

Progress towards Nordic Carbon Neutrality

Tracking Nordic Clean Energy Progress

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What we do

- We are the platform for cooperative energy research and policy development under the Nordic Council of Ministers – the intergovernmental body between Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.
- We fund R&D to promote a sustainable future
- We contribute to policy-making



Nordic Energy Technology Perspectives (NETP)

- NETP presents a detailed scenariobased analysis of how the Nordic countries can achieve a near carbon neutral energy system by 2050.
- The report is a Nordic edition of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) global Energy Technology Perspectives 2016 (ETP).



Nordic Energy Technology Perspectives

Pathways to a Carbon Neutral Energy Future

Nordic Energy Technology Perspectives 2016

Cities, flexibility and pathways to carbon-neutrality



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In October 2018, two years after the publication of the NETP, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) issued its Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. IPCC stresses that:

- The world **needs to limit climate change to 1.5°C** to reduce the likelihood of extreme weather events.
- Emissions need to be curbed with far more urgency than previously anticipated.

The analysis in NETP 2016 is based on a scenario where Nordic energy-related CO₂ emissions fall by 85% by 2050, named the "Carbon Neutral Scenario" (CNS).



"The aim of the Nordic countries is to be carbon neutral and to demonstrate leadership in the fight against global warming."

These were the words of the Nordic prime ministers in their declaration at a summit in Helsinki on 25 January 2019 as part of active Nordic climate cooperation under the auspices of the Nordic Council of Ministers.

