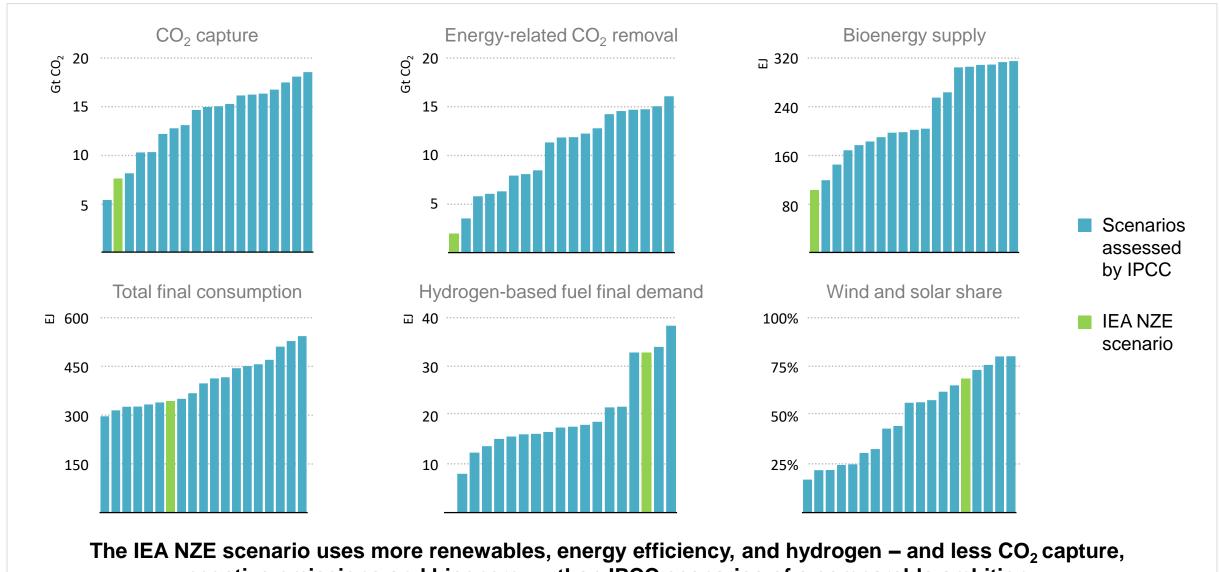


Net Zero by 2050: a Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector

Launch to the press, 18 May 2021

The IEA's NZE in 2050 compared with IPCC net-zero scenarios

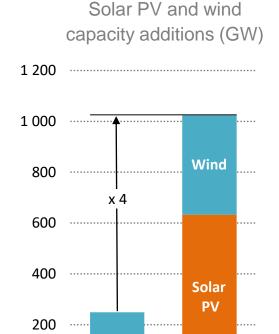




negative emissions and bioenergy – than IPCC scenarios of a comparable ambition

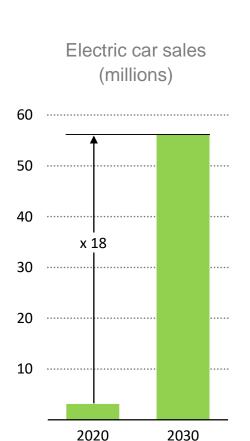
Make the 2020s the decade of massive clean energy expansion

