

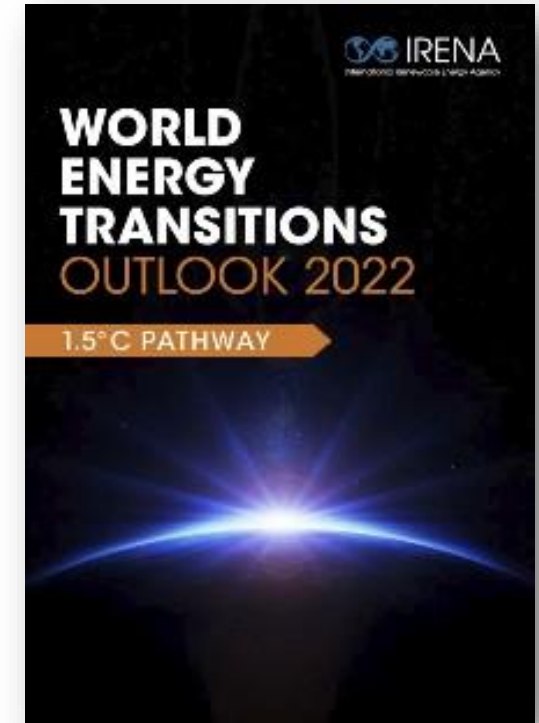
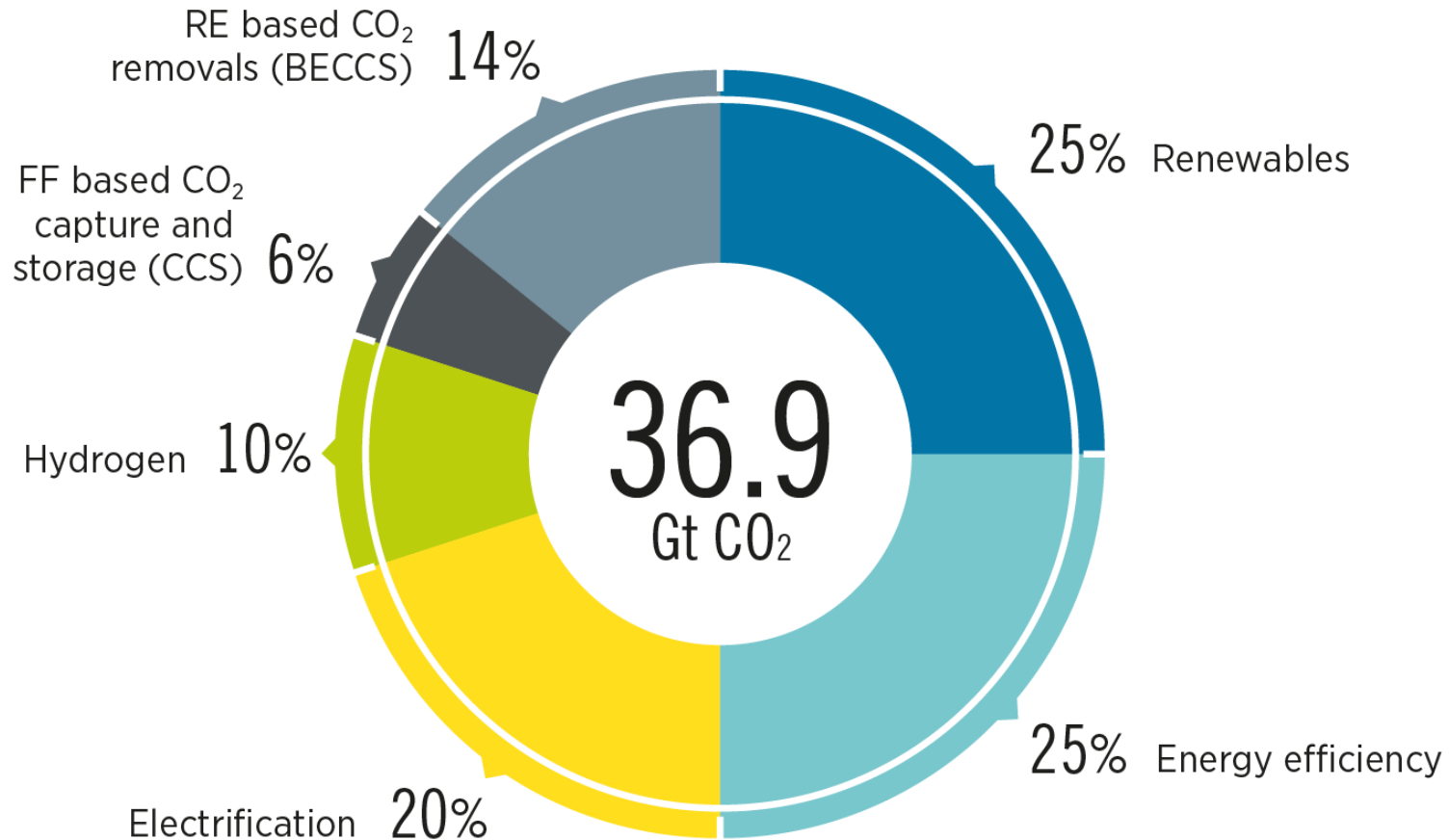
Perspective on Energy Transition and Regional Cooperation

Joong Yeop Lee
Programme Officer, Country Engagement and Partnerships

Expert Group Meeting: Vienna Programme of Action Subregional Review in North and Central Asia
8 June 2023

