

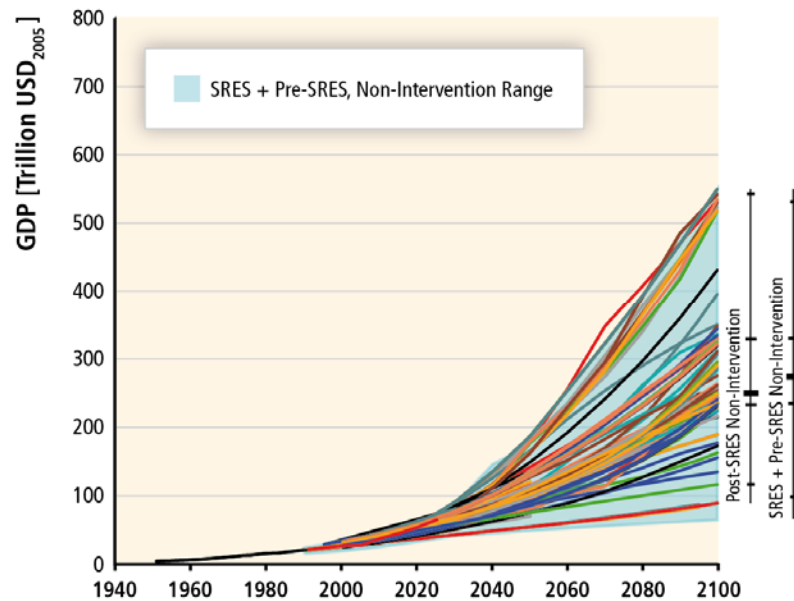


# The IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation

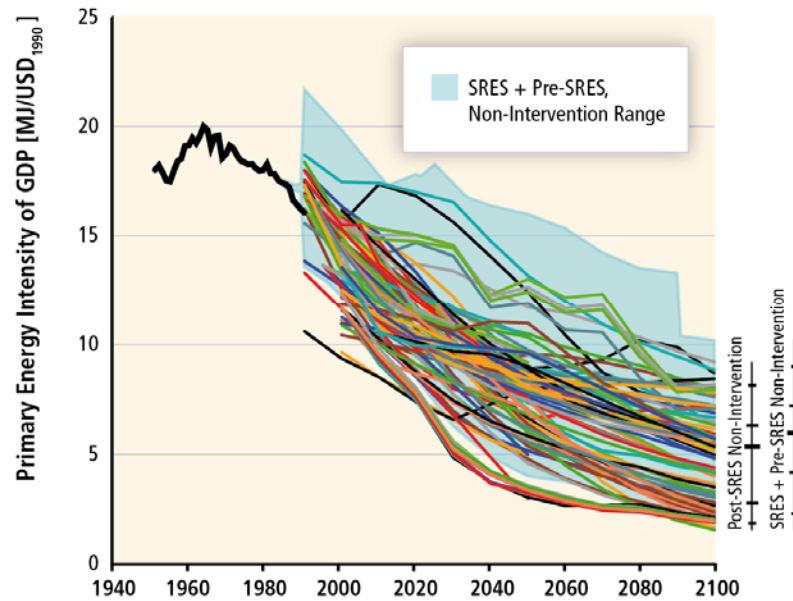
*Renewable Energy and Climate Change*  
Youba SOKONA



