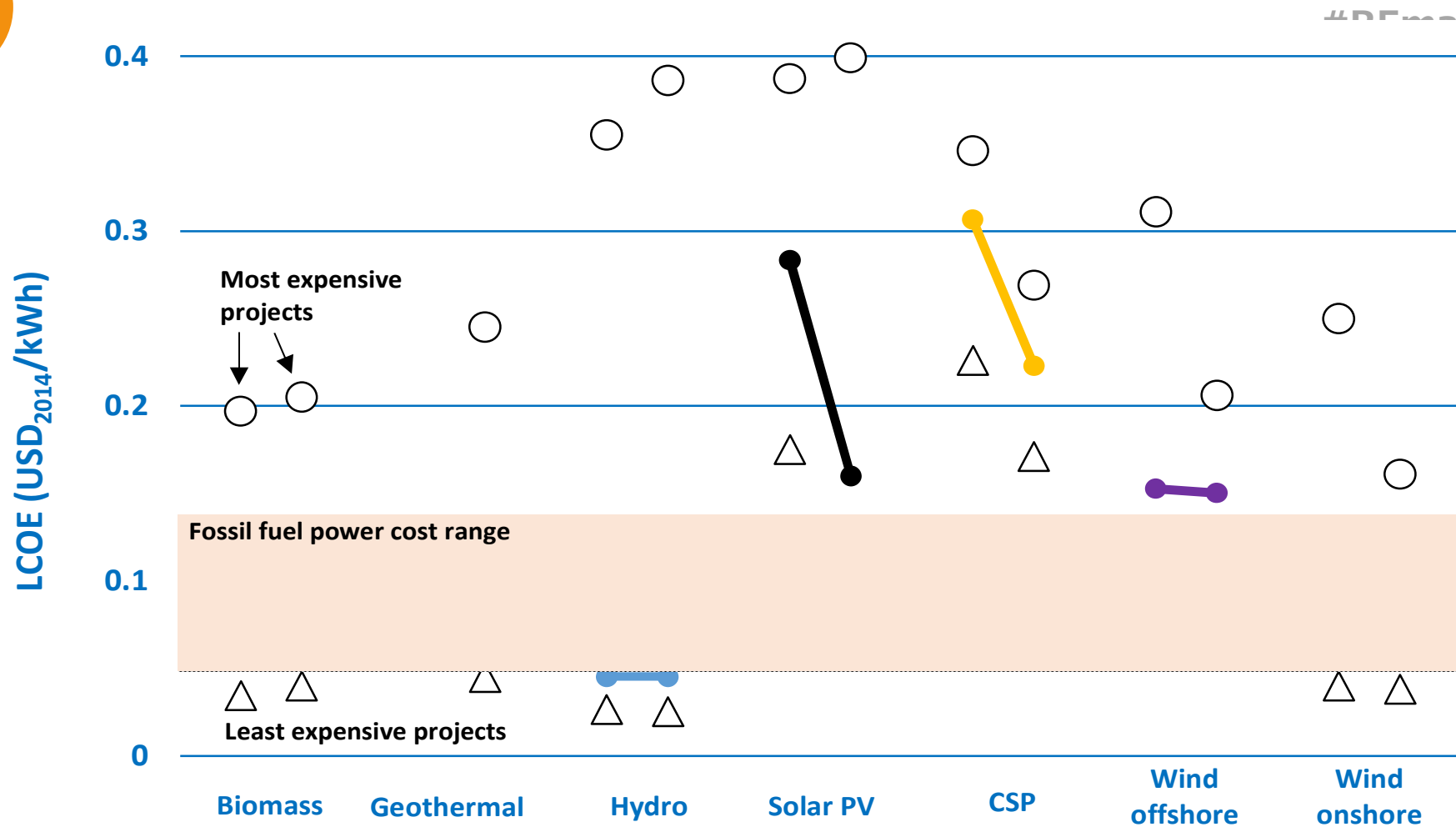


ROADMAP FOR  
**A RENEWABLE  
ENERGY FUTURE**

**APERC ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2016**



Left side: 2010  
Right side: 2014

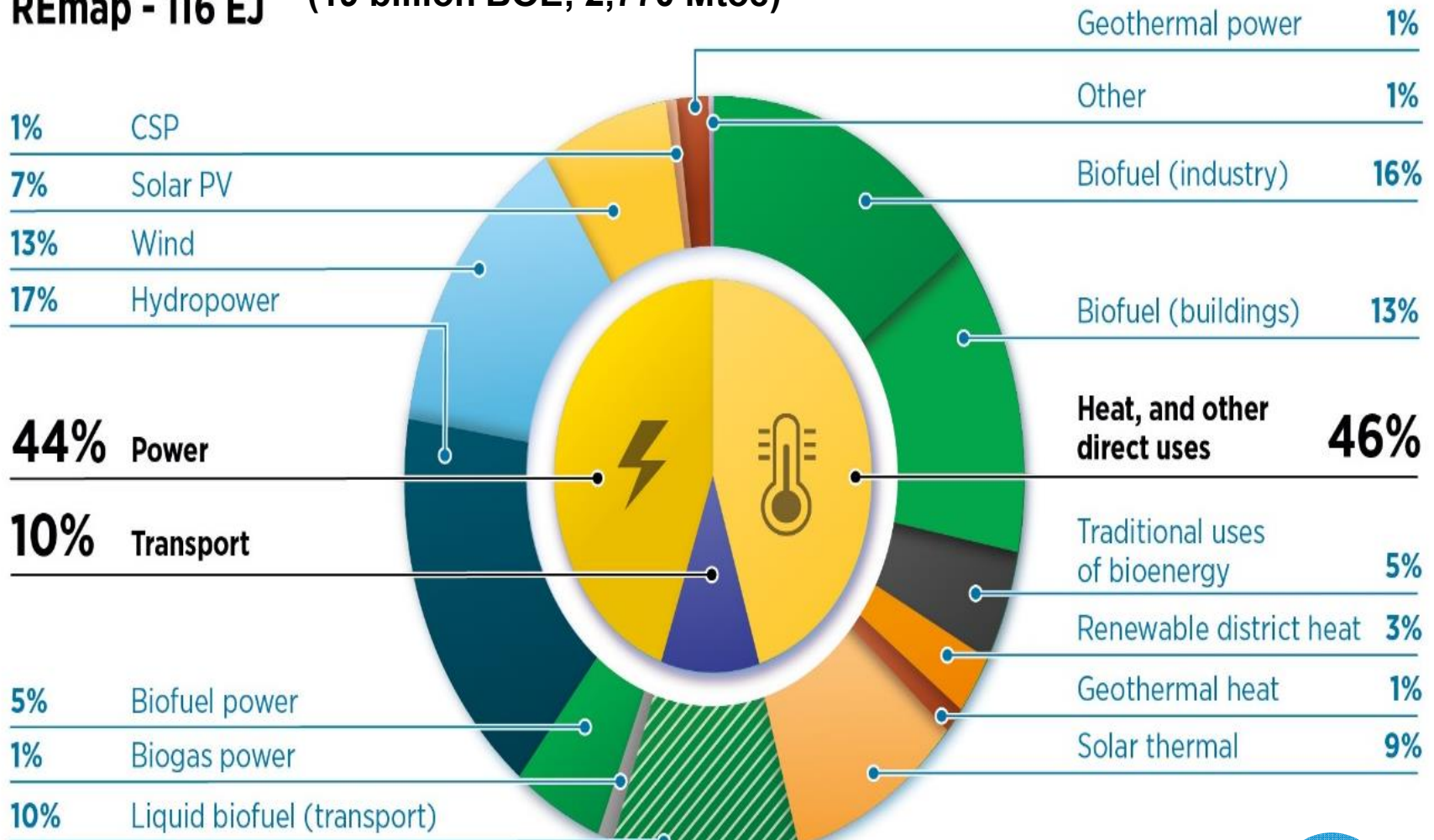
Costs have declined rapidly (2010-14) but vary (triangles low, circles high)



- ◉ **47 GW PV, 64 GW wind power installed – up >25% from 2014**
  - ◉ Over half of all new generating capacity globally is renewable
  - ◉ Renewables continue to expand despite low fossil fuel prices
- ◉ USD 360 billion of RE investments (330 billion for power)
- ◉ Cost continue to fall
  - ◉ **Solar PV – USD 48/MWh in Peru, 30/MWh in Dubai**
  - ◉ **Wind – USD 30-37.5/MWh in Morocco and Peru**
- ◉ **164 countries have specific RE policies in place**
- ◉ **The global energy transition is ongoing**

- ◉ **Doubling the share of renewable energy by 2030 is critical** for achieving sustainable energy and climate change objectives.
- ◉ **It is feasible only with immediate, concerted action** in all end-use sectors (transport, buildings, industry) and the power sector.
- ◉ **Economic Benefit:** Doubling renewables in the world's energy mix by 2030 will lead to **savings exceeding costs up to 15 times**
- ◉ **Environmental Benefit:** Renewables and energy efficiency, can **limit the global temperature increase to below 2 degrees**
- ◉ **Social Benefits:** More jobs and income for developing countries.