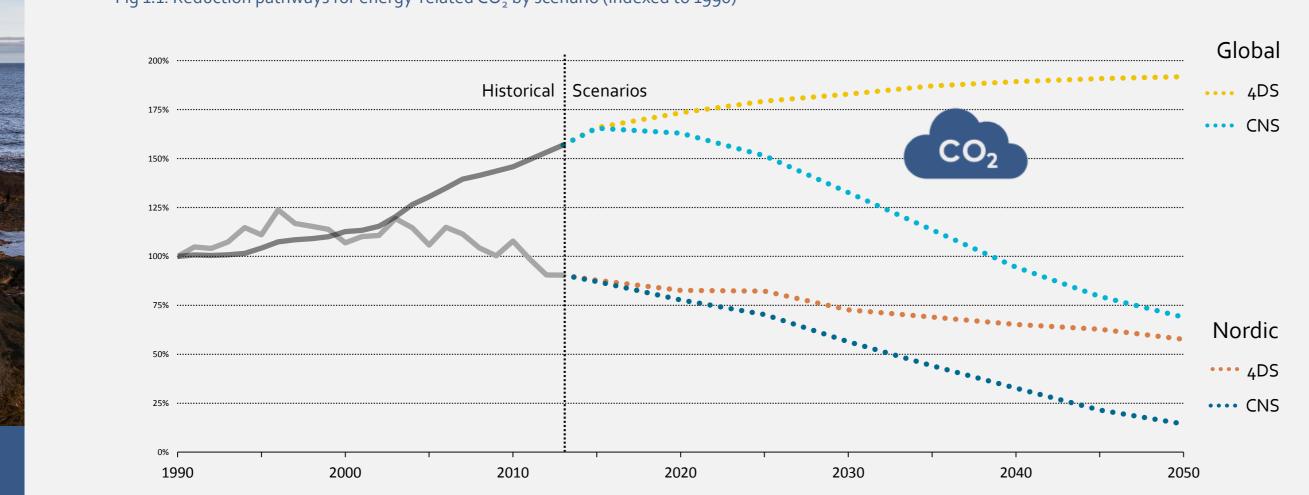




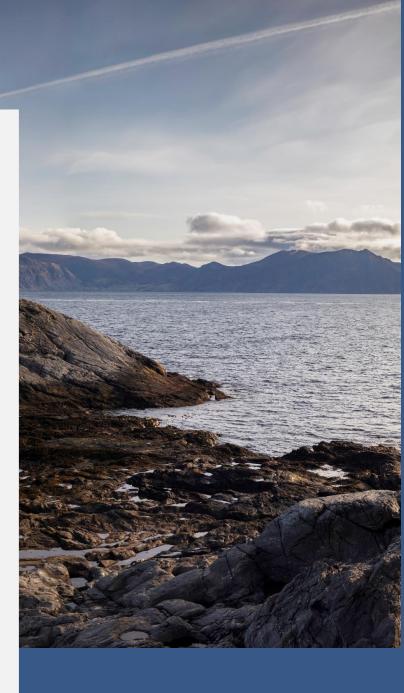


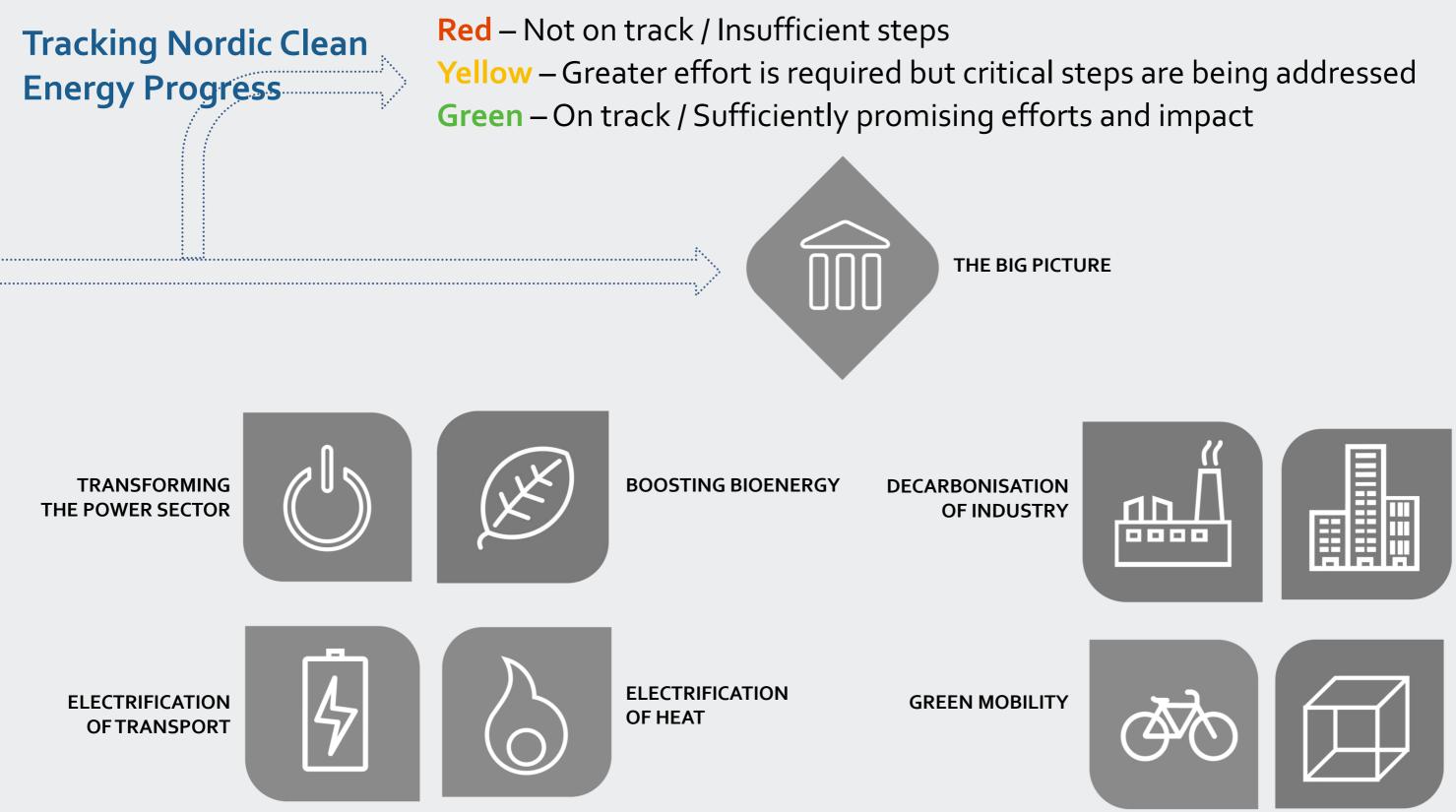
CO₂ emissions in NETP scenarios

Fig 1.1: Reduction pathways for energy-related CO₂ by scenario (indexed to 1990)



This publication **evaluates the progress being made towards Nordic Carbon Neutrality** and compares progress with the Carbon Neutral Scenario (CNS) in NETP 2016. The NETP publication and this publication deal with energy-related CO₂ emissions, which account for just under two-thirds of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the Nordic region.