# Scenarios indicate that economic growth will lead to increase in GDP and primary energy intensity will improve

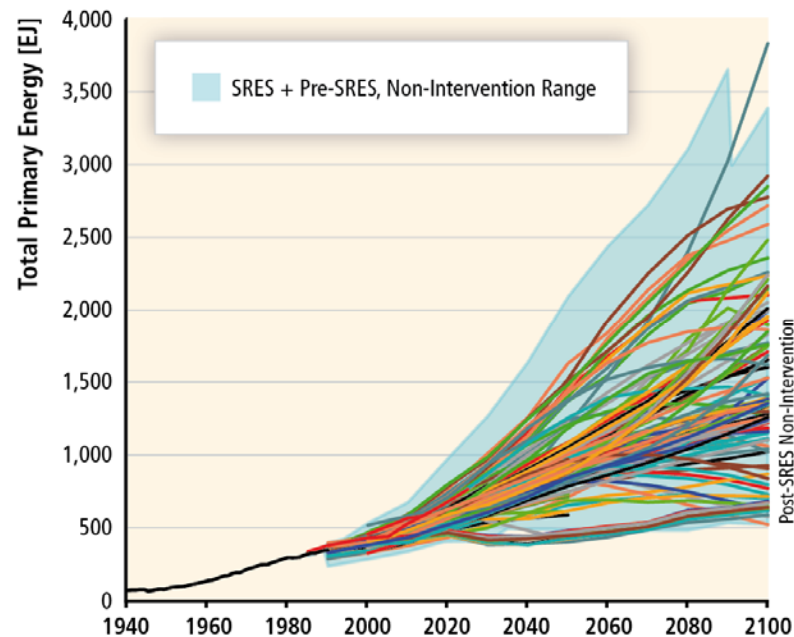


Projected global economic growth

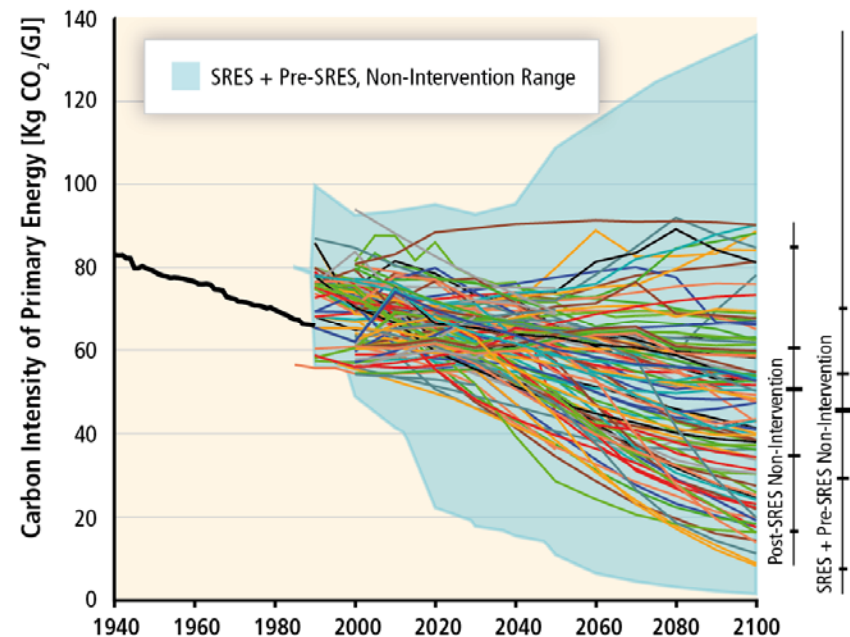


Primary energy intensity

# Demand for global primary energy supply is projected to increase in association of decrease of carbon intensity

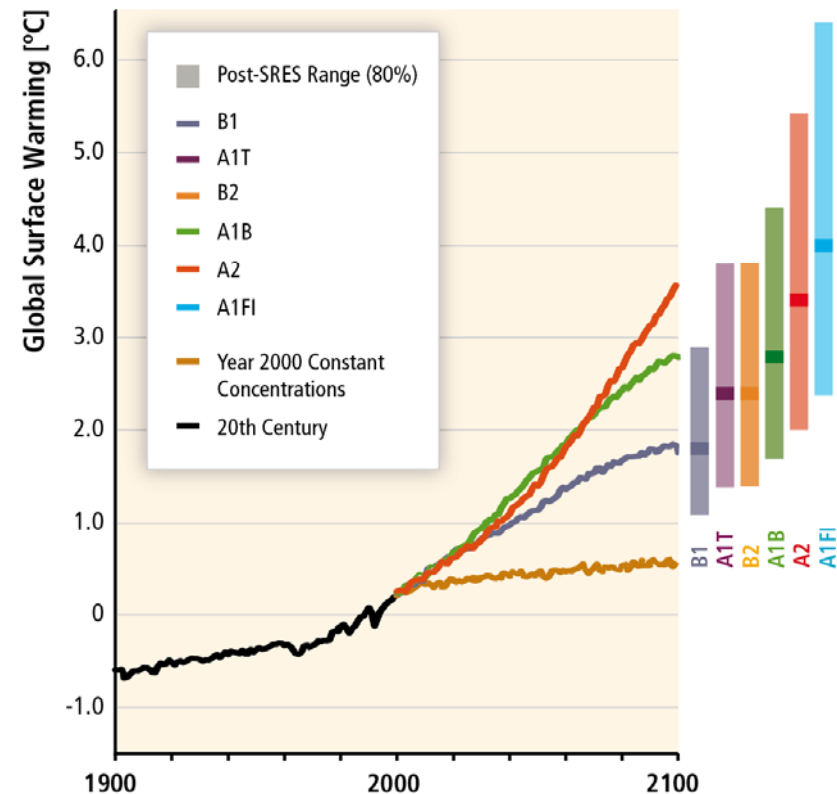
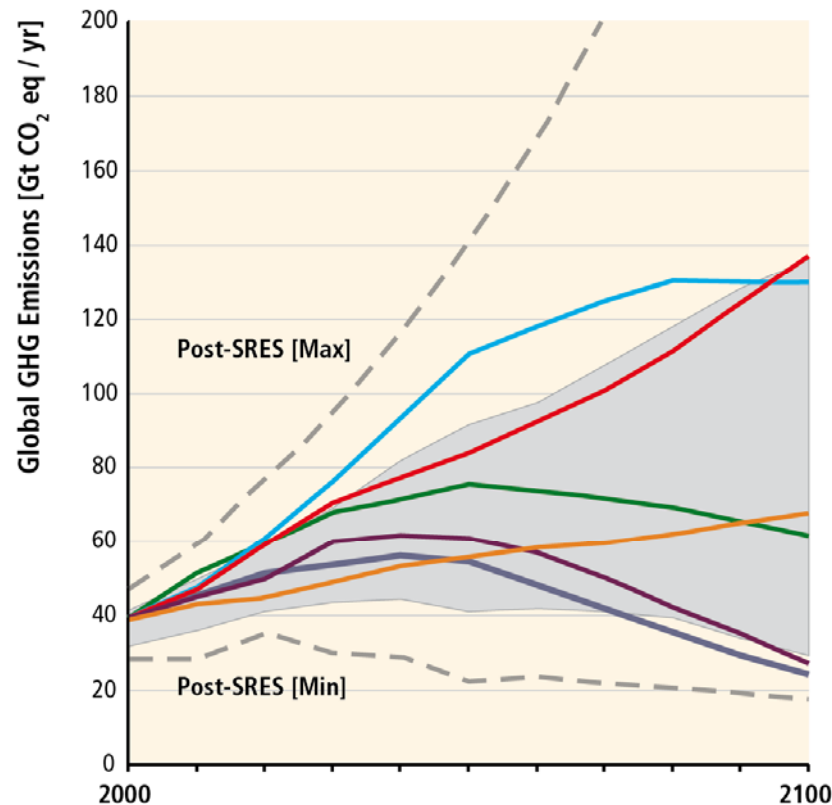


Projected primary energy supply

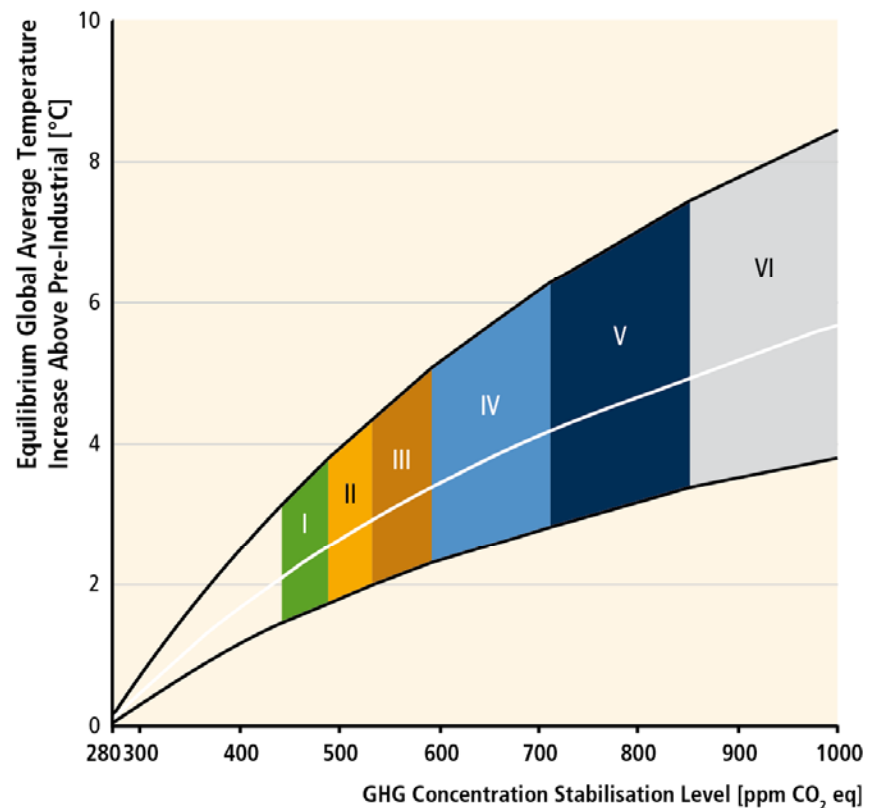
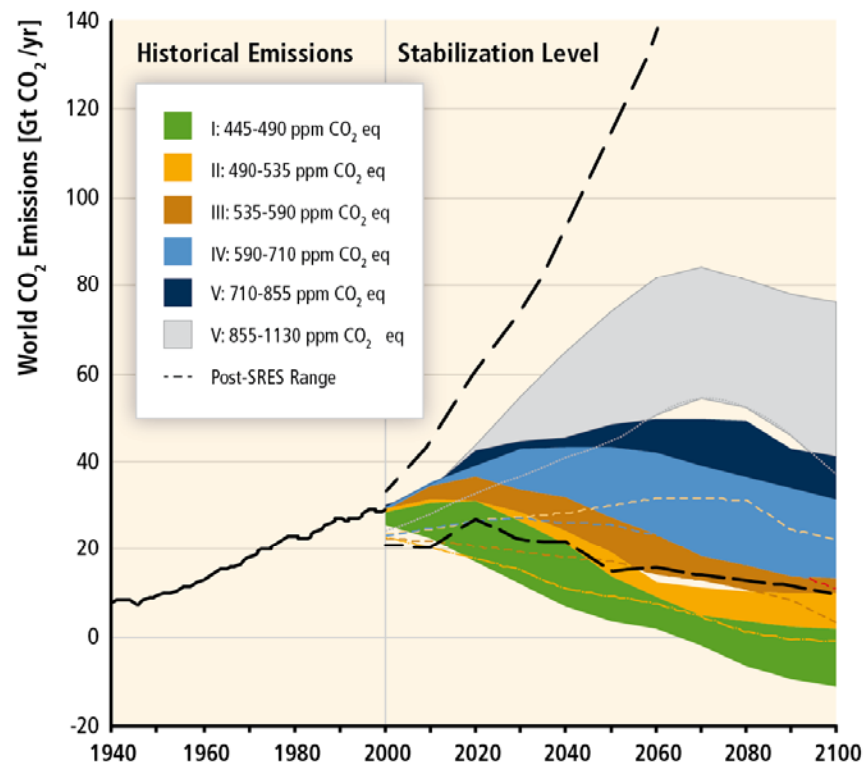


