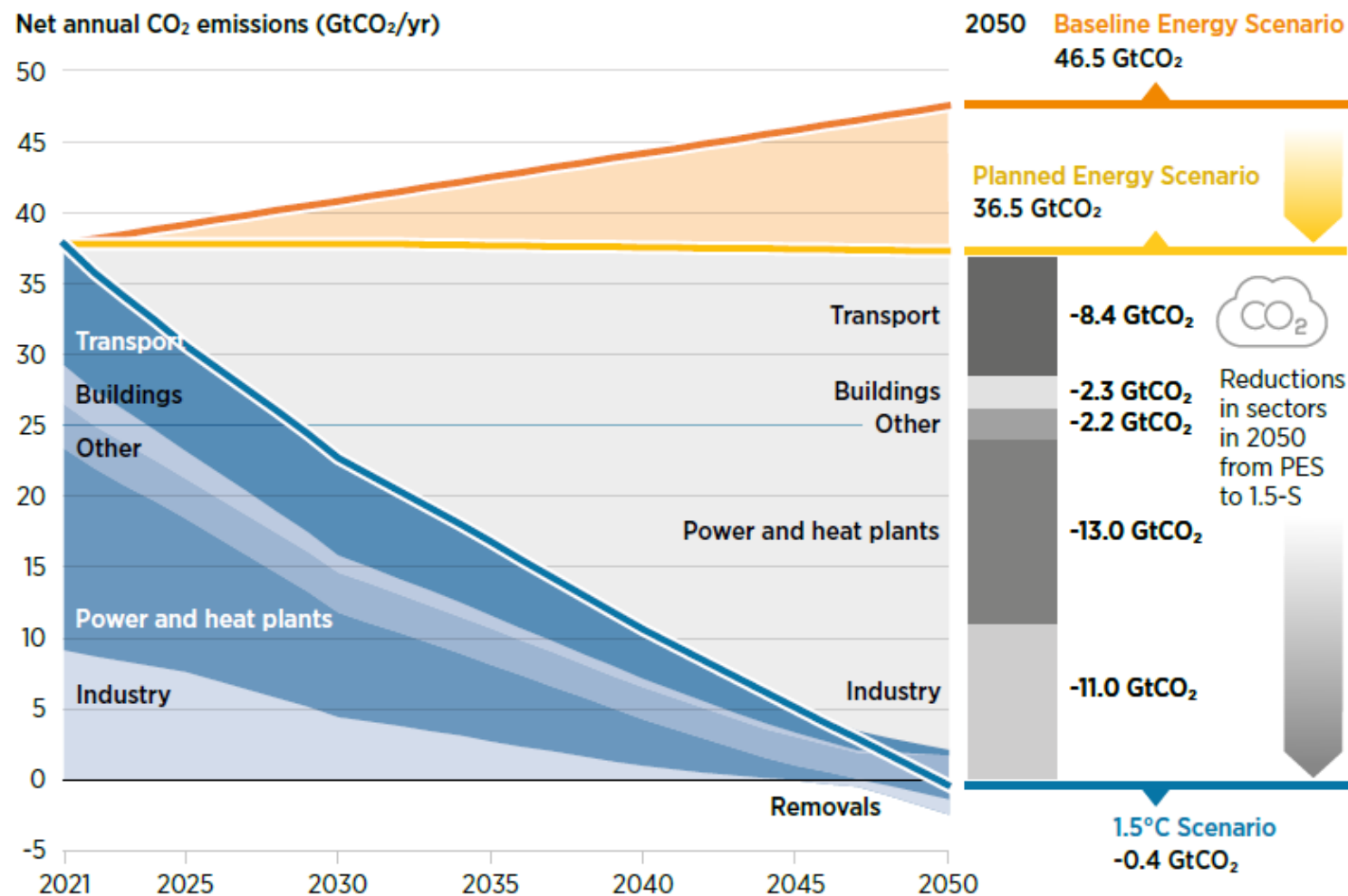
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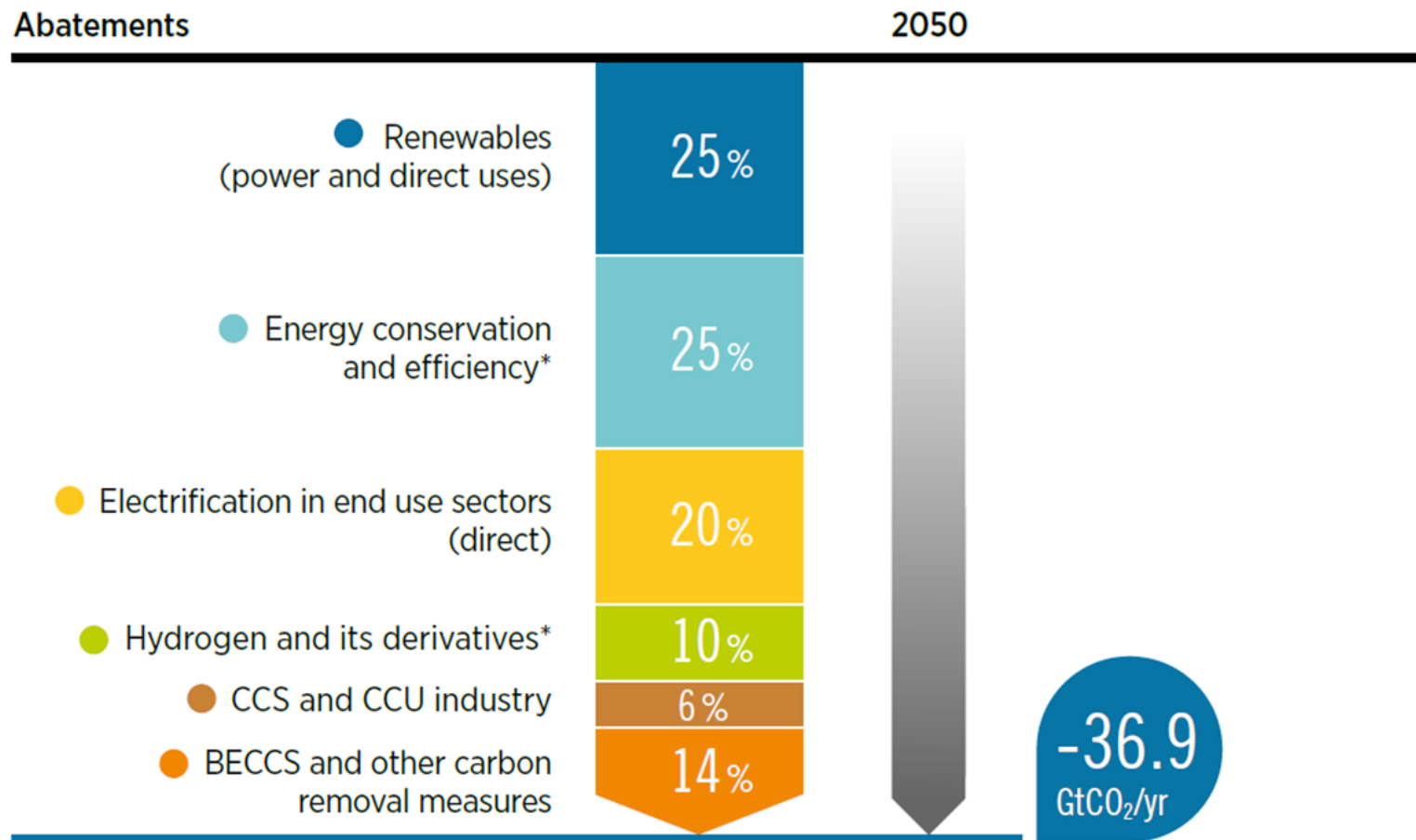
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Net zero emissions by mid-century

