

The Nexus between Resource Use and Climate Change

The Role of the Energy Transition



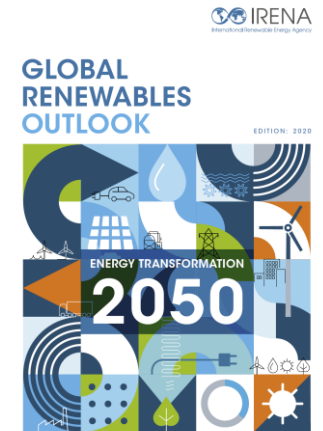
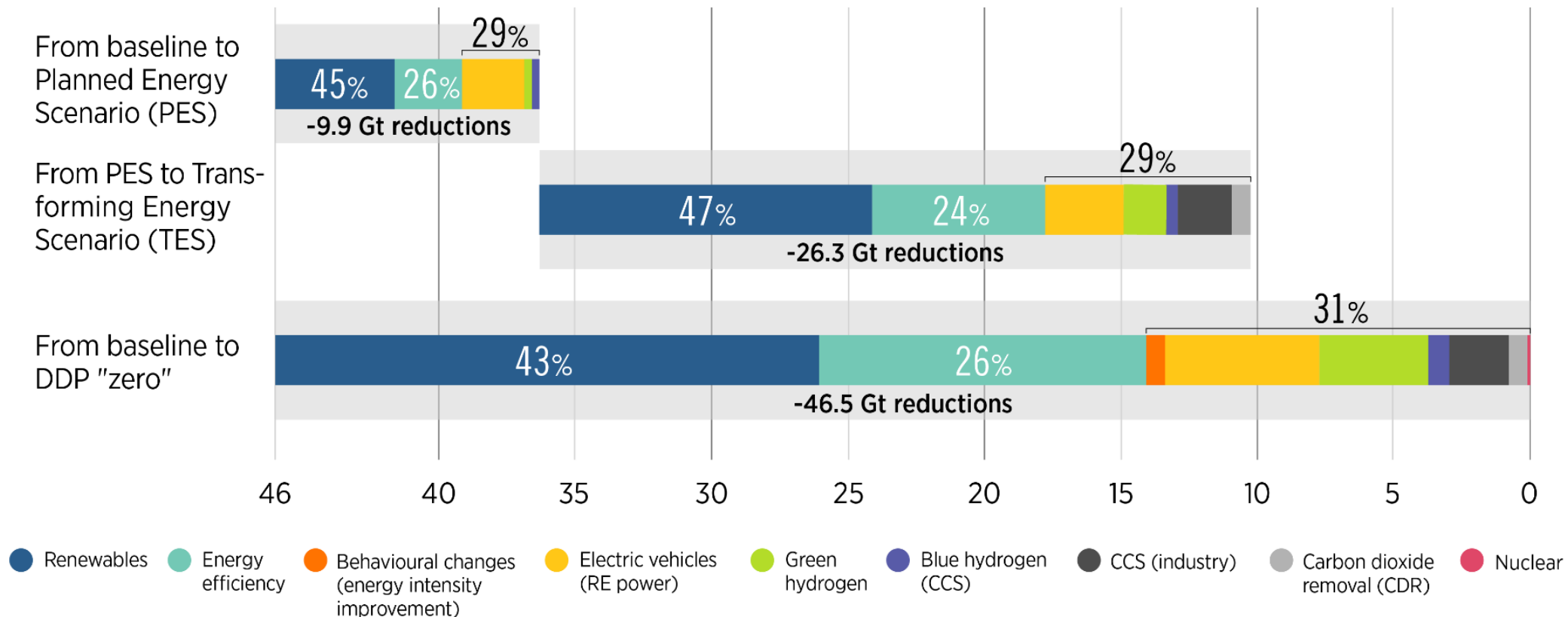
Francesco La Camera

Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

European Resources Forum, 3 November, 2020

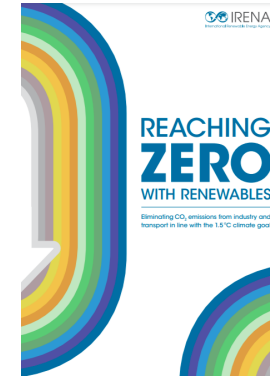
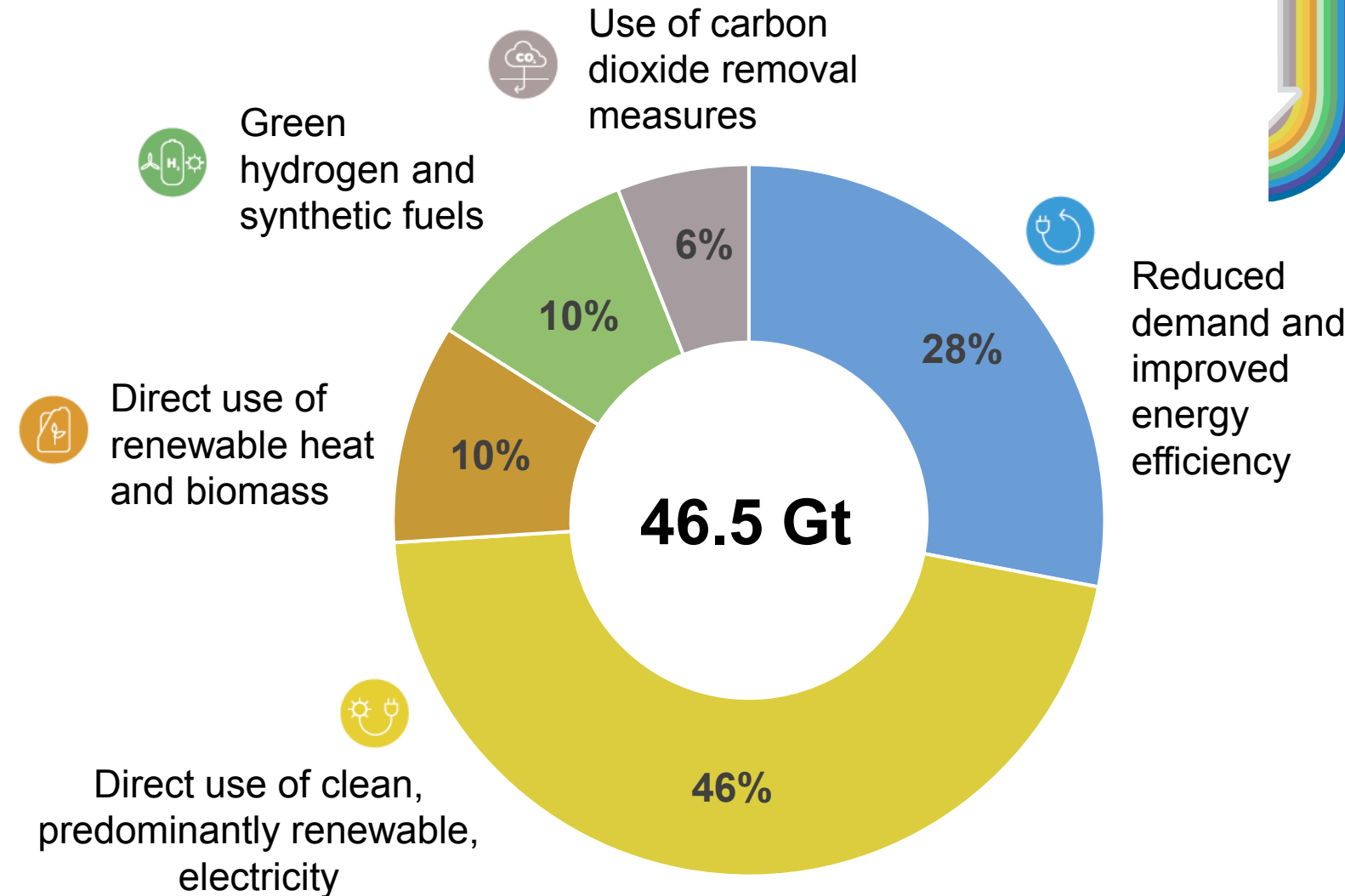
The imperative for a resilient energy system

Energy and industrial process-related CO₂ emission reductions (Gt CO₂)

