

Council of Industrial Boiler Owners

Environmental, Energy & Sustainability Committee Meeting

December 8, 2021

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Global Energy Institute
U.S. Chamber of Commerce



Emissions ambition

VS

Energy demand

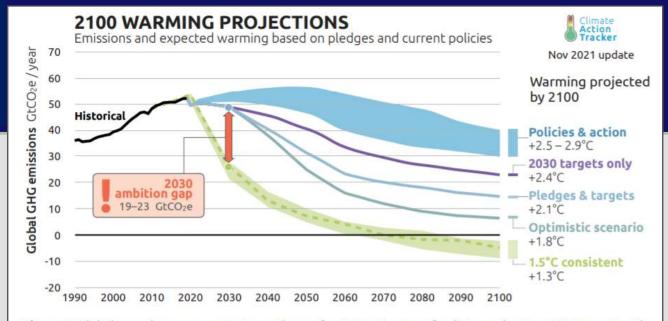
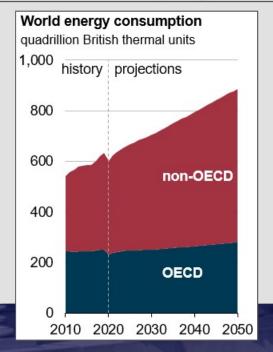
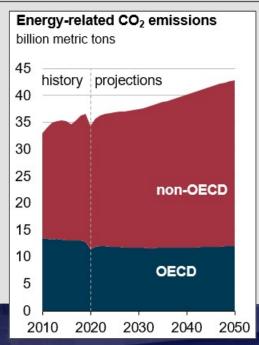


Figure 2 Global greenhouse gas emission pathways for CAT estimates of policies and action, 2030 targets only, 2030 and binding long-term targets and an optimistic pathway based on net zero targets of over 140 countries in comparison to a 1.5°C consistent pathway.





Source: Climate Action Tracker, EIA



COP26 Notable Outcomes

U.S. Chamber of Commerce

"Ambition Gap" closed by ~4 gigatons CO2e

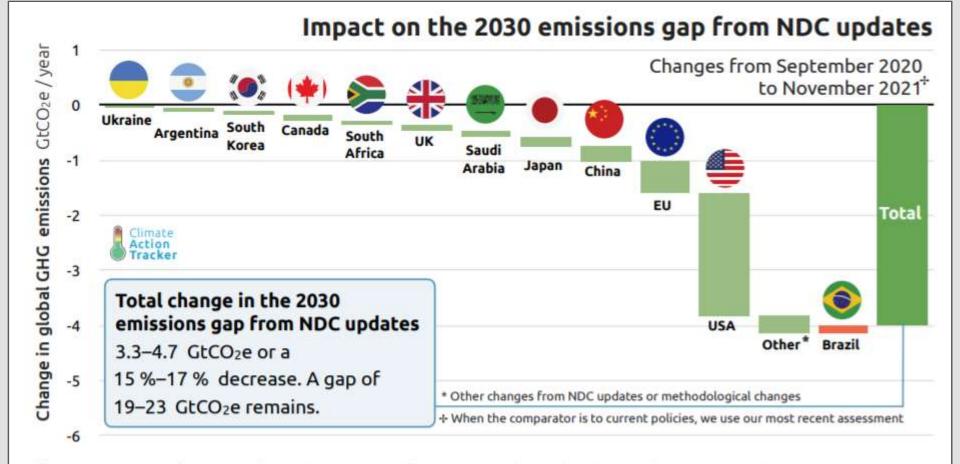


Figure 4 Impact of NDC updates since September 2020 on the reduction in the 2030 emissions gap.



COP26 Notable Outcomes

"Glasgow Climate Pact"

- Ambition: "Requests" countries "revisit" and "strengthen" NDCs by end of 2022 in order to "keep 1.5° alive."
- Article 6: Final chapter of "Paris Rulebook" agreed to, setting accounting and transparency requirements that will enable credit trading between countries.
- <u>Finance</u>: \$100 billion target falls short; agreement to double funding for adaptation by 2025 and begin post-2025 finance discussions.
- Fossil Fuels: "Calls upon" parties to accelerate efforts to "phasedown" unabated coal and "inefficient fossil fuel subsidies"
- Loss and Damage: Creation of new "Glasgow Loss and Damage Facility"
 NOT agreed to. Instead, "decides...to discuss" going forward.



COP26 Notable Outcomes

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Side Agreements

- **Methane:** 100+ countries commit to reducing economy-wide methane emissions 30% below 2020 levels by 2030.
- **Reforestation:** Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use: 140 countries commit to halt and reverse deforestation by 2030.
- <u>Transportation</u>: UK-led declaration committing to ban ICE sales by no later than 2040 (U.S., Germany, Japan, and China did not sign).

Finance

- U.S., EU, Canada pledge to halt international finance of unabated fossil fuel projects by the end of 2022, except in limited circumstances.
- Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ): 450 firms with \$130 trillion under management announce commitment to financing commitment for net zero.