Carbon intensity changes

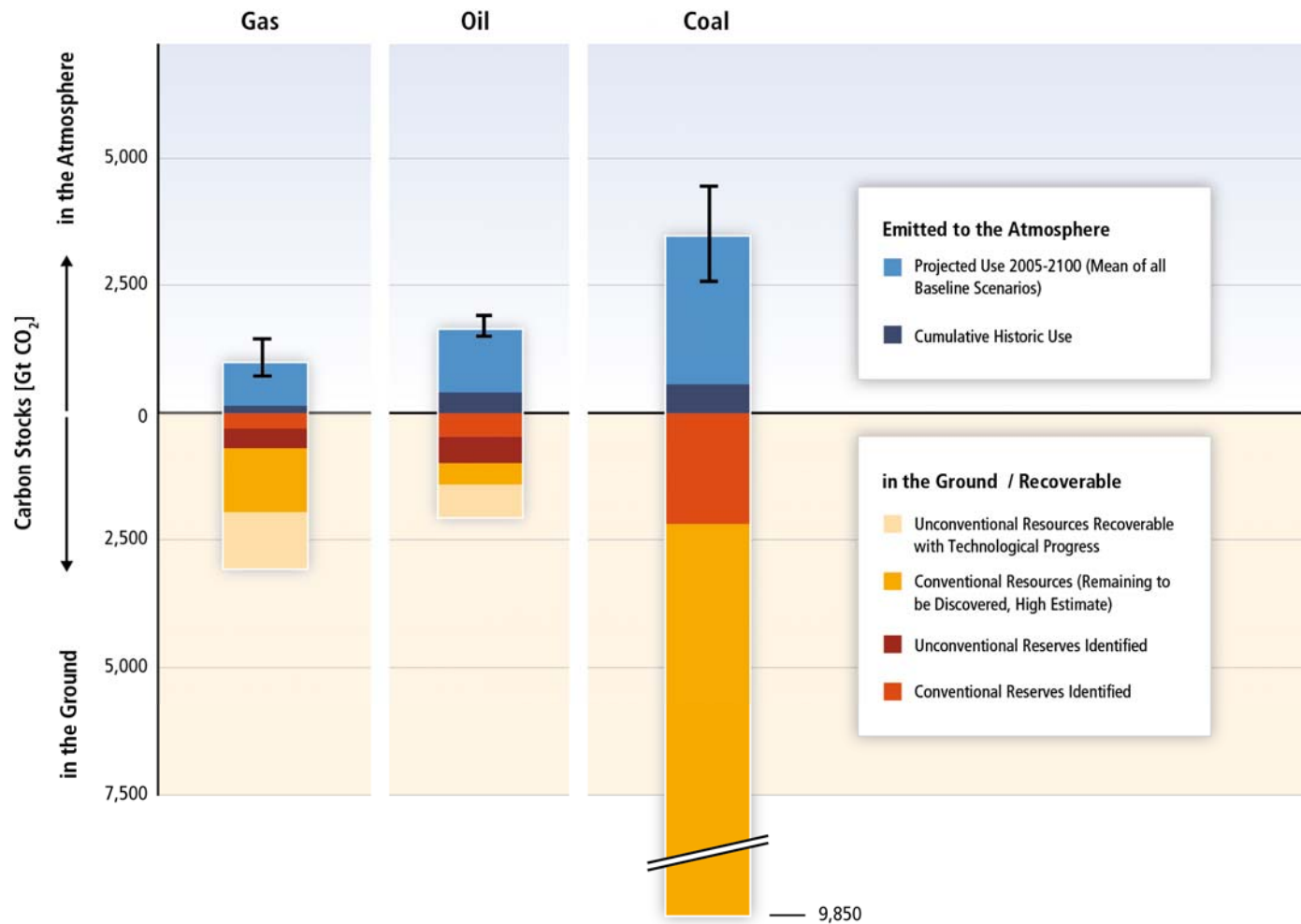
# In the absence of additional climate policies projected global average temperature will rise over this century



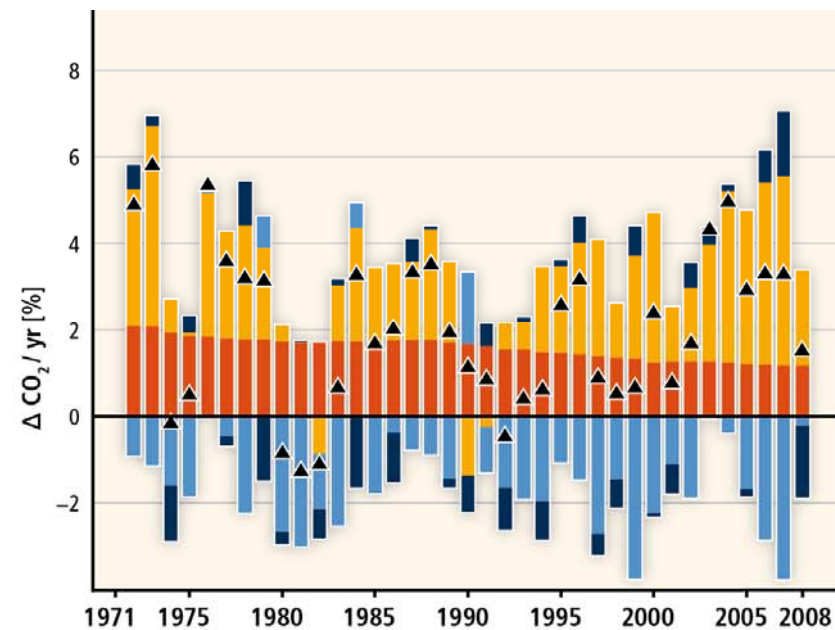
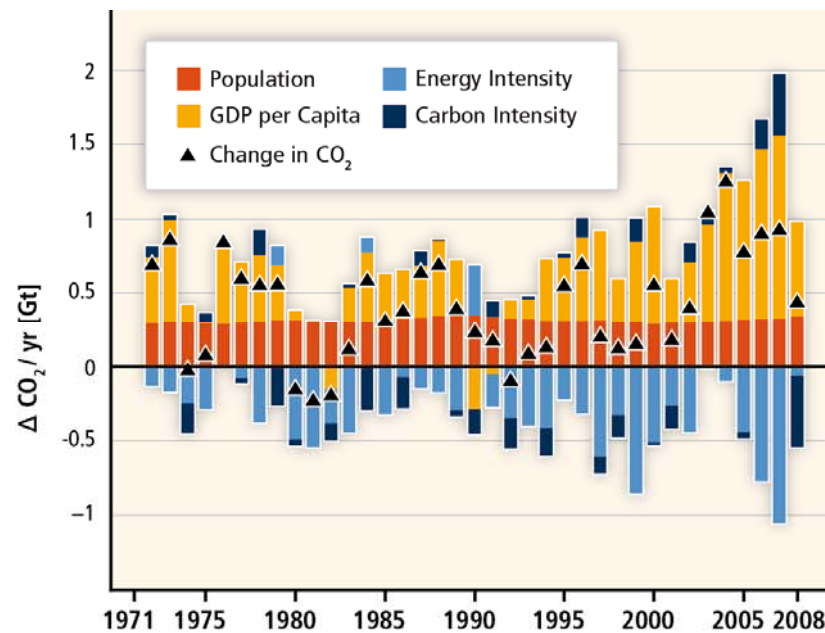
**For a 2° C target GHG concentrations would need to be in range of 450 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>-eq**