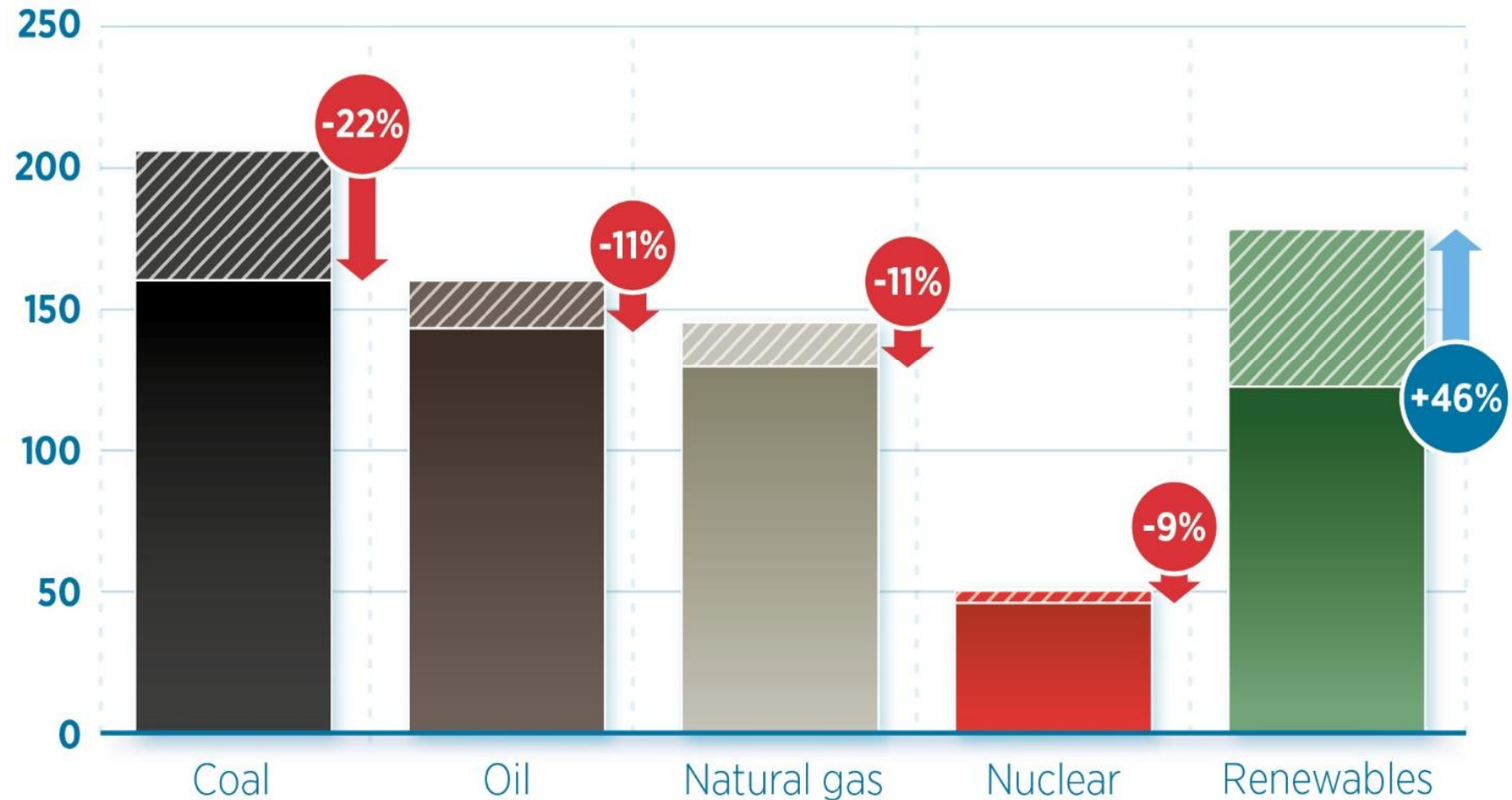
## REmap - 116 EJ (19 billion BOE; 2,770 Mtoe)



