

Renewables & Energy Efficiency:

Delivering after COP21

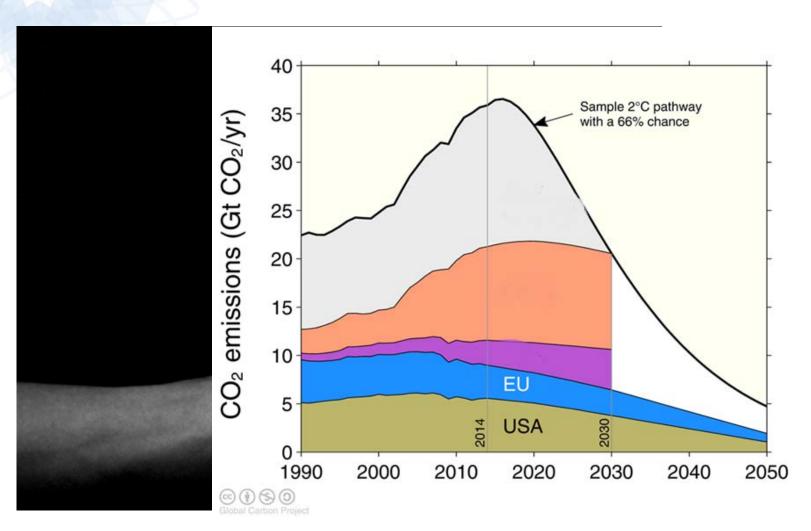
On behalf of

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Director General, IRENA 27 September 2016

Our biggest challenge?

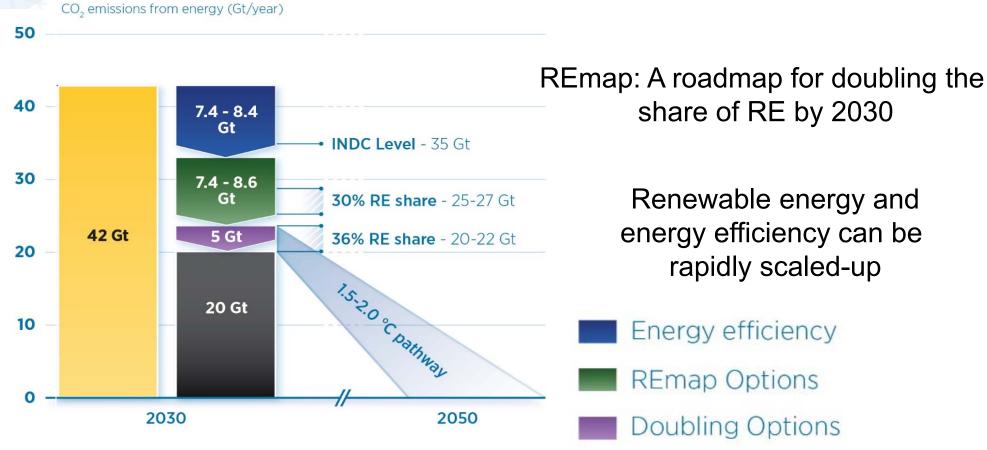




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How do we shift onto a pathway to limit temperature increase to 2°C?

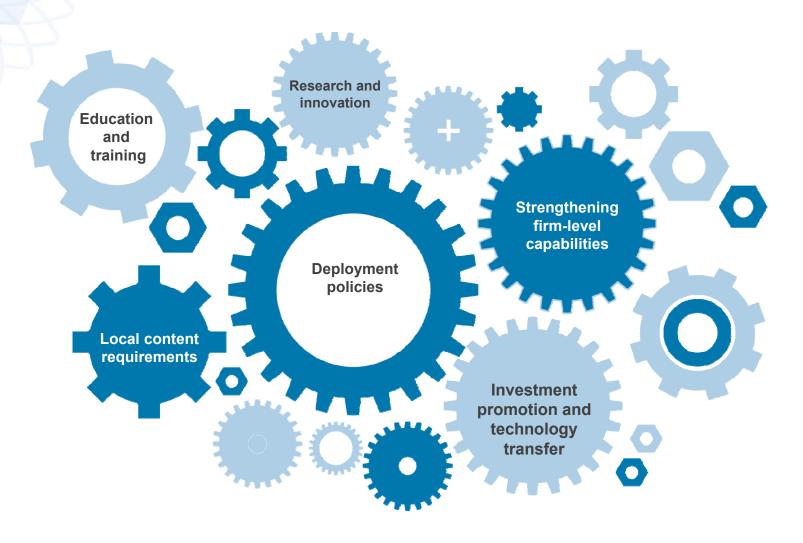




Doubling the share of renewables by 2030 would keep the world on a pathway to limiting global warming to 1.5-2.0 degrees