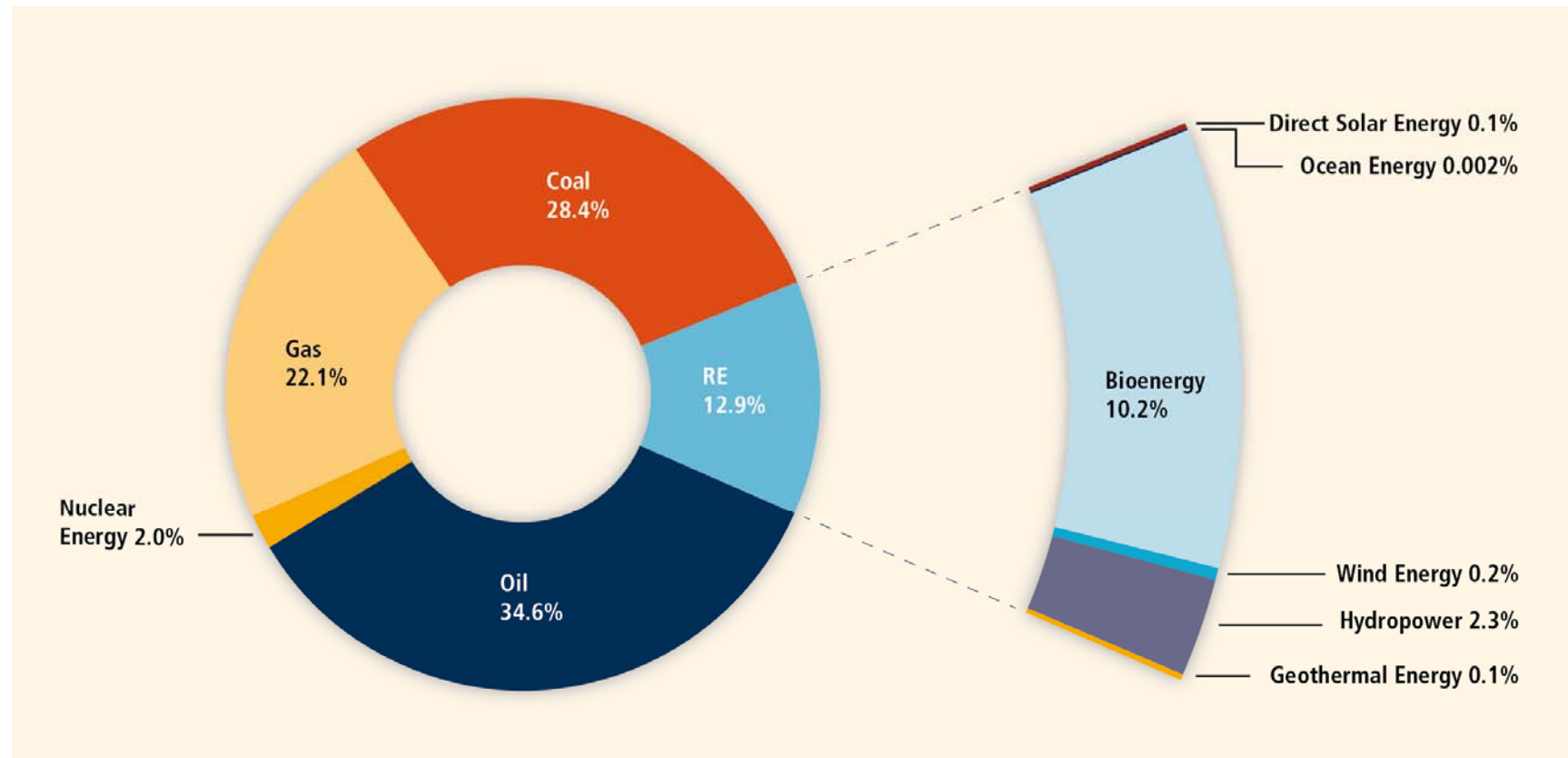
# Potential CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuels resources and reserves would exceed range of scenarios considered



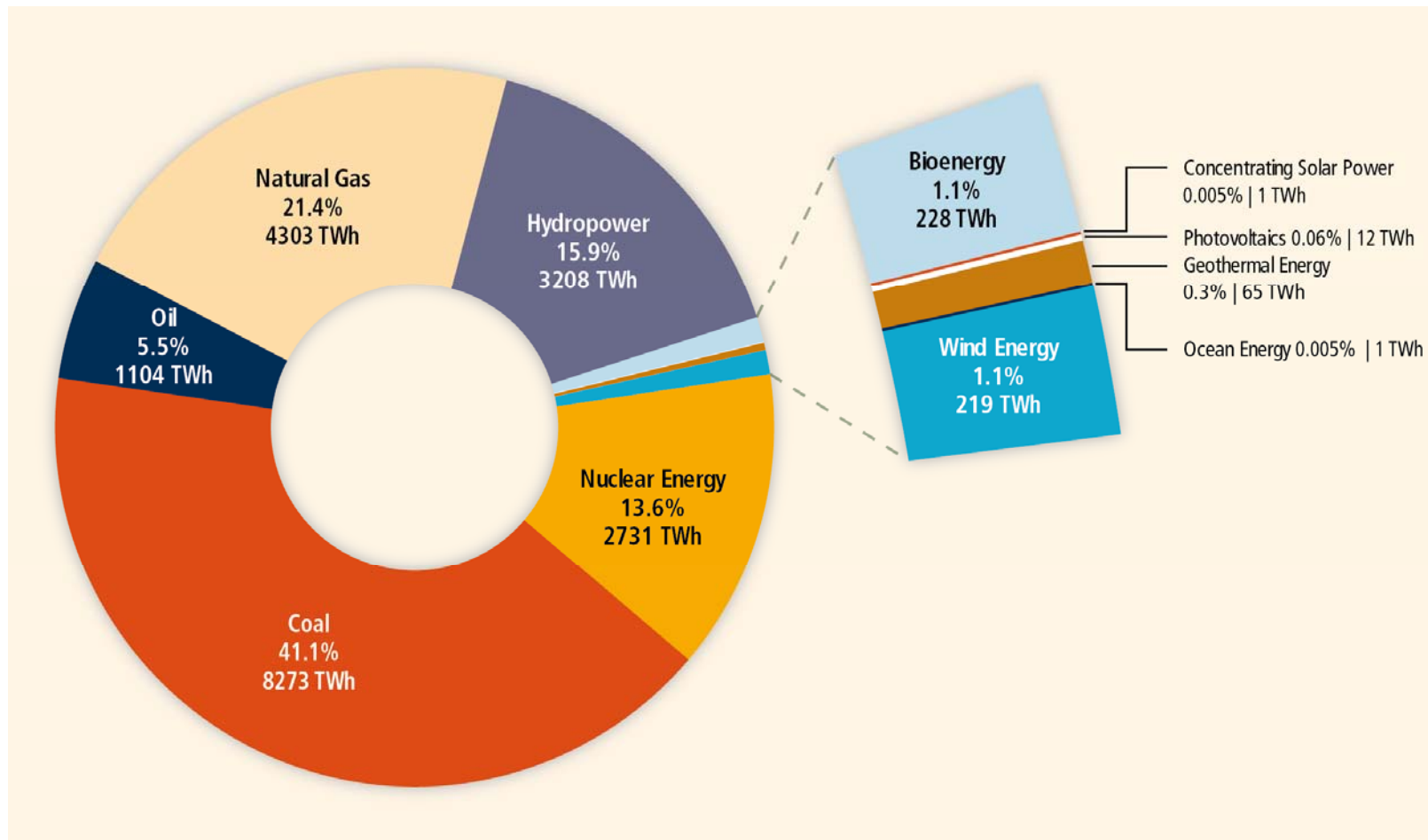
# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions = Population x Affluence x Energy intensity x Carbon intensity