- Baseline emissions continue to rise, while the policies of governments (Planned Energy Scenario) result in flatlining of emissions
- For the 1.5°C climate target, global CO₂ emissions need to drop to net zero by 2050
- Steepest decline necessary over the next 10 years – 2020 must be the decade of action

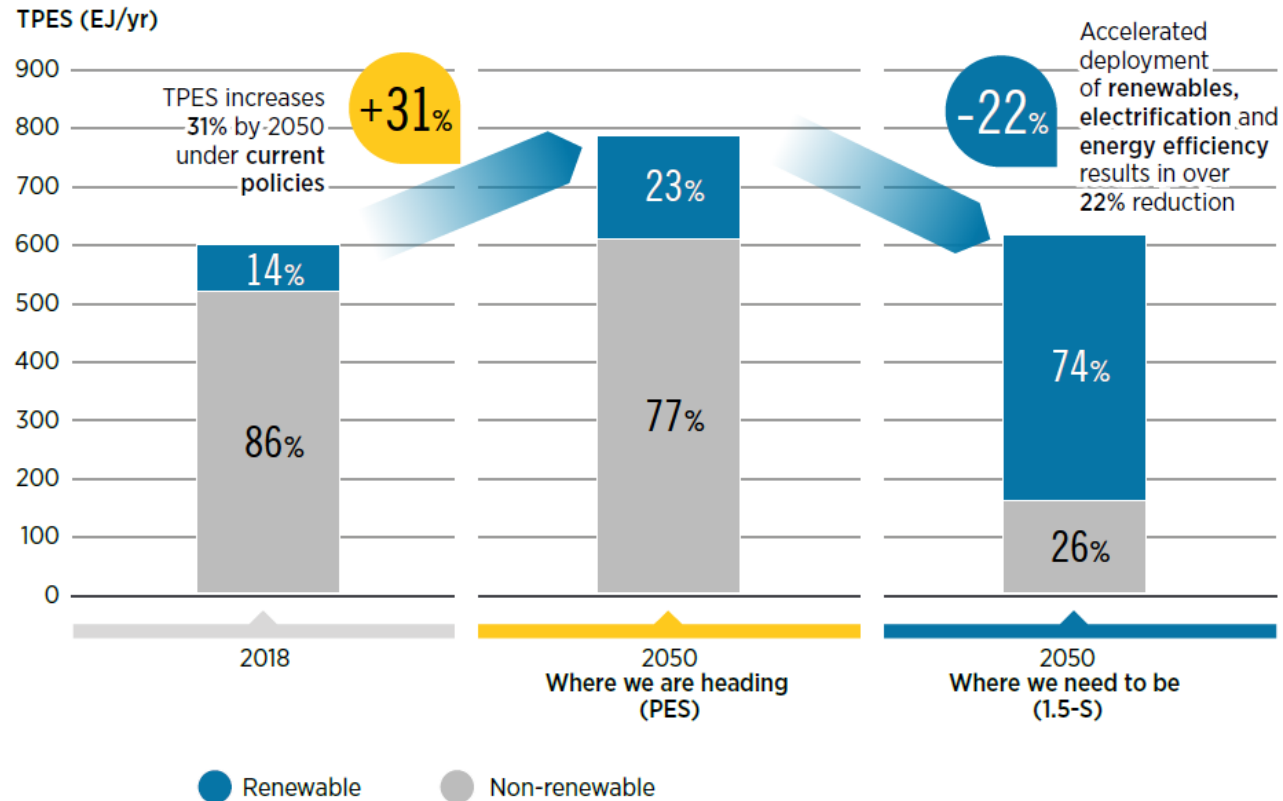


Six components of the energy transition strategy



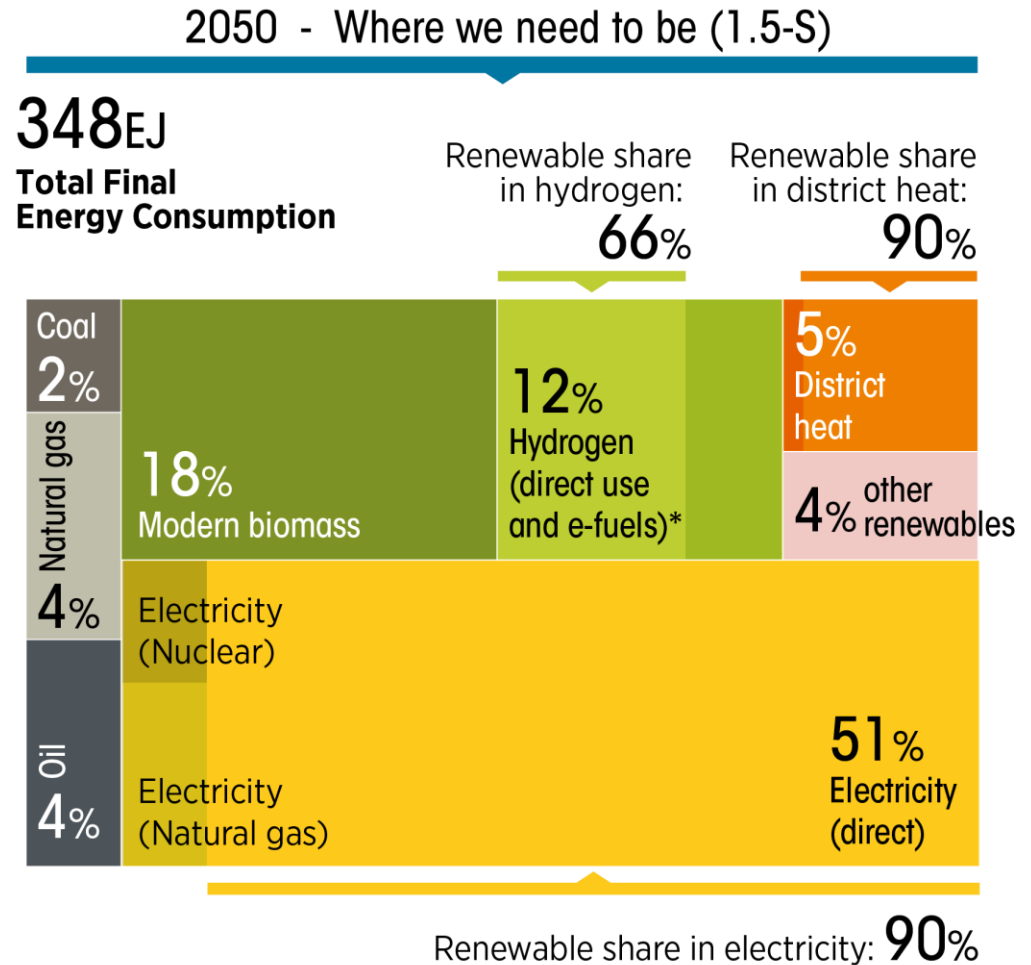
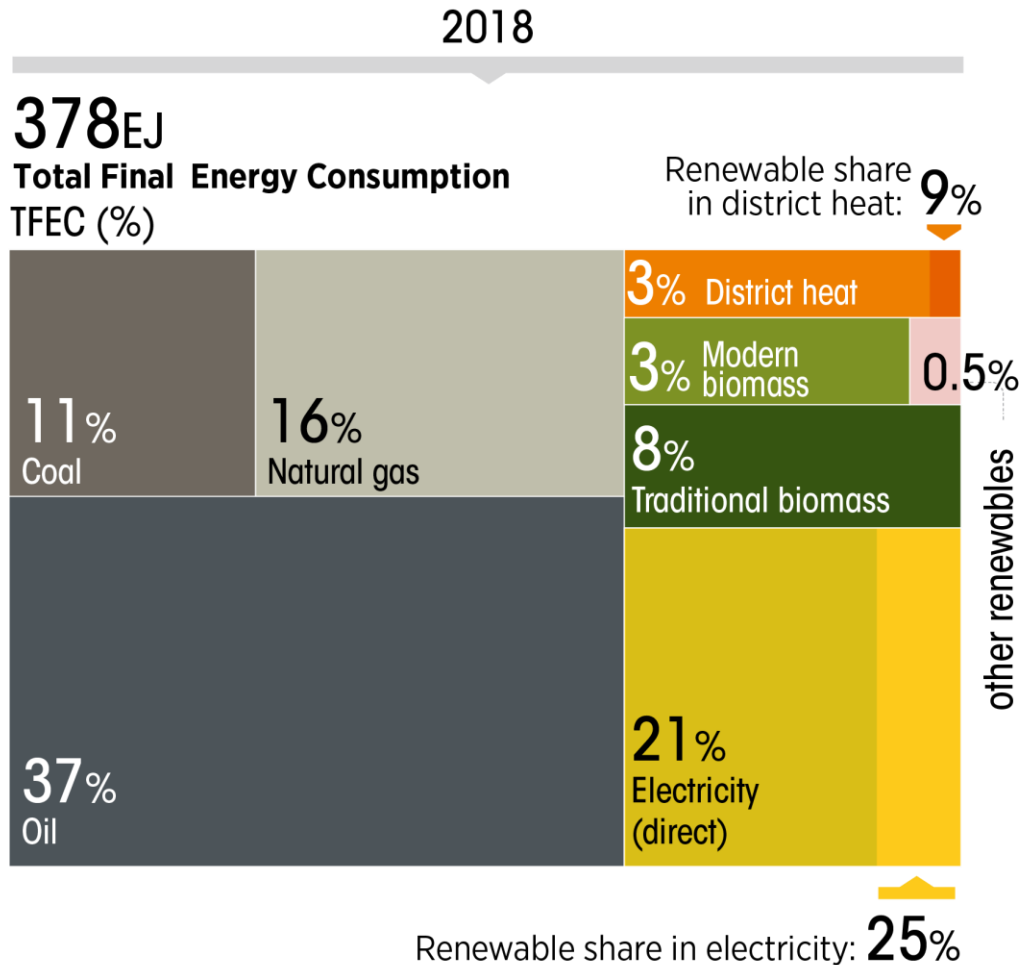
