



Science and Technology for SDGs

Decarbonizing the energy system

Emmanuel Guerin

Associate Director, Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Senior Associate, Earth Institute, Columbia University

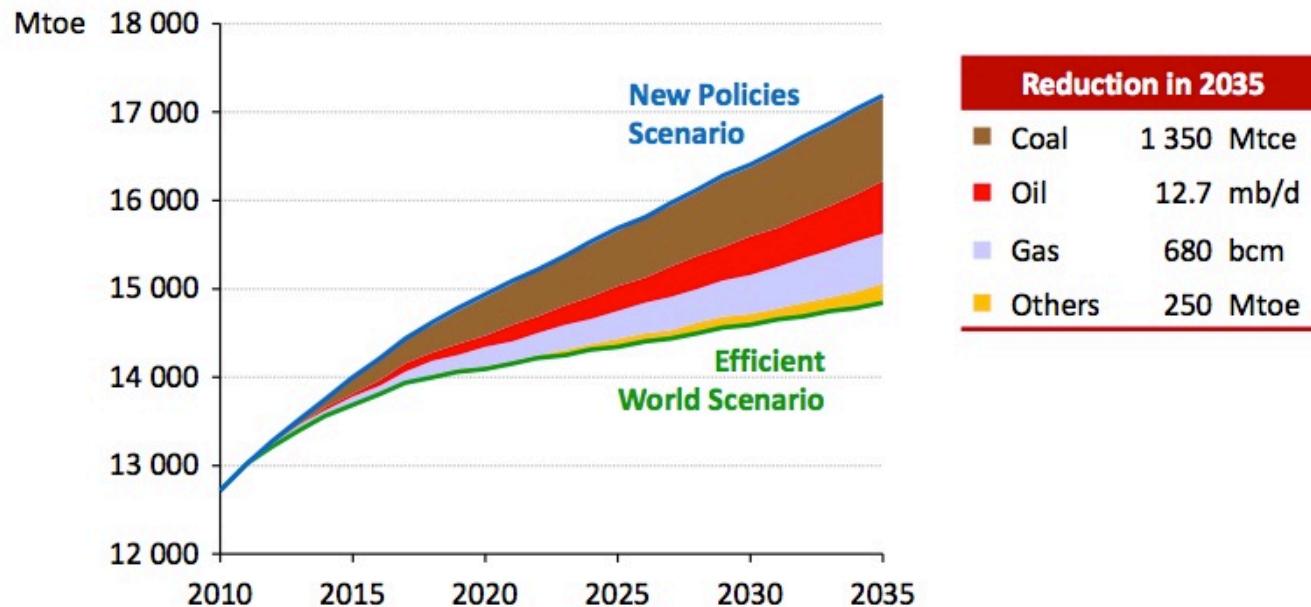
The three pillars of energy decarbonization

- Reduced energy consumption
- Decarbonized power sector
- Electrified energy systems