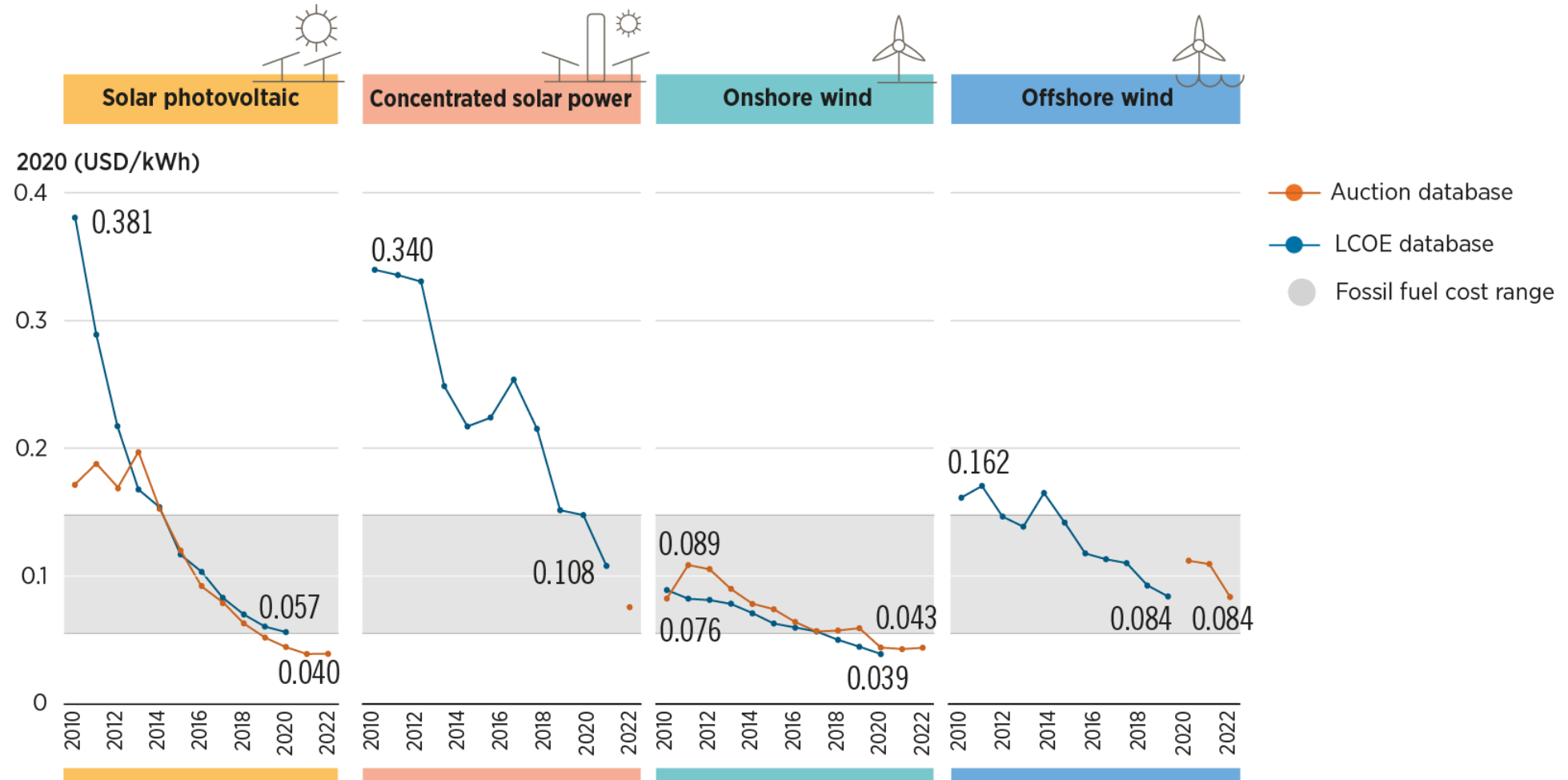
RE, efficiency and electrification dominate energy transition

- Reducing emissions by 2050 through six technological avenues
- 90% of all decarbonisation in 2050 will involve Renewable Energy through direct supply of low-cost power, efficiency, electrification, bioenergy and green H2.