ENERGY EFFICIENT & SMART BUILDINGS

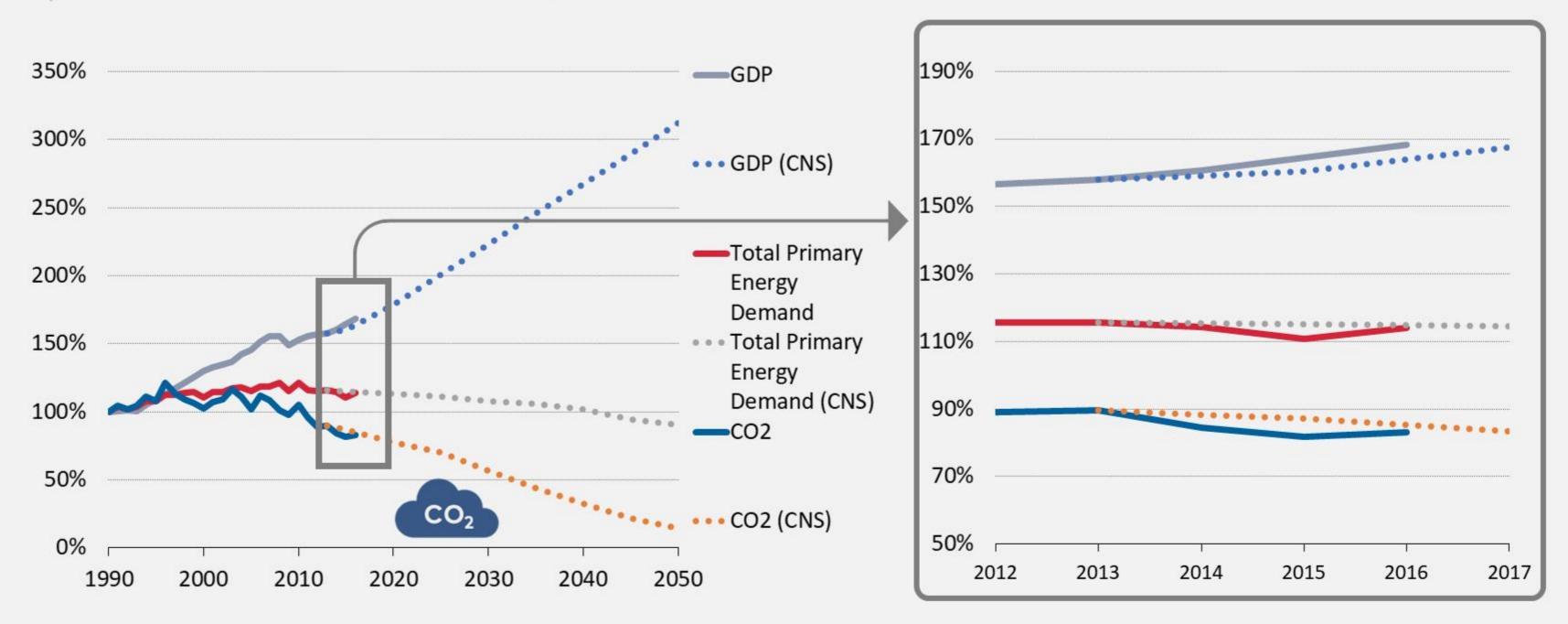
ENERGY STORAGE & CCS

Current Progress compared to the CNS Scenario

THE BIG

PICTURE

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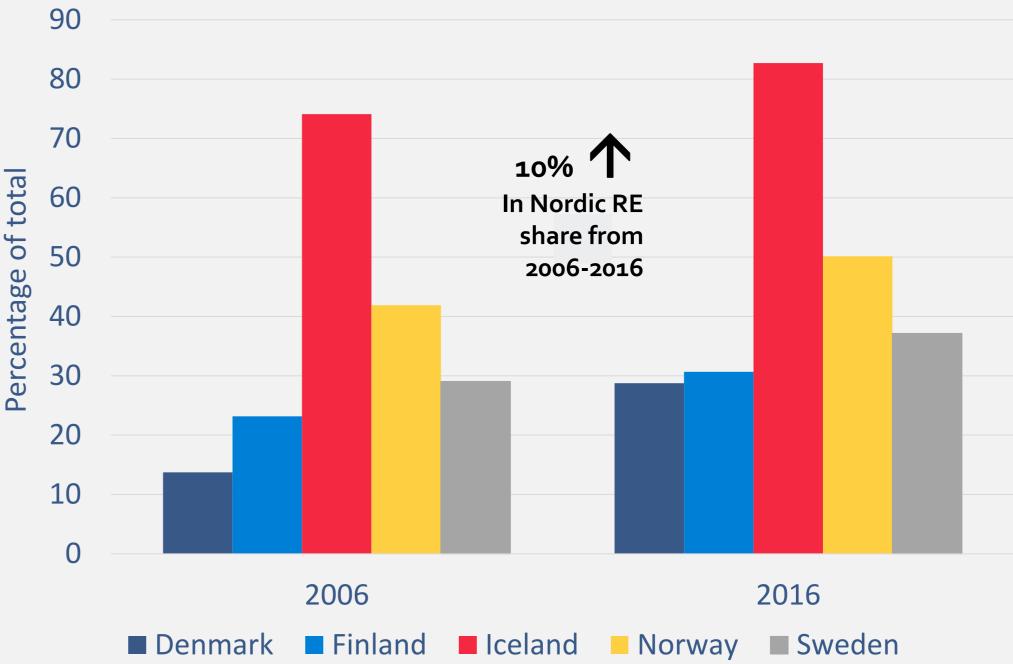
Higher GDP growth than expected, and lower emission growth. Emissions reductions have stalled recently.

Share of renewables has increased

All five Nordic countries have seen significant increases in the utilisation of renewable energy.

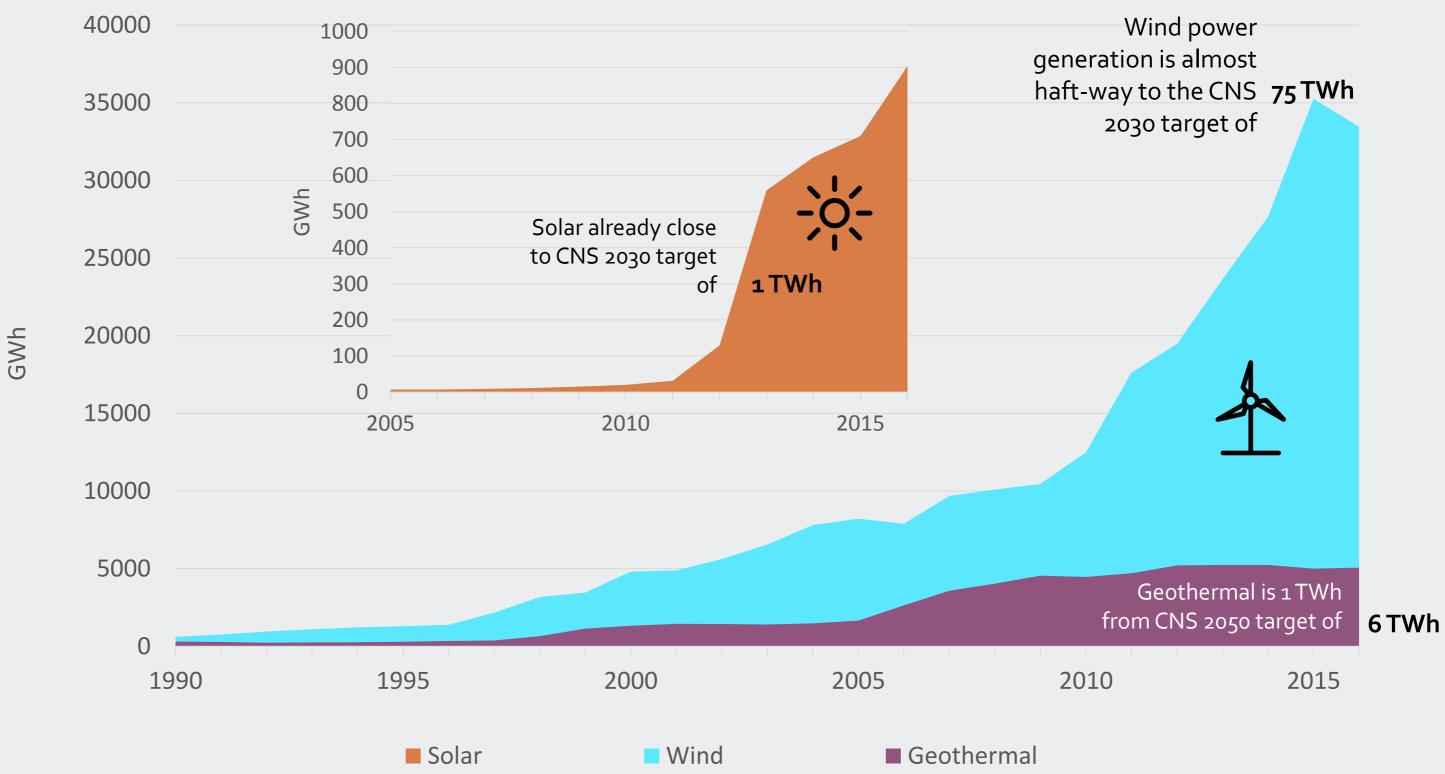
Compared to primary energy demand, the overall renewable share at Nordic level has risen from 29% in 2006 to 39% in 2016.

Increasing use of bioenergy is the main reason behind the upwards trend.



