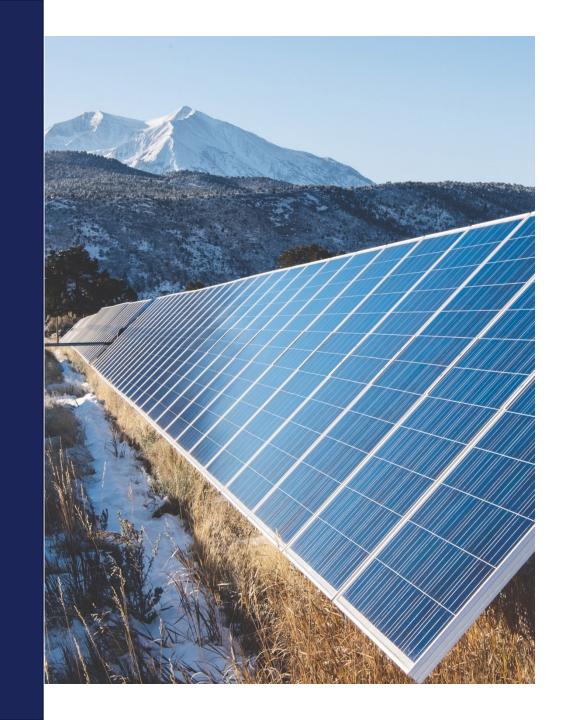


Driving to Zero

Roles for the U.S., China, and EU

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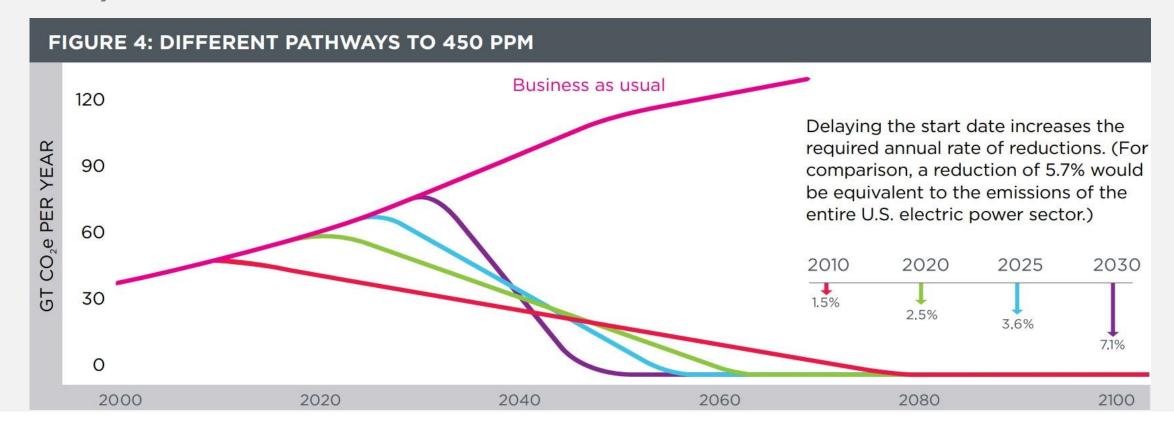
Near-term actions are crucial

- 2050 sets a quantitative path, but NOT a near-term plan
 - Perhaps California is the only jurisdiction with a plan that is well underway
- Interim goals matter a LOT
 - Pay attention to 2025, 2030, 2035



Interim goals matter – a LOT

Pay attention to 2025, 2030, 2035 on road to 2050





What makes a plan credible?

- Clear pathway to zero for each sector
 - Power sector drive to zero by 2035
 - Transportation –
 accelerate EVs
 - Buildings electrify with codes and standards
 - Industry cover all major realms: steel, concrete, chemicals, fertilizer
 - Back it all up with nearterm national policy



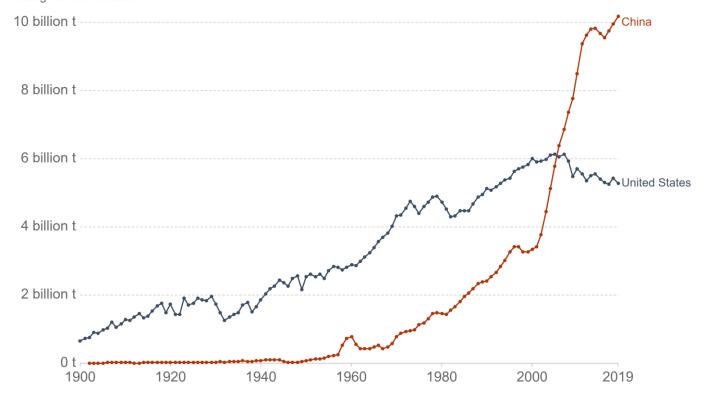
Key jurisdictions: E.U., U.S., China

- Prioritize largest emitting countries, biggest decarbonization opportunities
- Target specific policy decisions with largest avoided emissions potential

Annual CO₂ emissions



Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the burning of fossil fuels for energy and cement production. Land use change is not included.



Source: Global Carbon Project; Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Centre (CDIAC)

Note: CO₂ emissions are measured on a production basis, meaning they do not correct for emissions embedded in traded goods. OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-other-greenhouse-gas-emissions/ • CC BY

United States

- Biden's American Jobs Plan would go a long way – Clean Energy Standard is critical
- But politics are complicated the U.S. Senate
- Requires regulatory agenda, state action
- 25 states with 55% of U.S. population have clean energy targets – must be locked in regardless of federal action



China

- Peak coal generation by 2024
- Peak total emissions by 2025 or 2027
- No more coal financing in China or internationally
- 2,000 GW clean power capacity by 2030
- Accelerate EV deployment, phase out internal combustion engines



European Union

- Serious grid decarbonization no coal by 2030
- Efficiency directives on buildings, automobiles
- EV incentives, transition mandate
- Vigilance on ETS prices will start to hurt
- Accelerate industrial transformation lead the way



Joint action

- Minamata Treaty to ban fluorescent lighting
- Global policy support
 - Deeply informed
 - Prompt
 - Practical
- Shared pathways for tough sectors
 - Concrete
 - Steel
 - Chemicals
 - Fertilizer





This is the inflection point.
We win together or lose together.

Moving forward

- This is not about compelling others
- Allocation of burden sours the prospects
- Greater ambition, shares of new markets is approach







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