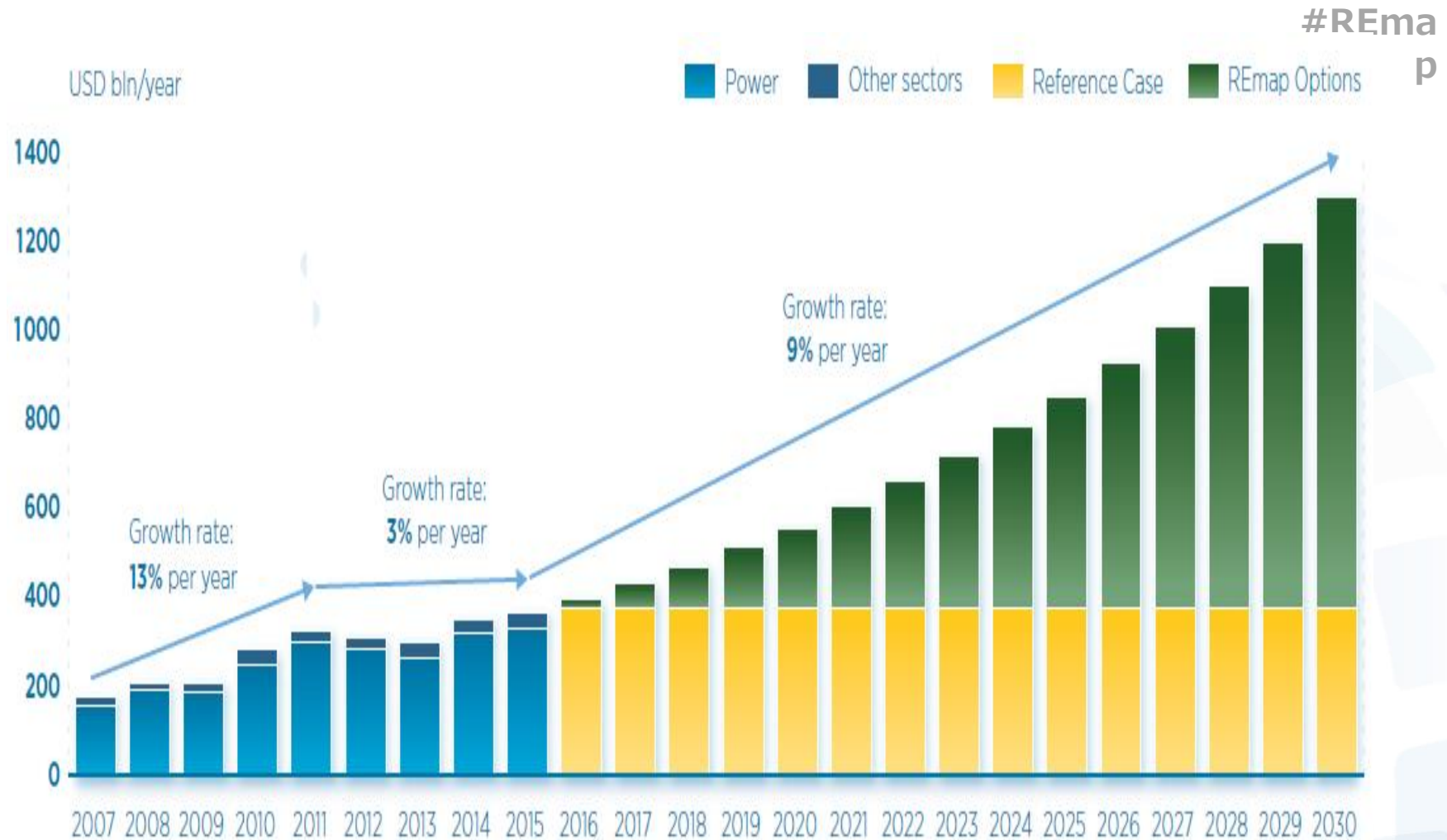
# Renewables as Largest Primary Energy Source

Primary energy (EJ/year)