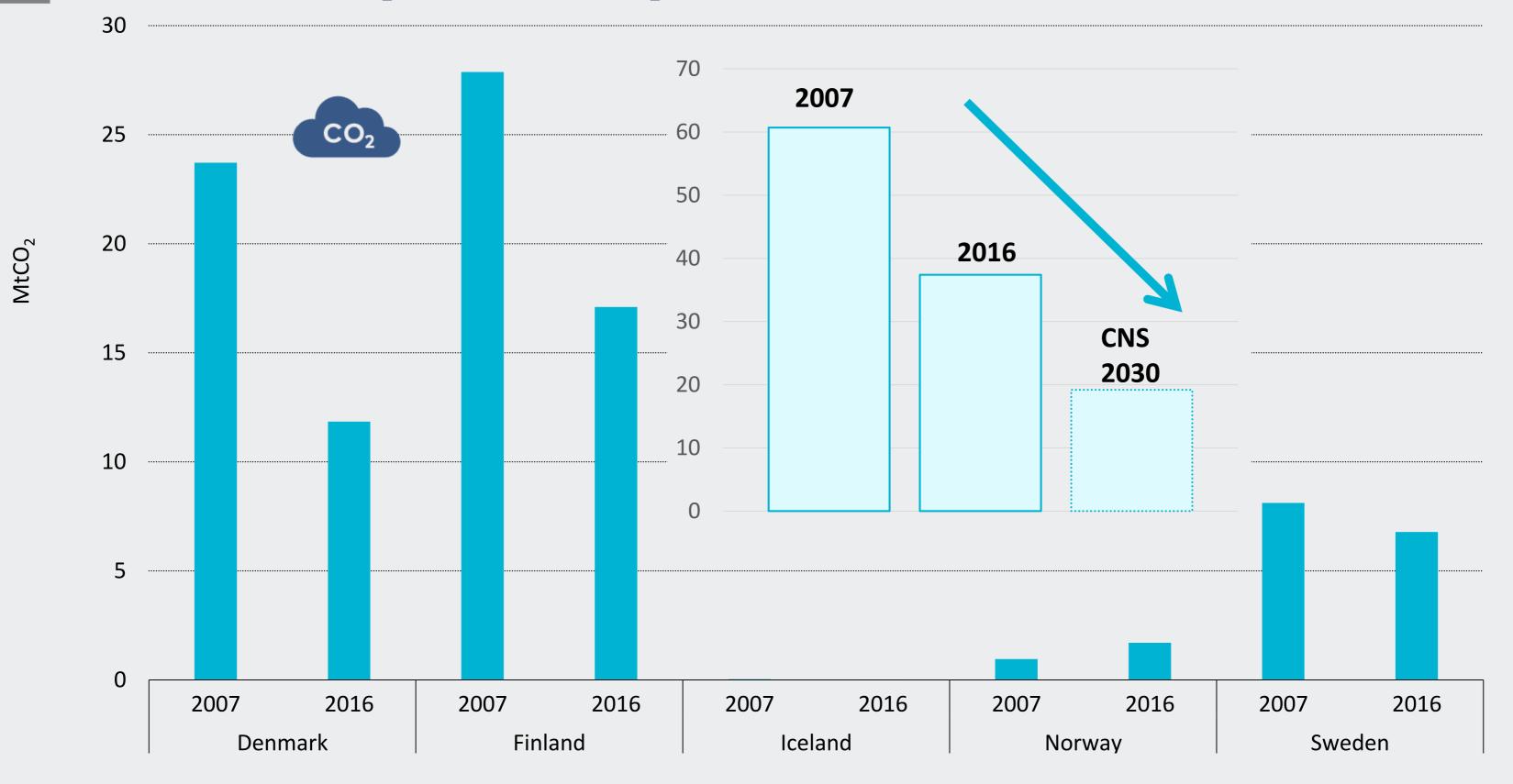


Nordic renewable electricity generation (excl. hydro)