90% of all decarbonisation in 2050 will involve renewable energy through direct supply of low-cost power, efficiency, electrification, bioenergy with CCS and green hydrogen.

The global energy supply becomes more efficient and more renewable



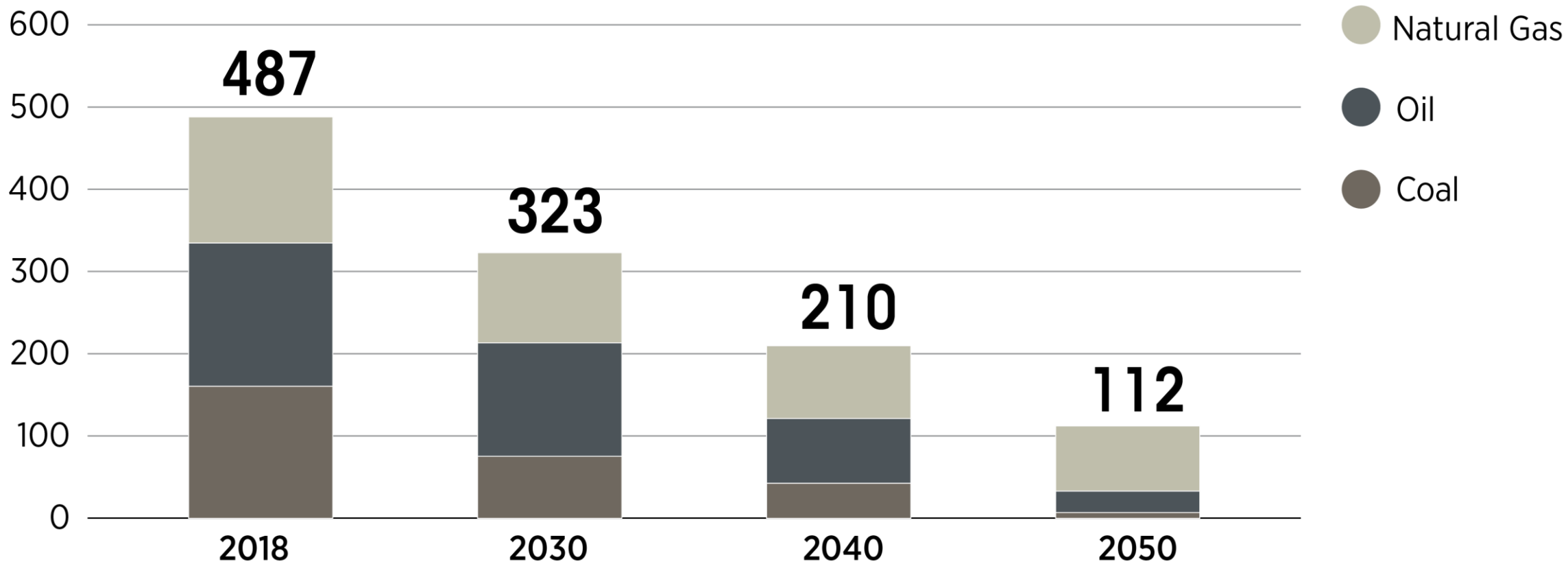
- The share of renewable energy in primary supply must grow from 14% in 2018 to 74% in 2050 in the 1.5°C Scenario.
- This entails a 8-fold growth in the pace of renewable share growth, and a 2.5-fold increase in the rate of energy intensity improvement.