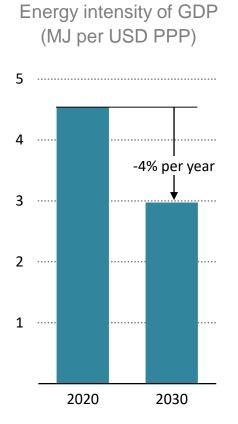




2020

2030

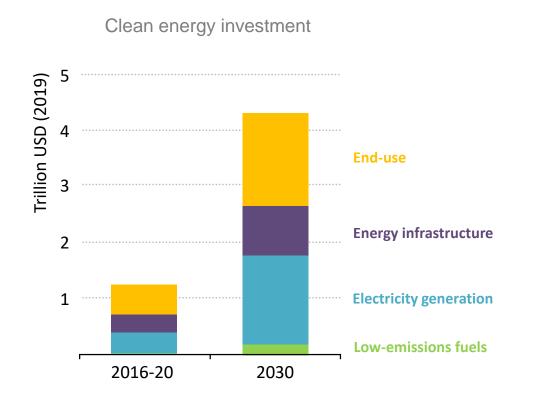




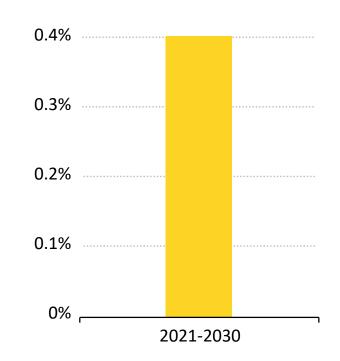
Technologies for achieving the necessary deep cuts in global emissions by 2030 exist, but staying on the narrow path to net-zero requires their immediate and massive deployment.

Drive a historic surge in clean energy investment





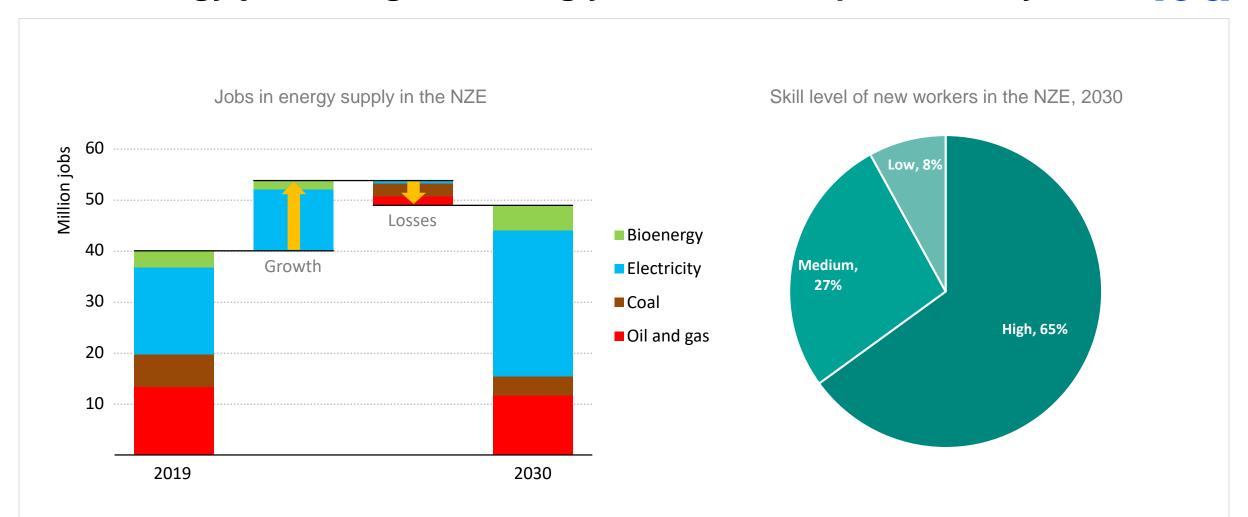




Annual clean energy investment more than triples by 2030 in the NZE scenario, driving an average 0.4% per year increase in global GDP to 2030 & speeding the recovery from the COVID-19 shock