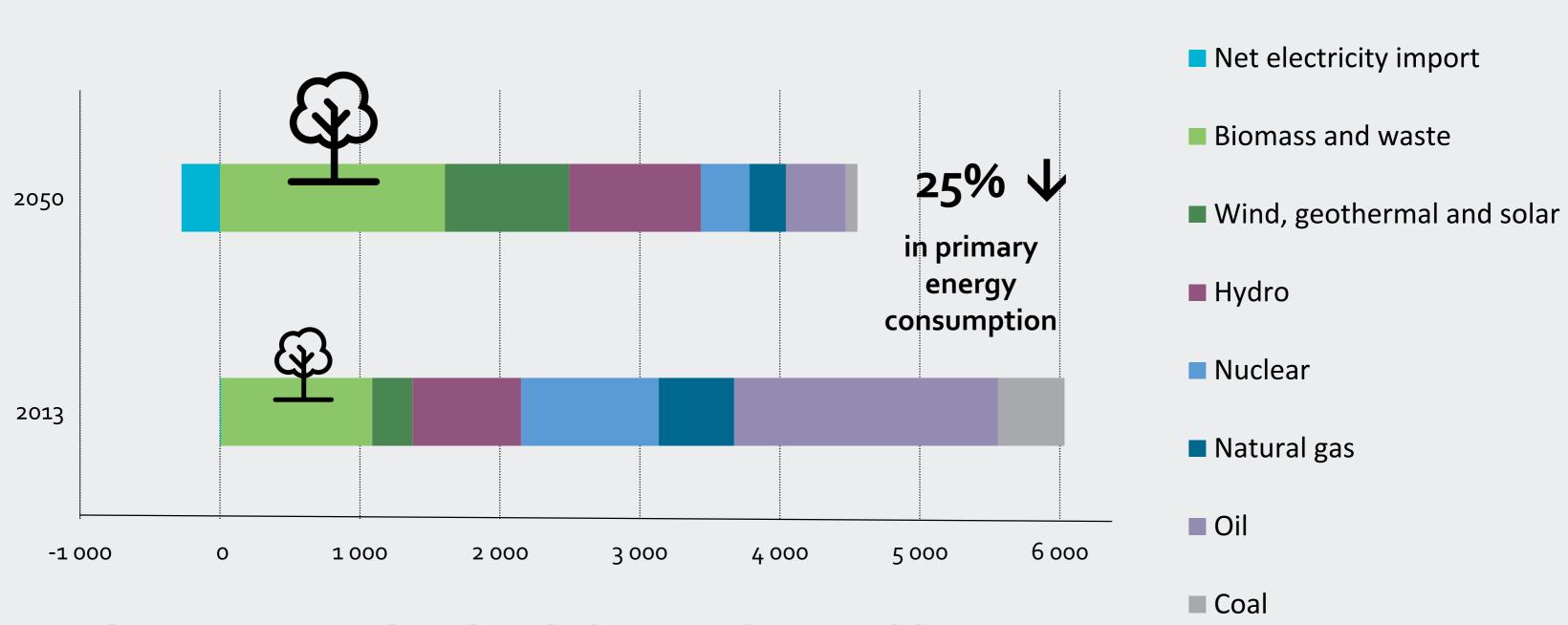
TRANSFORMING THE POWER SECTOR

CO₂ emissions (MtCO₂) from power and district heat

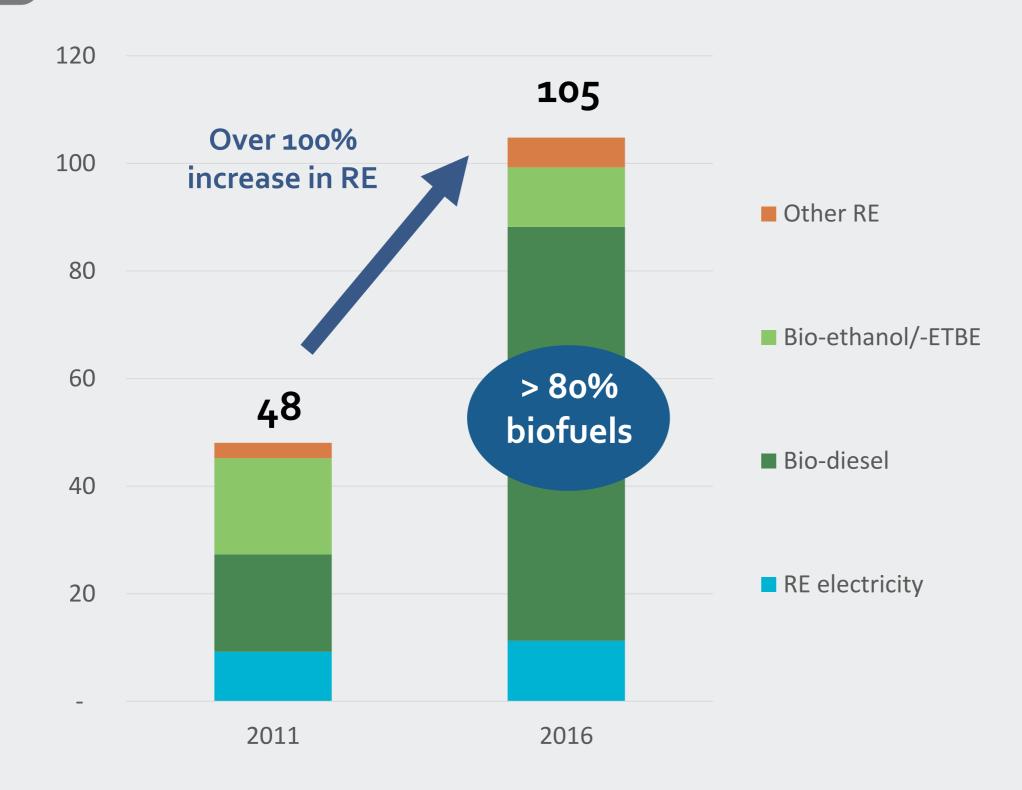


BOOSTING BIOENERGY

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Bioenergy production is increasing and is expected to be the single largest energy carrier in 2050. **BOOSTING BIOENERGY**



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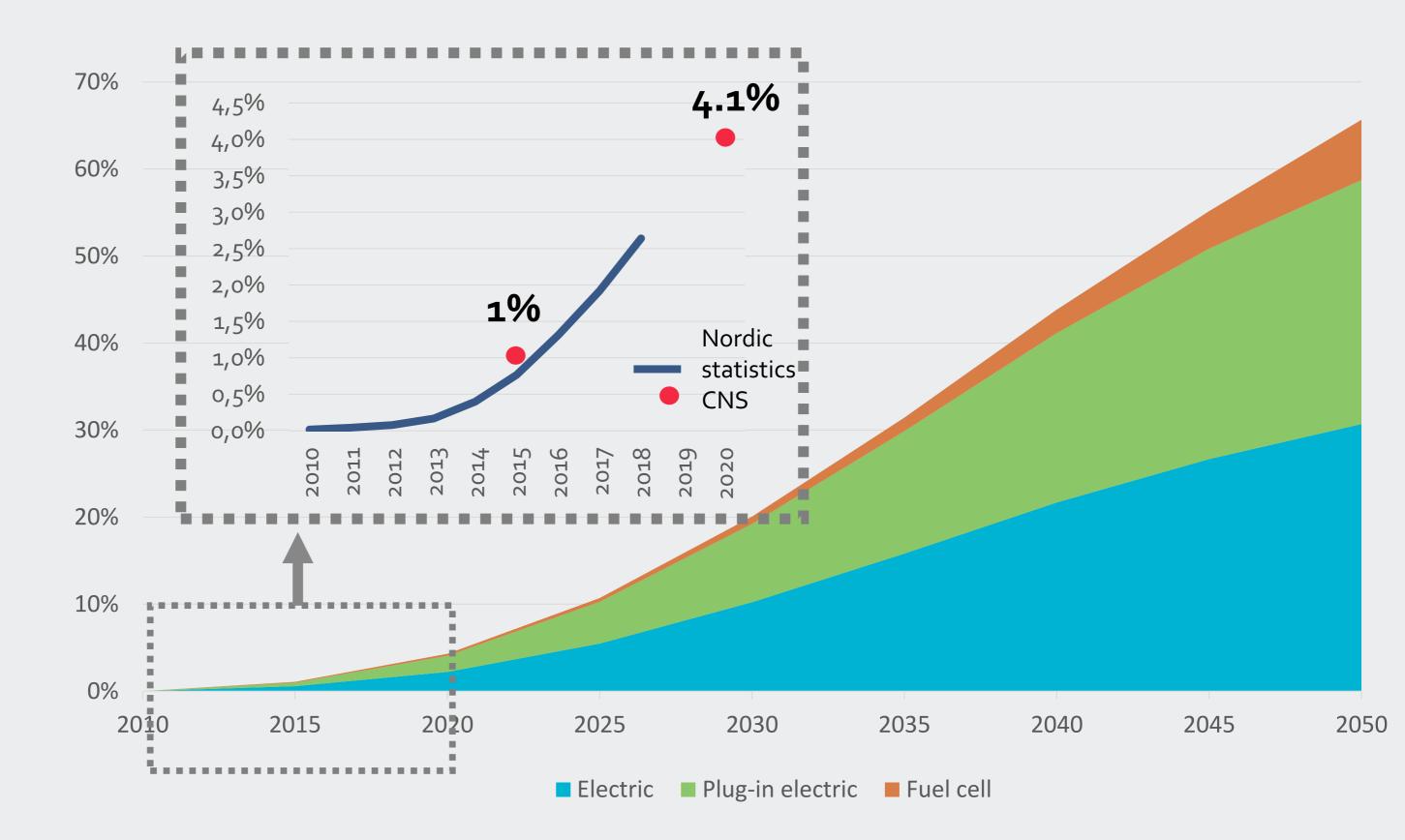
Requirements for renewable fuels begin to bite in the Nordics.