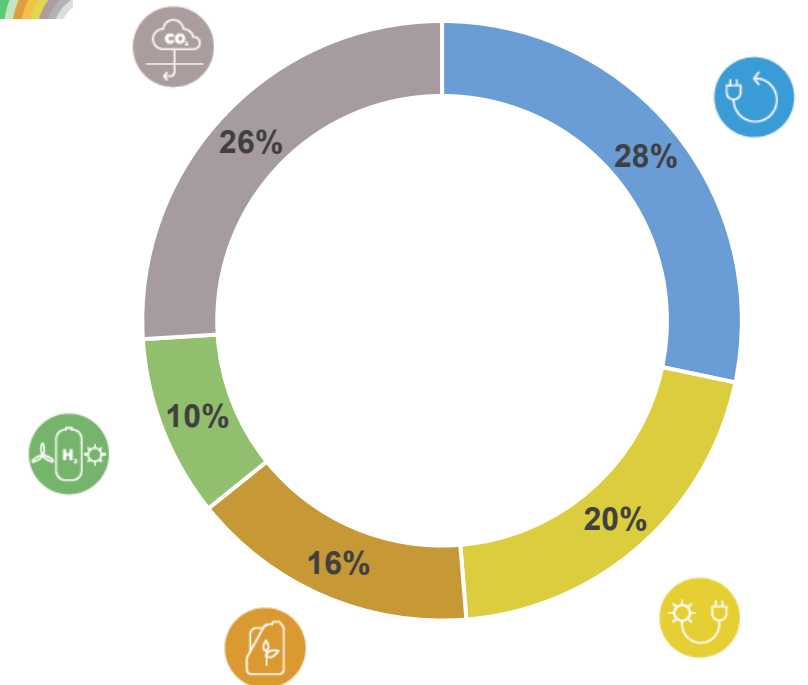


Annual energy-related CO₂ emissions would need to decline by at least 70% below today's level by 2050. End-use electrification, green hydrogen and synthetic fuels will play a crucial role to reach zero emissions.

