The 41st JCCP International Symposium

Technologies & Policies for Decarbonization: the European case

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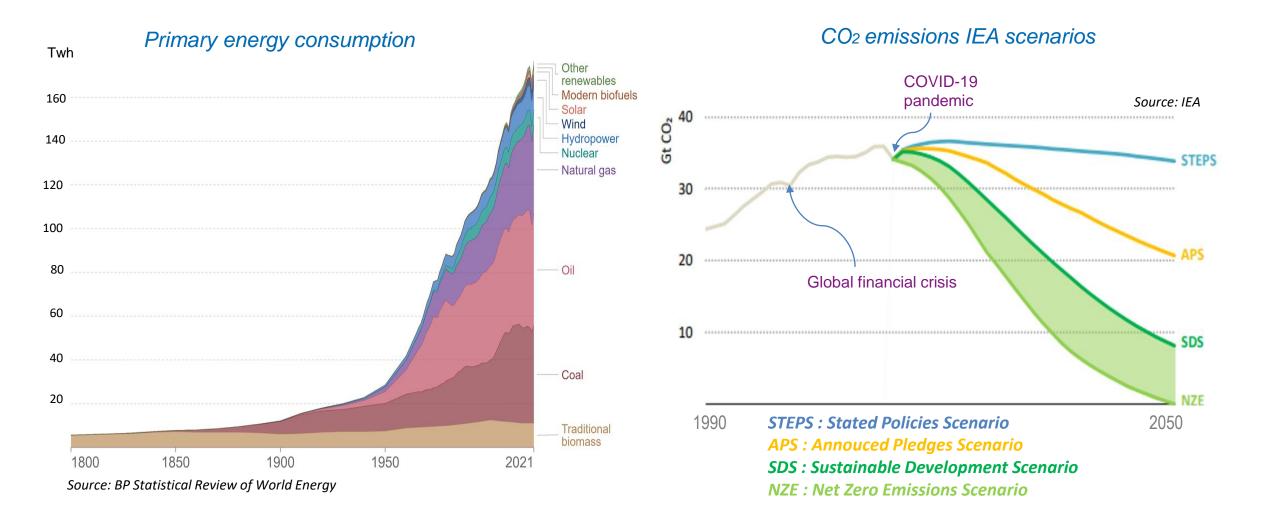








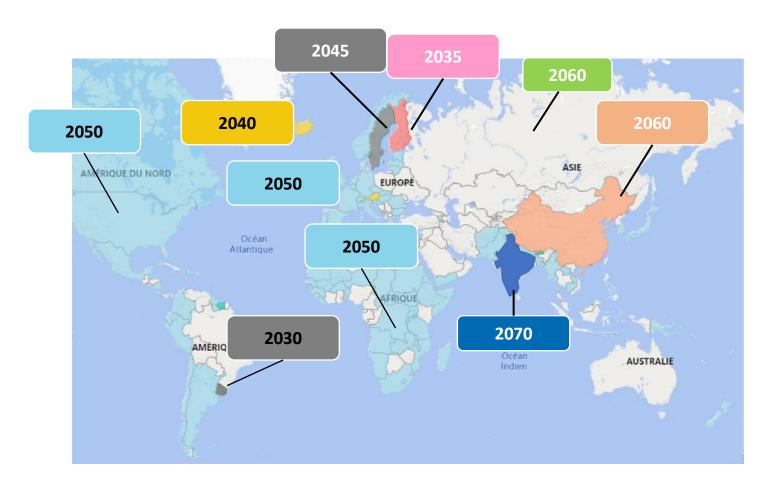
Climate emergency calls for rapid and massive action to reduce CO₂ emissions



Fossils fuels have been the engine of economic growth and poverty alleviation.

CO2 concentration in the atmosphere led to significant change in earth climate and will continue to do so if left unsolved.

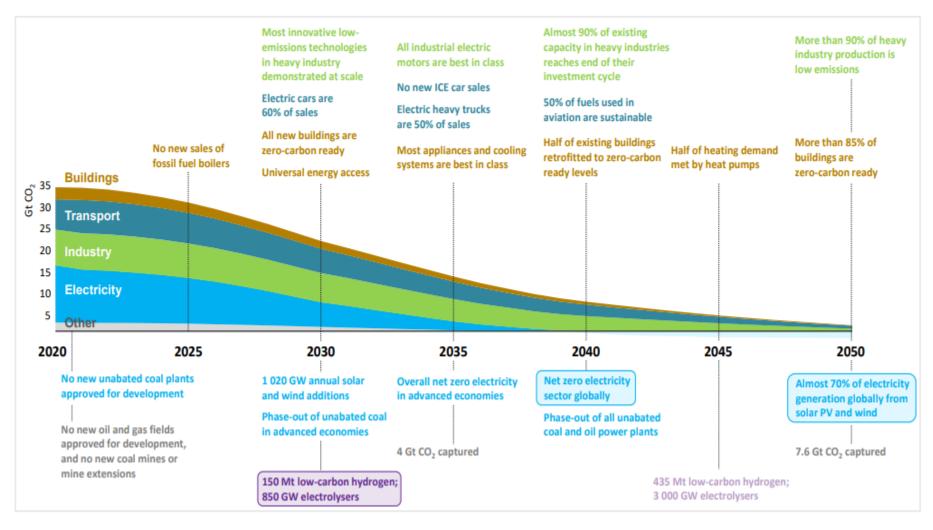
Pledges net zero emissions by 2050



Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 would entail a fundamental transformation of the global economy.