Change with REmap Options

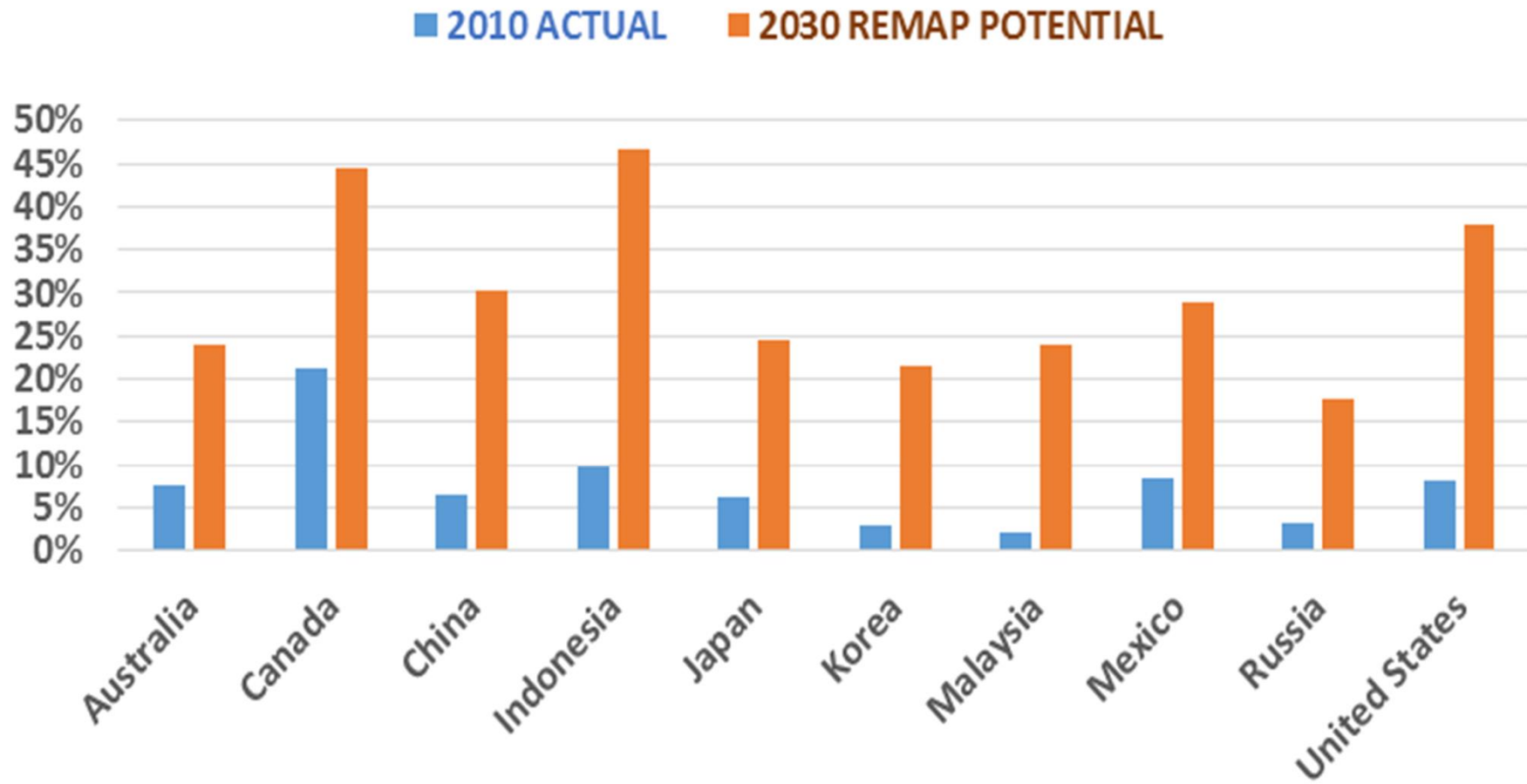


Renewables would mainly replace coal to become the largest source of primary energy by 2030 in the REmap scenario.



**To reach REmap 2030 goals, investment in renewable generating capacity must return to a steady growth path of around 9% per annum.**