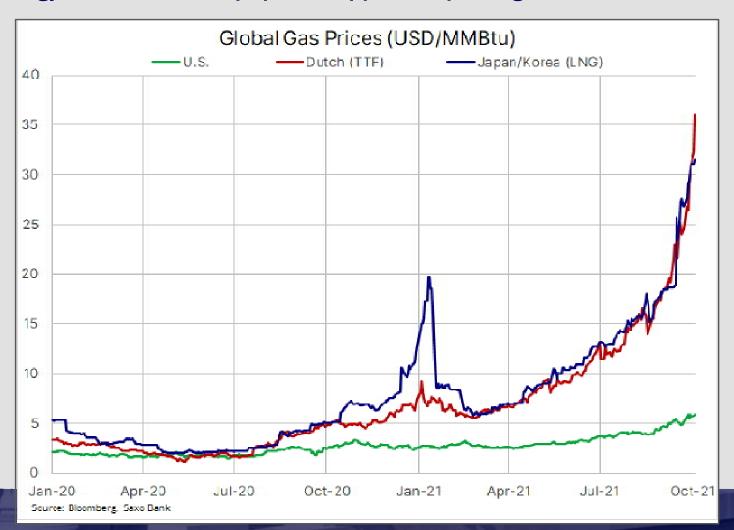


- EU NDC: commits to reducing net GHGs 55% below 1990 levels by 2030
 - Path to implementation based on "Fit for 55" package that includes:
 - A separate ETS for buildings and road transport
 - Phased introduction of a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) tariffs beginning in 2023 (initially applies to cement, aluminum, iron and steel, fertilizers, and electricity)
 - Reduce energy consumption 9% below 2020 by 2030
 - Vehicle emissions standards for new cars: 55% lower emissions than 2021 by 2030; ban on ICE sales by 2035
 - An increase of the renewable energy target to 40% generation share (from 20% currently)

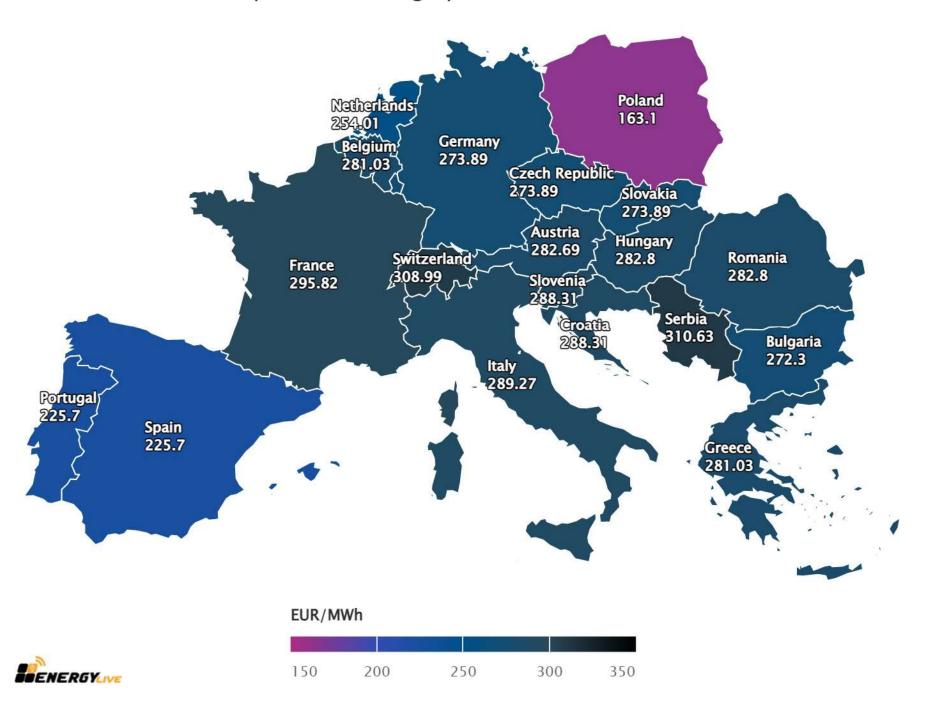


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Energy crisis threatens popular support for package and NDC



