

Energy Transitions Commission

COP28 Action Agenda: Potential Impact to 2030

December 2023

COP28 Action Agenda

Sector	Ambition
Renewables	• Triple total installed renewables capacity from ~3.5 TW to ~11 TW by 2030
Energy Efficiency	 Double annual energy efficiency improvements from ~2% to ~4% by 2030
Oil and Gas	 Net Zero Scope 1&2 emissions by 2050 Near-zero methane and zero routine flaring by 2030
CCS	Aspirational goal for gigatonne-scale CCUS by 2030
Heavy Emitting Sectors	Launch of Industrial Transition Accelerator
Deforestation	Protect, restore and sustainably manage forest basins in key tropical countries
Agriculture and Food	 Accelerate uptake of alternative proteins, fertilizer innovations, dietary shifts, and reductions in methane emissions

Pursuing the 1.5°C North Star: emissions reductions required by 2030



Prudent assessment of impact



Tripling renewables: actions required

- Strategic vision: setting clear national targets in line with the global tripling commitment
- Faster permitting halving timescales for wind, solar
- Investing in the grids needed to connect renewable resources
- Quadrupling of investment in low- and middle-income countries, to ~\$650 bn p.a. by 2030



• As much electrification as possible – replacing internal combustion engines with electric vehicles; gas boilers with electric heat pumps

- Increasing technical efficiency of key equipment: heat pumps and air-conditioners
- Accelerating retrofit of existing buildings to make more efficient
- Efficiency improvements in internal combustion engines

• **Behavioural changes**, e.g. lower driving speeds, lower thermostat settings for heating, higher settings for air conditioning

Oil and Gas: actions required

- Independently verified and accurate measurement
- Strong and tightly enforced regulations
- Economic incentives: e.g., US Inflation Reduction Act's explicit methane price
- Need to apply measures across all geographies and companies



Carbon Capture: actions required

- Stronger policies to make CCUS economic, incl. subsidies, regulatory requirements or carbon prices
- Coordinated action to develop the shared infrastructure of transport and storage
- High capture rates and strong transparency
- Annual investment of ~\$70 bn p.a. by 2030, more than 10x current levels



Industry Transition Accelerator: specific actions to drive rapid progress

- Increased and widespread commitments
- Critical mass of early demand for green products
- Targeted public subsidies, financial institution support and value chain coordination to stimulate the initial projects
- Long-term economic incentives: carbon prices or volume mandates



Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use: actions required

- Strong policy and enforcement
- Increase in grant and concessional payments
- Research, development and deployment of alternatives to meat and dairy
- Best practices at specific national/local levels



Maximum potential if all countries committed, and strong policies drive implementation



Implications of full implementation for fossil fuel demand

Gas, bcm

Oil, Mb/d