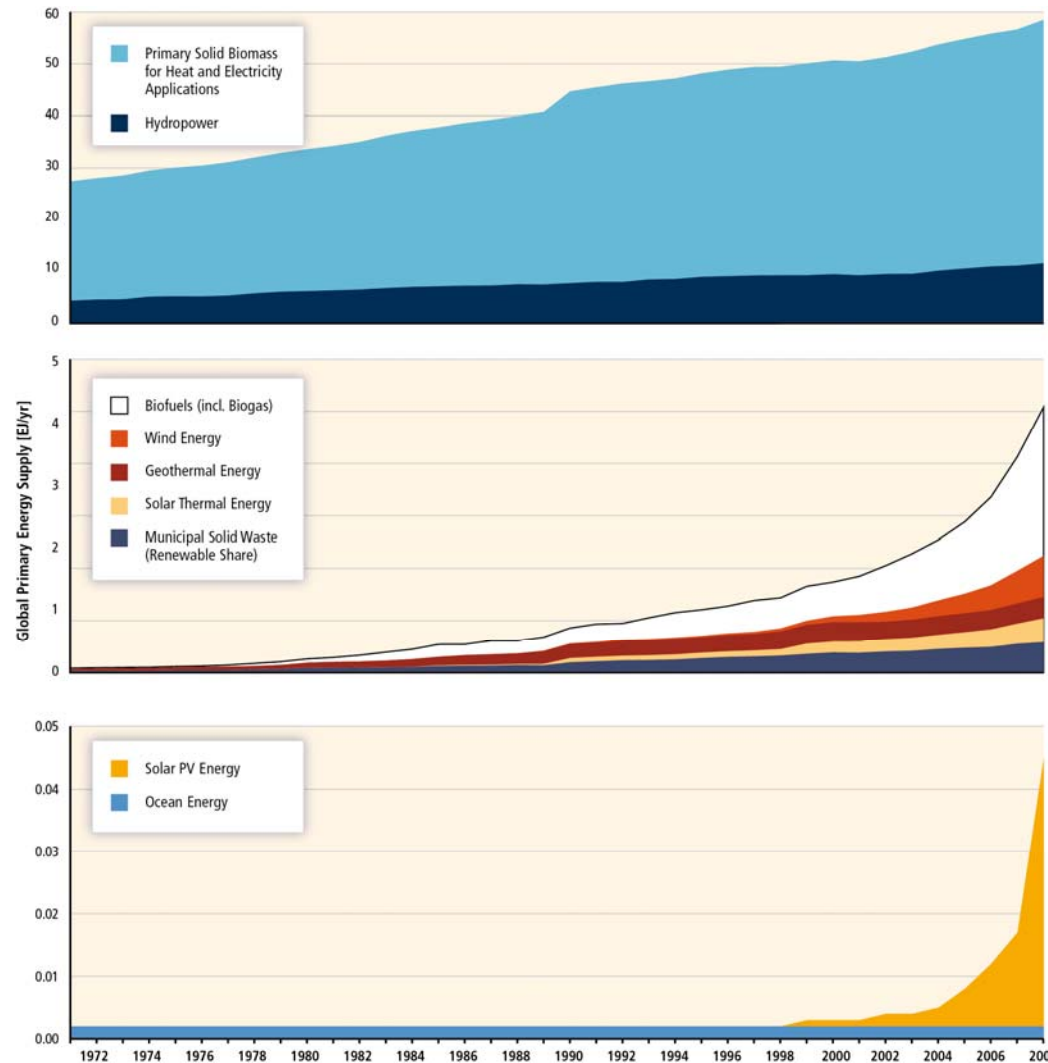
# RE share of global energy consumption is still relatively small and dominated by biomass



## In 2008 RE contributed 19% of global electricity supply mainly from hydropower



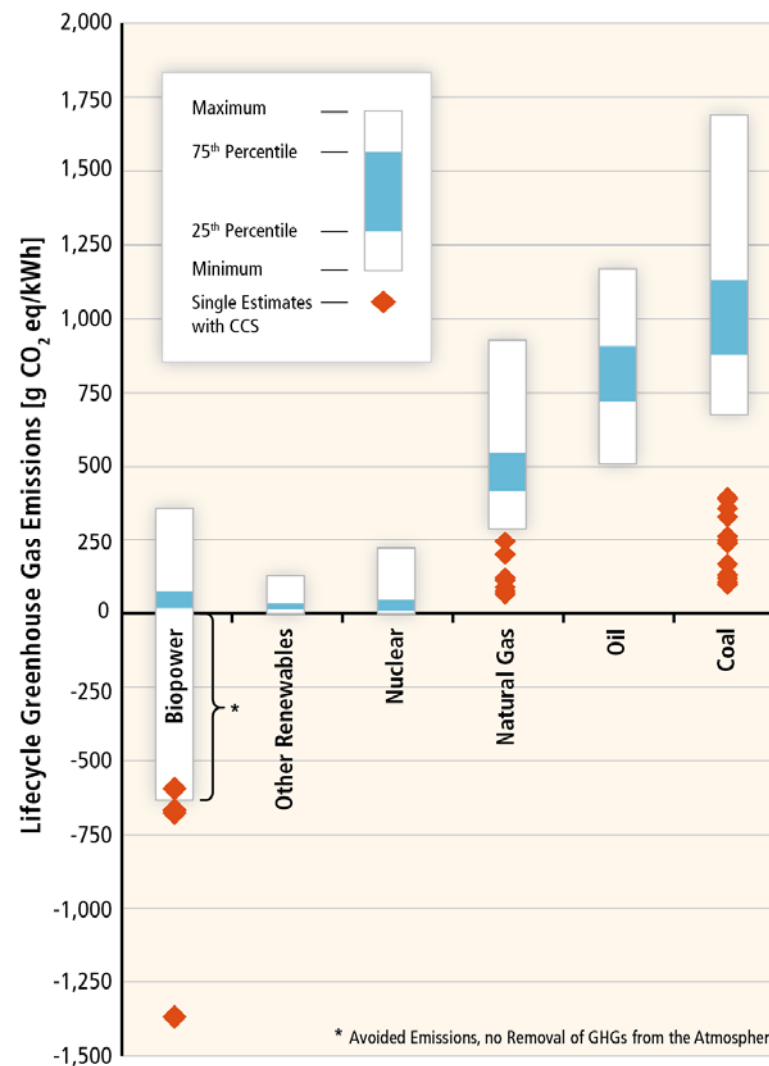
# Deployment of RE has been increasing rapidly in recent years