Electricity is the central energy carrier in future energy systems



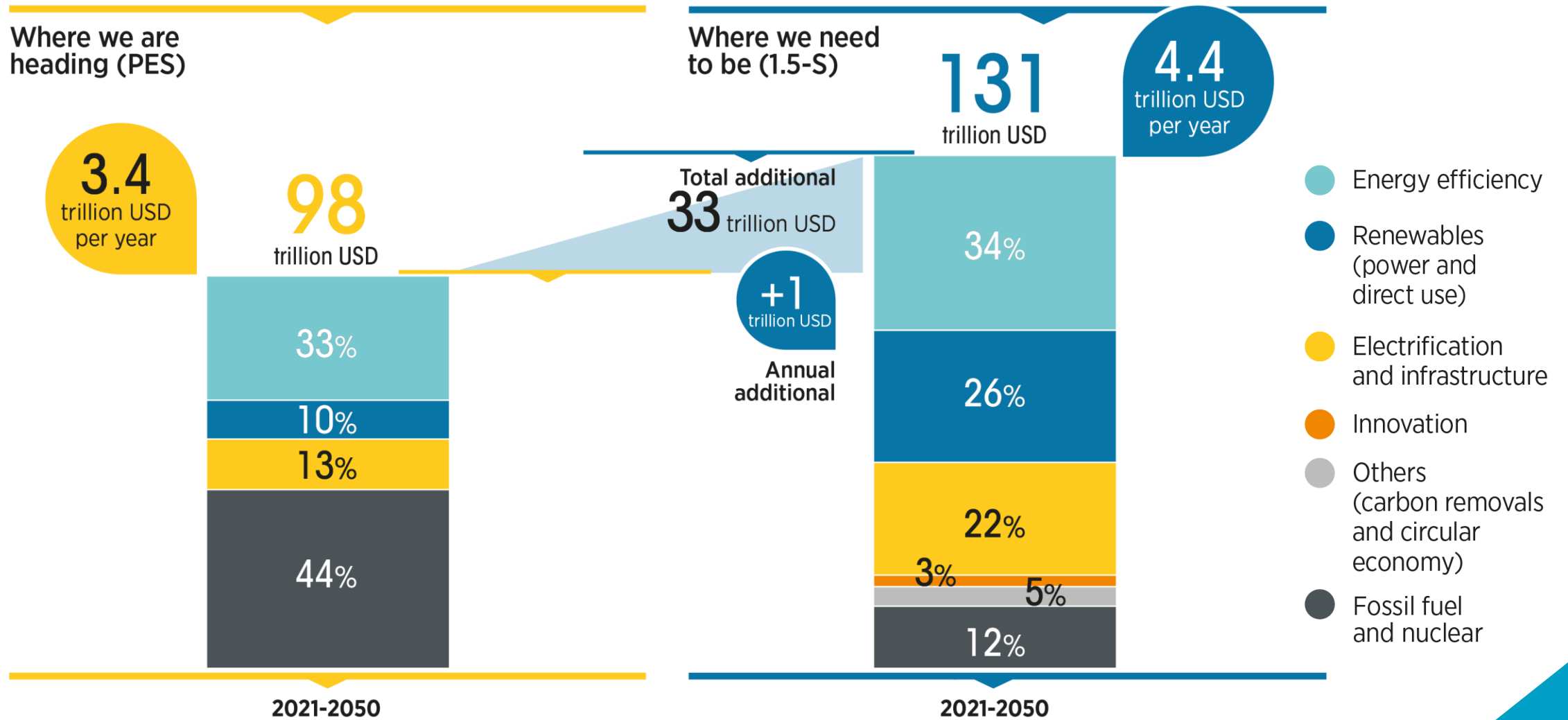
90% of total electricity needs will be supplied by renewables by 2050 and direct-use of electricity makes up over half of final energy consumption, with another 8% coming from indirect forms such as e-fuels and hydrogen.

Fossil fuels primary supply (EJ)

