



Renewable Energy and Transport

Hannah E. Murdock

REN21

Workshop: Deep Transition and Integration of Power and Transport Systems(APEC project EWG 10 2018A)

NREL Office, Washington DC, 14-15 January 2020

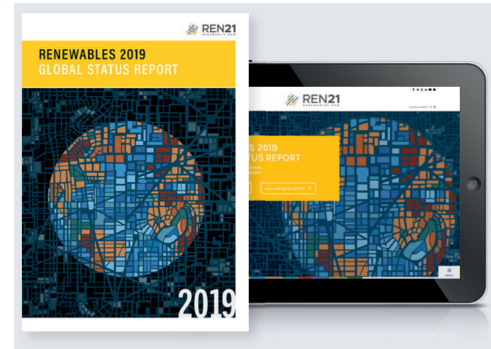


REN21 is an international community of passionate actors dedicated to building a sustainable renewable energy future.

Who we are...



What we do...



*Global Status Report:
yearly publication since 2005*



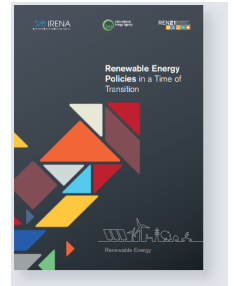
*Renewables in Cities
Status Report:*



Regional Reports



*Global Futures
Reports*



Thematic Reports



*International Renewable
Energy Conferences*

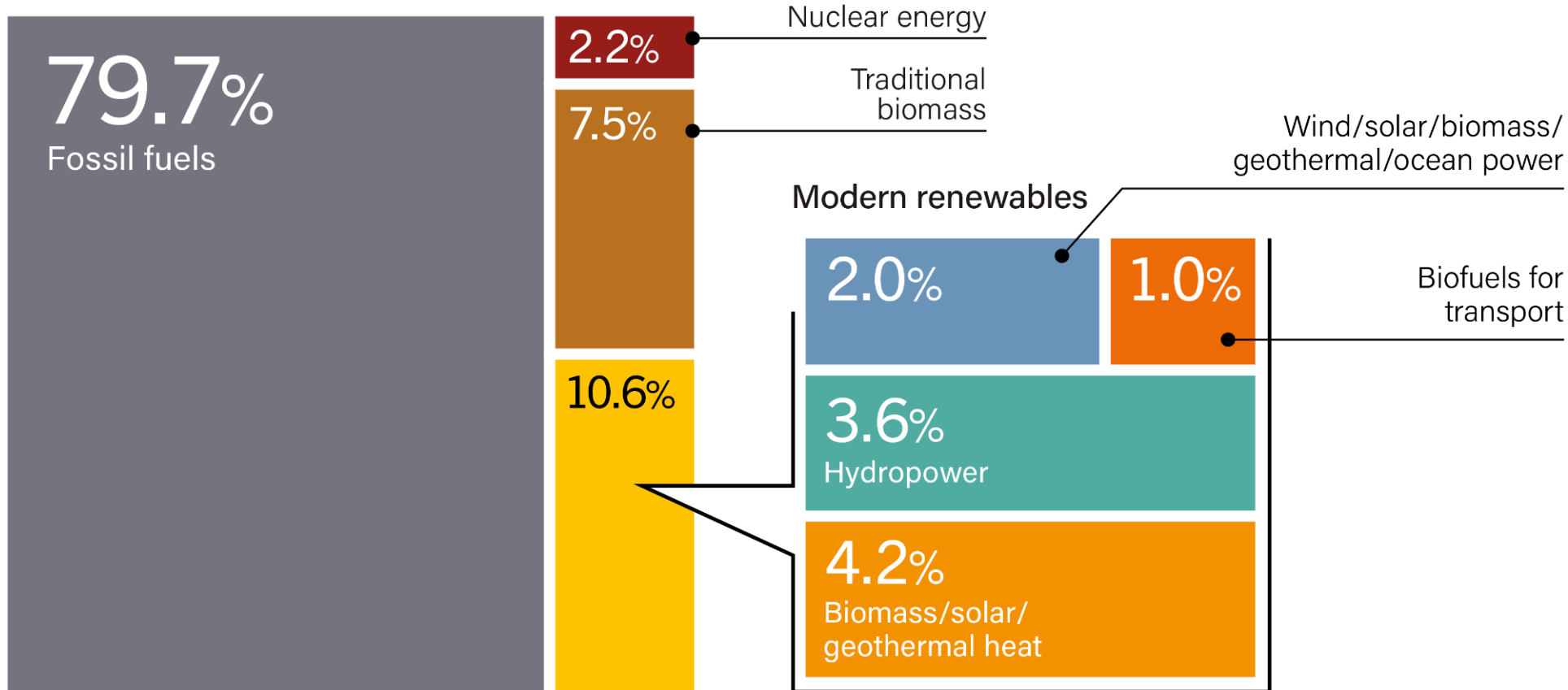
Taking a holistic approach to energy and transport

- Ambitious and binding targets across sectors
- Backed up by supporting policies
- Sector coupling
- Avoid-Shift-Improve



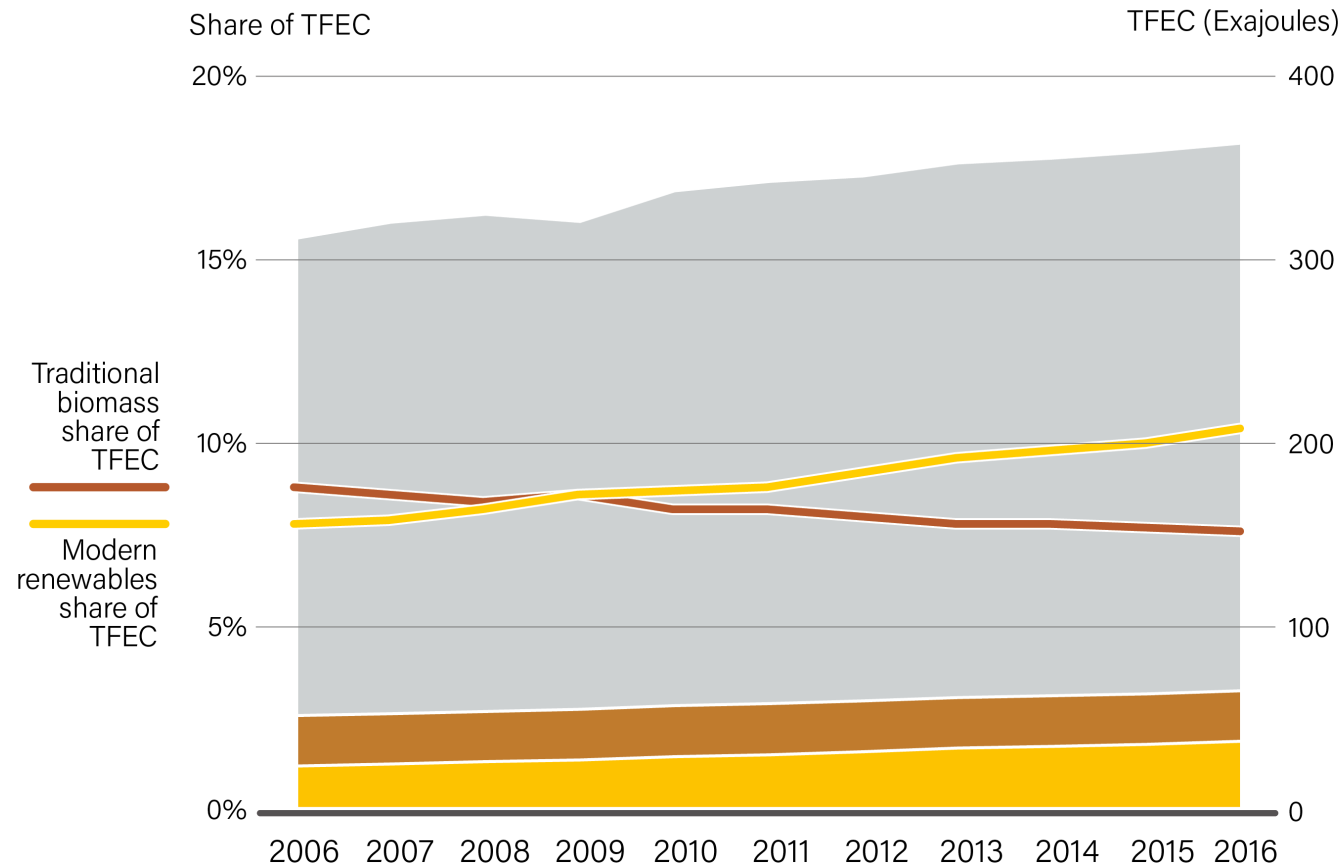
Modern renewables growing faster than fossil fuel, but share remains low