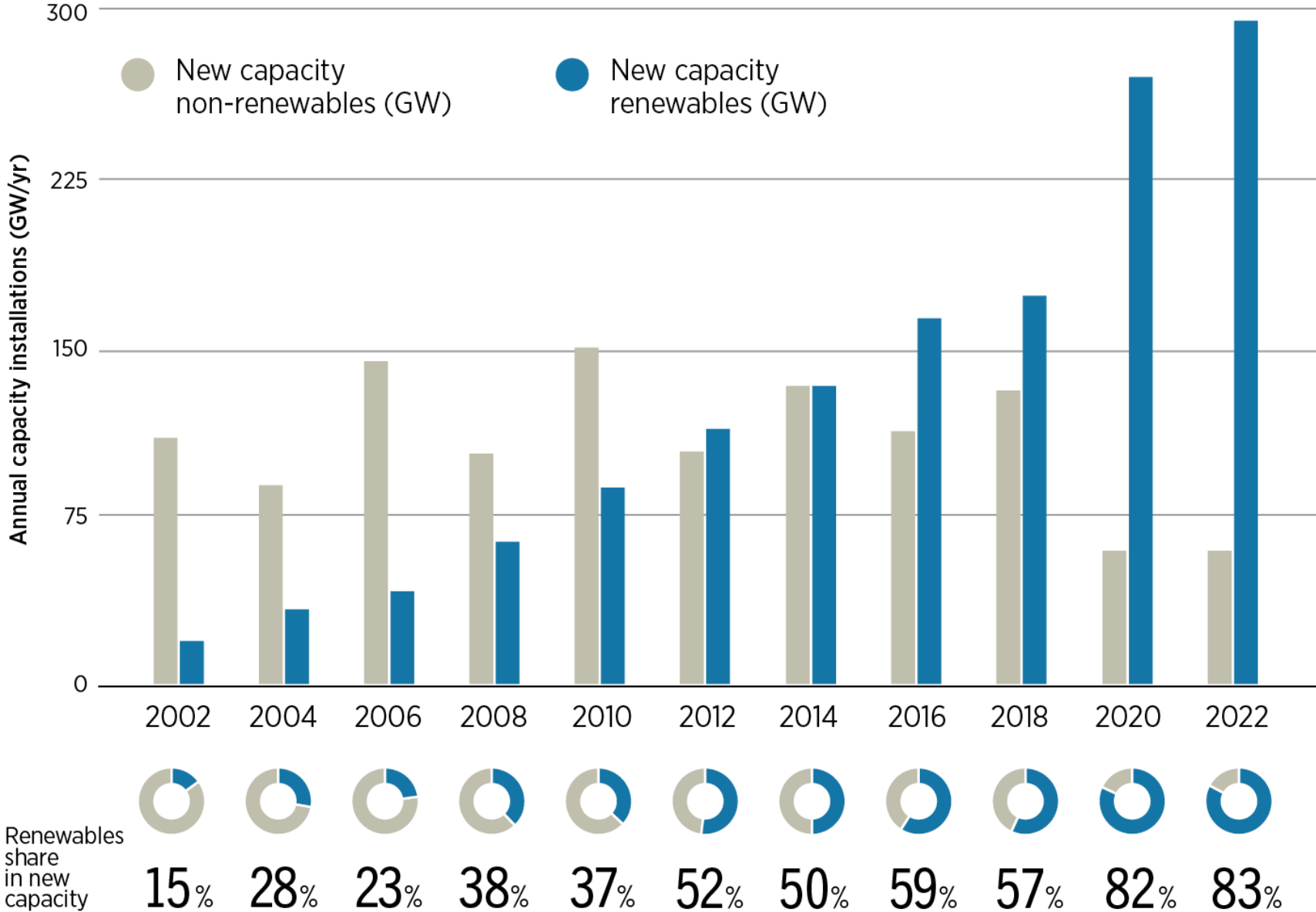


RE-based electricity is already the cheapest power option

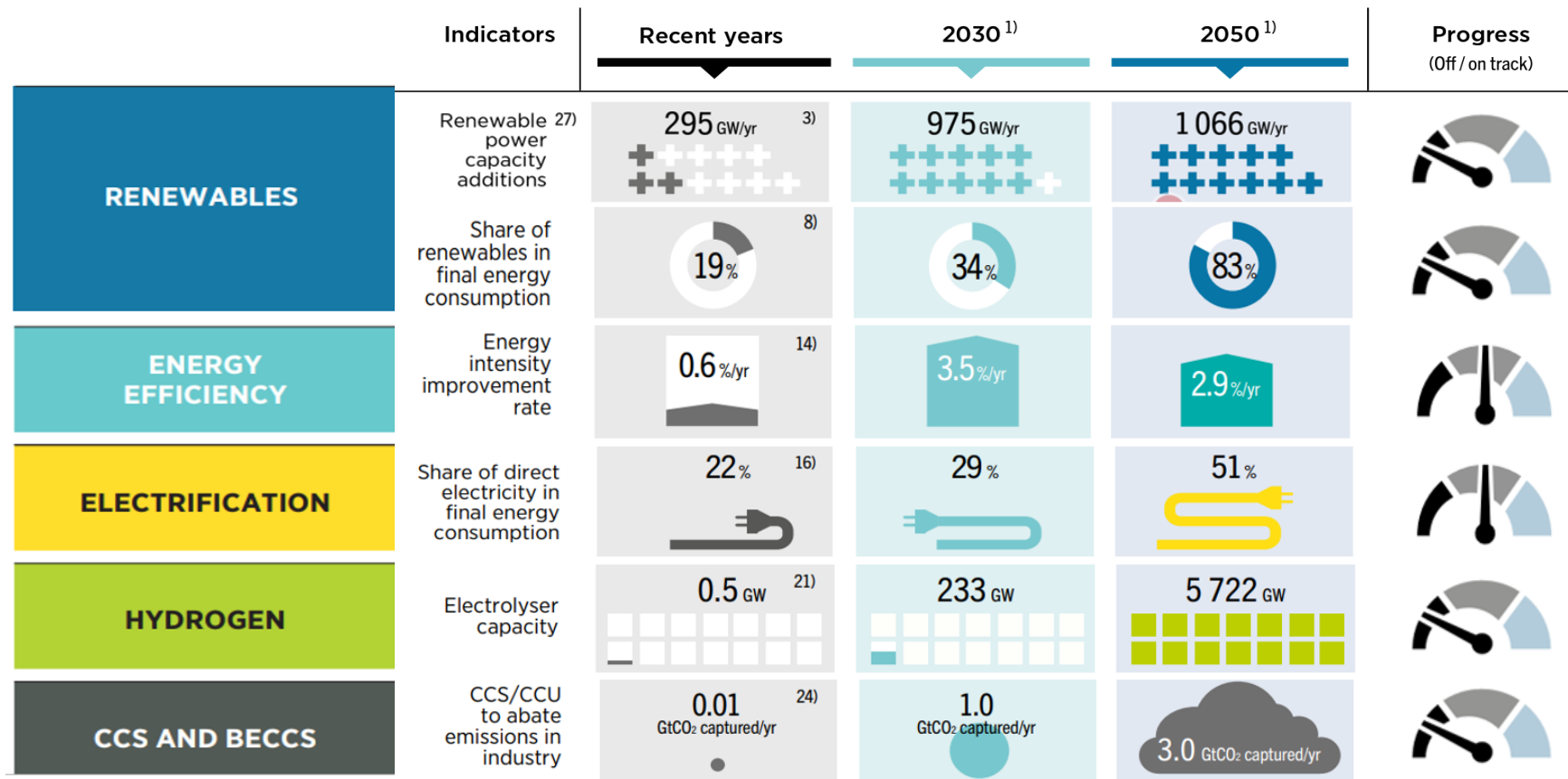
- Global WA-LCOE from utility-scale solar PV projects **fell by 85% between 2010-2020**, CSP by 68%; on-shore wind by 56%, and off-shore wind by 48%.