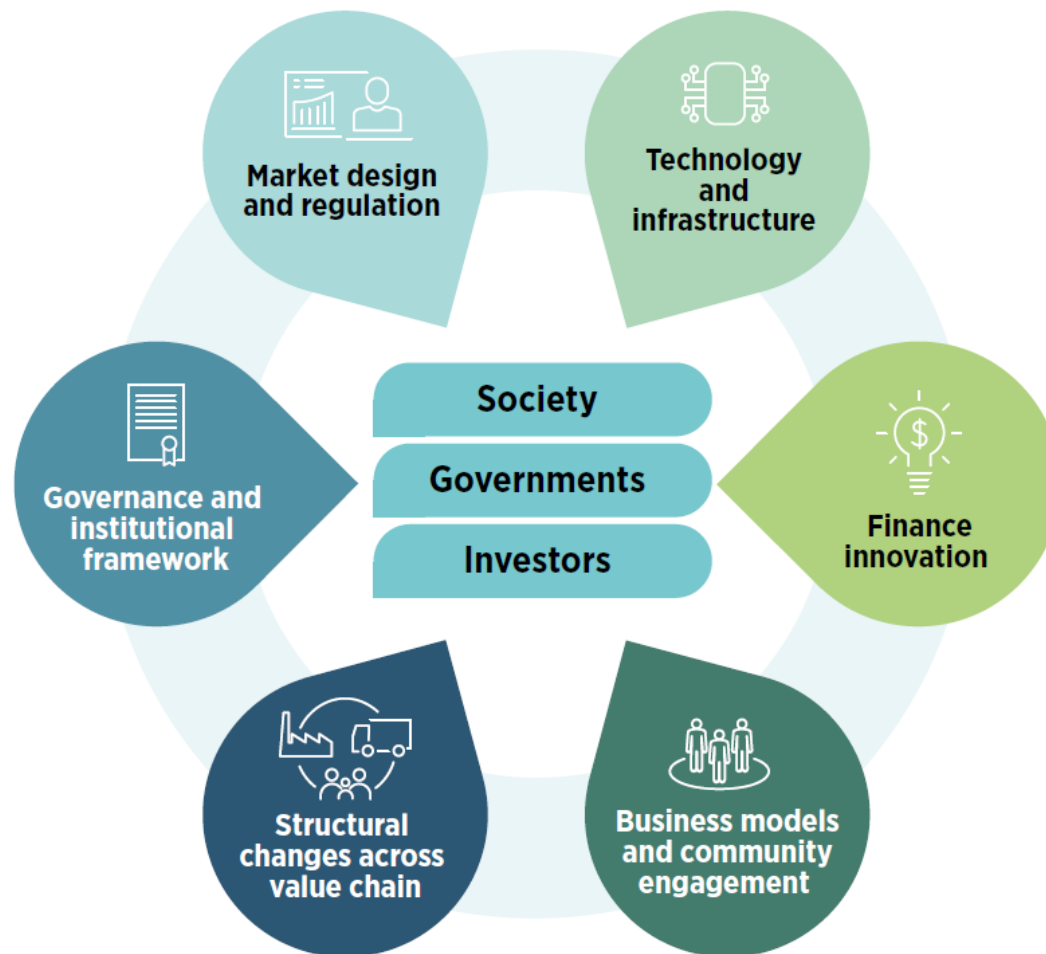


Fossil fuel use could decline by more than 75% by 2050, with coal use almost entirely phased out by 2050, and most oil demand as well, leaving natural gas with demand a little over half of today's level.

New investment priorities: renewables, efficiency and electrification

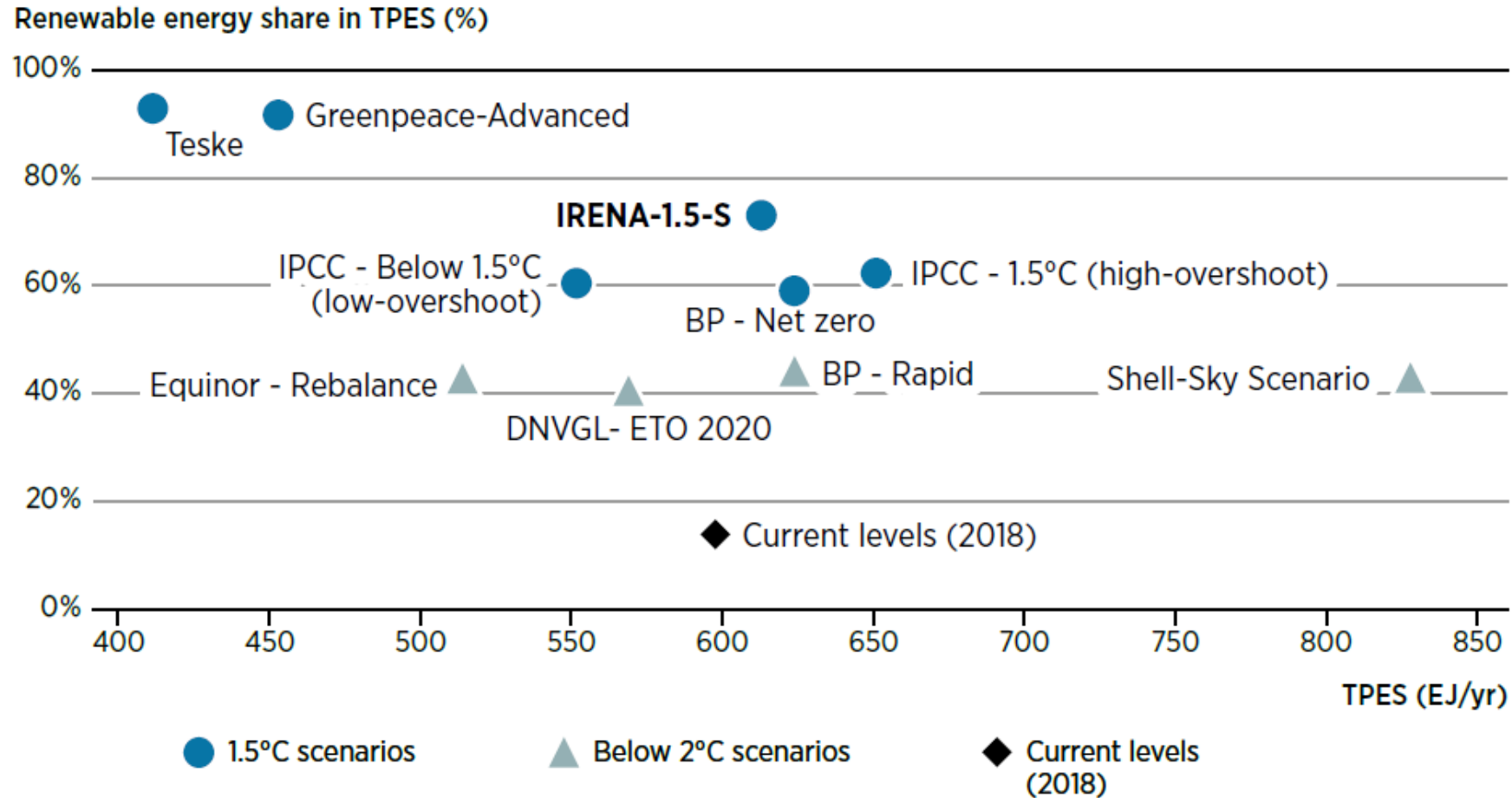


A climate-safe future calls for the scale-up and redirection of investments towards energy transition technologies, away from fossil fuels.



Innovation will help drive the energy transition process and decarbonise the energy sector.

Emerging consensus on the role of renewables and electrification



A significant difference exist between achieving the 1.5°C target versus net zero emissions.