Estimated Renewable Share of Total Final Energy Consumption, 2017

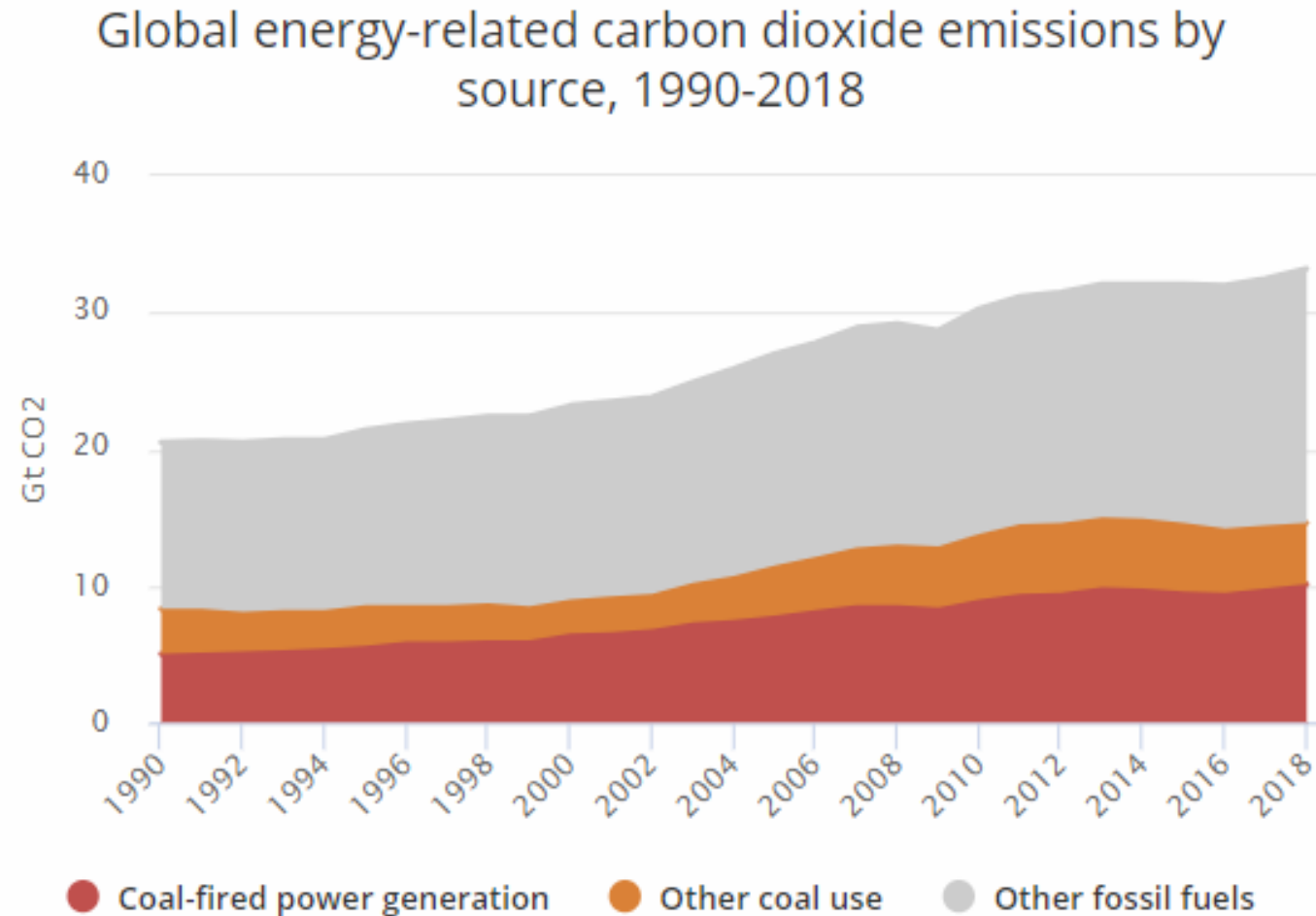


Modern renewables growing faster than fossil fuel, but share remains low

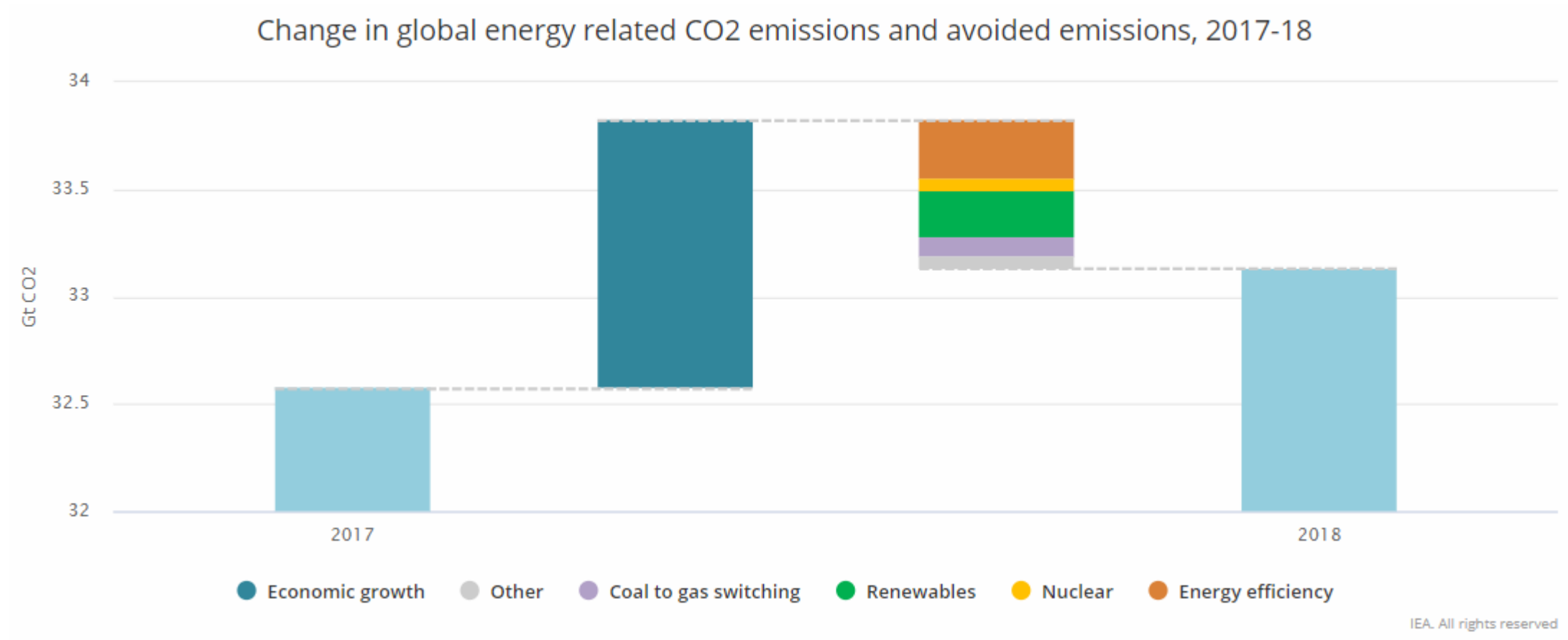
Growth in Global Renewable Energy Compared to Total Final Energy Consumption, 2006-2016