Total emissions

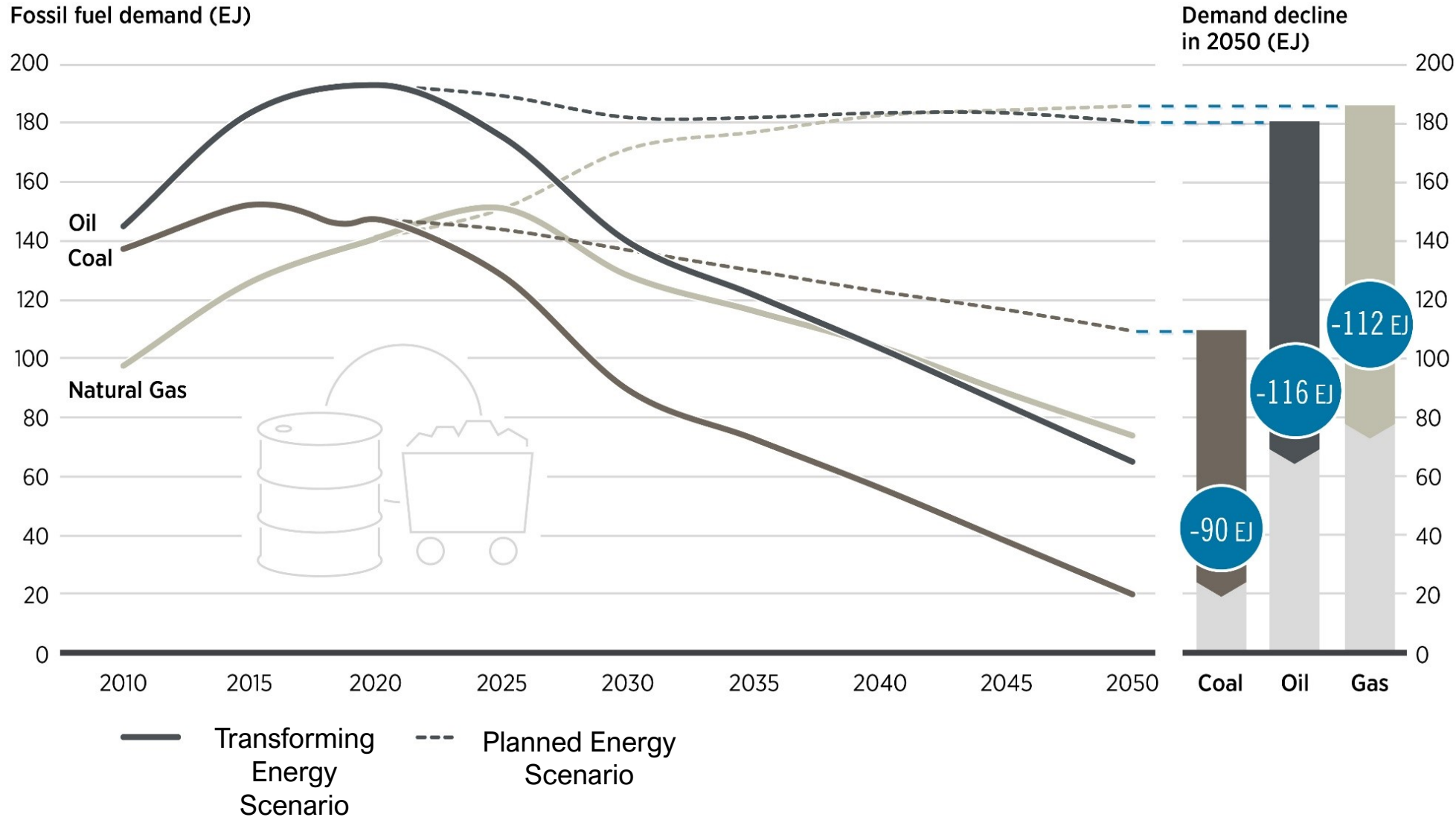


Industry



The declining importance of fossil fuels

Fossil fuel use (left, PJ/yr), 2015-2050; decline in fossil fuel usage by sector REmap Case relative to Reference Case (right, in 2050)





Iron and
steel

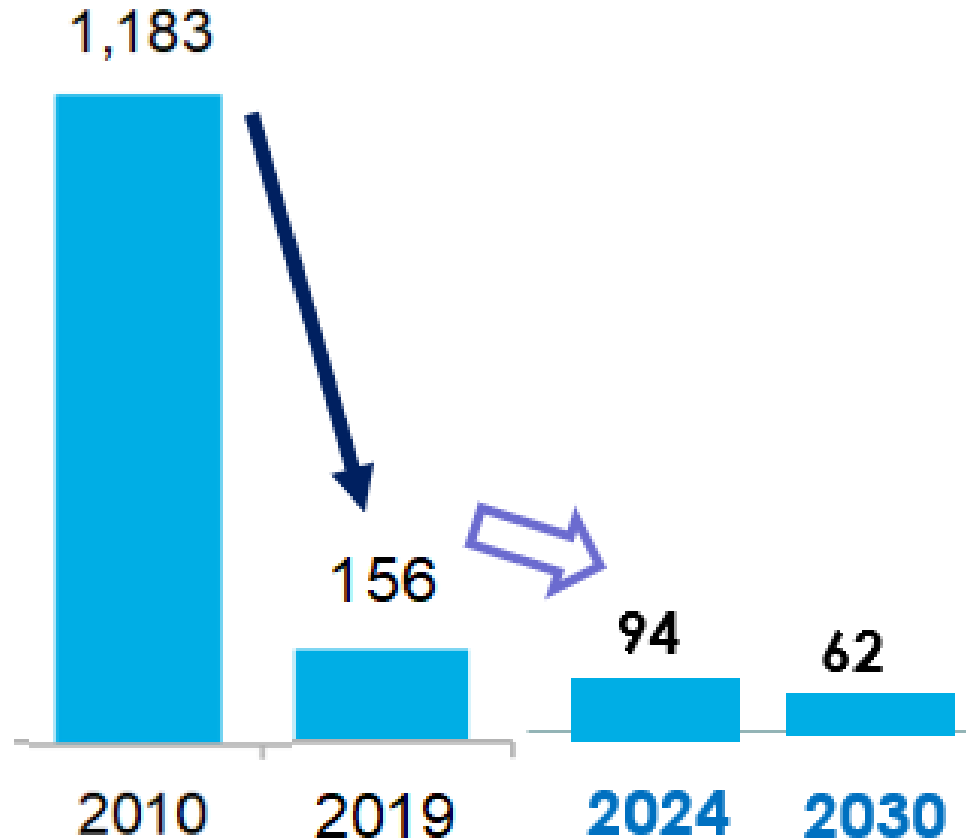
In 2017:

- ➔ Consumed 32 exajoules (EJ) of energy
- ➔ Only 4% was from renewables
- ➔ Emitted 3.1 gigatonnes (Gt) of CO₂

Keys:

- Produce iron and steel using green electricity and hydrogen via direct reduced iron and electric arc furnaces (DRI-EAF route)
- Relocate centres of production to locations with substantial iron ore and relatively low-cost and abundant renewable electricity sources
- Governments must encourage use of “green” steel despite higher costs in the short-term

Cost reduction li-ion batteries (USD/kWh)



Demand growth

- Today ~ 200 GWh/yr li-ion batteries production; ~ 50% for e-mobility sector
- If 30% of HDVs in EU go electric -> additional production capacity ~ 80 GWh/yr

Thank you