Securing sustainable production of biofuels is still a challenge.



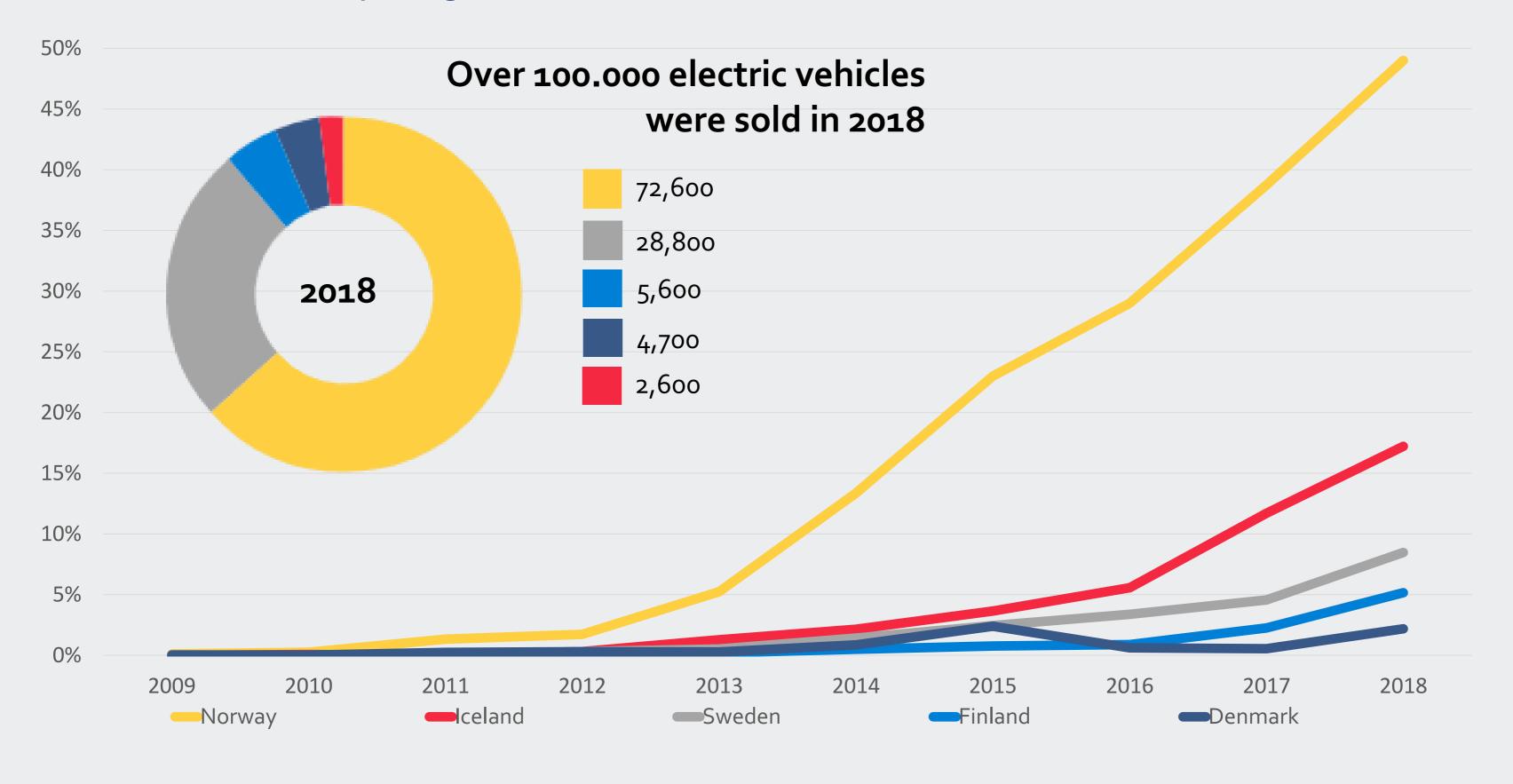
Share of electric vehicles in light-duty vehicle stock (CNS) and "zoom in" on the actual Nordic share from 2010-2018 in relation to CNS targets