Higher energy consumption leads to global emissions increase

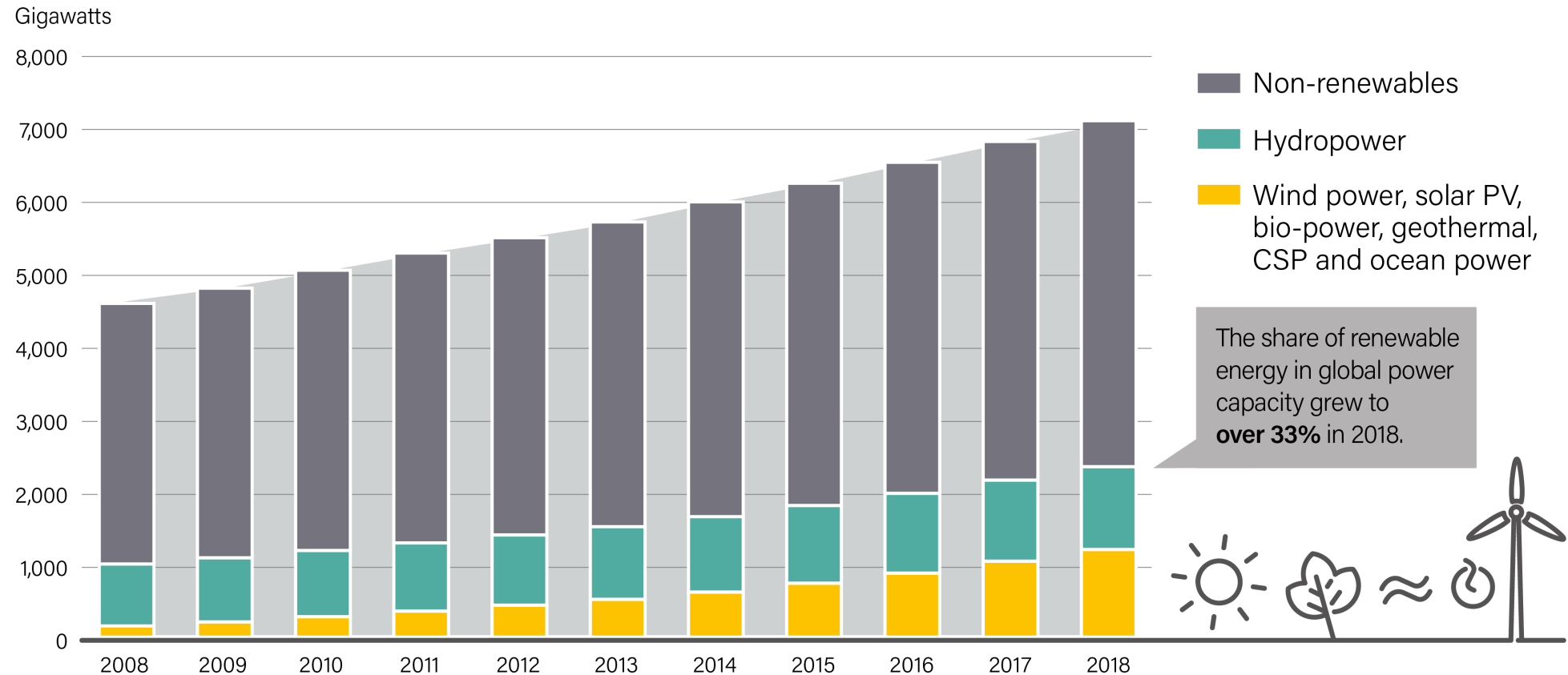


Energy efficiency and renewables were the largest brake on emissions



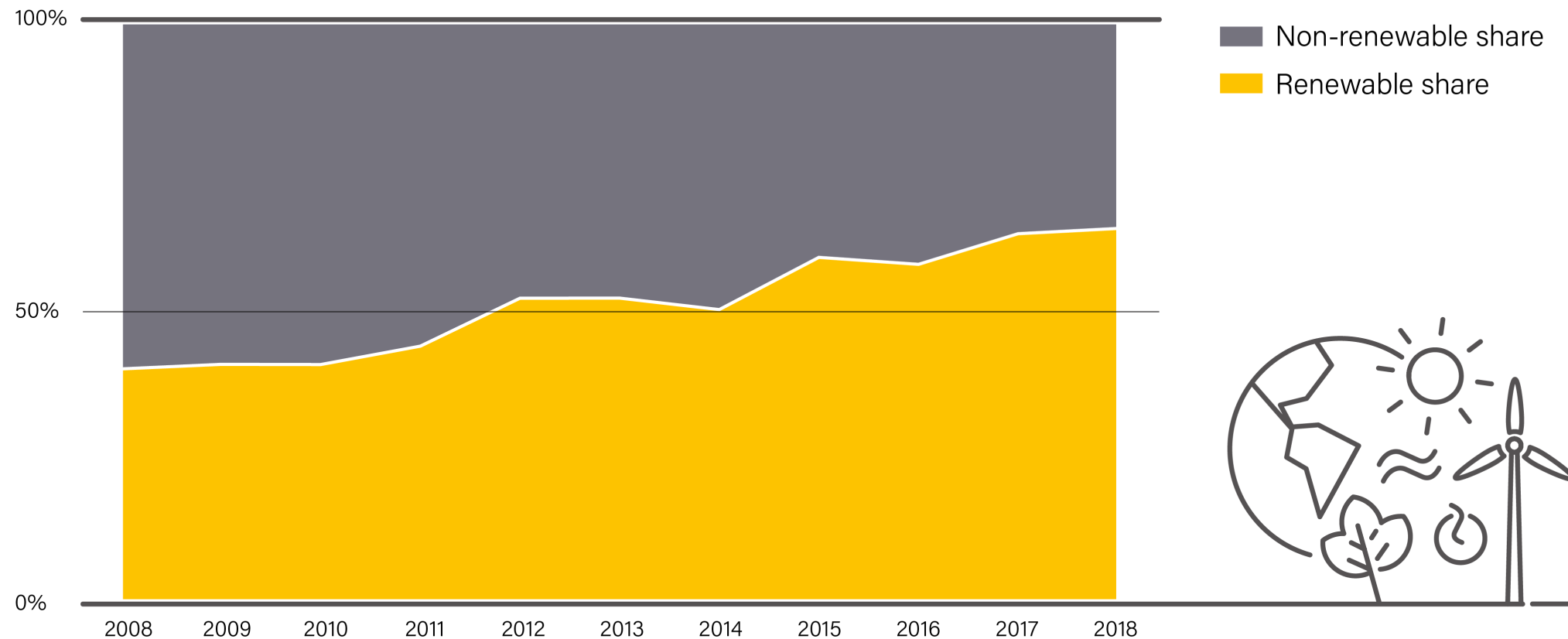
Renewable power now makes up over one-third of global capacity

Global Power Generating Capacity, by Source, 2008-2018



More renewable power capacity added than fossil fuel and nuclear power

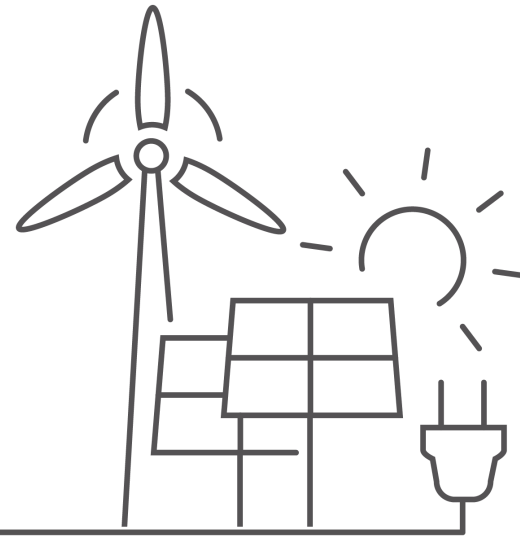
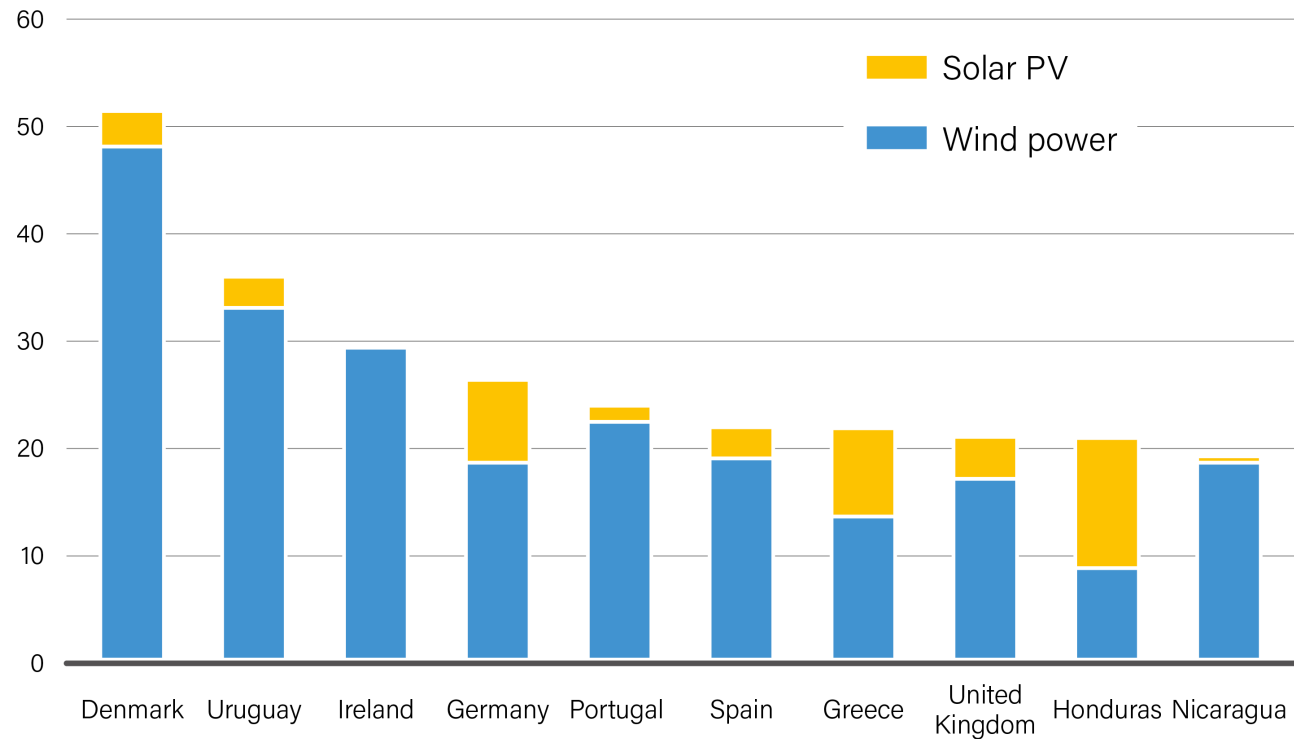
Share of Renewables in Net Annual Additions of Power Generating Capacity, 2008-2018



Variable renewable energy is reaching high shares in power grids in more countries

Share of Electricity Generation from Variable Renewable Energy, Top 10 Countries, 2018

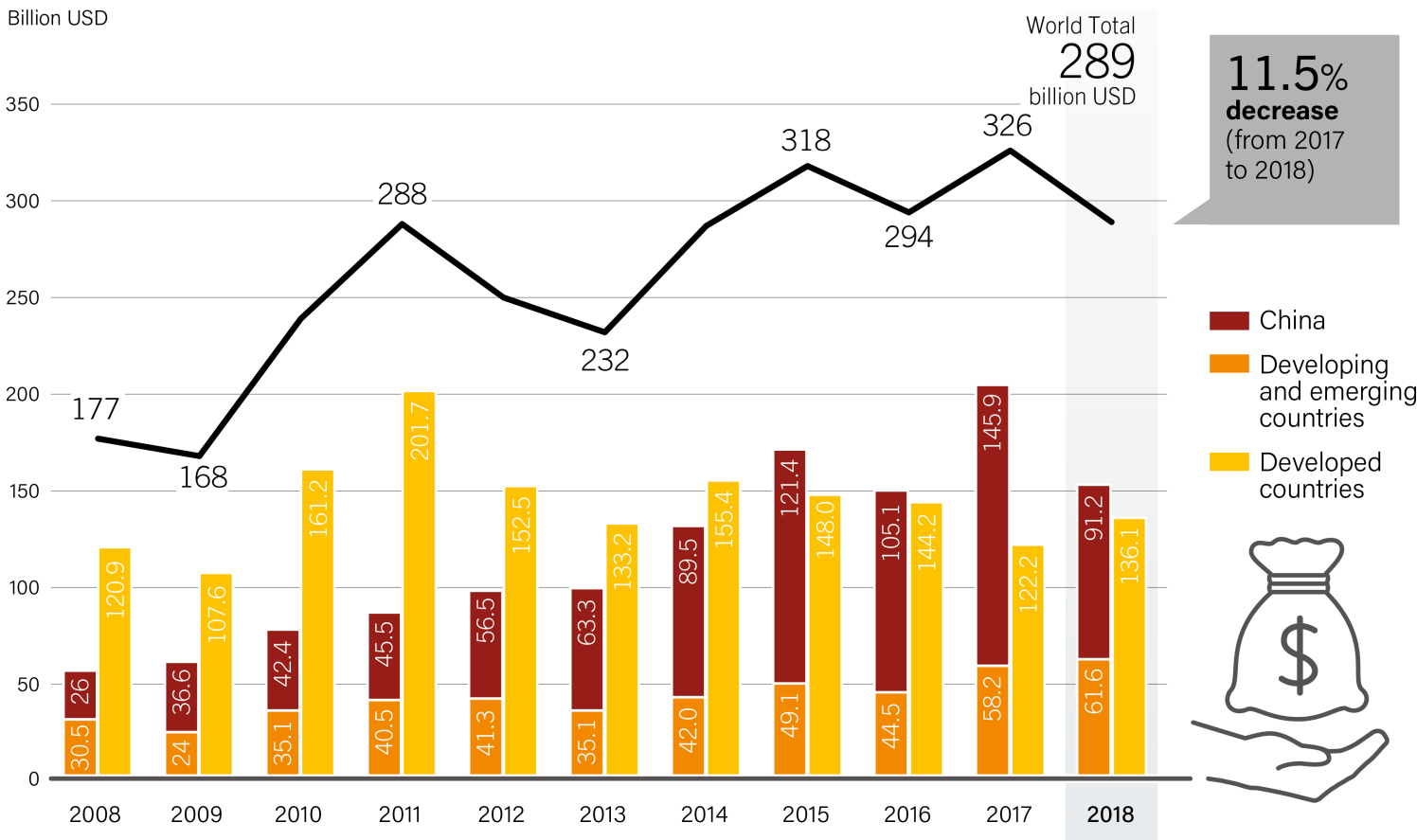
Share of total generation (%)



Note: This figure includes the top 10 countries according to the best available data known to REN21 at the time of publication.