Improved energy efficiency

2012 IEA WEO

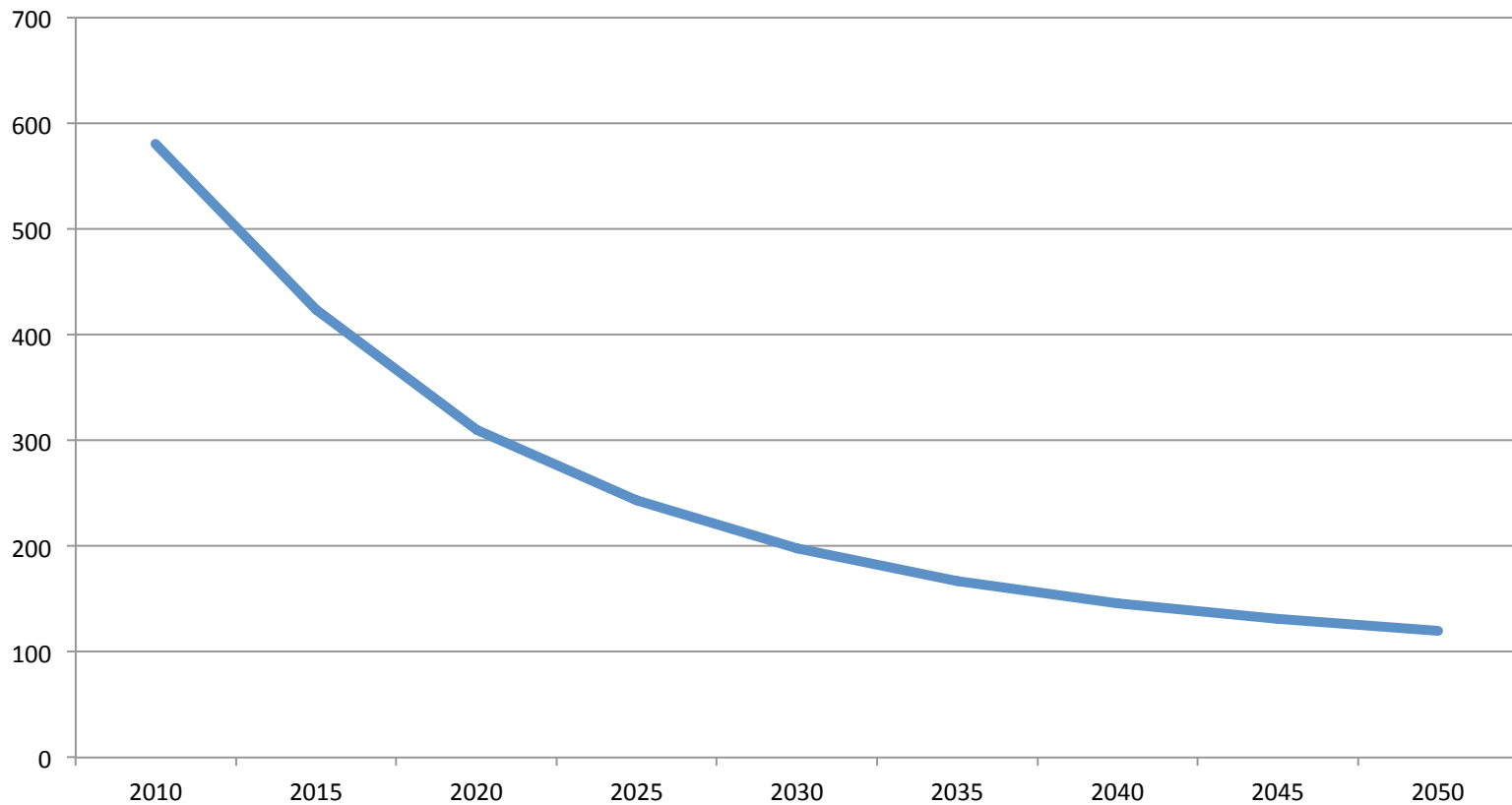
Total primary energy demand



***Economically viable efficiency measures can halve energy demand growth to 2035;
oil demand savings equal the current production of Russia & Norway***