Record 295GW growth in renewables achieved in 2022

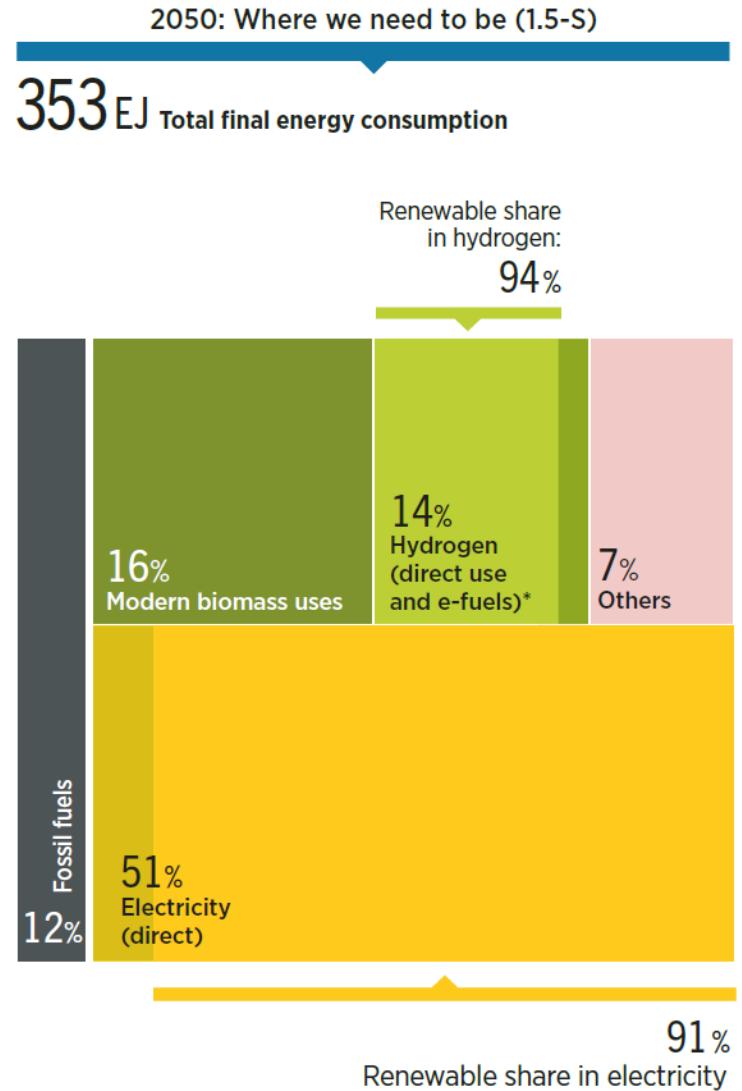
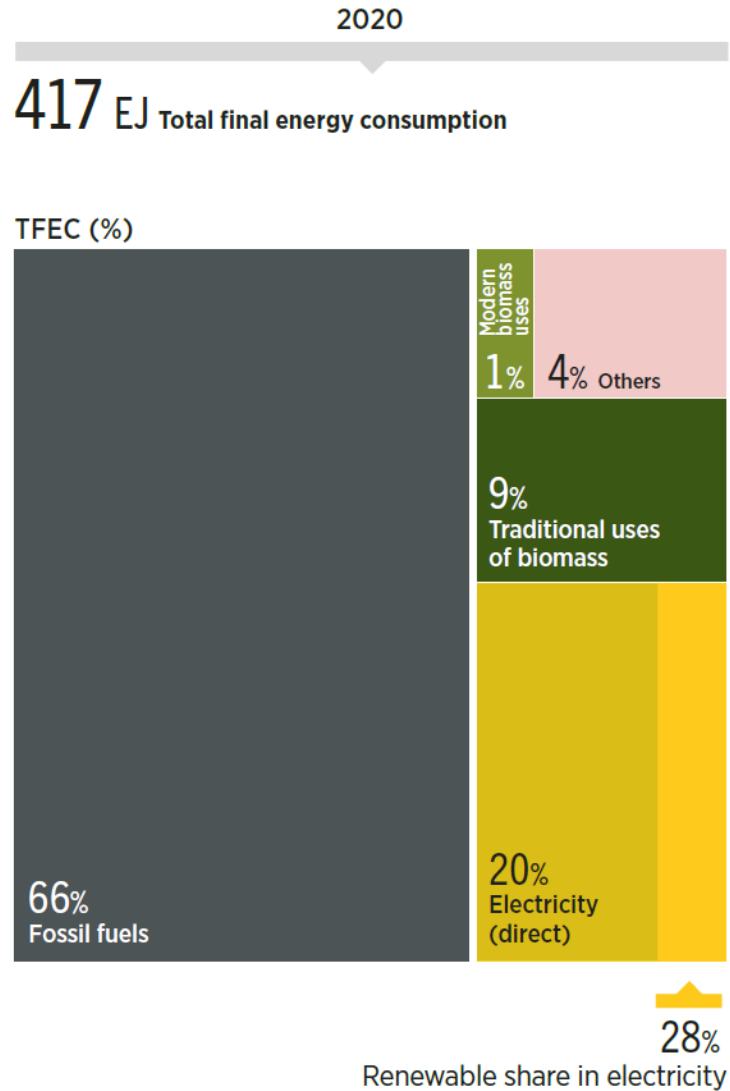


The energy transition is far from being on track to 1.5°C



- **Significant acceleration** is needed across energy technologies, from deeper end-use electrification, to direct renewable use, energy efficiency and infrastructure additions
- The **lack of progress** will increase future investment needs and the costs of worsening climate change effects

Electricity becomes the main energy carrier in 2050

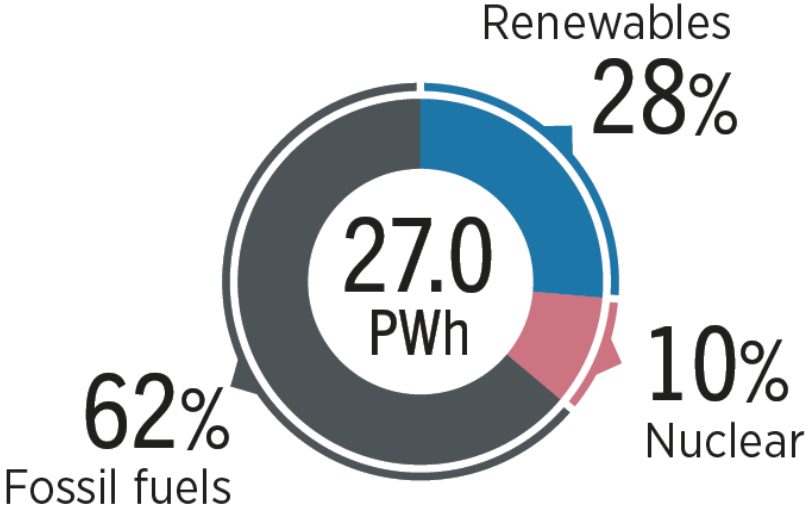


- Total final energy consumption **decrease by 15%** from 2020 to 2050
- **Renewable energy** deployment, improvements in **energy efficiency** and the **electrification** of end-use sectors contribute to this shift
- More significant roles of **modern biomass (16%)** and **hydrogen (14%)** in 2050
- **94% of hydrogen** consumption in 2050 from **renewables**