Investment in renewable energy fell in China, rose elsewhere

Global New Investment in Renewable Power and Fuels in Developed, Emerging and Developing Countries, 2008-2018



Asia accounted for 52% of new investment worldwide

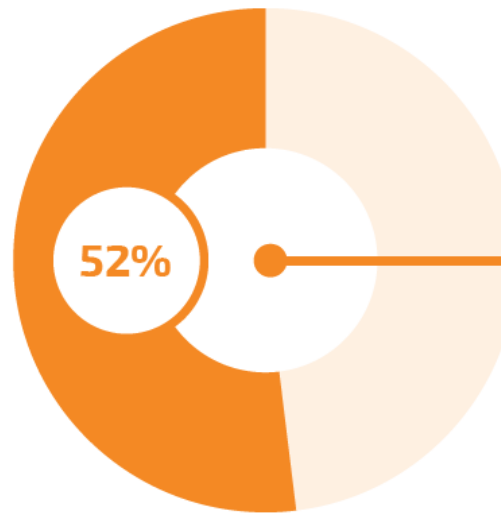
China 91.5 billion

Japan 18.3 billion

India 15.4 billion

Viet Nam 4.1 billion

Korea 2.8 billion

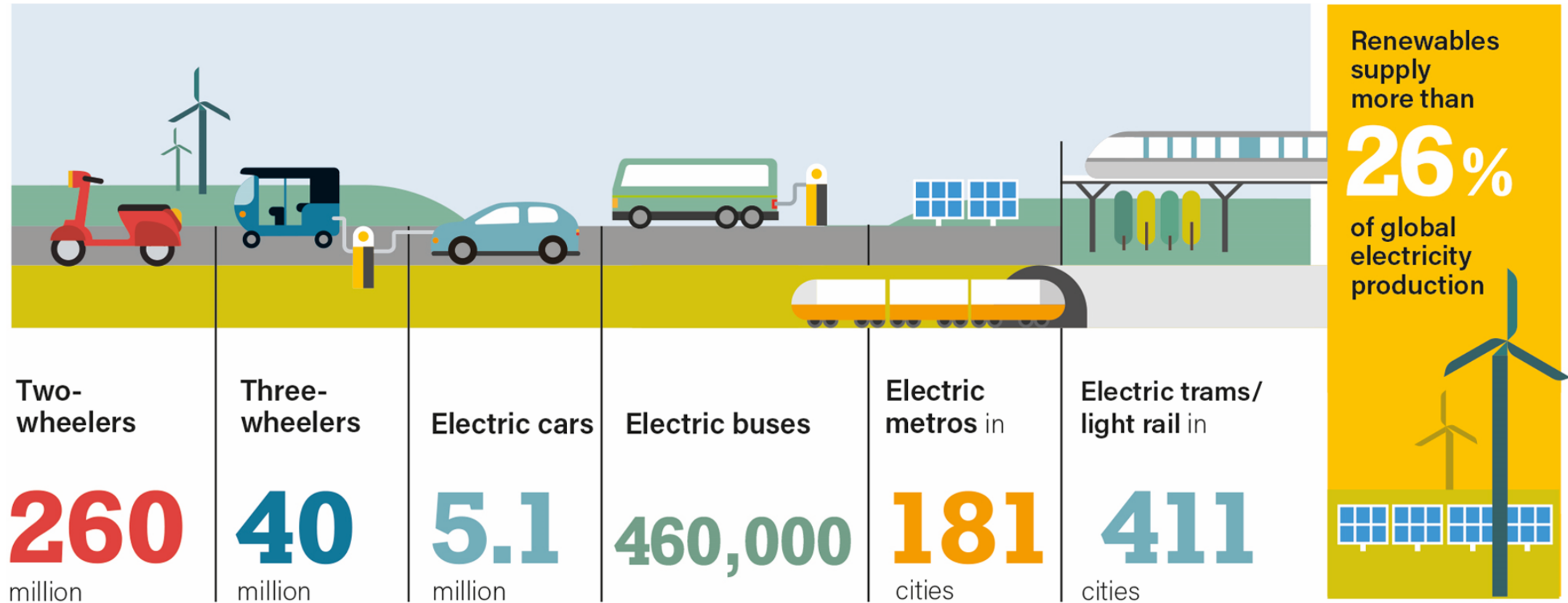


USD 288.9
billion

invested in
renewable energy
worldwide
in 2018.

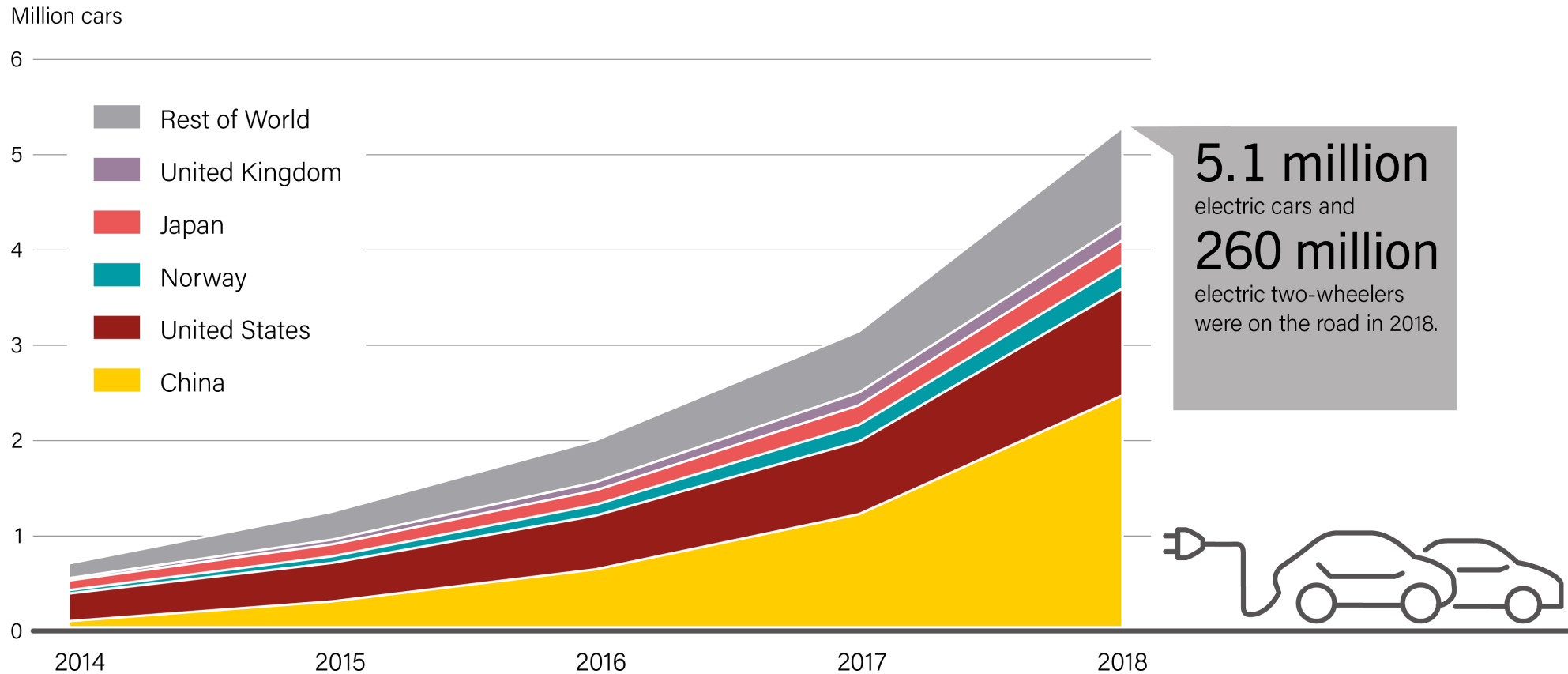
Transport electrification is expanding rapidly

Global Electric Vehicle Markets, 2018



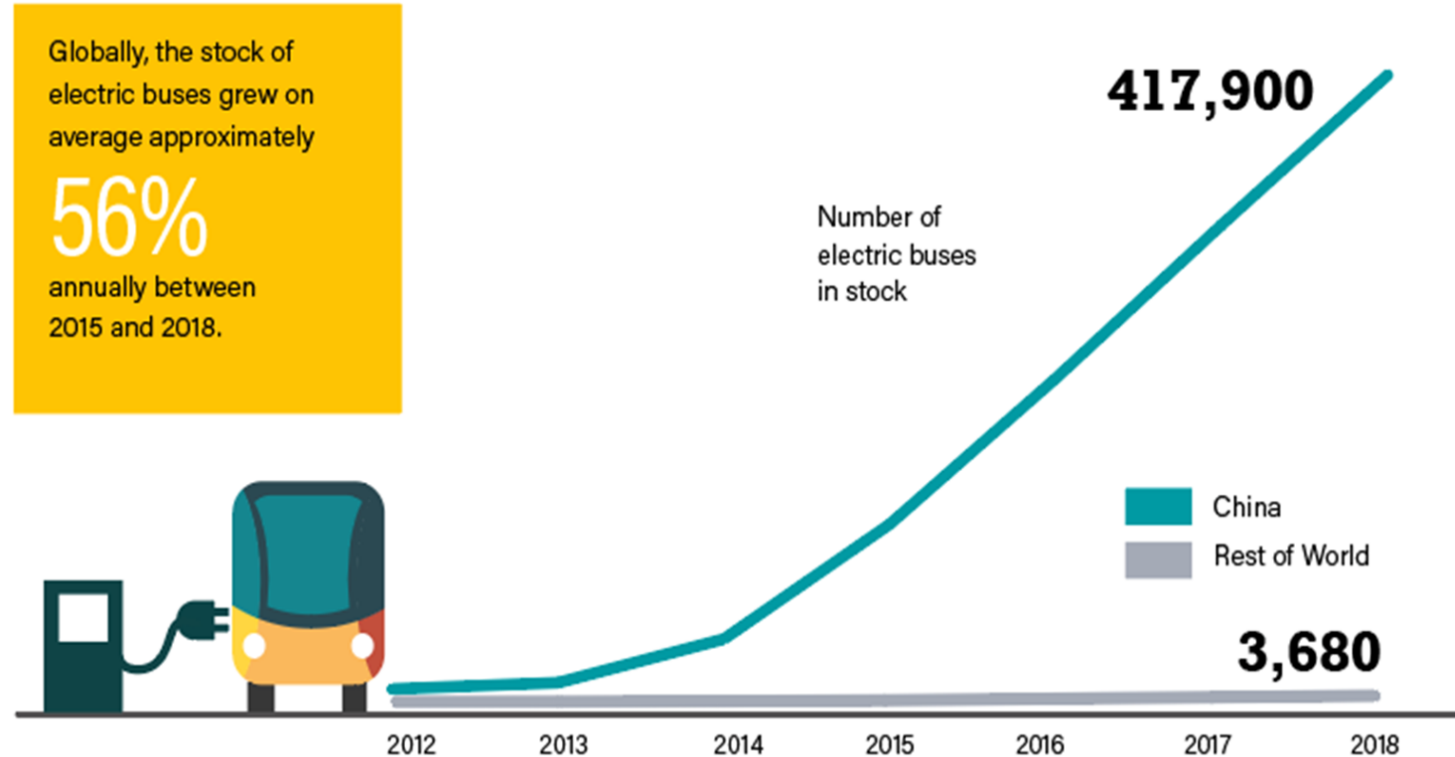
Electric passenger vehicle stock grew over 60%