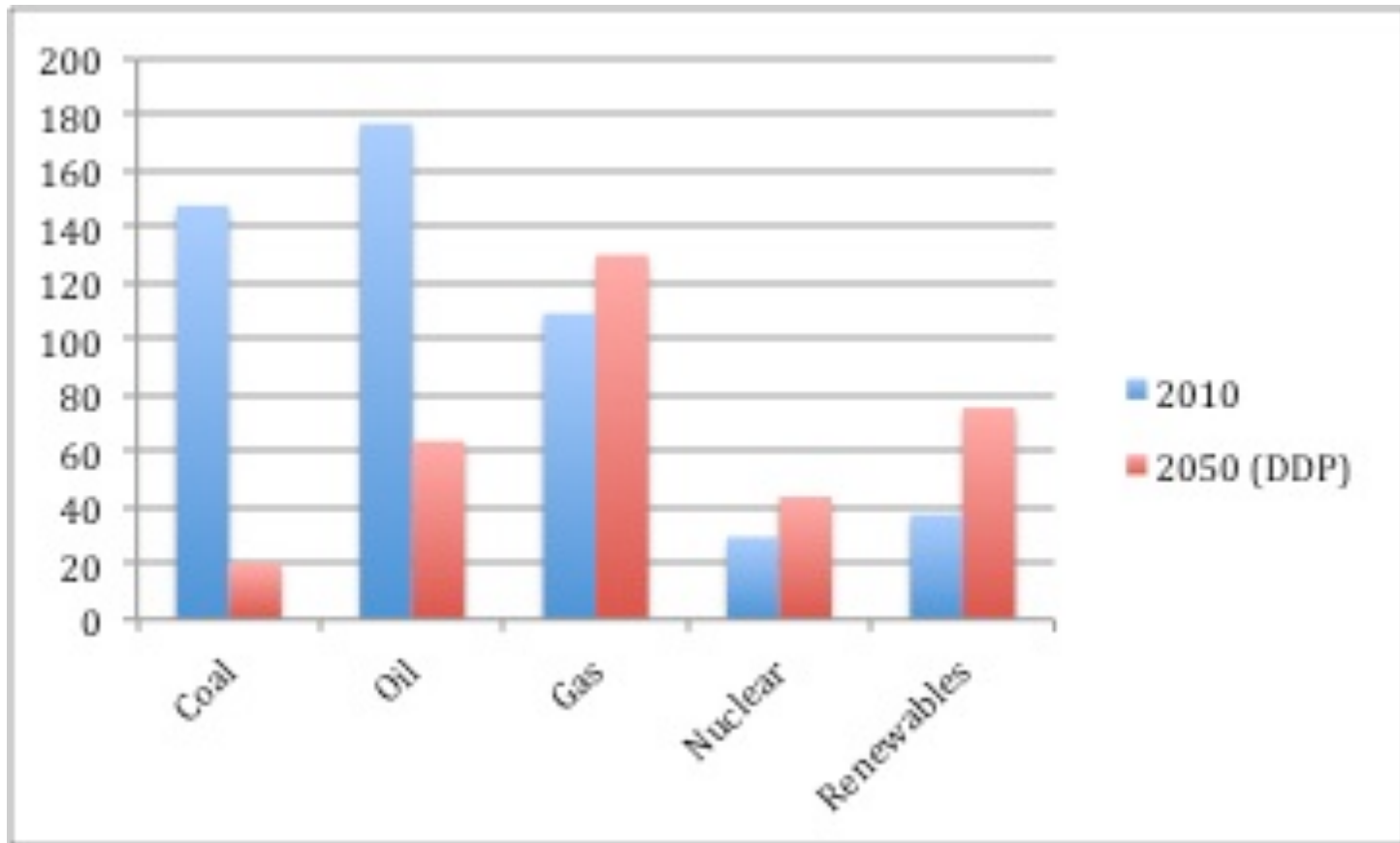
Decarbonized power sector

CO2 per MWh (Kg per MWh), DDP



Change in Primary Energy Supplies

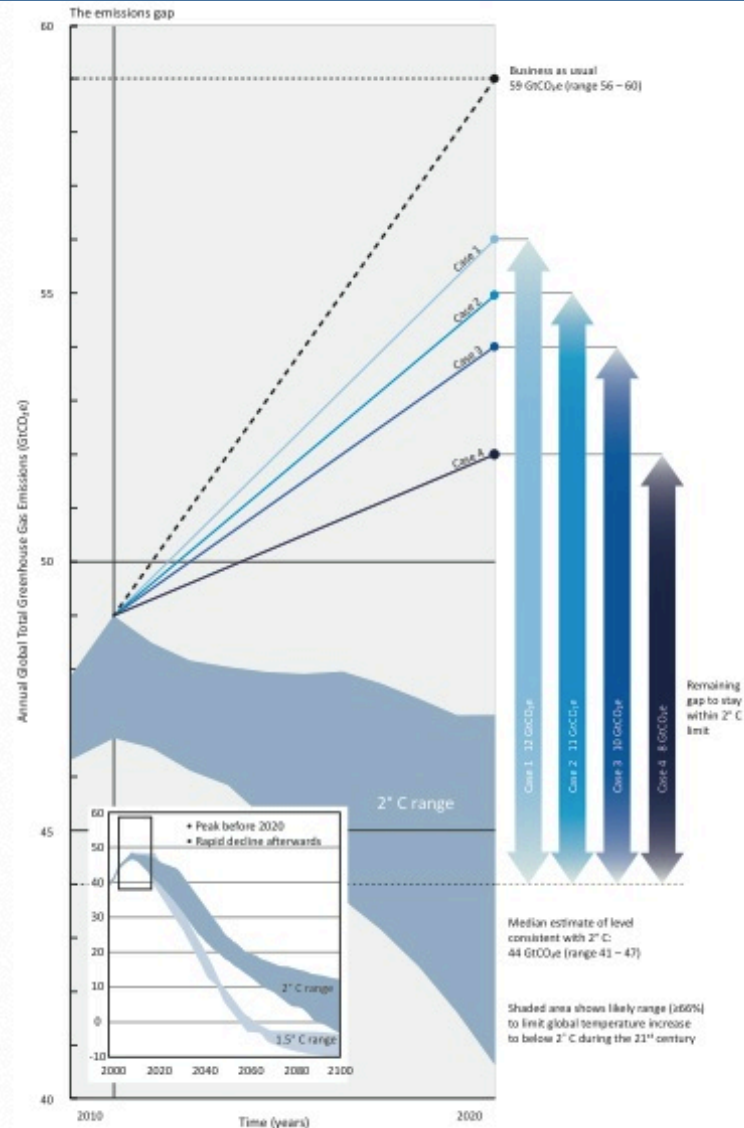
(Quads), 2010-2050, DDP



We are not even close

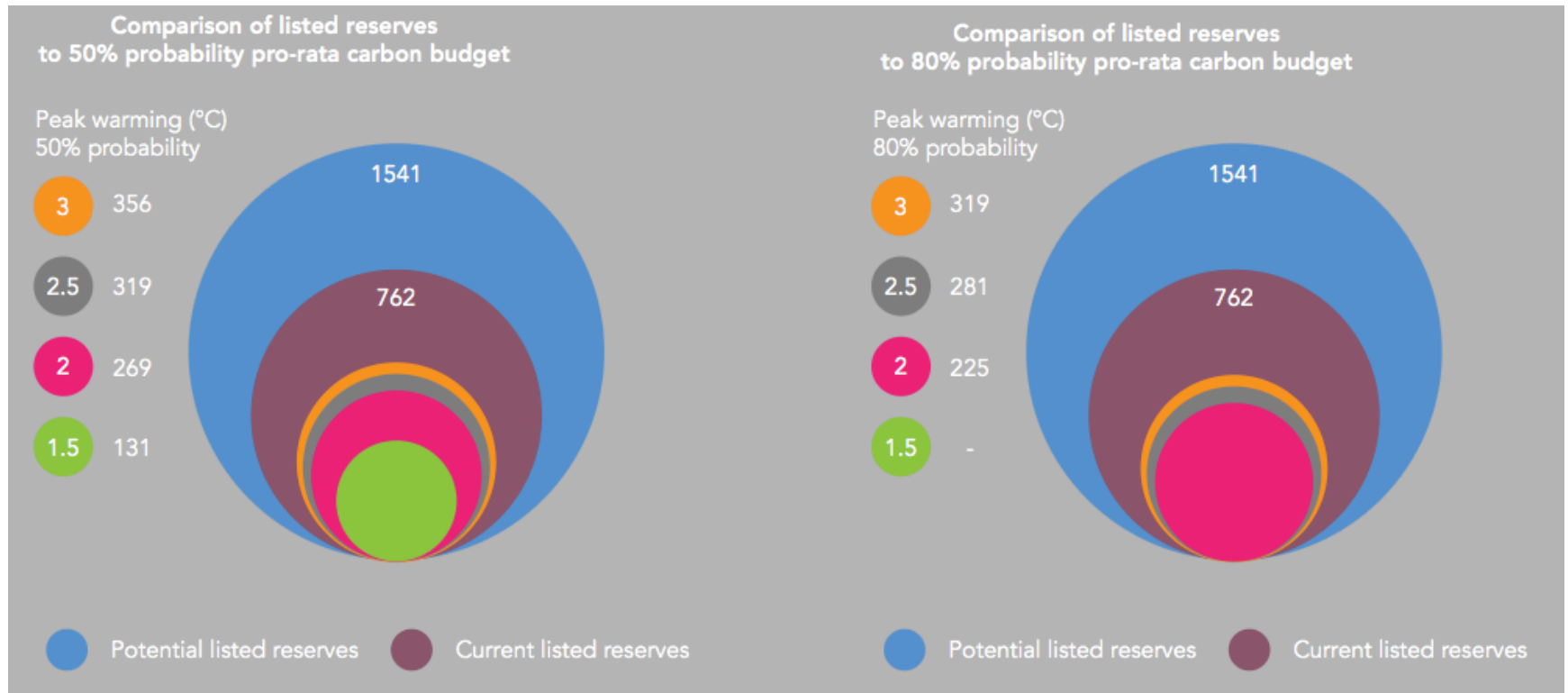
8 to 12 Gt CO₂e emissions gap by 2020

2013 UNEP Emissions Gap Report



We are building stranded assets

2013 Carbon Tracker report



The need for national deep decarbonization pathways

- The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP)
- An initiative of the SDSN, IDDRI, and research institutions in 12 countries (Australia, Brazil, China, European Union, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, the United States of America), covering more than 70% of global CO₂ emissions

DDPP

- Objectives of the DDPP
 - Prepare transparent and practical national deep decarbonization pathways to 2050 to help countries adopt and implement policies to achieve deep decarbonization.
 - Support positive outcomes of the 2014 World Leaders Climate Summit, convened by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon, and the 2015 Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), under French Presidency.
 - Build an on-going global network to facilitate learning and promote problem solving in the implementation phase of national of deep decarbonization strategies after 2015.