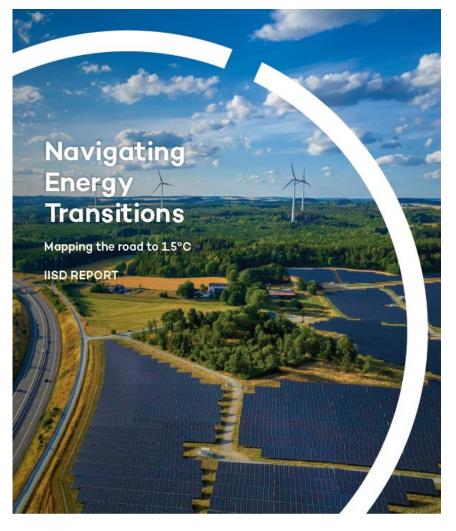


### **Integrated Assessment Models and Climate Policies**

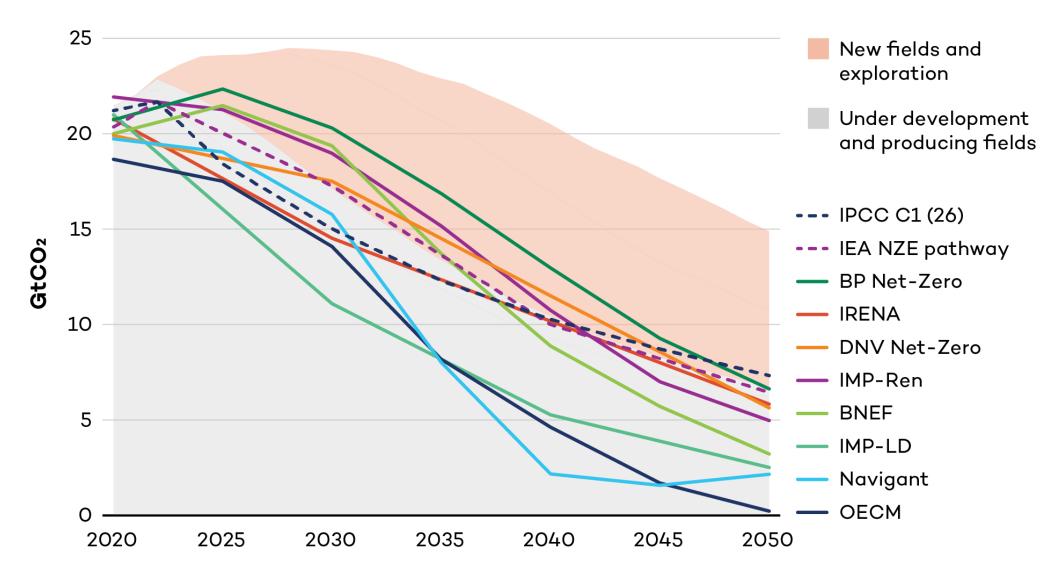
The report provided the first-ever comparison of a large number of climate and energy pathways to outline what is needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

- Selected 1.5°C IPCC pathways from Scenarios Explorer (based on IPCC assessment of CDR and CCS)
- Selection of authoritative and most used pathways from academia, intergovernmental organizations and consultancies





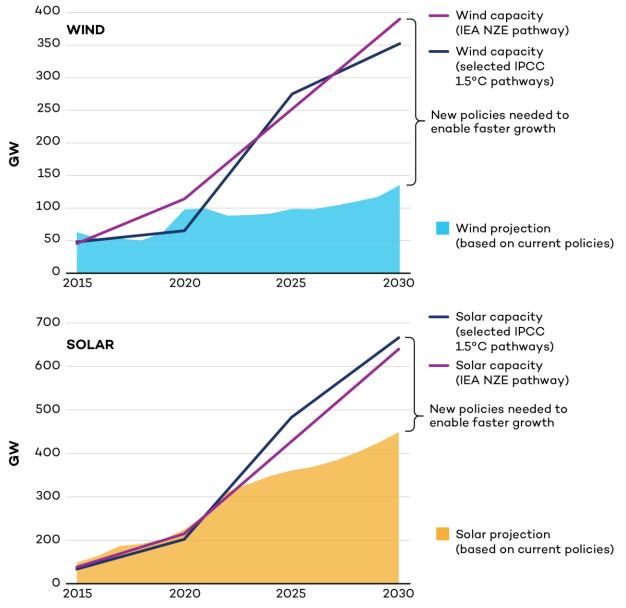
#### No room for new oil and gas development



