

The global race to meet Paris Agreement targets

Launch event: Deep decarbonization of Indonesia's energy system: A pathway to zero emissions by 2050

Philipp Godron, Agora Energiewende BERLIN / JAKARTA, 28 MAY 2021





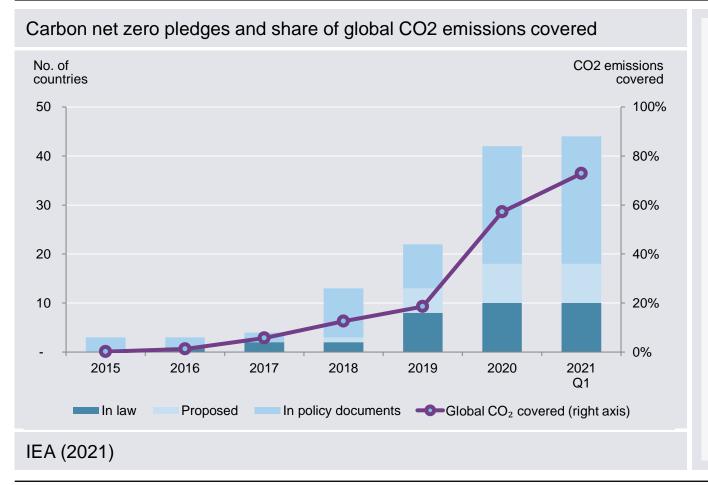
Agora Energy – Who we are

- Think Tank and Policy Lab
- Round about 100 energy transition experts
- Independent and non-partisan with diverse financing structure
- Our Vision A prosperous and carbon neutral global economy by 2050
- Policy advise to deliver clean power, heat and industries –
 in Germany, Europe and around the Globe
- Headquarter in Berlin, with offices in Brussels, Beijing and Bangkok





Ahead of COP 26, the global trends towards net zero put Paris 1.5 degrees target within striking distance



- Number of carbon net zero pledges increasing rapidly globally
- → These include the EU, US, Japan, Korea, Canada, China (by 2060) and many others
- → Countries that have set pledges represent more than 70% of global GDP and CO2 emissions
- Major municipalities, sub-national entities and more than 110 global companies have set carbon neutrality targets for themselves, partly well before 2050
- G7 on 21 May declared end to international financing of new coal

Last week, the IEA published a detail pathway to a global net zero energy system Main message: Possible, but action needed now



Key results:

- → Renewable energy to account for twothirds of total energy use by 2050
- Fatih Birol: "wind and solar are the new kings of the power market"
- "Carbon Capture and storage will be part of the game, but development not as promising as hoped for"
- Energy transition will increase GDP by
 0.4% annually, create 30 million jobs (IMF)
- Share of spendings on energy for households in emerging economies will remain at similar level to today

Milestones:

- Now: Globally, no new investment in fossil infrastructure needed (no new gas and oil fields exploration, no opening of new coal mines) it will risk ending up as stranded assets
- 2035: no more sale of combustion engine cars
- 2040: global electricity generation emissions at zero

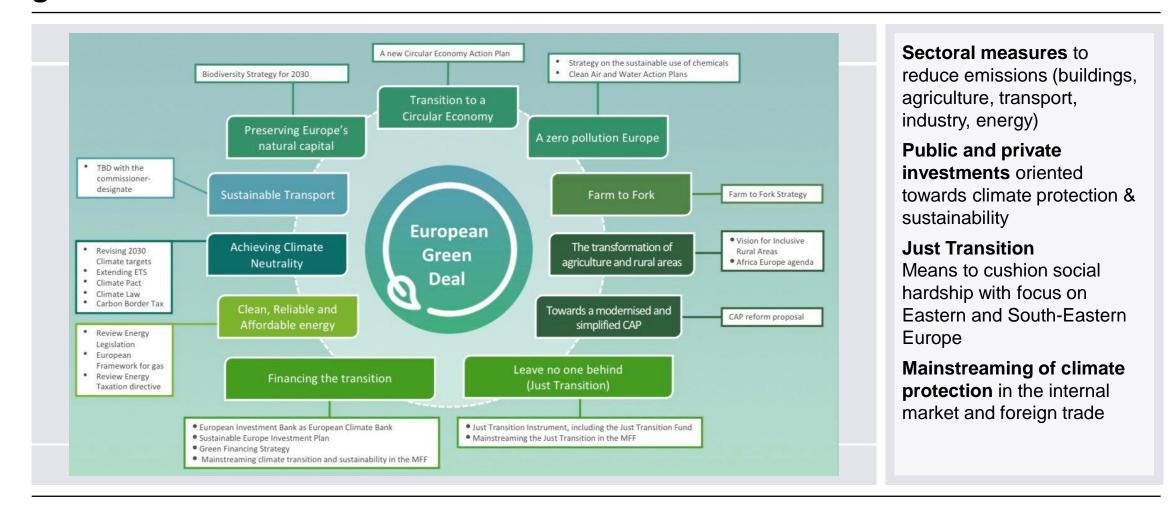
Challenges:

- Need near term policies and measures to back the pledges
- Mobilising investment from currently 2 trillion USD to 5 trillion USD annually
- Just transition
- Coordinated at all governmental levels (nationally and internationally) importance of China, India and Indonesia named specifically

IEA (2021)

With its European Green Deal announced 2019, the EU puts climate neutrality 2050 center-stage and links it with economic growth and innovation