- **Stabilised energy demand** through increased energy efficiency and circular economy measures while maintaining economic growth
- **Decarbonised power systems** with supply dominated by renewables to meet growing needs
- **Electrification of end-use sectors**, with the increased use of electricity in buildings, industry and transport
- **Expanded production and use of green hydrogen**, synthetic fuels and feedstocks to pursue indirect electrification
- **Targeted use of sustainably sourced biomass**, particularly in place of high-energy-density fuels such as those used in aviation and other transport modes, or in greening gas grids.
- **Greatly diminished but remaining role for fossil fuels**, namely natural gas



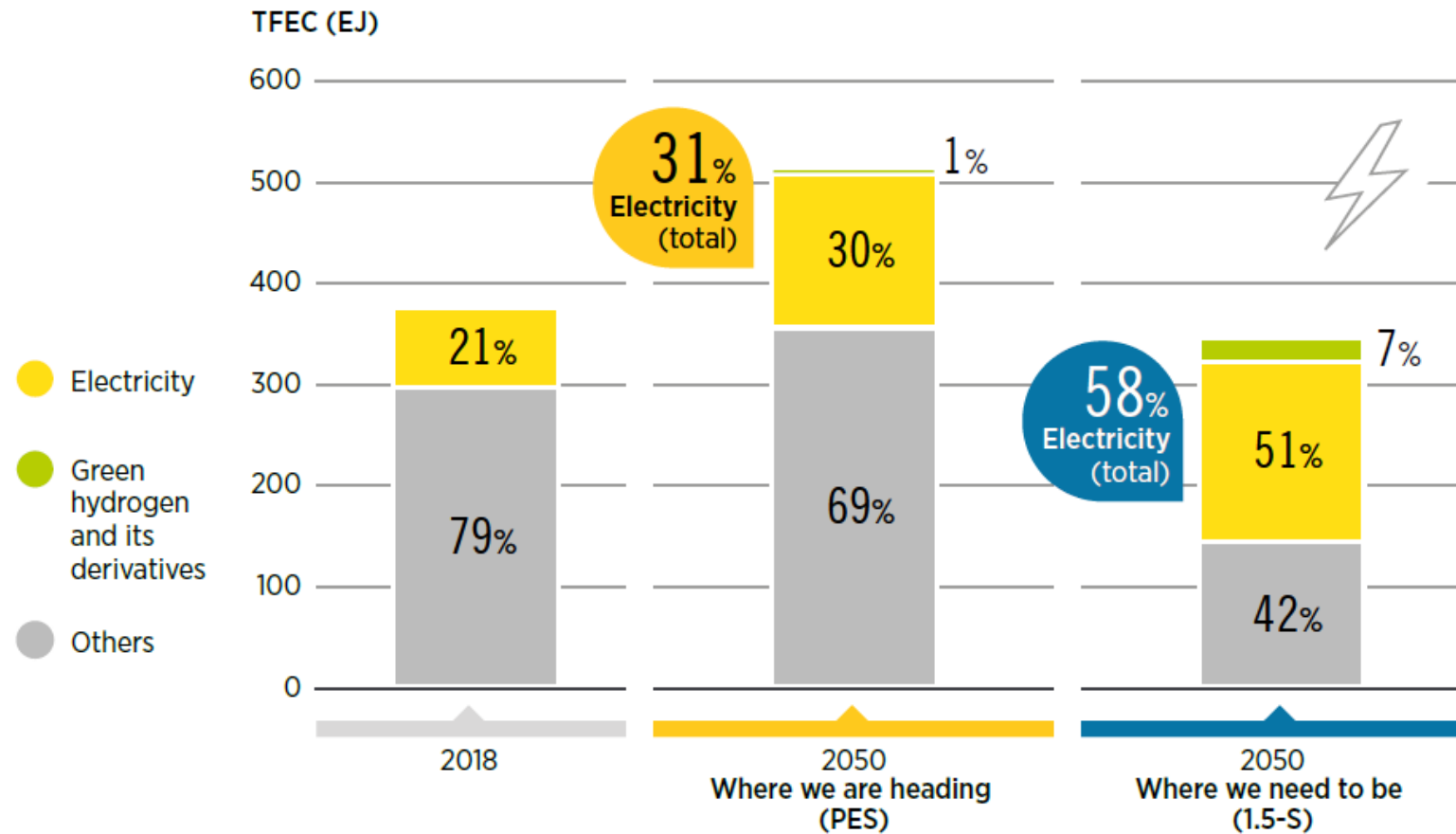
Q & A
10 min

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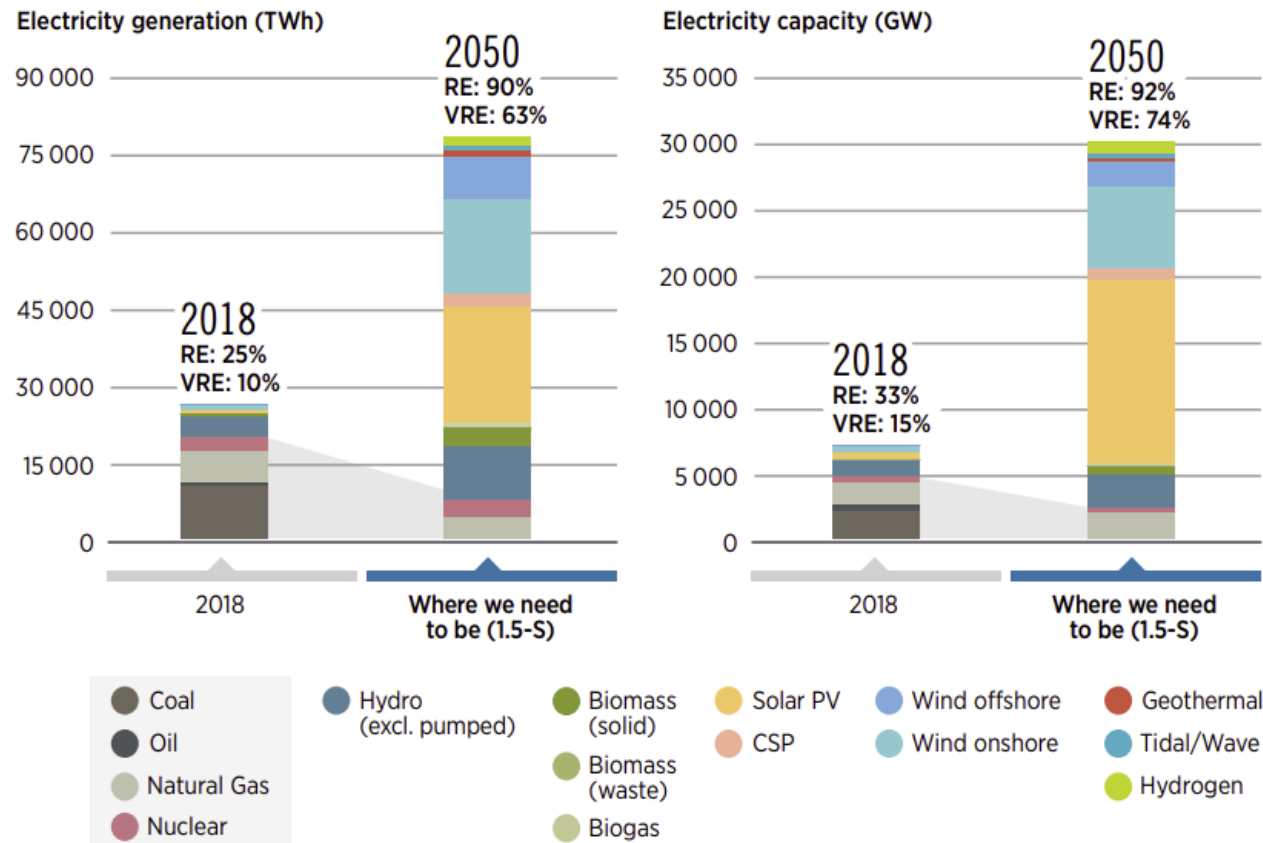
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The role of direct and indirect electrification via hydrogen and other e-fuels