Clean energy jobs will grow strongly but must be spread widely

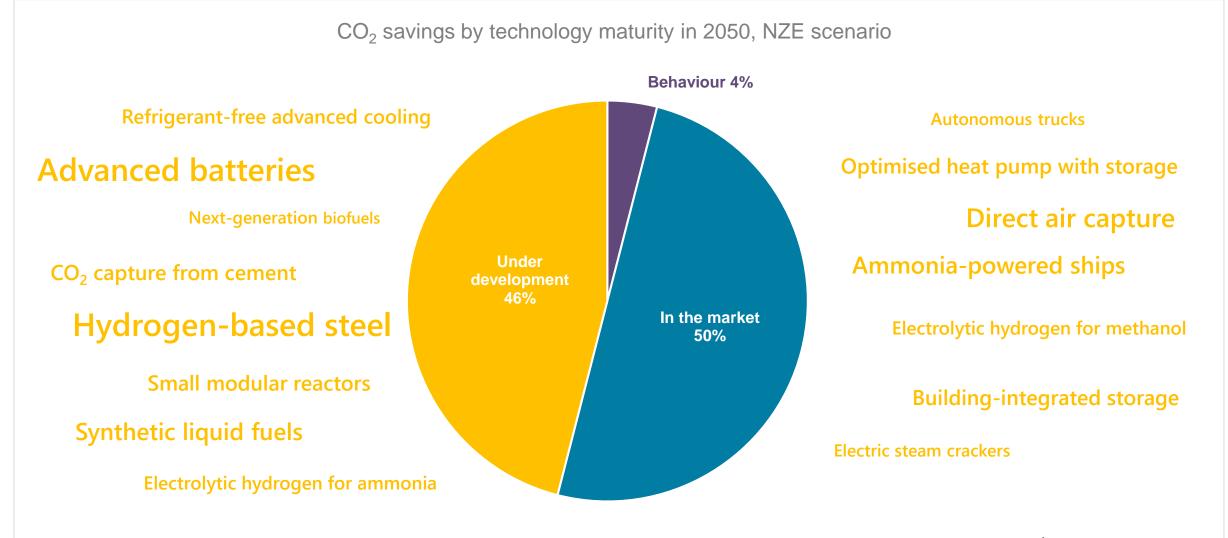




By 2030 there are 14 million jobs created in global energy supply, and a further 16 million in clean energy end-uses; but inclusive policies are needed to support reskilling & diversification in fossil-fuel dependent communities

Prepare for the next phase of the transition by boosting innovation

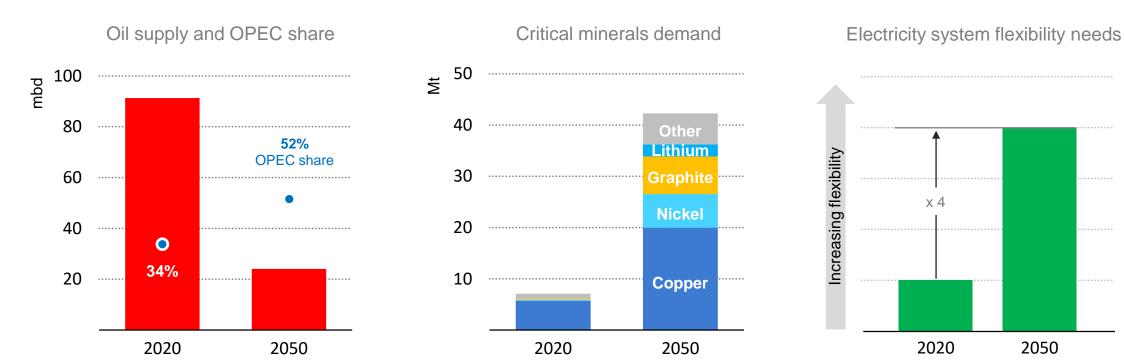


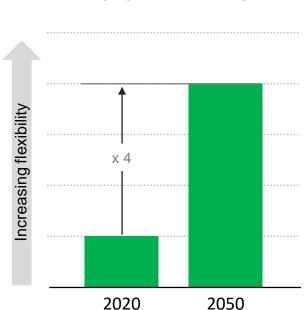


Unlocking the next generation of low-carbon technologies requires more clean energy R&D and \$90 billion in demonstrations by 2030; without greater international co-operation, global CO₂ will not fall to net-zero by 2050.

Address emerging energy security risks now







New energy security concerns emerge, and old ones remain; governments need to proactively plan for energy security risks related to market concentration, critical minerals and electricity systems.

Set near-term milestones to get on track for long-term targets