## Modern Renewable Energy Shares of Total Primary Energy in APEC Economies

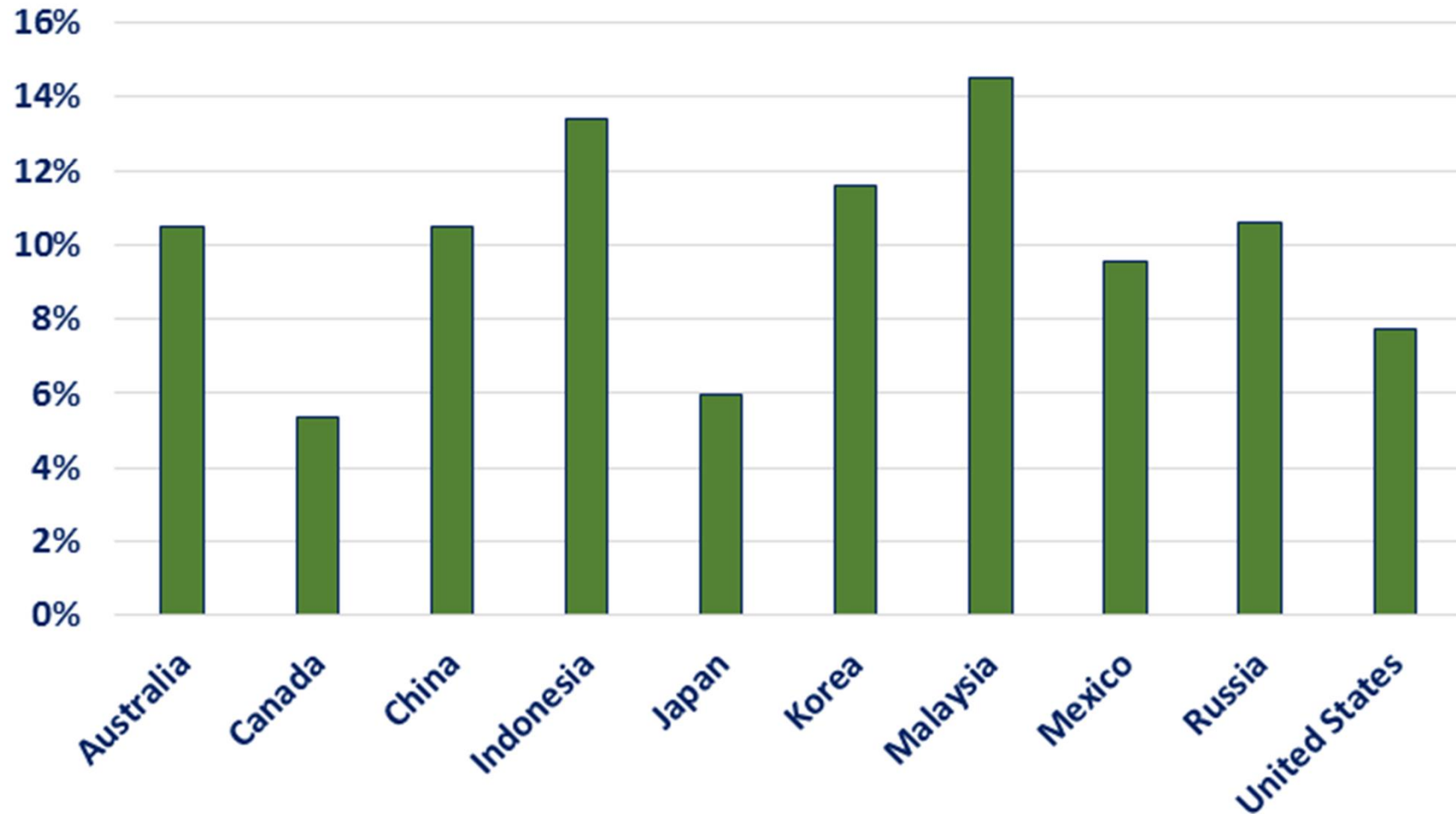


Modern renewables have cost-effective potential to make up about a sixth to a half of TPES in APEC economies studied.