First priority: Getting the policy mix right



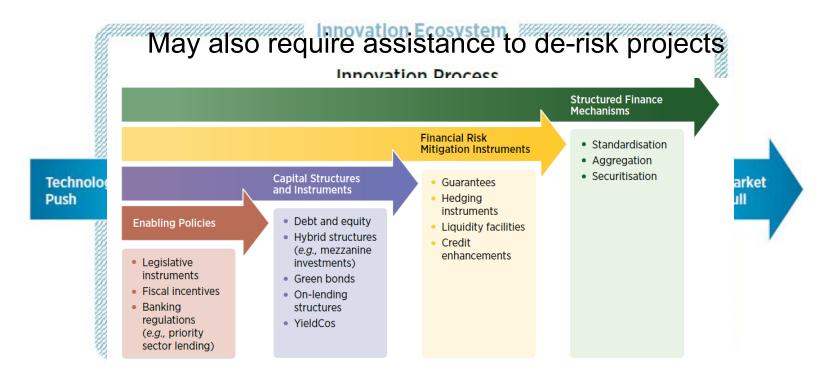


Requires a country and technology specific approach



Resources vary by country

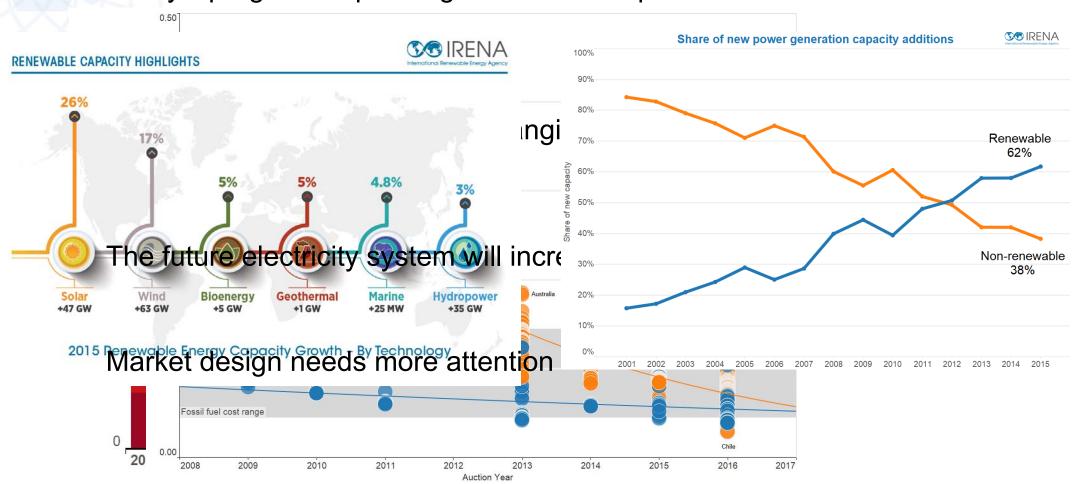
Technology maturity is a spectrum



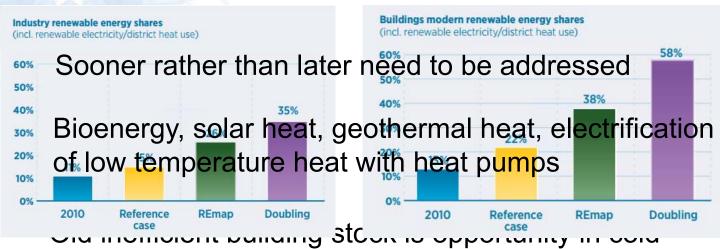
Challenges and opportunities



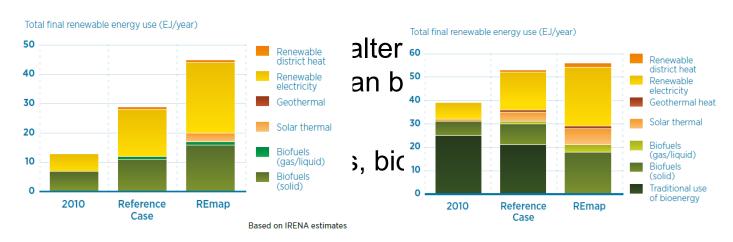
Today's progress in power generation is important



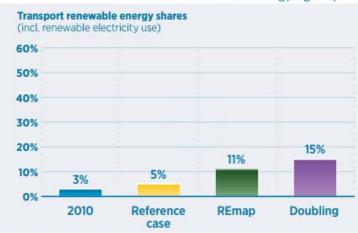
Industry, buildings and transport

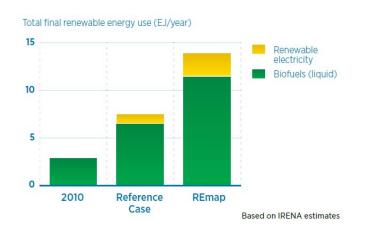


climates, but requires widespread retrofits









Key action areas













Correct

for market distortions to create a level playing field and reform power markets Introduce
greater flexibility
into energy
systems and
accommodate
the variability of
key renewable
energy sources
and increase
sector coupling

Develop and deploy renewable heating and cooling solutions for urban development projects and industry

Promote transport based on renewable power and biofuels

Ensure
the sustainable,
affordable and
reliable supply of
bioenergy feedstock

Success will unlock significant benefits





2016 EDITION



#REmap

KEY BENEFITS OF DOUBLING RENEWABLES



Limit average global temperature rise to 2 °C or below (when coupled with energy efficiency) Avoid up to

12 gigatonnes
of energy-related CO₂
emissions in 2030

24.4 million Jobs in the RE sector by 2030, compared to 9.2 million in 2014 Reduce air pollution enough to save up to 4 million lives per year Boost global GDP by up to \$ 1.3 trillion