Power generation needs to more than triple by 2050

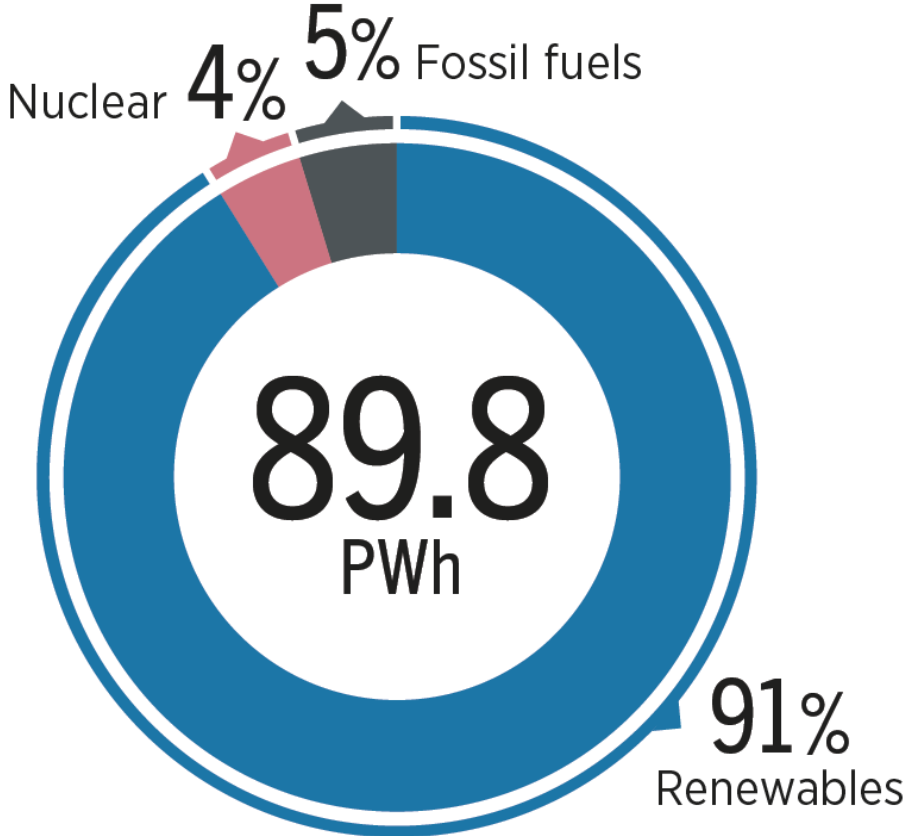
2020

Gross electricity generation (PWh)

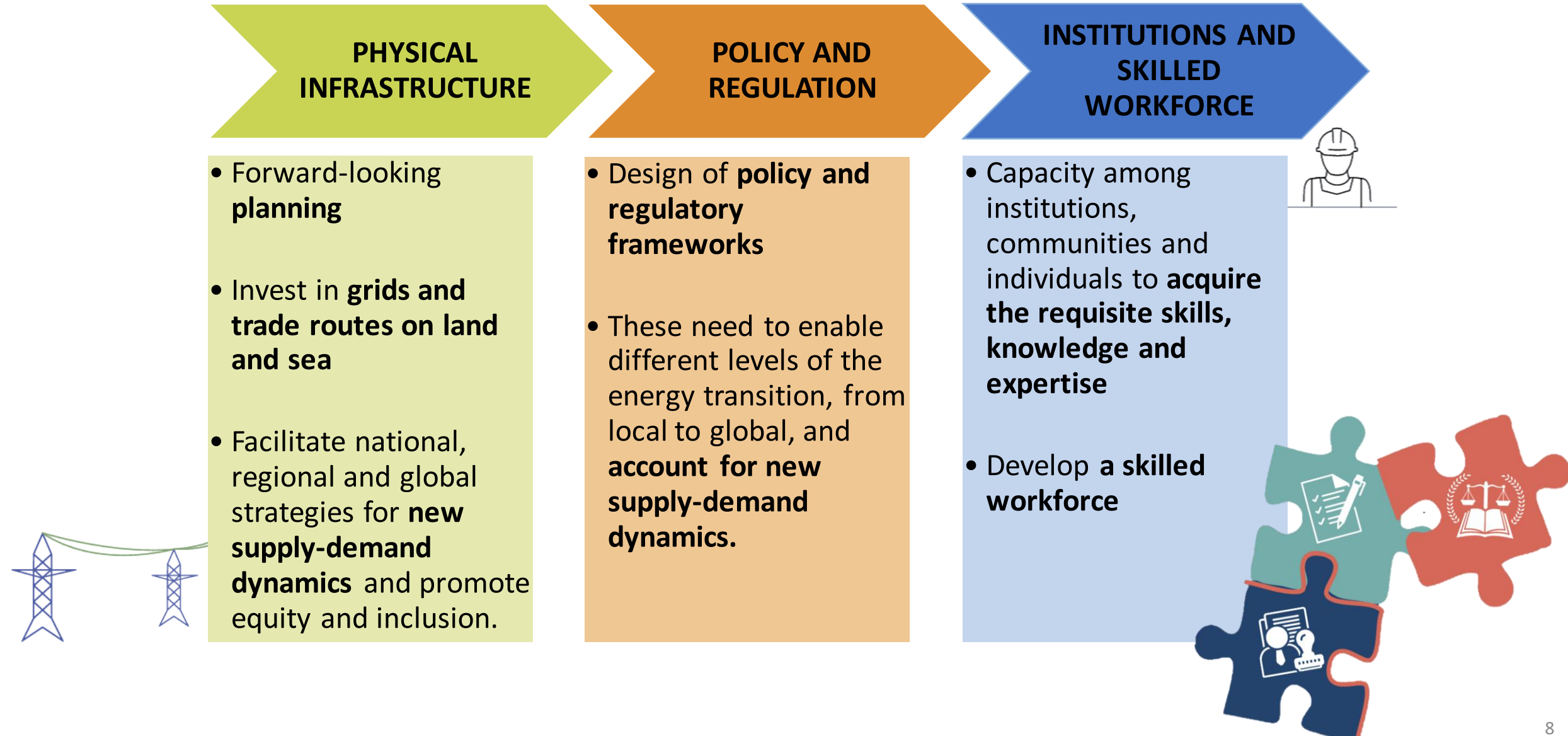


2050: Where we need to be (1.5-S)