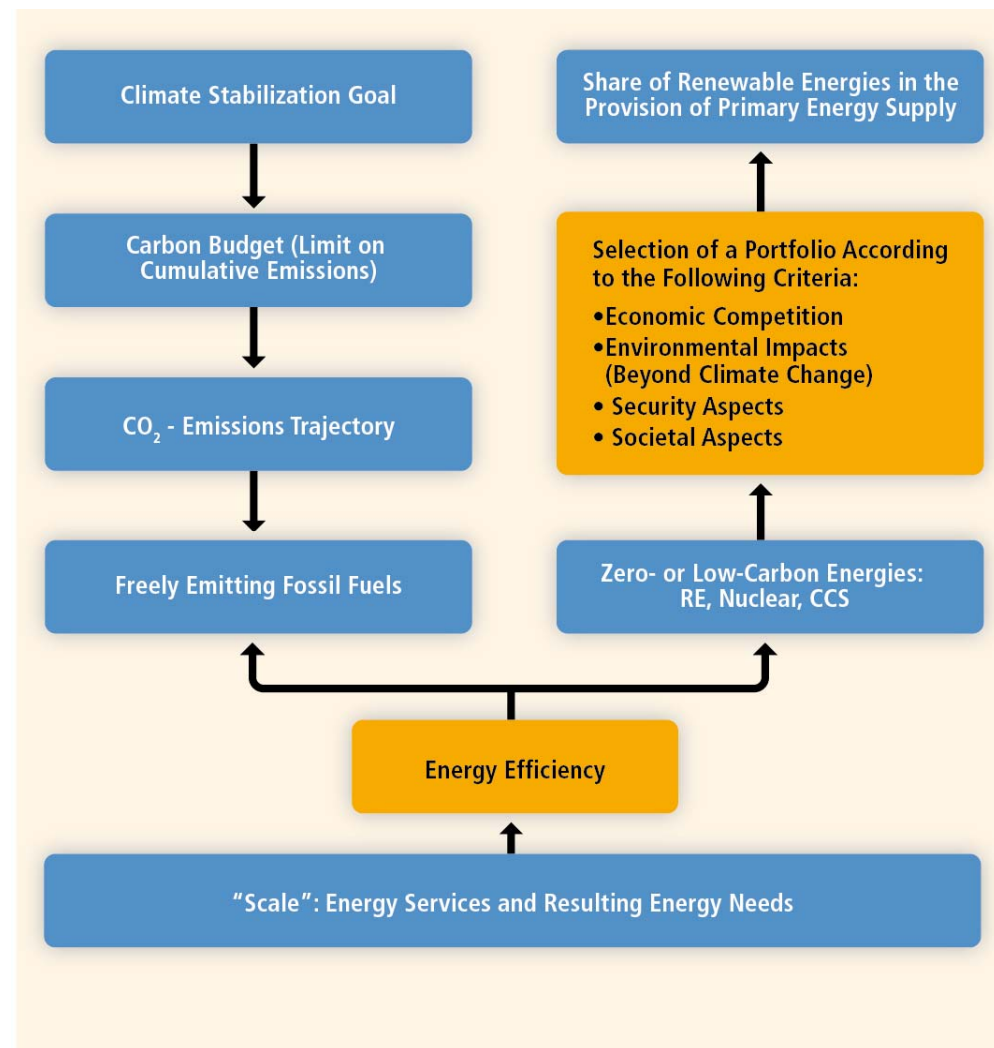
In 2009 RE capacity continued to grow

- Wind power 32%, 38 GW added
- Hydropower 3%, 31 GW added
- Grid-connected PV 53%, 7 GW added
- Geothermal power 4%, 0.4 GW added
- Solar hot water/heating 21%, 31 GWth
- Ethanol 10%, 7 billion liters added
- Biodiesel 9%, 2 billion liters added

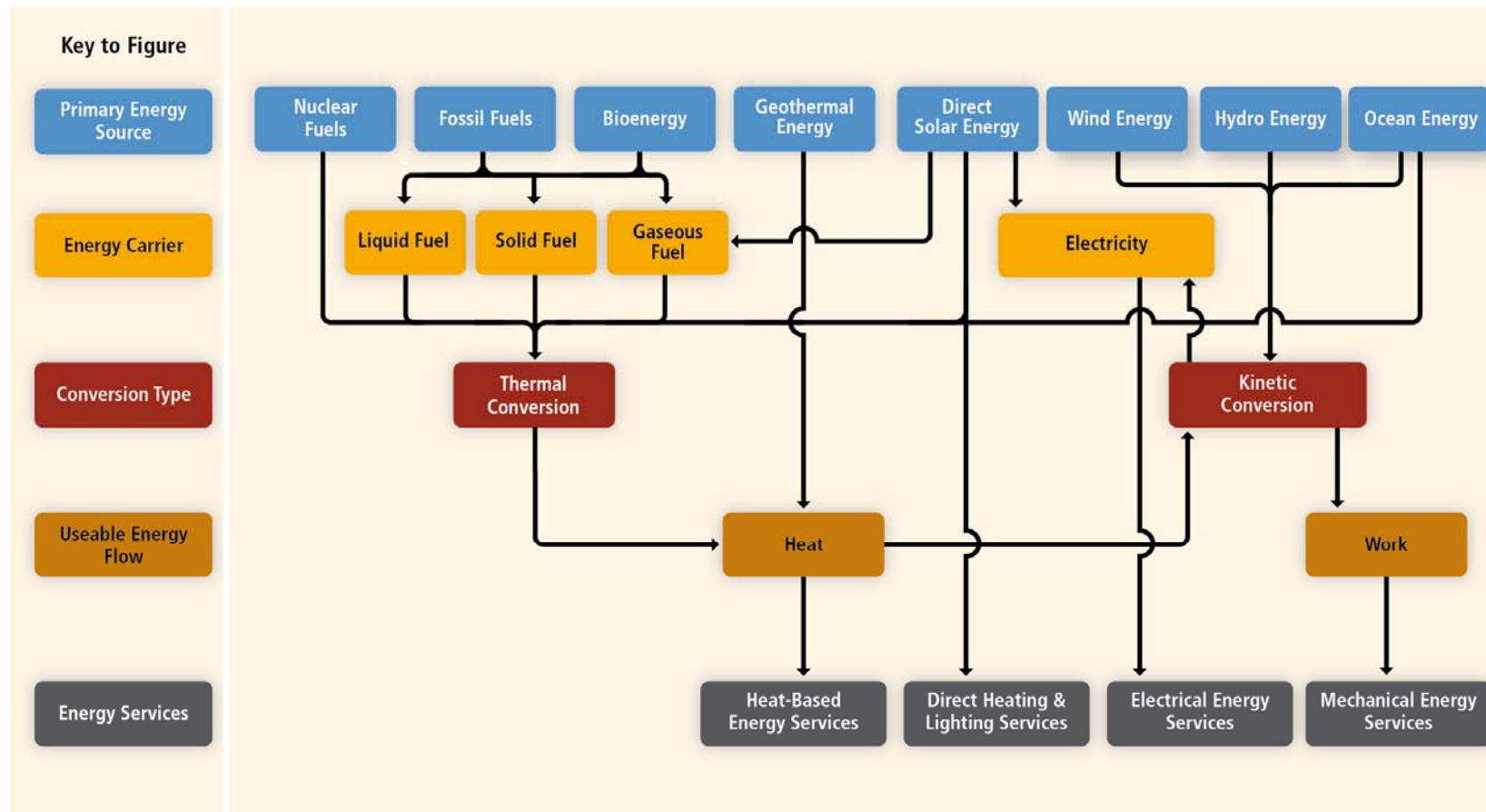
# Most of RE have low specific emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> relative to fossil fuels