Electric Car Global Stock, Top 5 Countries and Rest of World, 2014-2018



Electric buses growing, concentrated in China

Electric Bus Global Stock, China and Rest of World, 2012-2018

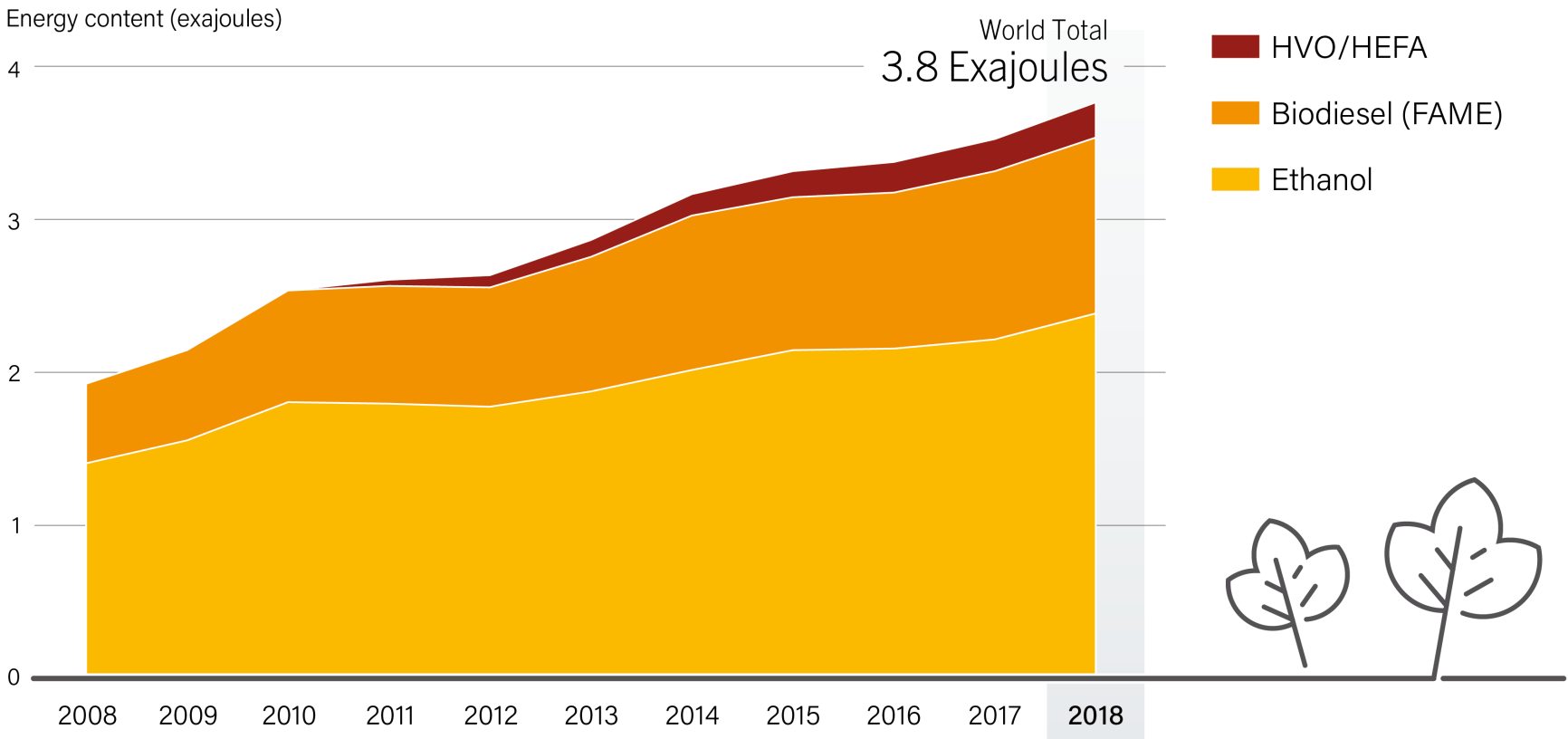


Note: Data are from BloombergNEF. Sales add up to 425,000 electric buses, which presents a discrepancy from the 460,000 reported by the International Energy Agency.

RoW = Rest of World

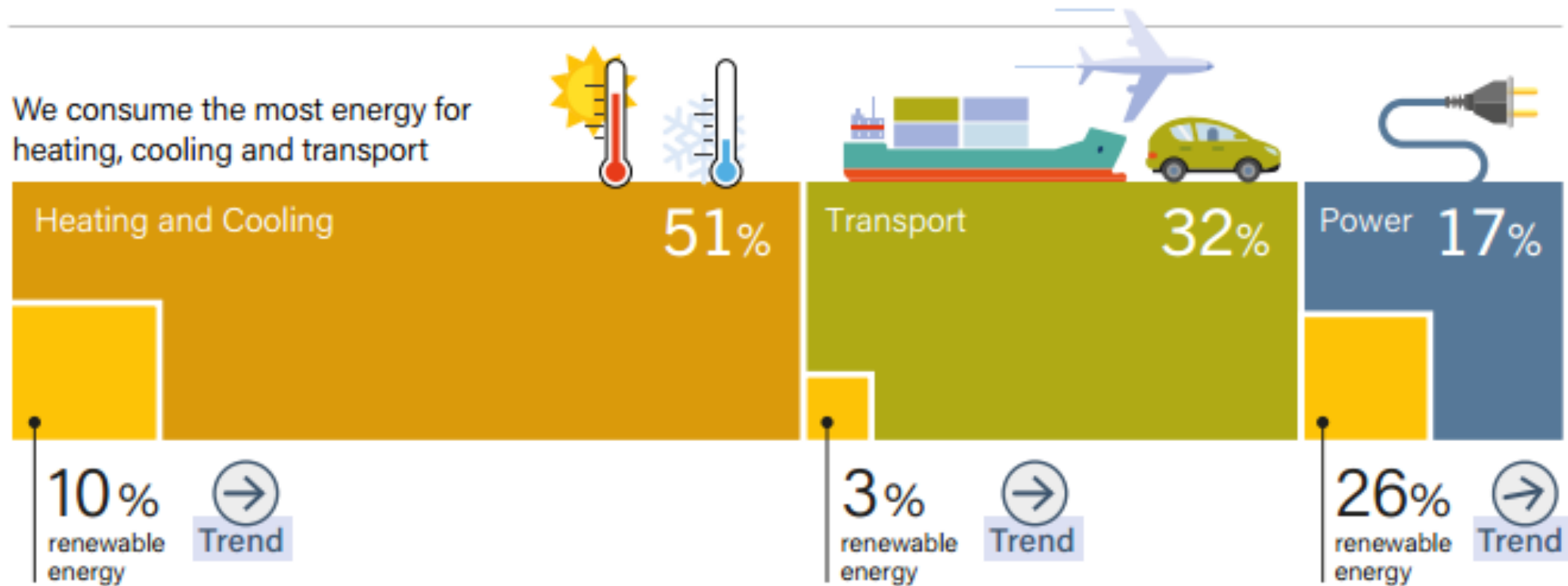
Biofuels production increases, dominated by US and Brazil

Global Ethanol, Biodiesel and HVO/HEFA Fuel Production by Energy Content, 2008-2018



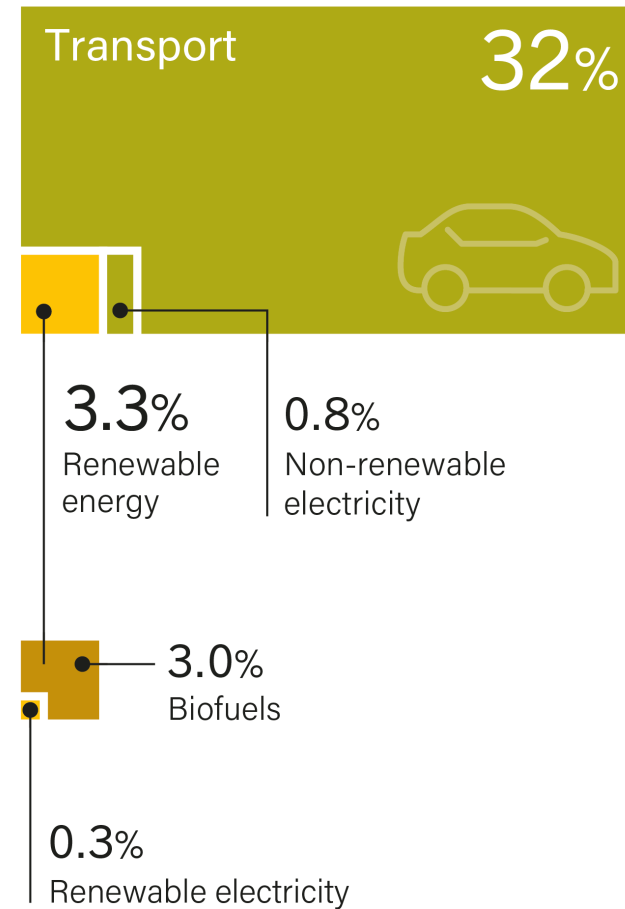
Note: HVO = hydrotreated vegetable oil; HEFA = hydrotreated esters and fatty acids;
FAME = fatty acid methyl esters

More than 80% of energy demand is for heating, cooling, and transport



Biofuels and EVs growing, but renewable share in transport remains low

- Global energy demand in transport increased 45% since 2000
- Transport accounts for 23% of global CO2 emissions
- The renewable share of transport grew slightly to 3.3%
- Biofuels make up majority of renewable contribution, but sector increasingly open to electrification



Source: OECD/IEA.