## REMAP Potentials for Average Annual Growth in Cost-Effective Modern Renewable Energy in APEC

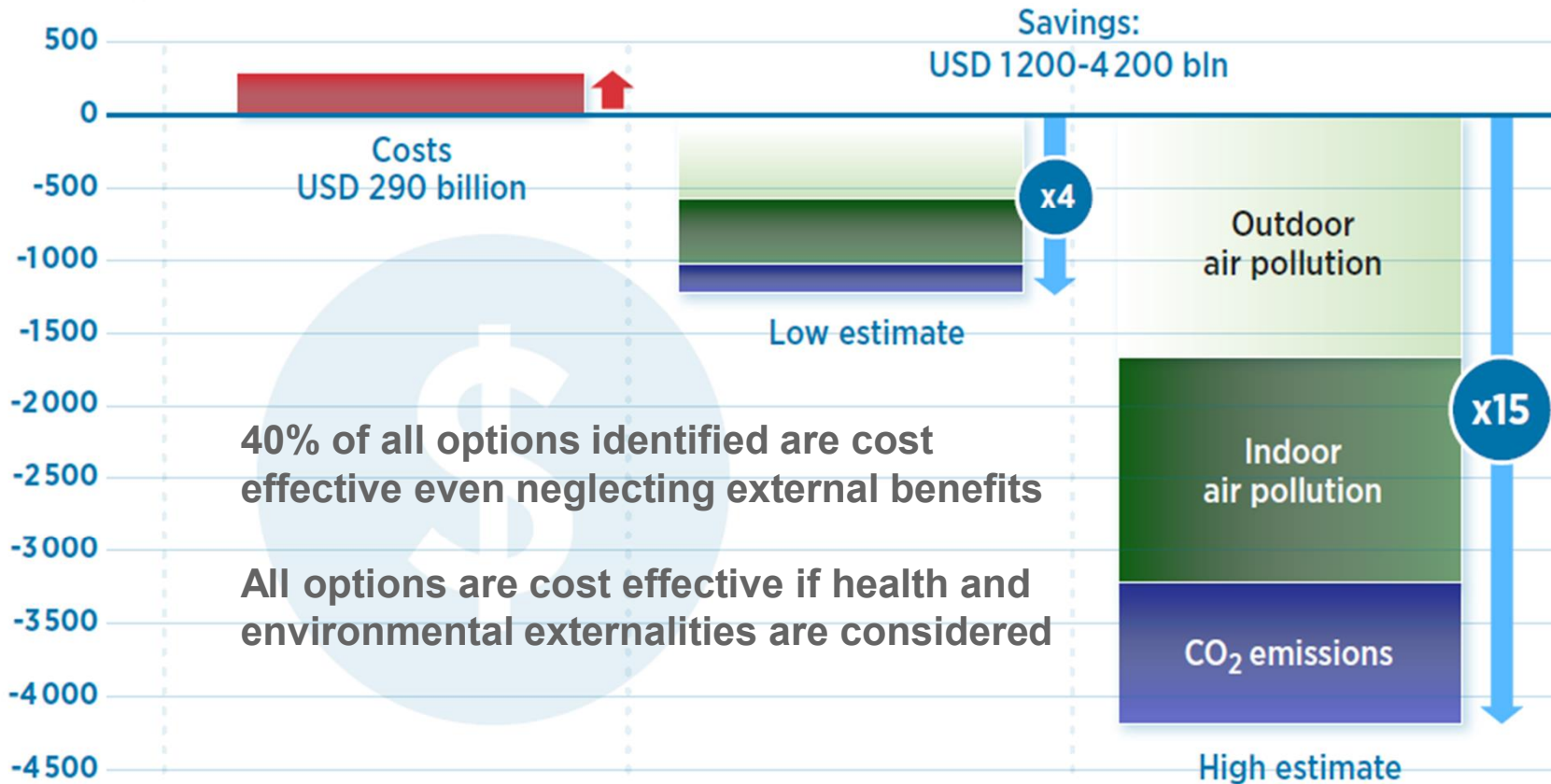


Potential renewable energy growth in ten APEC economies studied averages 9.4% and ranges from 5.3% to 14.5% per year for 2010-2030.

	<i>PV</i> PJ 2010	<i>PV</i> PJ 2030	<i>PV</i> Annual Growth	<i>Wind</i> PJ 2010	<i>Wind</i> PJ 2030	<i>Wind</i> Annual Growth
<b>Economy</b>						
<b>Australia</b>	4	182	<b>21.7%</b>	51	239	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Canada</b>	4	163	<b>20.0%</b>	31	386	<b>13.4%</b>
<b>China</b>	3	2,998	<b>40.4%</b>	161	5,338	<b>19.1%</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	0	267	<b>39.2%</b>	0	163	<b>40.6%</b>
<b>Japan</b>	15	968	<b>23.3%</b>	15	380	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>Korea</b>	3	363	<b>27.6%</b>	3	354	<b>27.1%</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	0	80	<b>42.8%</b>	0	38	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	0	261	<b>39.1%</b>	4	357	<b>25.1%</b>
<b>Russia</b>	0	201	<b>N/A</b>	0	287	<b>64.3%</b>
<b>United States</b>	13	1,657	<b>27.3%</b>	344	4,657	<b>13.9%</b>
<b>Ten APEC Economies</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>7,139</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>16.2%</b>