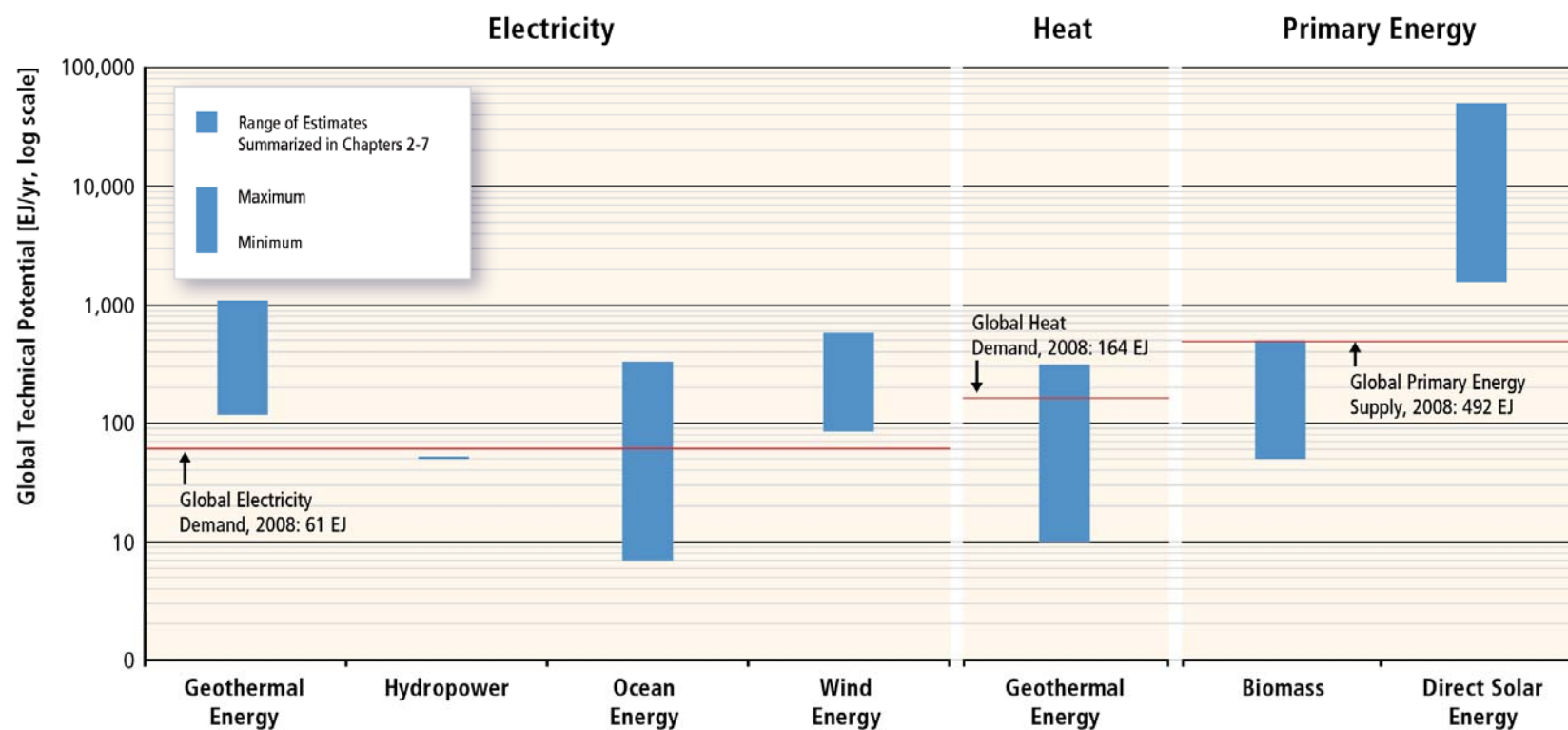
# Future share of RE applications will depend on climate protection goals



# Multiple energy service needs can be satisfied by various types of RE



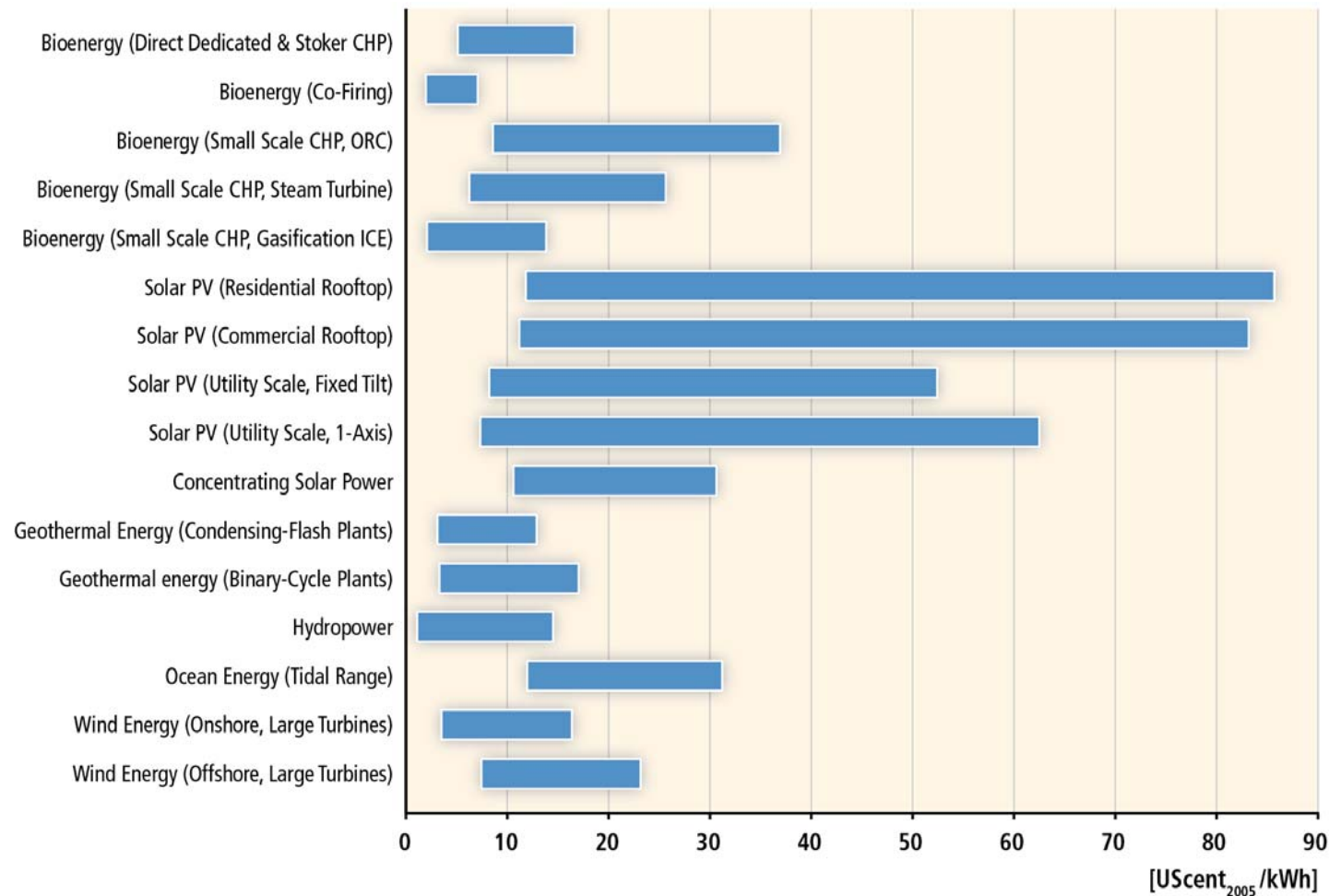
# Global technical potential for RE is substantially higher than both current and projected future global energy demand