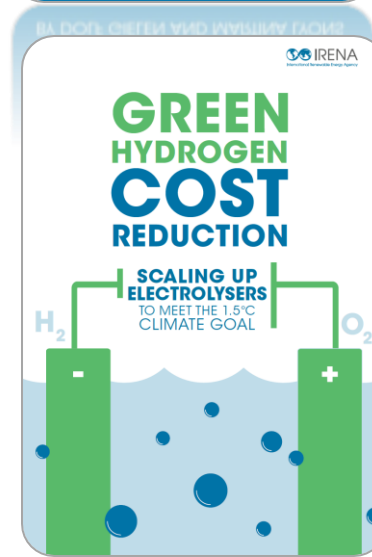
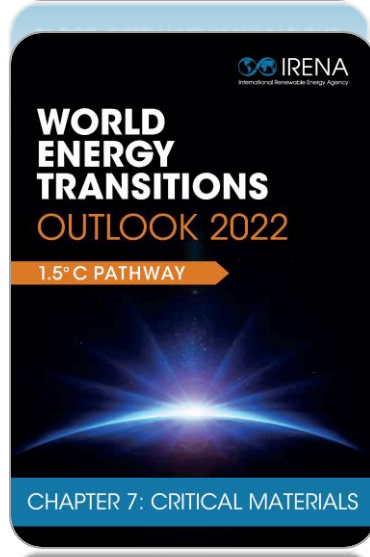
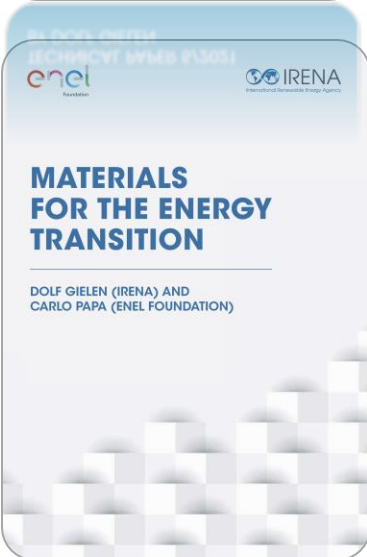
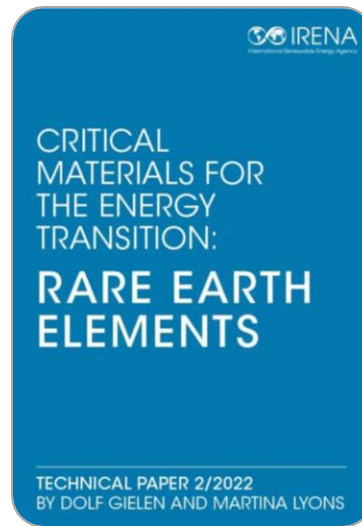
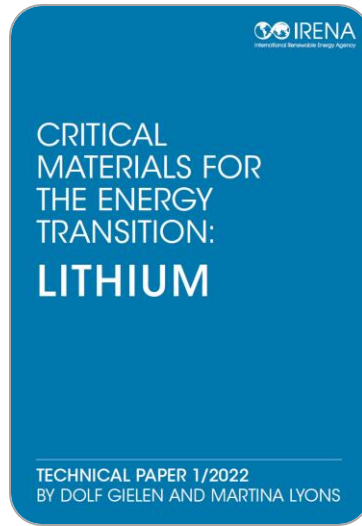
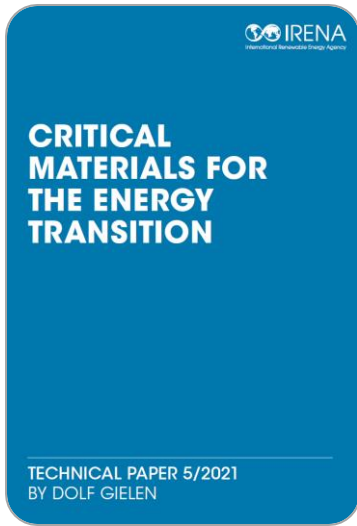
Gross electricity generation (PWh)



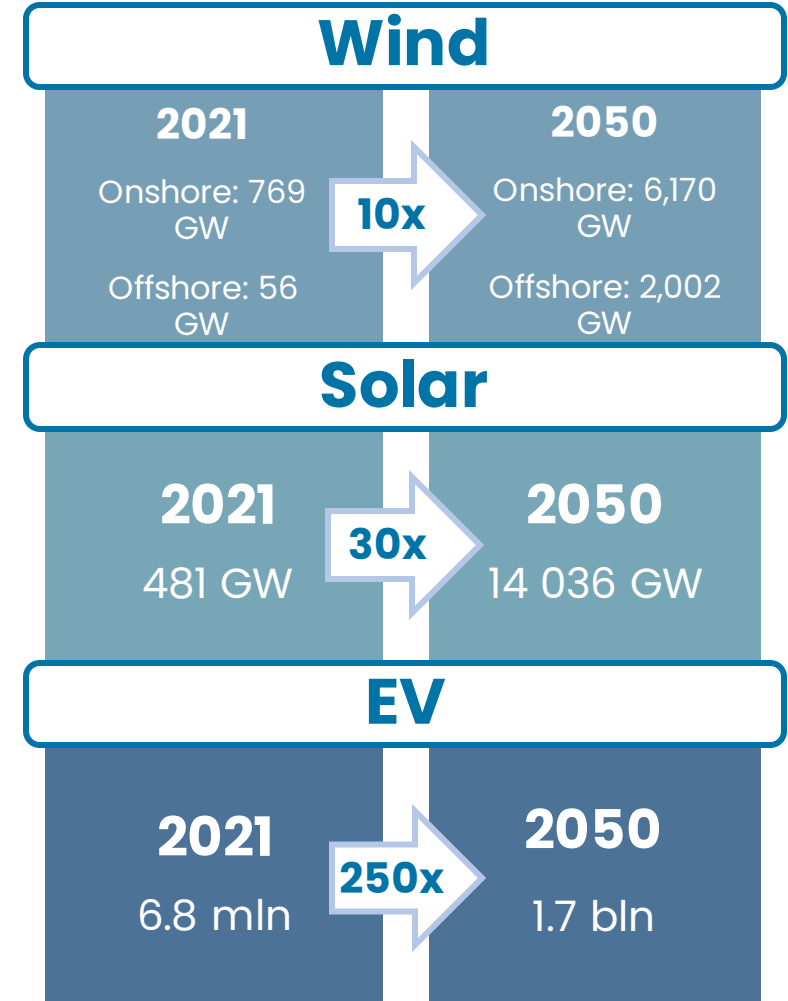
The way forward – 3 priority pillars of Energy Transition