# Savings greatly exceed costs

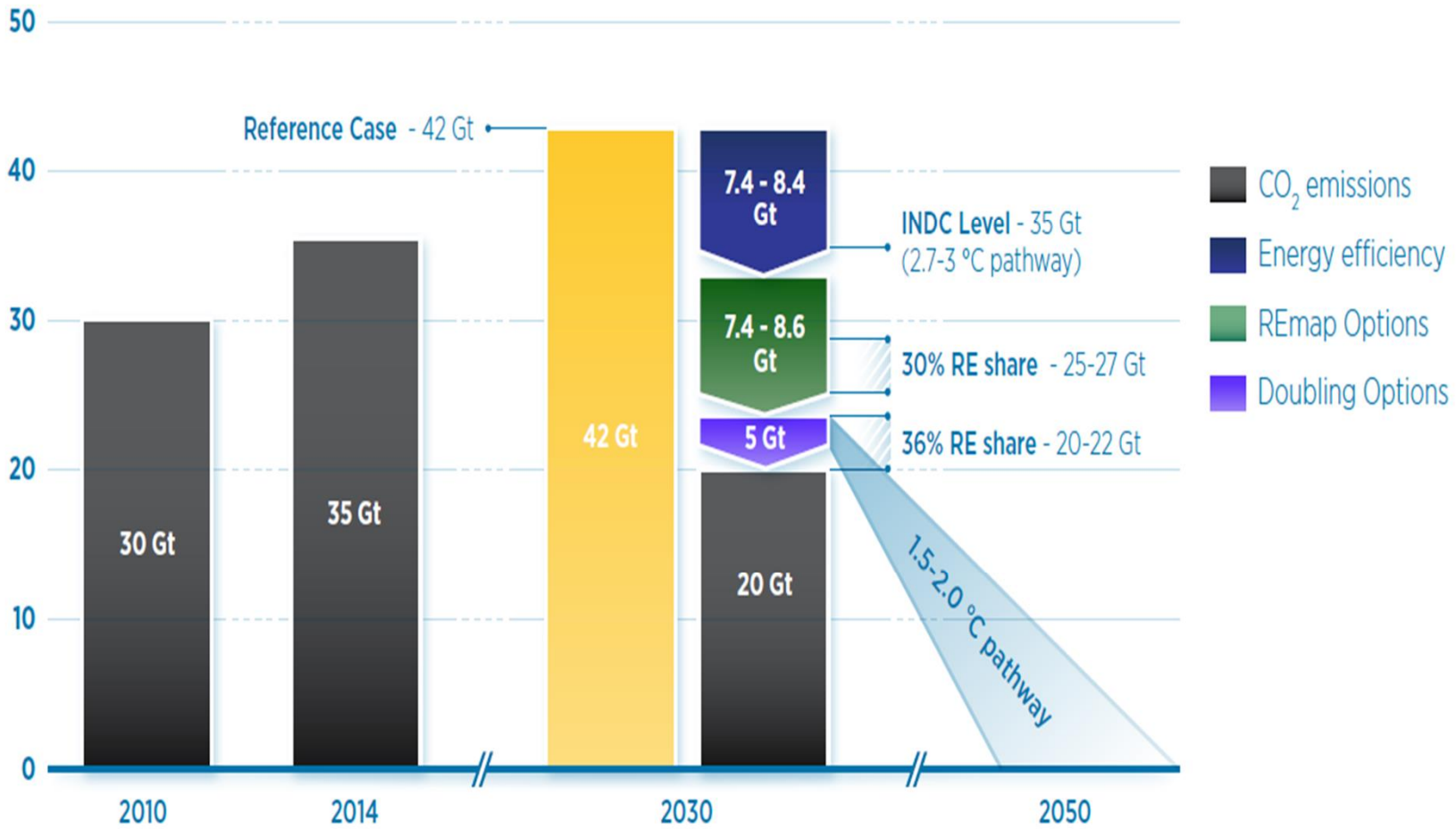
Costs and reduced externalities  
(USD bln/year)



Savings from reducing human health damage and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions would be 4 to 14 times the cost of the doubling renewable share

# RE Doubling Needed to Limit Temperature Rise to 1.5-2.0°C

CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy (Gt/year)



## Benefits of a doubling



Limit average global temperature rise to **2°C** or below (when coupled with energy efficiency)



Avoid up to **12 gigatonnes** of energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in 2030



**24.4 million jobs** in the RE sector by 2030, compared to 9.2 million in 2014



Reduce air pollution enough to save up to **4 million lives** per year



Boost global GDP by up to **\$1.3 trillion**

## Key Action Areas



**Correct**  
for market  
distortions to  
create a level  
playing field  
and reform  
power  
markets



**Introduce**  
greater  
flexibility into  
energy systems  
and  
accommodate  
the variability  
of key  
renewable  
energy sources  
and increase  
sector coupling



**Develop and  
deploy**  
renewable  
heating and  
cooling  
solutions for  
urban  
development  
projects and  
industry



**Promote**  
transport based  
on renewable  
power and  
biofuels



**Ensure**  
the sustainable,  
affordable and  
reliable supply of  
bioenergy  
feedstock

## Technology developments that facilitate doubling: business opportunities and employment

- **Battery Storage – cheaper and lighter**
  - Declining costs facilitate greater use of variable RE on grids
    - USD 1500/kWh lithium-ion storage capacity in 2010
    - USD 200/kWh Li-ion storage capacity projected for 2020
  - Greater energy density means greater range for EVs and expanded market for EVs which can provide additional storage on grids, further facilitating variable RE penetration.
- **Floating and Offshore Wind – easing land constraints**
- **Biogas – allowing combined heat and power from farm**



REmap



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