Philipp Godron | Berlin-Istanbul, 20 May 2021

Meanwhile, Germany has raised ambition to net zero climate emissions 2045 after a spectacular decision by the Constitutional Court last month





Germany raises ambition to net zero by 2045 after landmark court ruling

Published on 05/05/2021, 4:06pm

A surprise plan to strengthen Germany's emission targets reignites debate on quitting coal and pricing carbon ahead of September's election



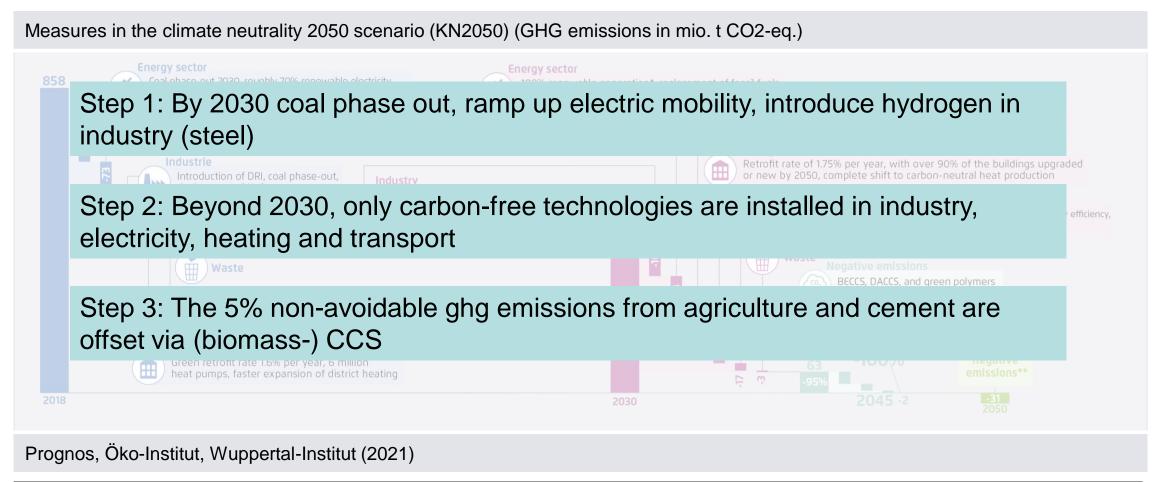


- → Constitutional Court ruled in favor of youth climate movement, which had filed a case against the German government and its climate law, arguing that lack of action now would limit the freedom of future generations in designing their way of living
- Government, ahead of fall parliamentary elections, has increased ambition
 - lifting emissions reductions target from -55% to -65% by 2030,
 - → net zero by 2045 (baseline 1990)
- Germany's new emissions reduction pathway will be similar to the one Agora proposed in the "Climate Neutral Germany by 2045" study

How Germany can become climate neutral in 3 steps:

- (1) reduction of ghg emissions by 65% until 2030,
- (2) -95% until 2045, and (3) CCS for remaining emissions





Five key strategies to decarbonise power, industry, transport and buildings – with differentiated time frames in industrialized nations and emerging economies

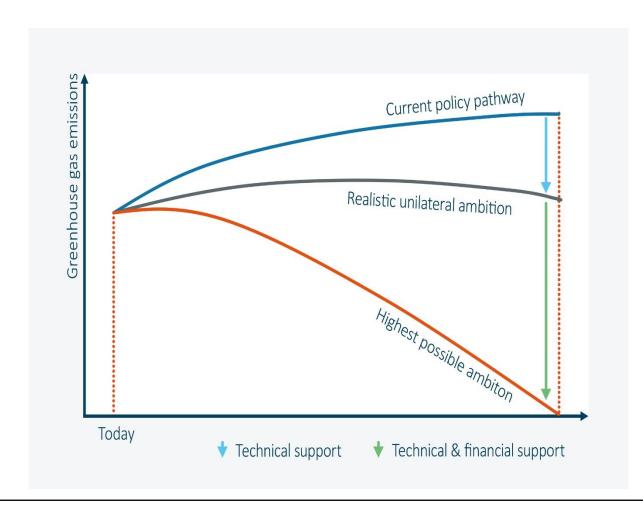


*	Boost renewables
	Phase out fossil fuels
(E)	Ramp up energy efficiency
‡	Electrify transport, heat and industry
H ₂	Establish clean hydrogen

Industrialized nations	Emerging economies		
45-60% by 2030	25% by 2030		
Coal phase out by 2030/2035	Coal peak by 2025 / 2030; phase out by 2040/2045		
Essential to decouple energy use from economic development			
Gradual electrication of heat, transport and industry in 2020ies, massive increase from 2030ies onwards			
Lead markets to bring down costs, increase after 2030ies	Mainly after 2030ies to eliminate residual em. (heat, aviation, shipping)		

Unprecedented level of international cooperation with firm commitments by all countries needed for raising global ambition





- → 2050 pledges by industrial countries are only consistent with Paris pathways if balanced by massive finance and technology transfers to emerging economies.
- Emerging economies will need to identify their current realistic ambitions in order to define the nature of the support needed to lift amibitions to the maximum technical possibility.
- → Financing for fossil infrastructure and trade of fossil-based products will become challenging
- Particular attention will need to be provided to countries, regions and employees heavily reliant on fossil fuel industry today.
- → The \$100 billion per year in climate finance towards emerging economies reaffirmed in Paris, will continue to 2025, when it will become the floor for a new goal.

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