Deployment of RE requires a significant amount of critical materials



Installed Capacity by 2050



Long-term Supply is Not a Show-Stopper for the Energy Transition

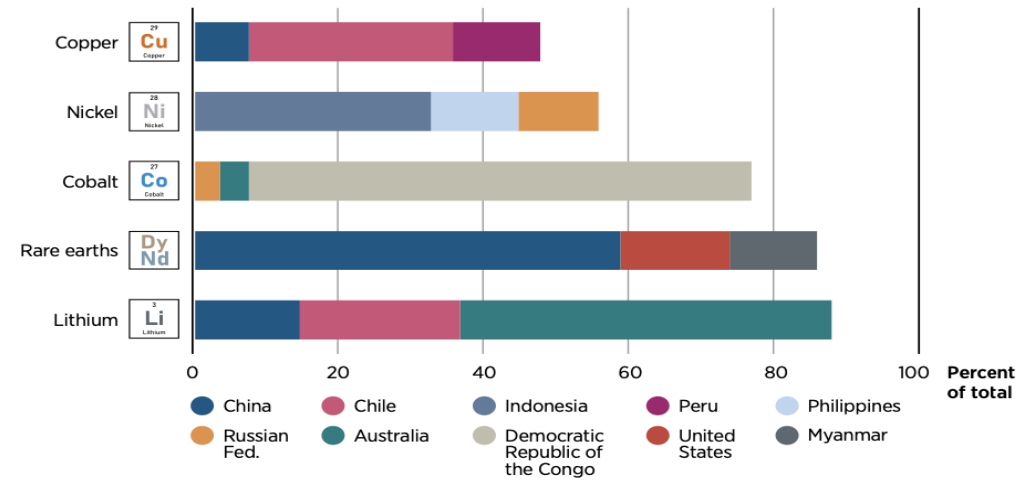
❑ Challenges exist and vary by material

- Time needed to **ramp-up supply**
- Lack of geographical **diversification**
- Lack of **ESG practices** across the supply chain
- Lack of precise and transparent **assessment of needs and activities to date**

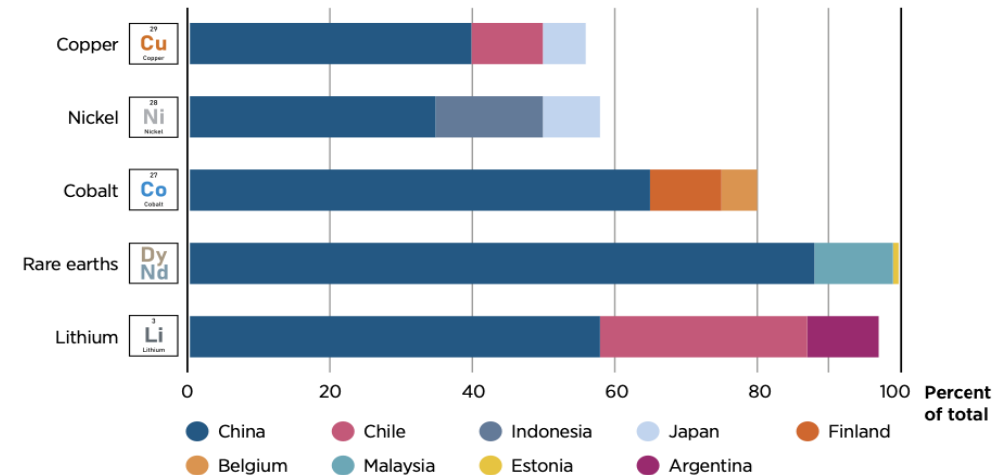
❑ Solutions already exist and their mix is needed

- **Innovation in chemistries** helps reduce or eliminating material demand; in **mining, processing and recycling** advance efficiency and sustainability
- **Circularity concept** enables material and product reuse and recycling
- Need for a **third-party ESG verification**

Where critical materials are mined



Where critical materials are processed



IRENA's engagement with Parties to the Paris Agreement



- 40** Input to NDC already provided
- 18** Implementation of support
- 7** Work plan development
- 18** Scoping

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	Bahamas	Trinidad and Tobago	Argentina
Belize	Colombia		Barbados
Cuba	Dominica		Guyana
Dominican Republic	Saint Lucia		Panama
Ecuador	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Peru
El Salvador			
Grenada			
Nicaragua			
Paraguay			
Saint Kitts and Nevis			
Uruguay			

11

5

1

5

Europe

Belarus	Albania
North Macedonia	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	Türkiye

2

3

5

Asia and the Pacific

Bhutan	Indonesia	Pakistan	Afghanistan
Fiji	Iraq		Cambodia
Jordan	Lao PDR		Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic	Mongolia		Kiribati
Lebanon	Solomon Islands		Micronesia
Myanmar			(Federated States of)
Nepal			Niue
Palau			Samoa
Papua New Guinea			Saudi Arabia
Tonga			Tuvalu
United Arab Emirates			Uzbekistan