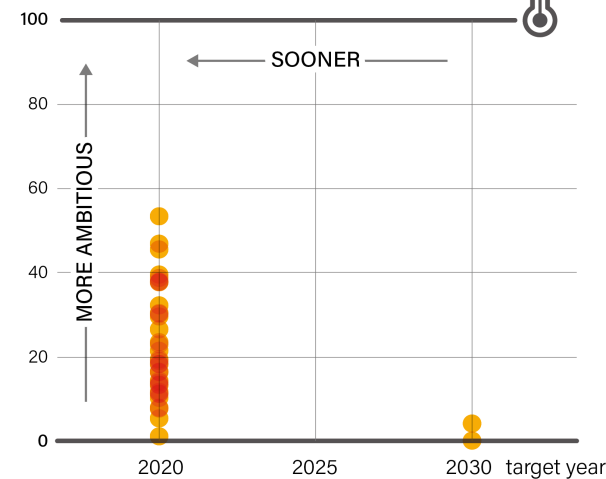
Targets uneven across sectors

National Sector-Specific Targets for Share of Renewable Energy by a Specific Year, by Sector, End-2018

HEATING AND COOLING

● = one target

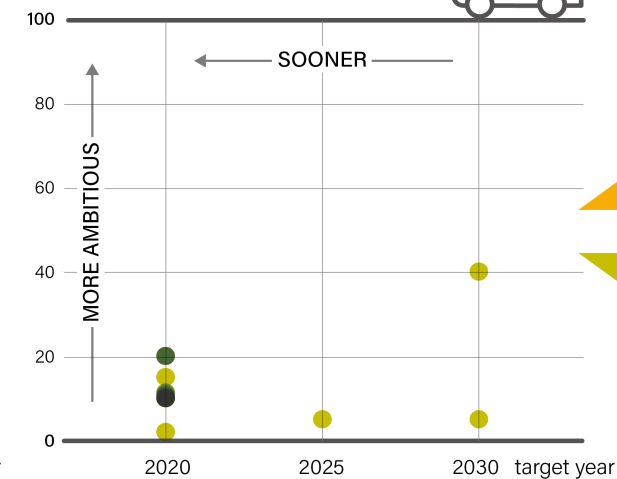
Targets for share of heating and cooling from renewable sources in %



TRANSPORT

● = one target

Targets for share of transport energy from renewable sources in %



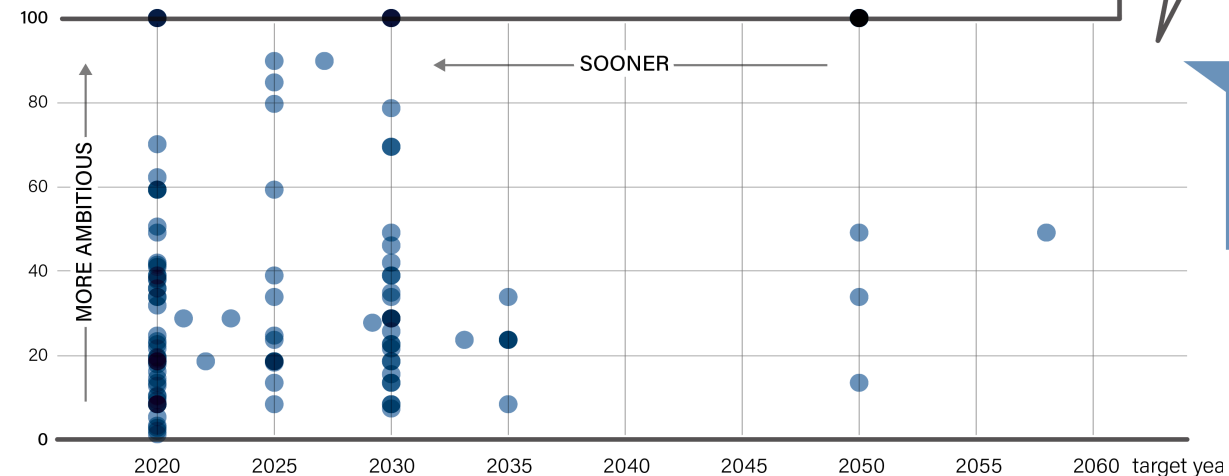
47 countries
have national targets
for renewable energy
in heating and cooling.

45 countries
have national targets
for renewable energy
in transport.

POWER

● = one target

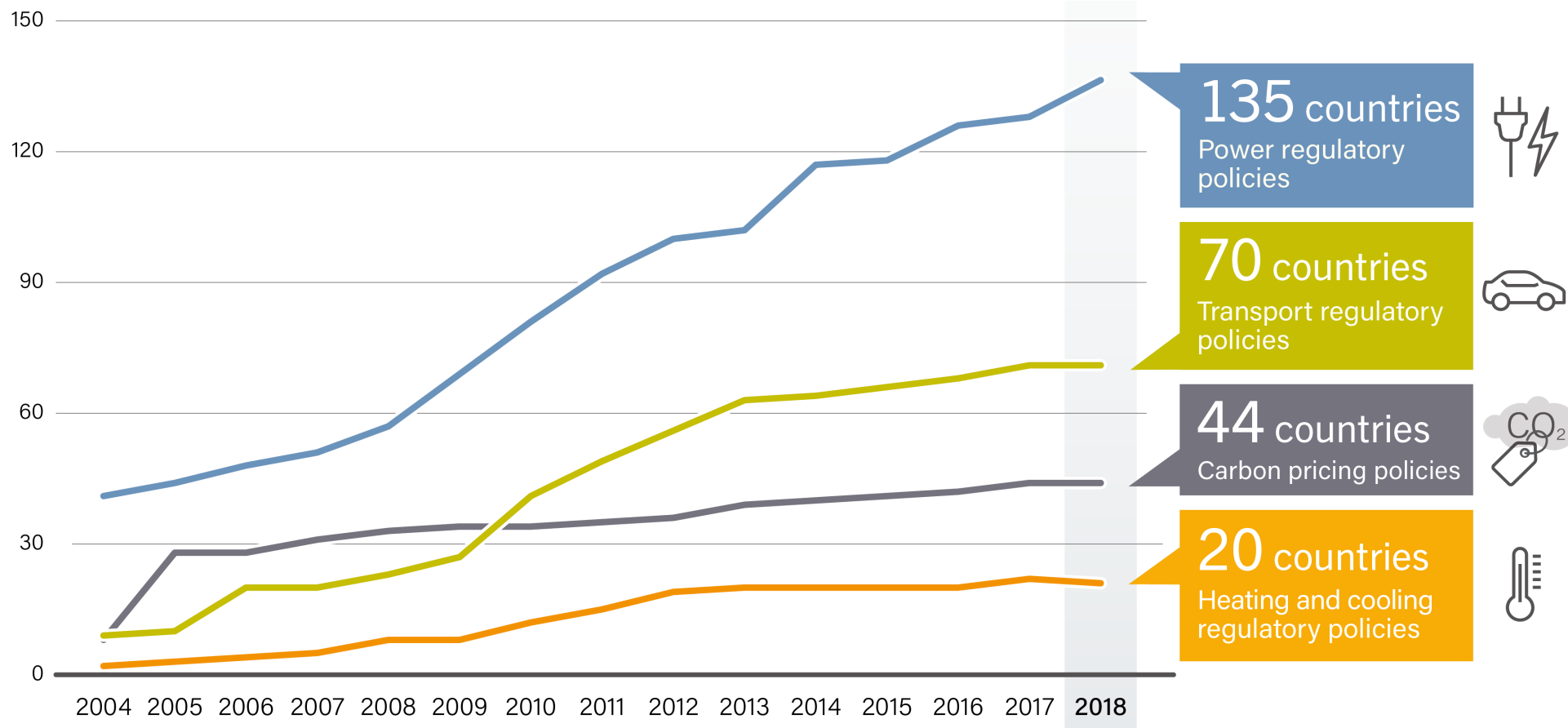
Targets for share of electricity generation from renewable sources in %



162 countries
have national targets
for renewable energy
in power.

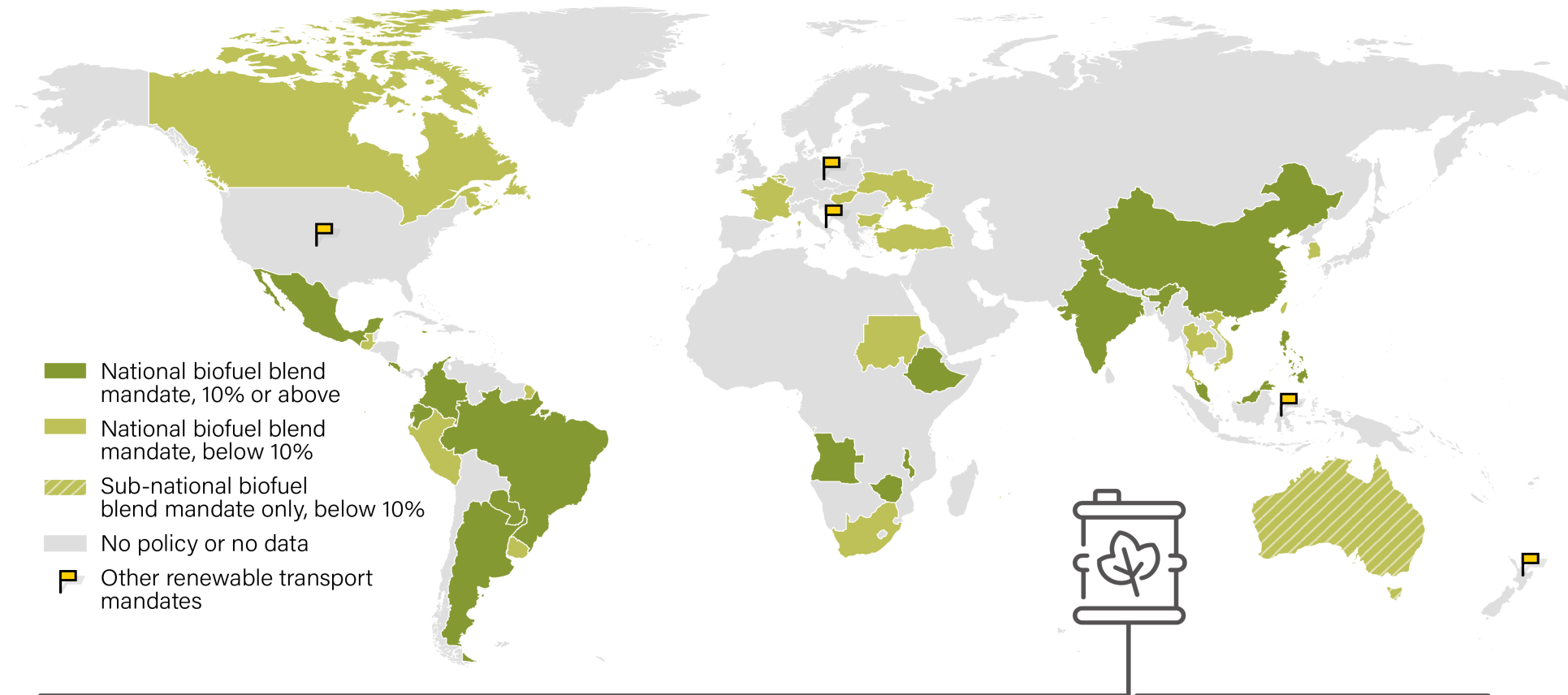
Advances in power made possible by policy support, other sectors lacking