Light-duty vehicles are on track



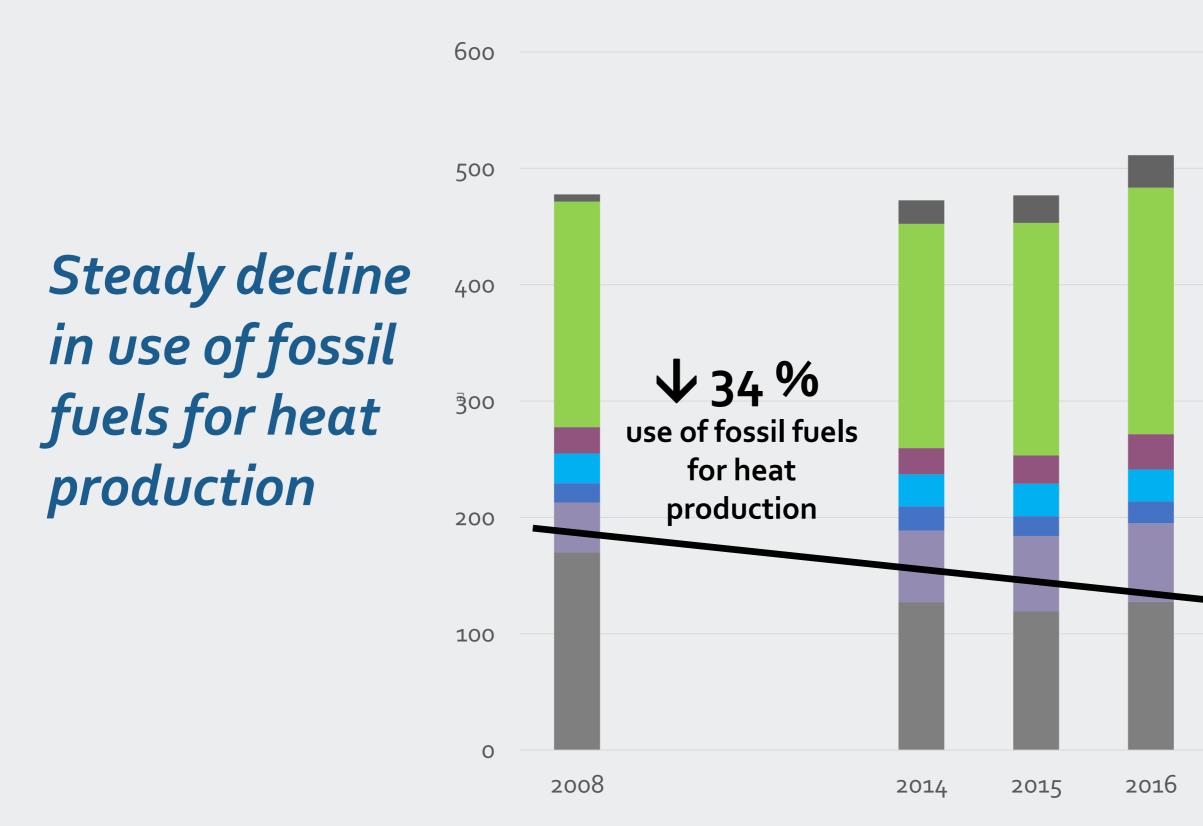


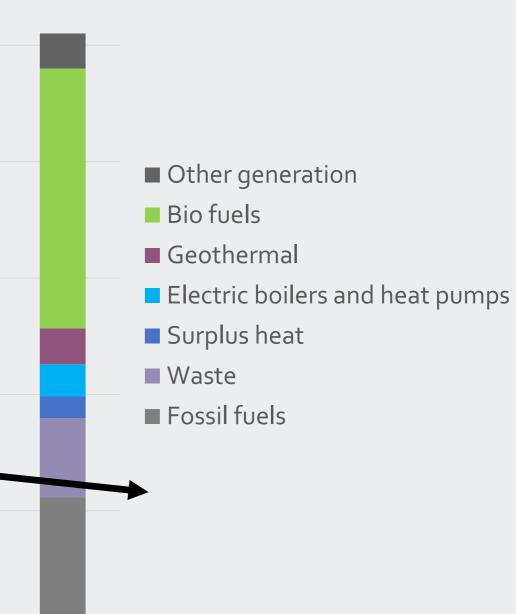
Battery and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles share of new passenger vehicle sales. Piechart: Number of new passenger vehicle sales (BEV and PHEV) in 2018





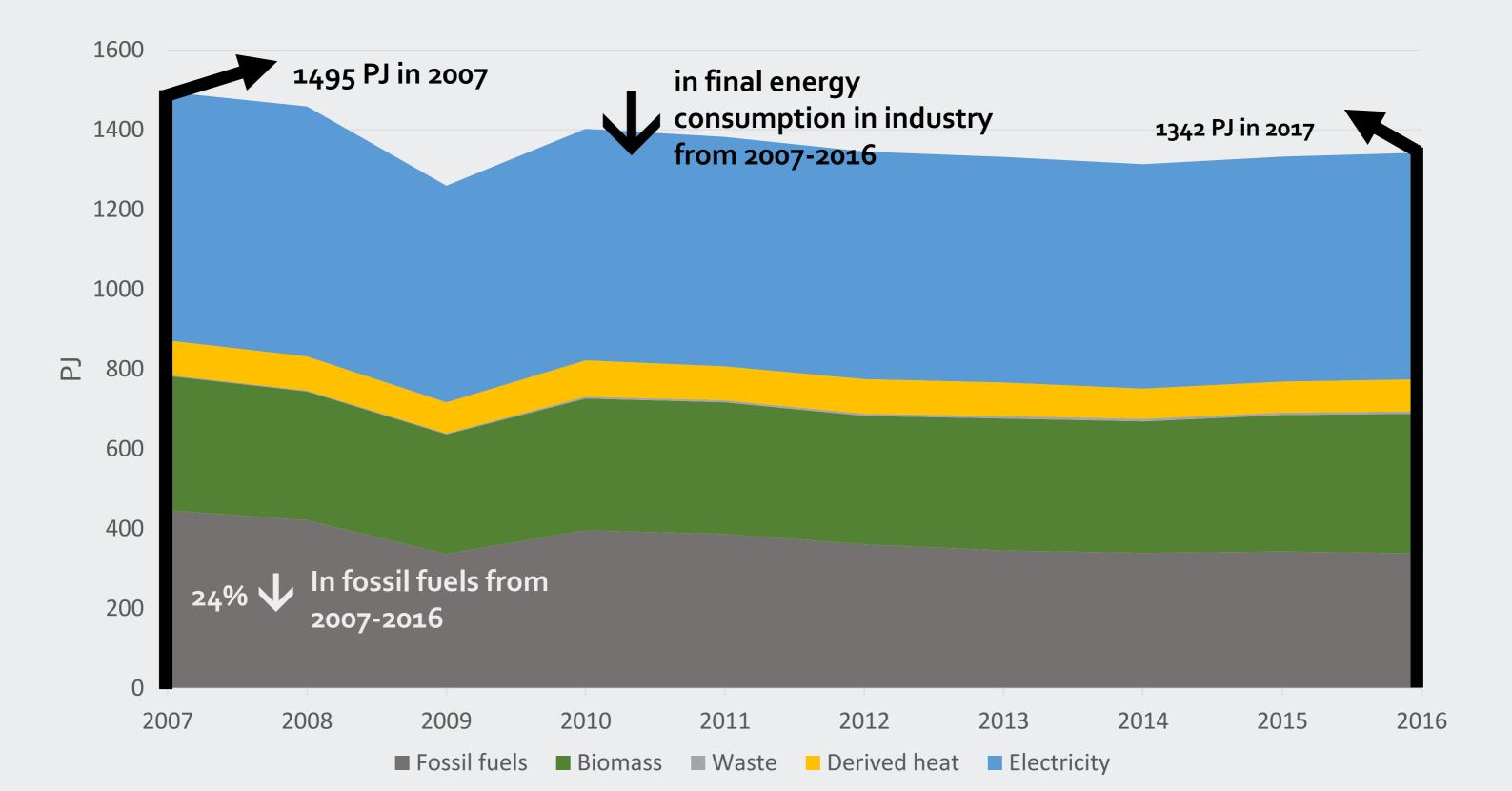
Nordic district heat generation (PJ) by fuel