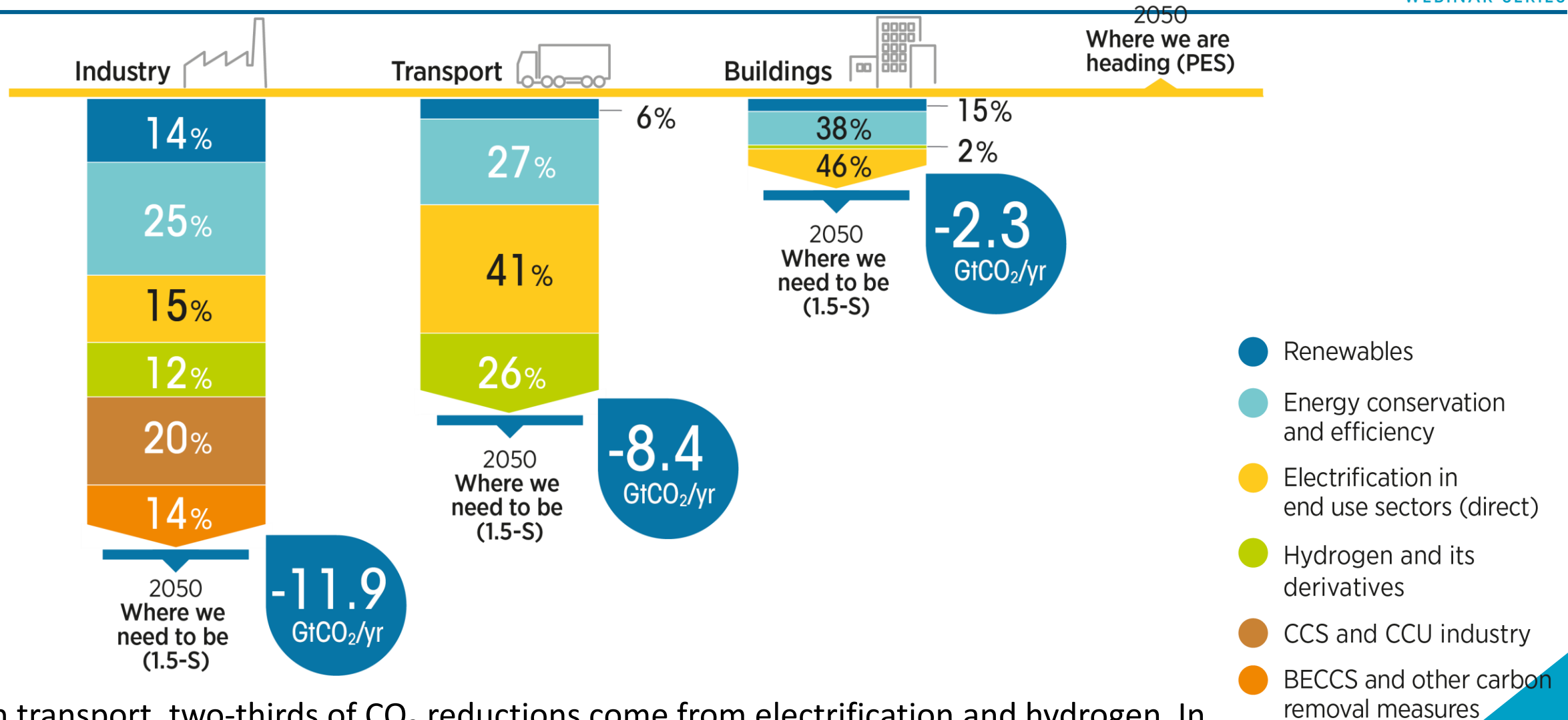
By 2050, around 58% of final energy consumption in 2050 is electricity (direct), green hydrogen and its derivatives.

Renewables will dominate the power generation mix



- By 2050, power generation triples compared to today's level, and renewables supply 90% of total electricity up from 25% in 2018.
- Limited role for nuclear as it is not least-cost zero carbon electricity.
- Fossil fuels in power will be greatly diminished, but natural gas will still exist and need to be combined with CDR.