Number of Countries with Renewable Energy Regulatory Policies and Carbon Pricing Policies, 2004-2018



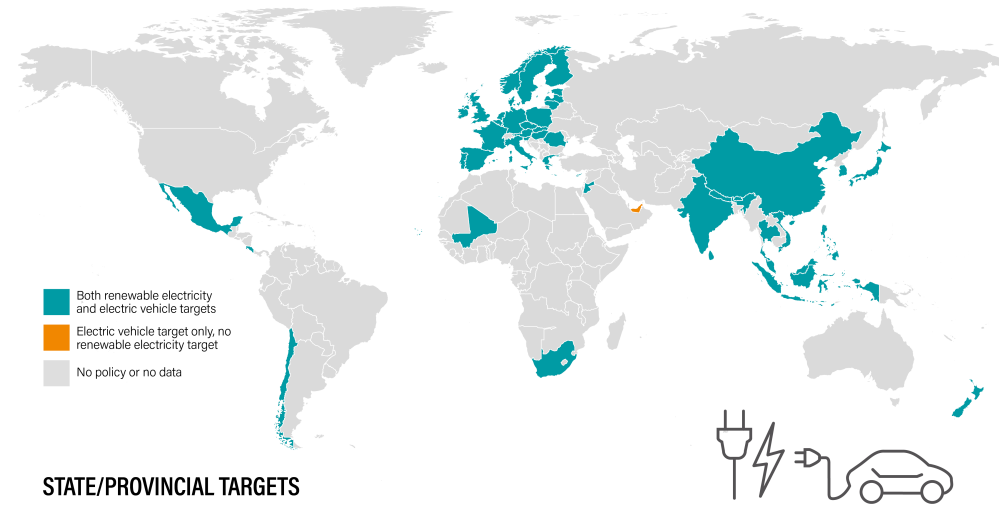
Direct policy support remains static for renewables in transport

National and Sub-National Renewable Transport Mandates, End-2018



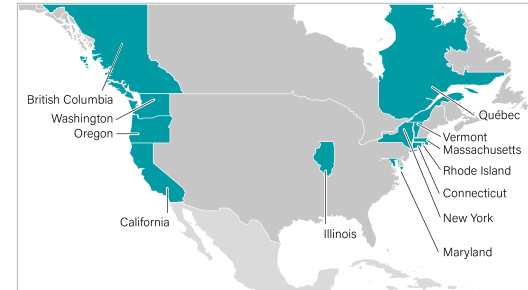
Little direct linking of EVs and renewables