11

5

1

10

27

Africa

Benin	Botswana	Chad	Ethiopia
Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Egypt	Ghana
Eswatini	Comoros	Morocco	Lesotho
Gabon	São Tomé and Príncipe	Rwanda	
The Gambia	Sudan	Senegal	
Liberia			
Mali			
Mauritius			
Mozambique			
Niger			
Nigeria			
Seychelles			
South Africa			
Uganda			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			

16

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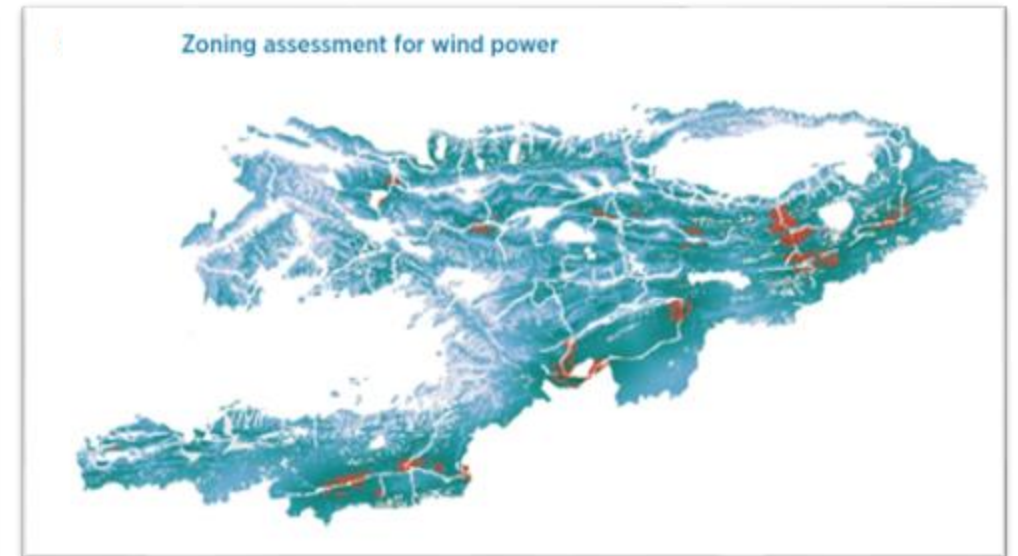
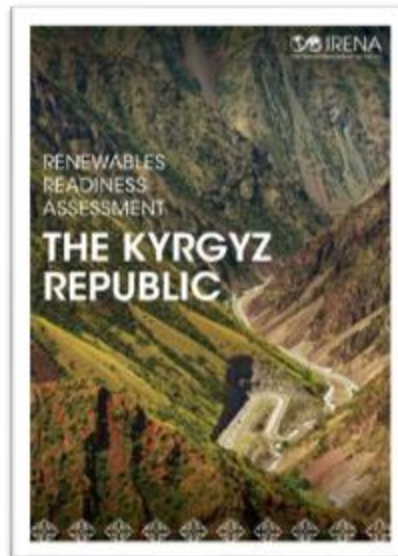
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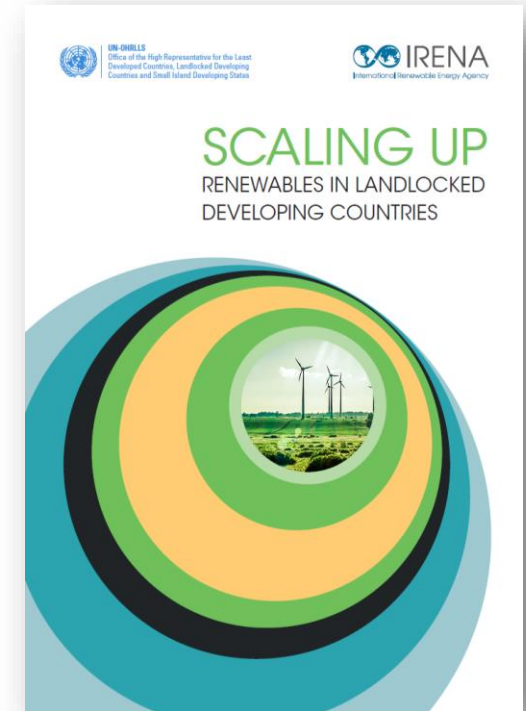
29

Disclaimer: This map is provided for illustration purposes only. Boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply any official endorsement or acceptance by IRENA.

- [Webinar on Advancing the Energy Transition in Central Asia through NDCs and LTS](#) (2021, with UK COP26 Presidency)
- Capacity Building for Renewable Energy Targets and [Renewables Readiness Assessment](#) for Kyrgyzstan (2022)
- Strengthening Bioenergy Data of Kazakhstan for Monitoring SDGs and NDCs (2023)



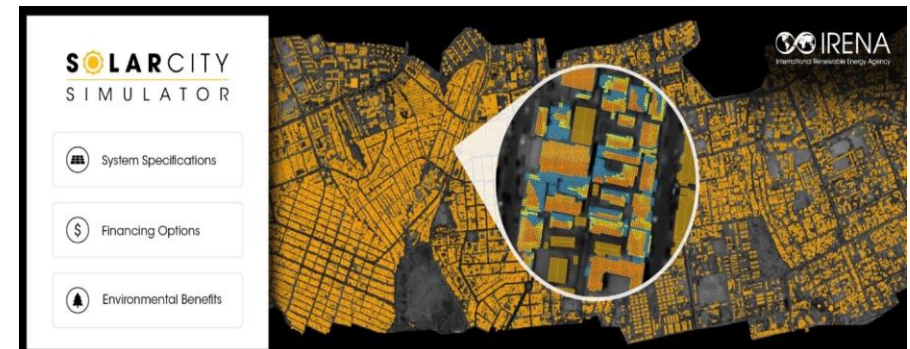
- **Scaling Up Renewables in Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) (2022)**
 - Ambitious renewables targets consistent with NDCs and LTS offers a strong business case for investment.
- 3 Solar Projects under the **ETAF** in Uzbekistan (2023)
 - Masdar and the AIIB have agreed to commit capital.
- **SolarCity Simulator** for Tashkent (ongoing, with UNDP)
 - A web-based platform for planning of rooftop PV



MANAGED BY:



PARTNERS:



THANK YOU!