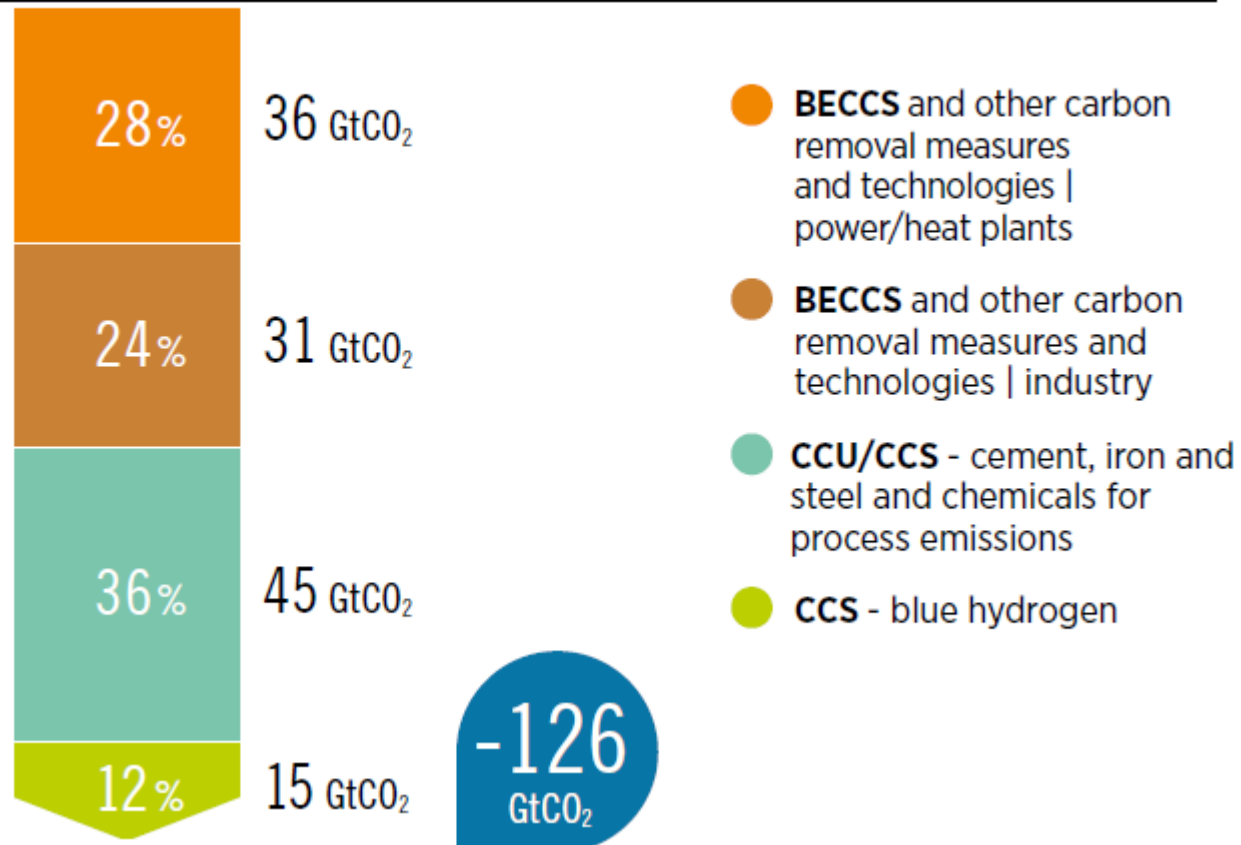
Electrification and green hydrogen offer CO₂ reduction solutions for end-use



- In transport, two-thirds of CO₂ reductions come from electrification and hydrogen. In industry, hydrogen and electricity combined contribute to over one-quarter of emission reductions. Direct-use of renewables and energy efficiency remain important in all sectors.

The role of bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS)

Total cumulative CO₂ removals from 2021 to 2050

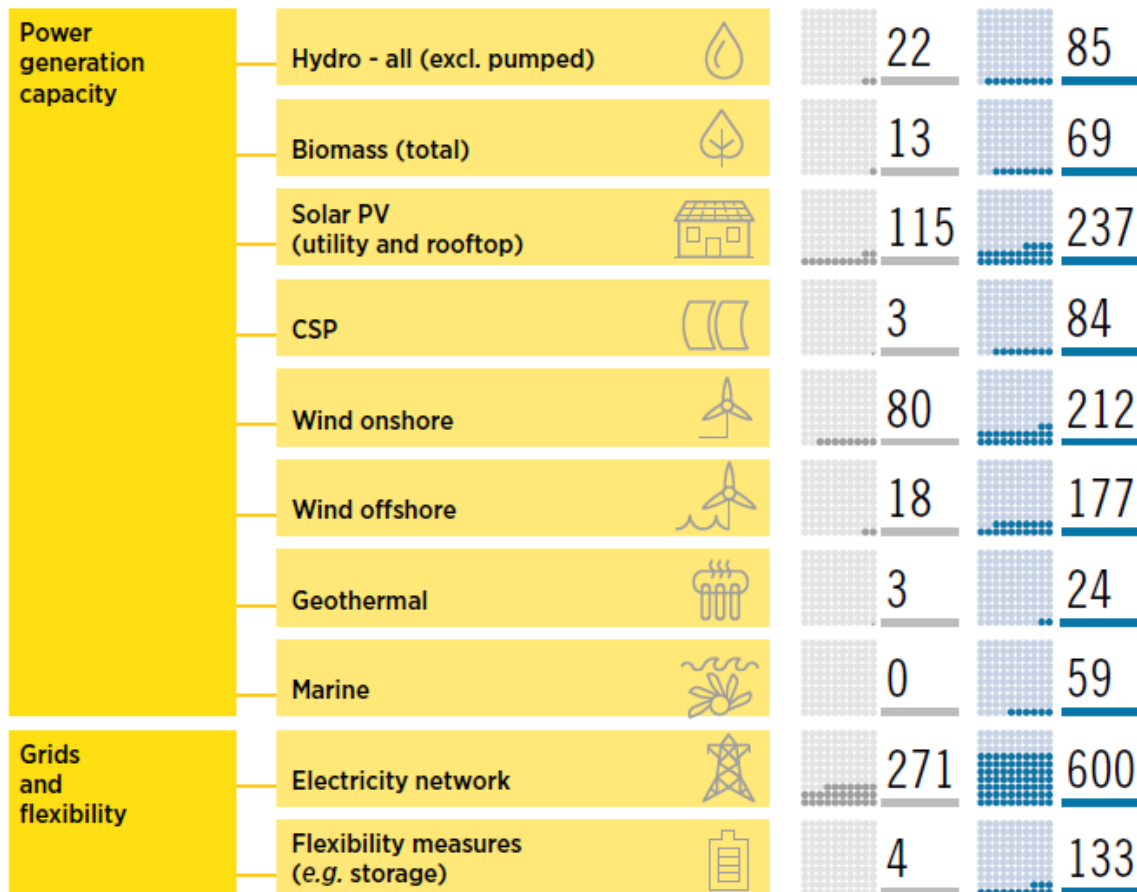


- CDR will be required to meet 1.5C if no temporary overshoot is desired
- Yet the future role of fossil fuel is bleak, and would decline by more than 75% by 2050
- What remains in use will be mostly in industry and CDR will be necessary
- The importance of BECCS is also evident

Energy transition investment needs to be scaled up significantly in the coming decades



Power



End uses and district heat