Final energy consumption (PJ) in industry

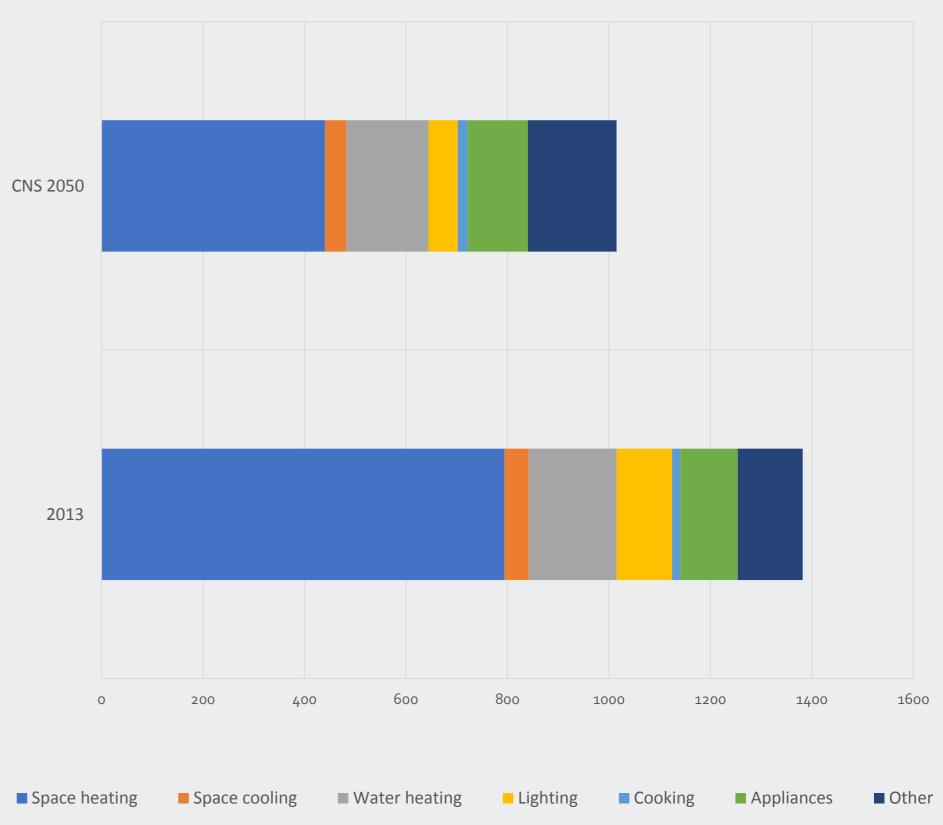




KEY MESSAGE: We have most of the tools but there is still a long way to go

With Nordic **urban areas expected to grow** at twice the rate of previous decades, an opportunity exists to transition to efficient low-carbon systems. Building **codes** continue to be an important tool for the green transition. However, the low turnover of the building stock means that emphasis should also be given to retrofitting older buildings. Fossil fuels only play a marginal role in today's Nordic heat supply. Yet efficiency gains may provide multiple benefits for the green transition and hold significant economic **potential**. Improving building efficiency can unlock biomass to substitute fossil fuels in transport, avoid grid infrastructure investments, facilitate electricity exports, and enable deployment of new technologies such as low-temperature district heating/cooling.

Final energy consumption in Nordic buildings (PJ)



We need to cut the energy intensity of Nordic buildings by more than half.

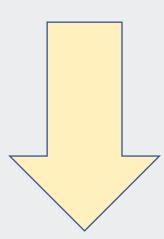
Ålesund, Norway

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Average energy intensity in Nordic buildings



kWh/m² in **2016**

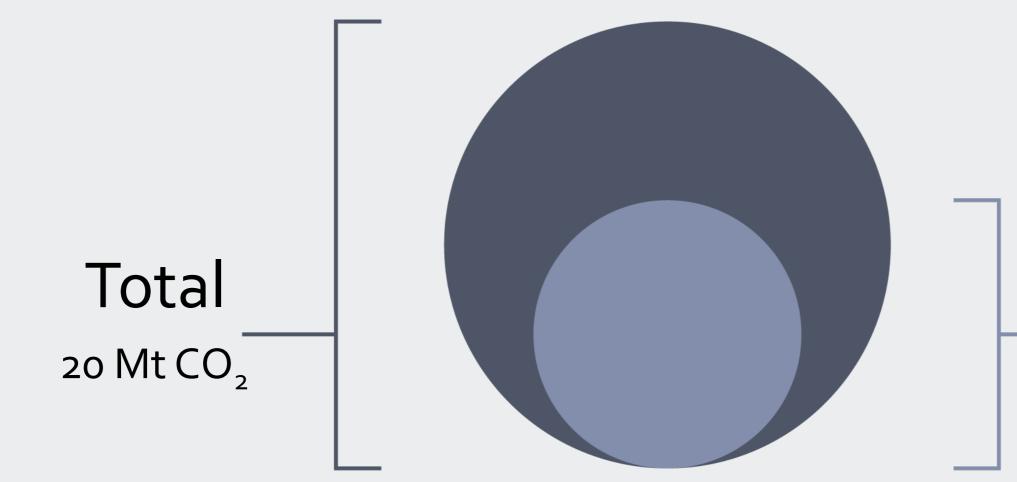




kWh/m² in **2050**



Carbon Capture and Storage in Industry



Nordic industrial emissions in 2050

Captured 7 Mt CO₂



ENERGY EFFICIENT & SMART BUILDINGS

ENERGY STORAGE & CCS