NATIONAL TARGETS



STATE/PROVINCIAL TARGETS

United States and Canada



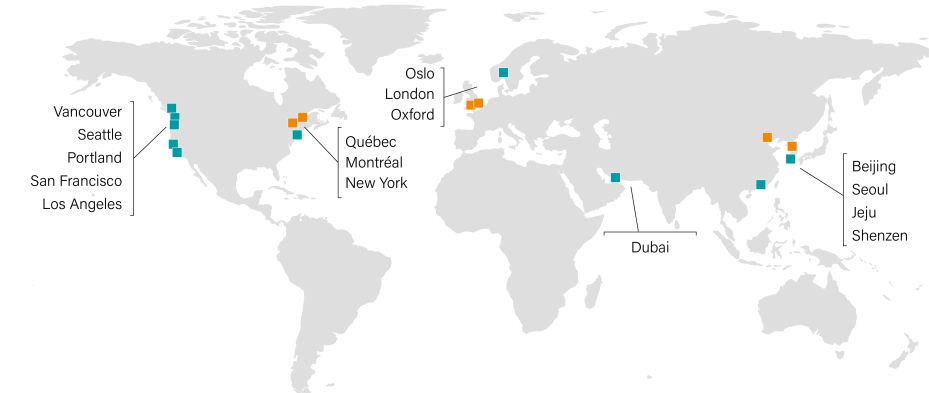
United Kingdom



India

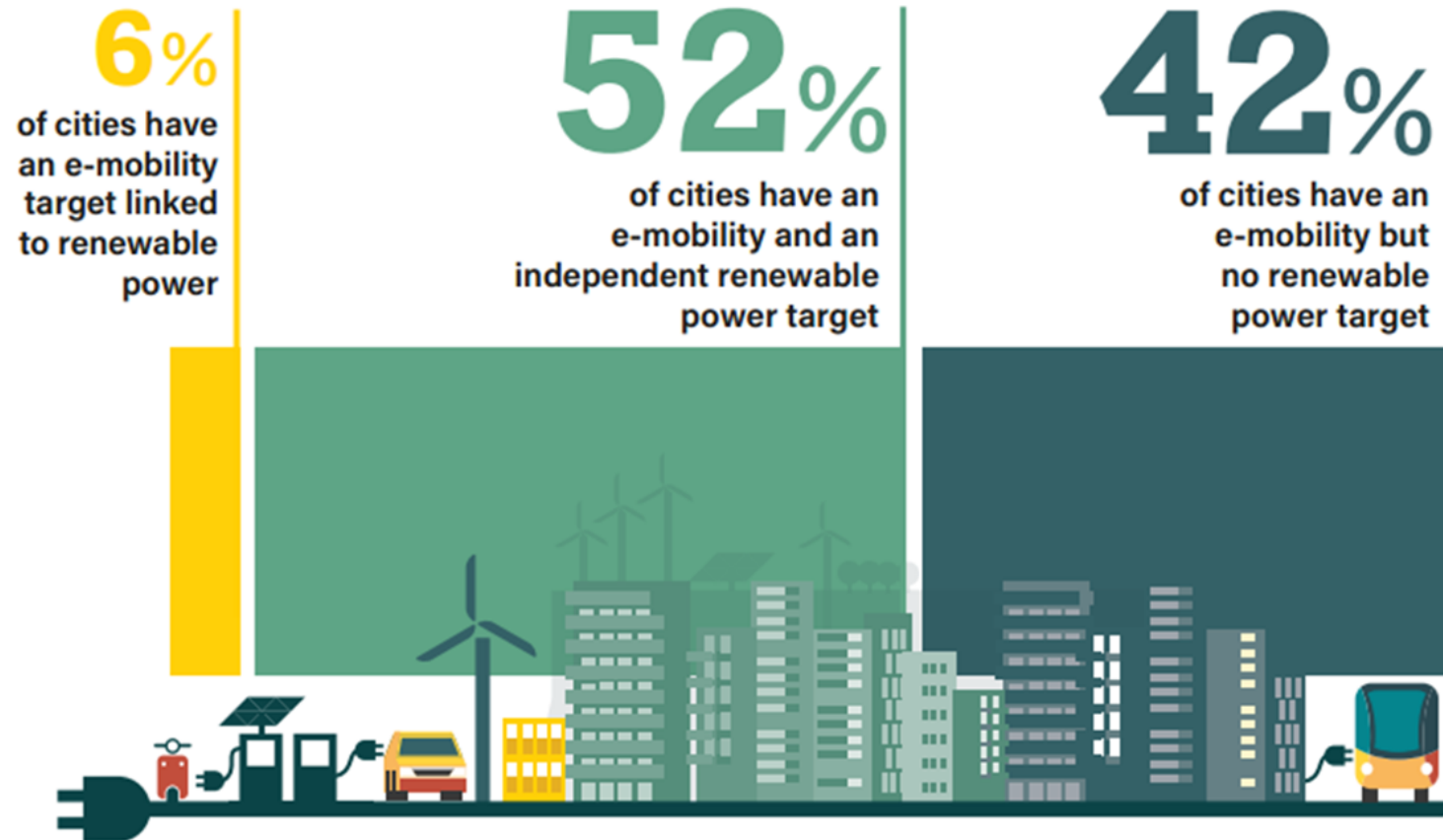


SELECTED CITY TARGETS



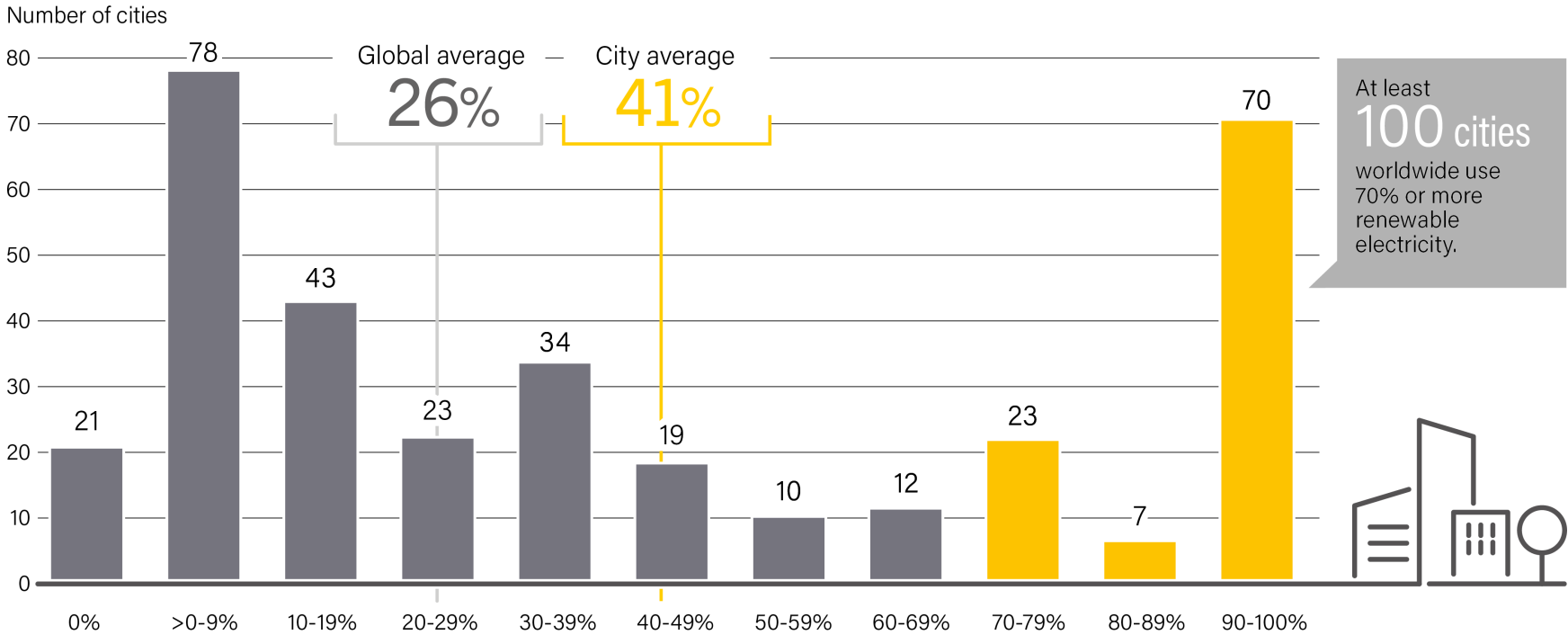
Few cities linking e-mobility and renewables

Cities with E-mobility Targets and Renewable Energy Targets



Cities are advancing renewables across sectors to achieve diverse goals

Renewable Power in Cities*, by Number of Cities and Renewable Share, 2017



* The figure shows shares of renewables in the electricity consumption of 340 cities that self-reported to CDP.

Source: CDP.

Note: City average is calculated based on the 340 cities shown. Categories include all values below the lower limit of adjacent category.

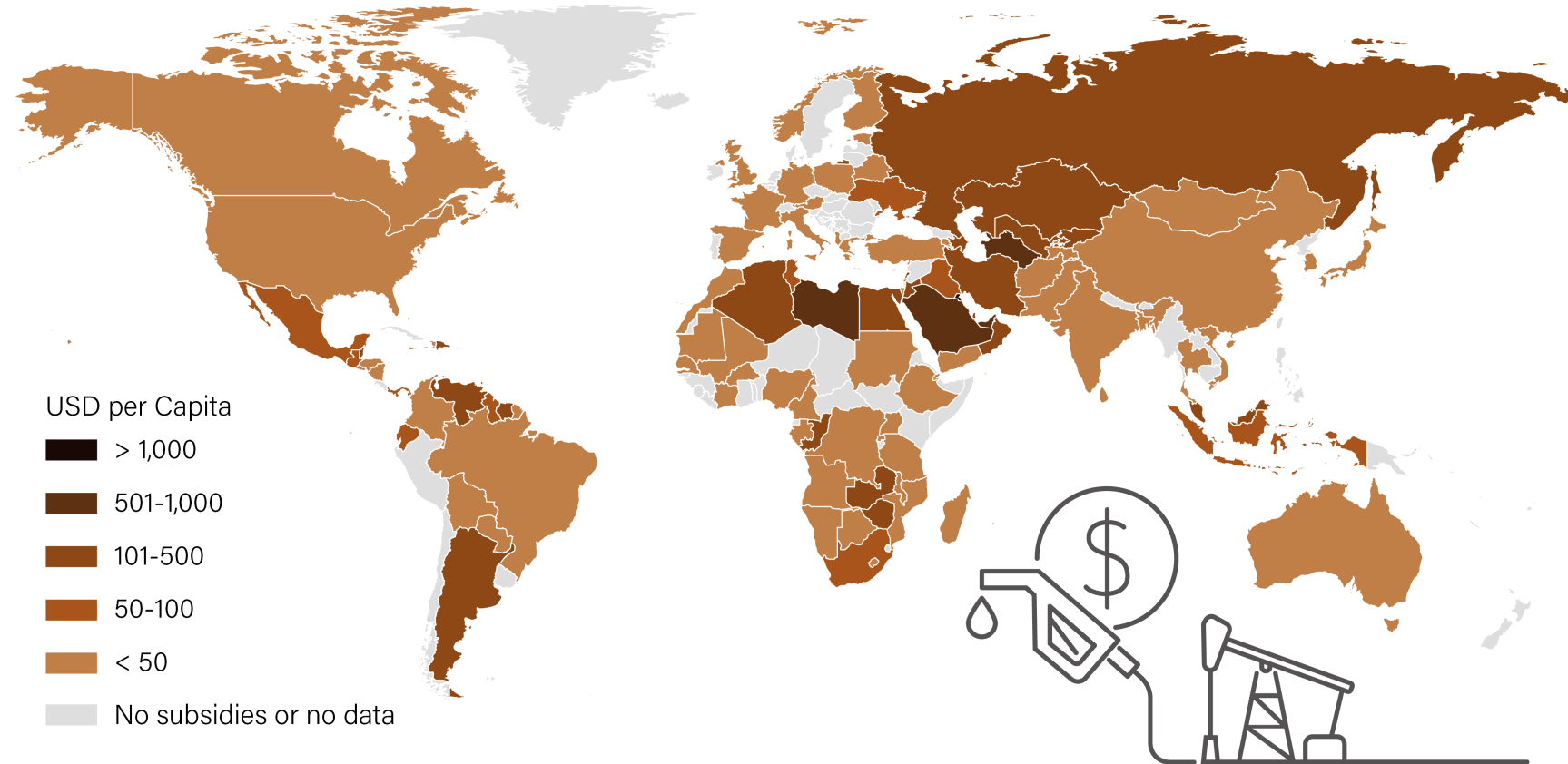
Broad policy support influencing renewable energy in transport

- Fuel economy policies for LDVs in 40 countries by end-2018, 5 countries for trucks
- EU agreed on CO2 emission standards for HDVs
- Targets for fossil fuel and ICE vehicle bans increasing



Not a level playing field: Fossil fuel subsidies are still widespread

Fossil Fuel Subsidies, per Person, by Country, 2017

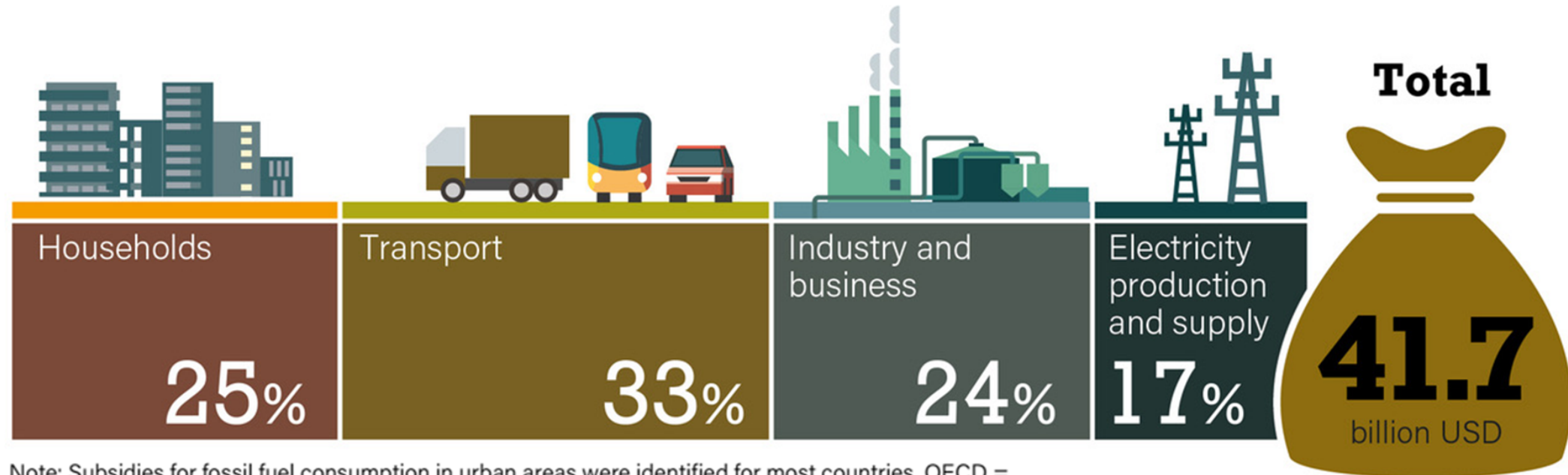


Note: Shading depicts pre-tax consumption subsidies only.

Source: IMF.

Not a level playing field: Fossil fuel subsidies are still widespread

Average Annual Subsidies for Fossil Fuel Use in Urban Areas, by Sector, in the OECD and BRIICS Countries, 2015-2016



Note: Subsidies for fossil fuel consumption in urban areas were identified for most countries. OECD = Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development; BRIICS = Brazil, Russian Federation, India, Indonesia, China and South Africa. A further USD 27.7 million in subsidies in urban areas of the selected countries goes to fossil fuel use in social and public services (too small to be included in figure).

 **REN21** RENEWABLES IN CITIES 2019 GLOBAL STATUS REPORT

What is needed to advance the energy transition in the transport sector?

- **Set ambitious targets** across all sectors
- Accelerate investment in renewable **power**, while also establishing new (and strengthening existing) policies for renewables in **transport**
- Encourage **sector coupling** among the power, heating and cooling, and transport sectors
- Enact integrated policies that enforce **energy efficiency** measures while promoting the uptake of renewable energy
- Enact **carbon pricing** policies, and **phase out fossil fuel** subsidies
- Support local job creation and a **just transition**
- Build **social acceptance** and increase public buy-in
- **Align** regional, national and sub-national policies, and **support cities** in their actions



Thank you!



Making
the invisible
visible.

REN21 changes the way
we think about renewable
energy.

Hannah E. Murdock
hannah.murdock@ren21.net
www.ren21.net