Day-ahead average prices for 2021-11-24



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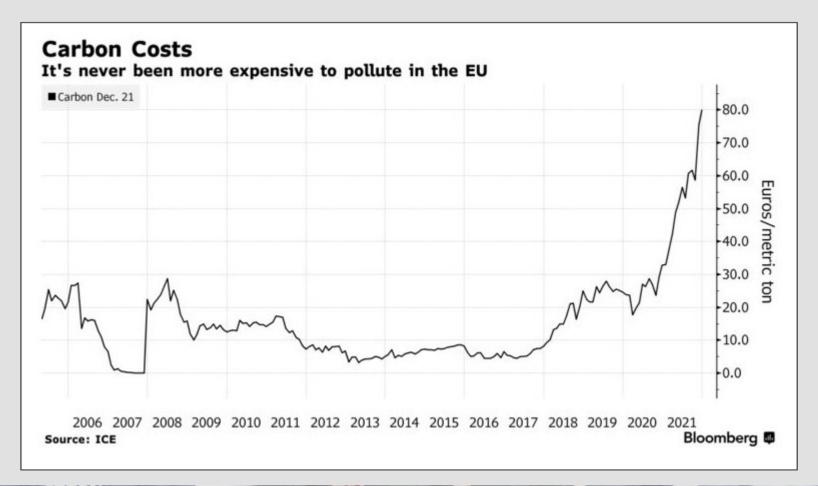
Example: Spot electricity prices in Spain topped \$310/MWh in November

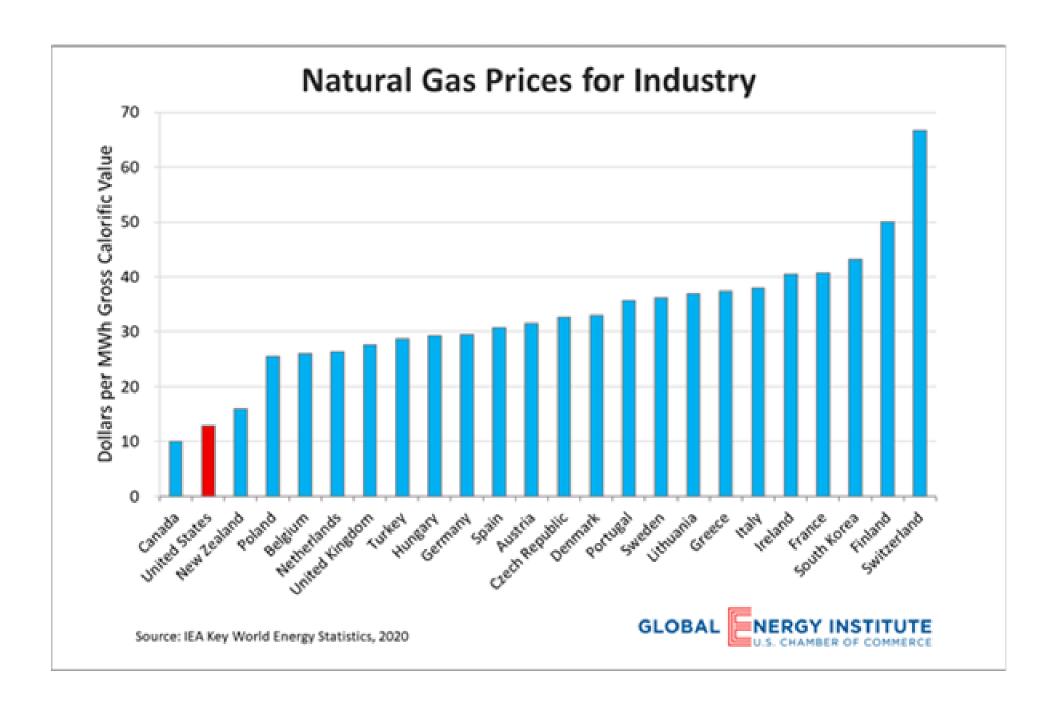




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EU ETS prices have risen 140% this year to >\$90 per ton CO2





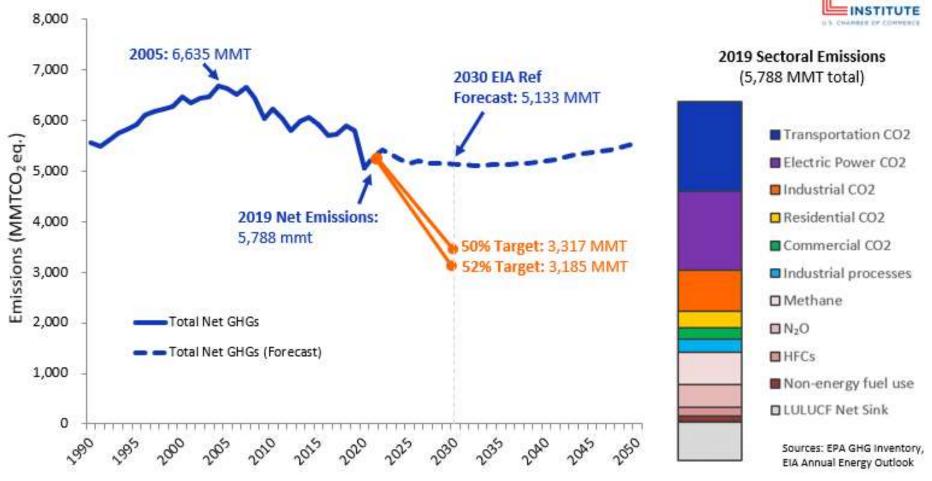


U.S. NDC Outlook

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Economy-Wide Net GHG Emissions and the Biden NDC







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