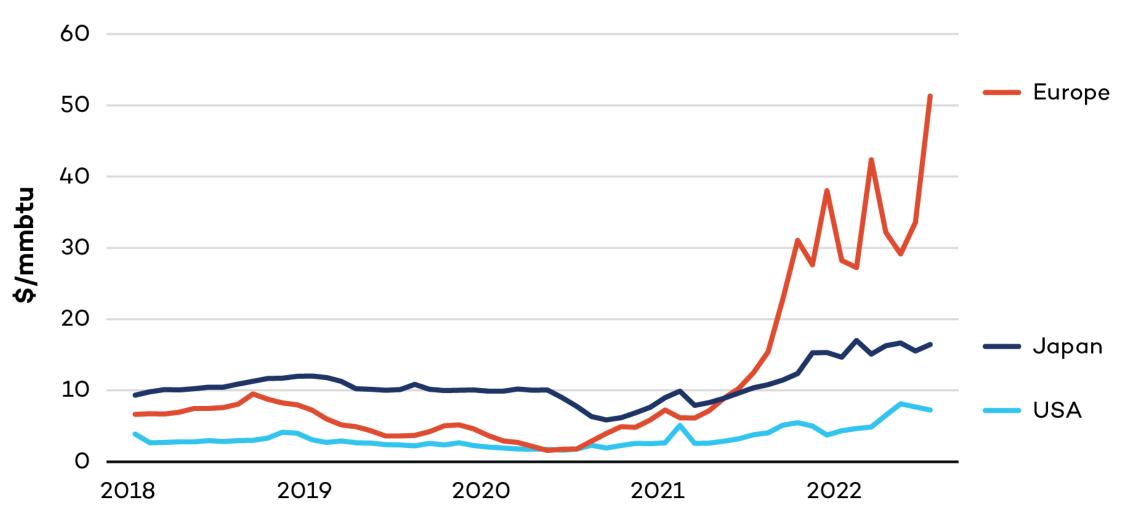
# There is a huge gap in wind and solar deployment

Selected IPCC and IEA 1.5C pathways show that annual capacity deployment needs to be significantly higher by 2030 compared to forecasted levels

Other scenarios indicate that deployment needs could be much higher



# The War in Ukraine (1): Gas prices in Europe have drastically increased



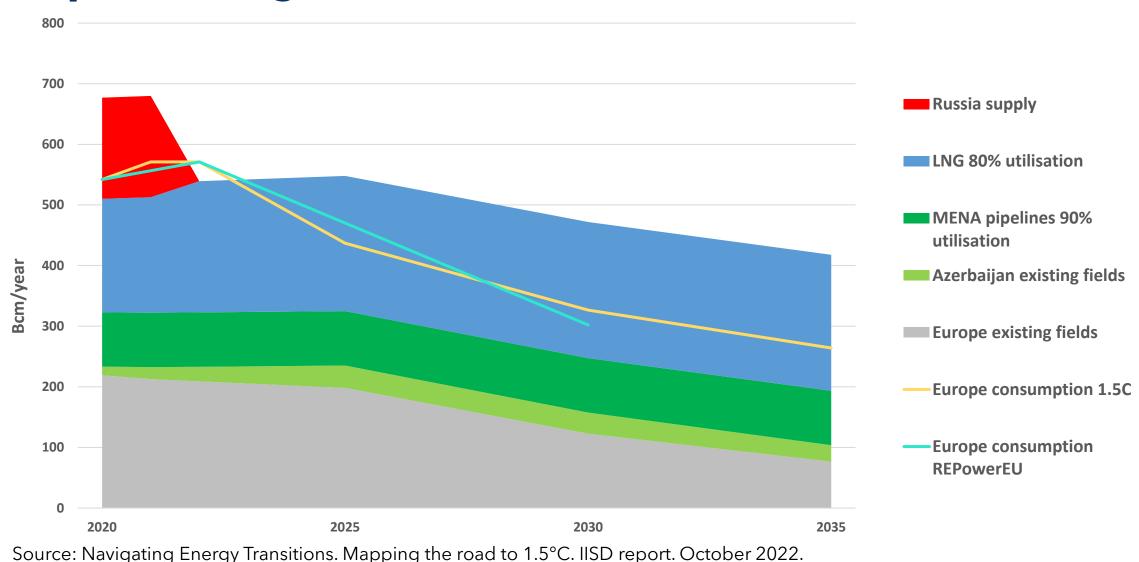
#### The War in Ukraine (2): the EU dash for gas

- The European dash for gas risks having serious consequences for Europe's energy transition *and* for several countries in the Global South.
- Alternatives to new gas in Europe exist:
  - Demand reduction and gas savings
  - Fuel switch to alternative energy carriers
  - A change in the EU gas market model
  - A strong uptick in investment in renewables and the energy transition

### The War in Ukraine (3): likely impacts on renewables deployment

- New risks of derailing energy transition plans in many parts of the world (at least in the short term).
- However, in the long term, the cost-competitiveness of renewables continues to increase.
- Key concerns relate to supply chain disruptions, especially as policy instruments continue to focus on compressing prices.
- The design of renewable competitive procurement mechanisms and power markets have now resurfaced as ever-pressing needs.

# Europe 1.5C-compatible gas consumption does not require new gas infrastructure



### Thank You!

For more information:

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