Carbon neutrality: a massive transformation



Source: IEA

Carbon neutrality will only be achieved with significant shifts in policies and technology deployment



CO2 savings by technology maturity in 2050

Refrigerant-free advanced cooling

Advanced batteries

Next-generation biofuels

CO2 capture from cement

Hydrogen-based steel

Small modular reactors

Synthetic liquid fuels

Electrolytic hydrogen for ammonia



Autonomous trucks

Optimised heat pump with storage

Direct air capture

Ammonia-powered ships

Electrolytic hydrogen for methanol

Building-integrated storage

Electric steam crackers

Most of the required technologies are available, but accelerated innovation will be critical



European Green Deal : Policy areas



Source: EU Commission, KPMG (2019)



"Fit for 55" package: EU steps to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050

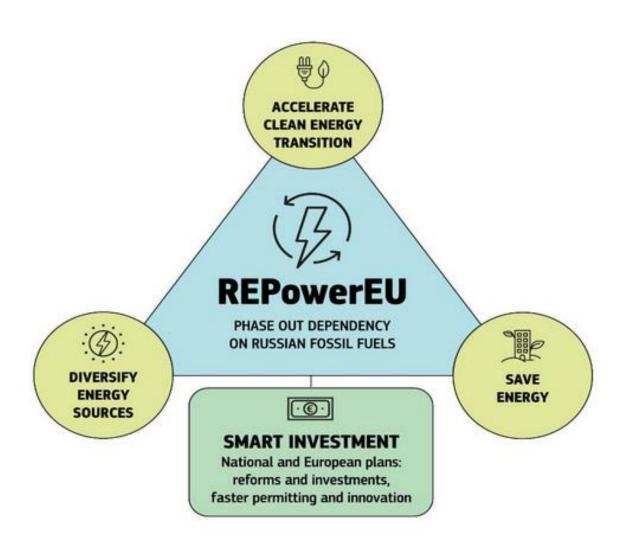
- European Commission adopted "Fit for 55", The package aims to make the EU able to deliver the transformational change needed in a fair, cost efficient and competitive way.
- The set of policy proposals in "Fit for 55" aims at preparing the implementation of the European Green Deal.
 - A minimum of 55 percent in cuts in GHG by 2030;
 - Above a 32% share of renewable energy, increased later to 40%;
 - At least a 32.5% improvement in energy efficiency increased later to 36–39%





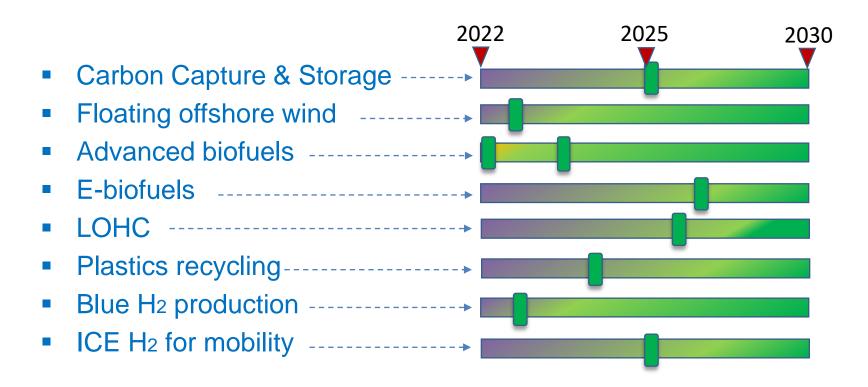
REPowerEU: a combination of short- and long-term measures

- Russia invasion of Ukraine and following threats to EU energy supplies acted as a wake up call up for diversification of origin of energy imports and substitution of fossil fuels (more renewables);
- EU will favour diversification strategies that encompass both gas and green hydrogen investments;
- Green energy transition as (the only) way to simultaneously ensure sustainable, secure, and affordable energy;
- Additional investments of €210 billion are needed between now and 2027 to phase out Russian fossil fuel imports;
- EU aims at ensuring that energy transition is just and inclusive (a fund to support the most © | 2021 affected citizens and businesses).





IFPEN technologies: serving energy transition



IFPEN on the market technologies, and technologies to be brought to market before 2030



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