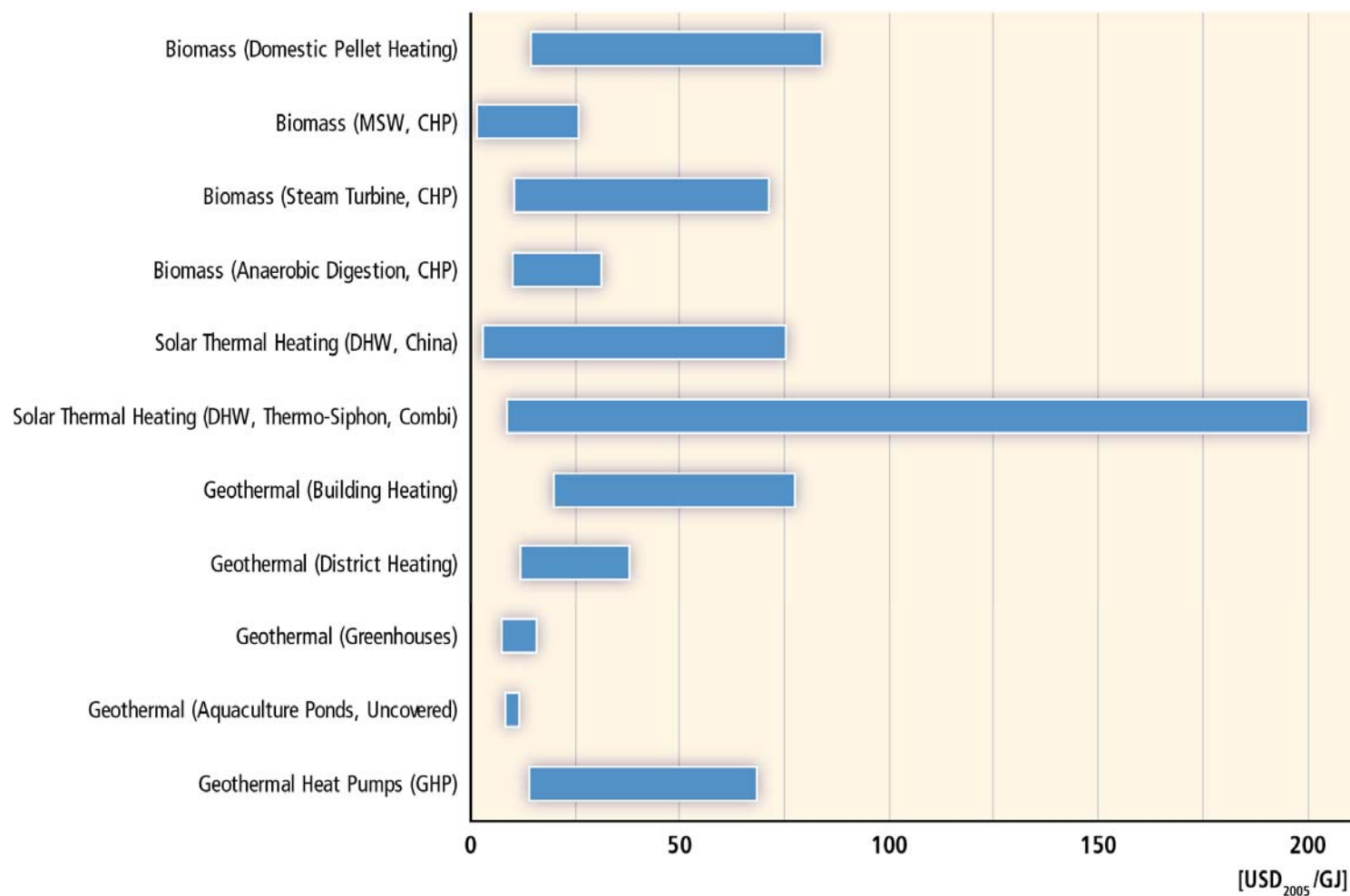
Range of Estimates of Global Technical Potentials

Max (in EJ/yr)	1109	52	331	580	312	500	49837
Min (in EJ/yr)	118	50	7	85	10	50	1575

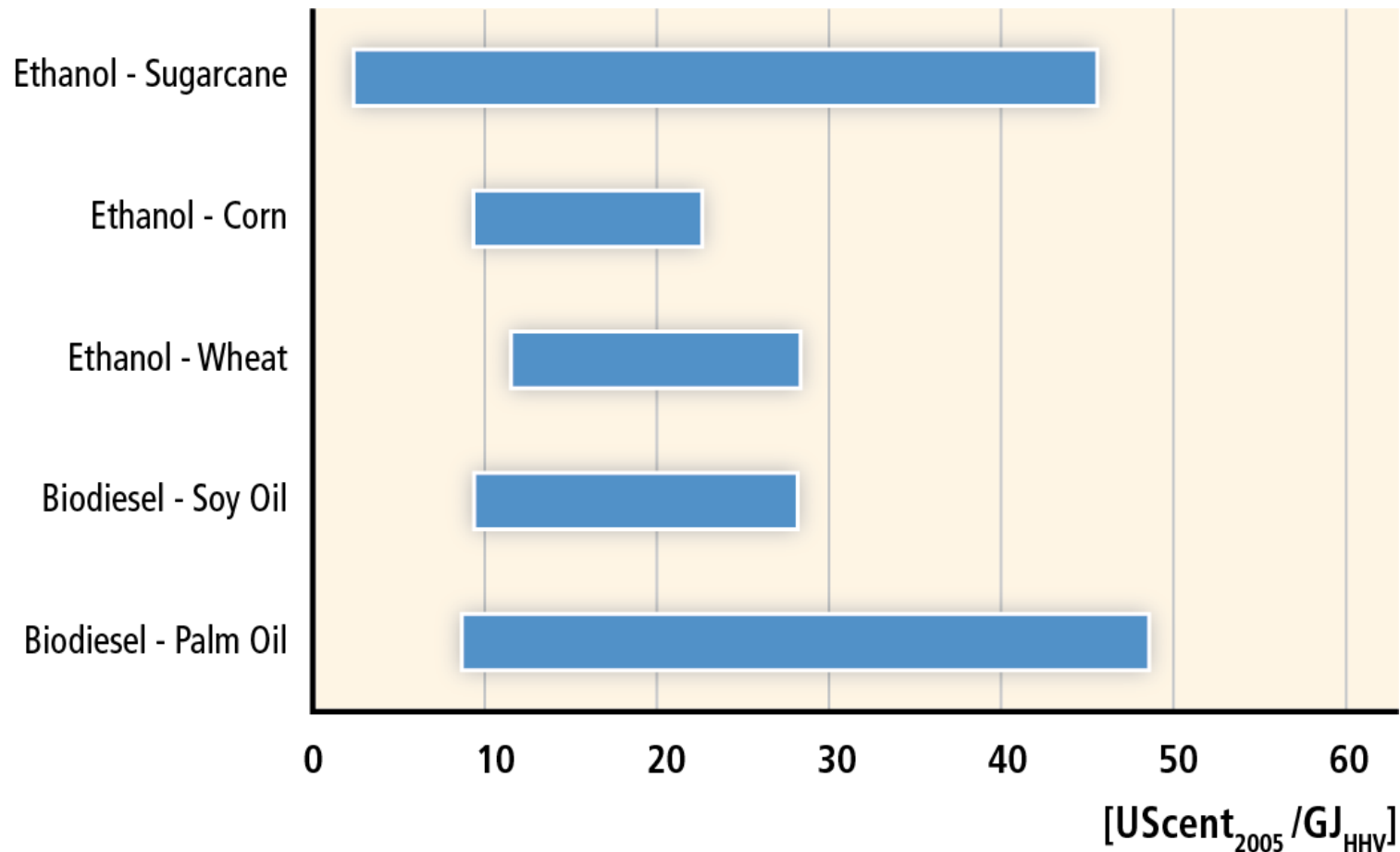
# Levelized Cost of Electricity for commercially available RE technologies



# Levelized Cost of Heat for commercially available RE technologies



## Levelized Cost of Fuels for commercially available biomass conversion technologies



Lifecycle structure for  
Carbon dioxide  
emission  
Analysis and relative  
GHG  
Implications for RE,  
nuclear  
Power and fossil fuels

