

# NET ZERO

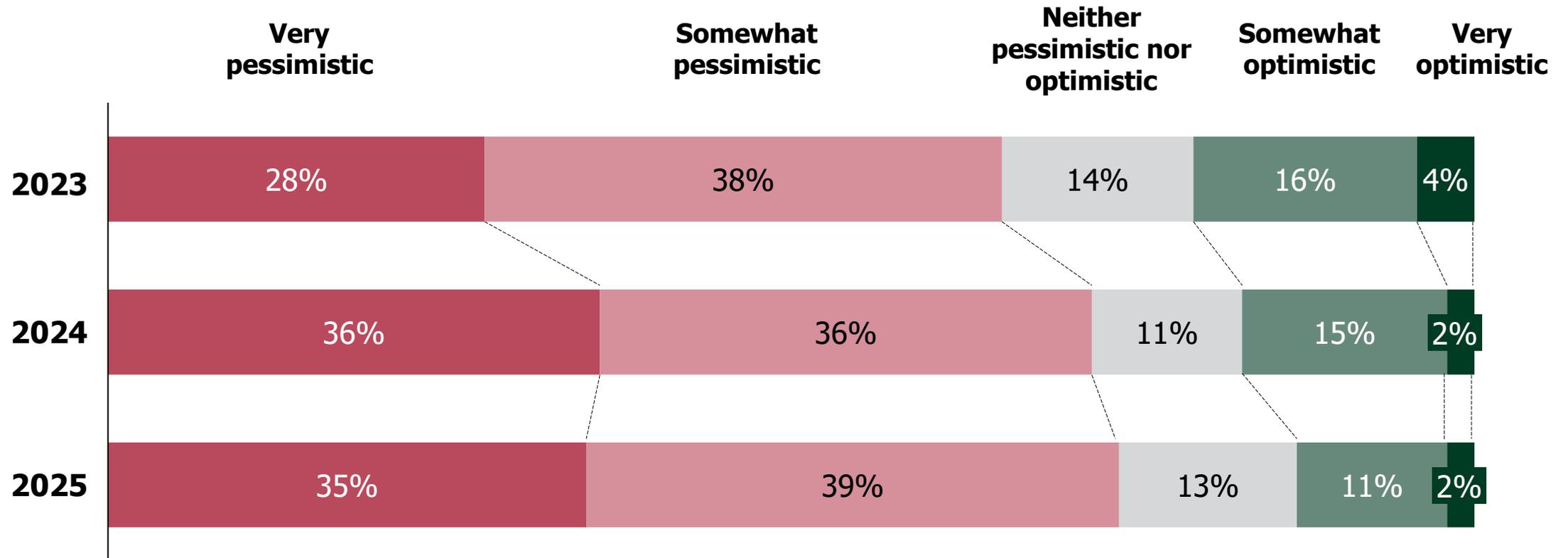
## 2026 Perspective

Keeping global warming  
below 2°C: technologies,  
economics and politics



# How pessimistic or optimistic are you about your country achieving the target of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050?

BUSINESS LEADER SURVEYS



Source: Eden McCallum Business Outlook Surveys

# Lord Adair Turner

## Currently

- **Chair, The Energy Transitions Commission**
- Chair, Chubb Europe
- Board Member, Envision AESC (Japan)
- Adviser, Watershed Technology Inc

## Previous public policy roles

- Chair, Financial Services Authority
- Chair, Climate Change Committee
- Chair, Pensions Commission
- Chair, UK Low Pay Commission

## Previous business roles

- Vice-Chair, Merrill Lynch Europe
- NED, Standard Chartered plc
- Director-General, CBI
- Director, McKinsey





Energy  
Transitions  
Commission

# Keeping global warming below 2°C: technologies, economics and politics

Adair Turner

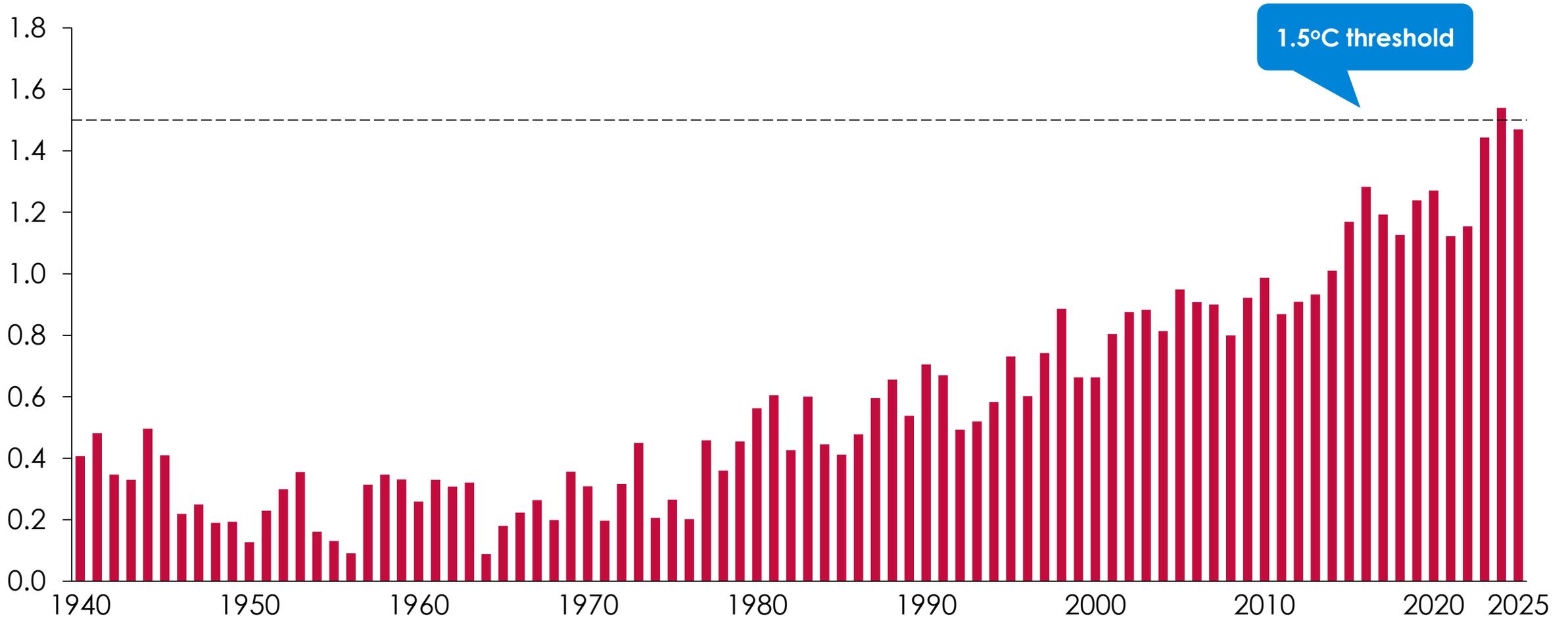
*Chair, Energy Transitions Commission*

Eden McCallum Net Zero Talk

13<sup>th</sup> February 2026

# Global surface temperature increase above pre-industrial level

°C above pre-industrial levels; Reference period: pre-industrial (1850-1900)



Source: Copernicus (Accessed Jan 2026), Global climate highlights 2024, NOAA global temperature

# Extreme weather in the past 18 months

Jan 2025



Los Angeles, USA

Sep 2025



Valencia, Spain

Nov 2025



Pakistan

Jan 2026



Australia

Jan 2026

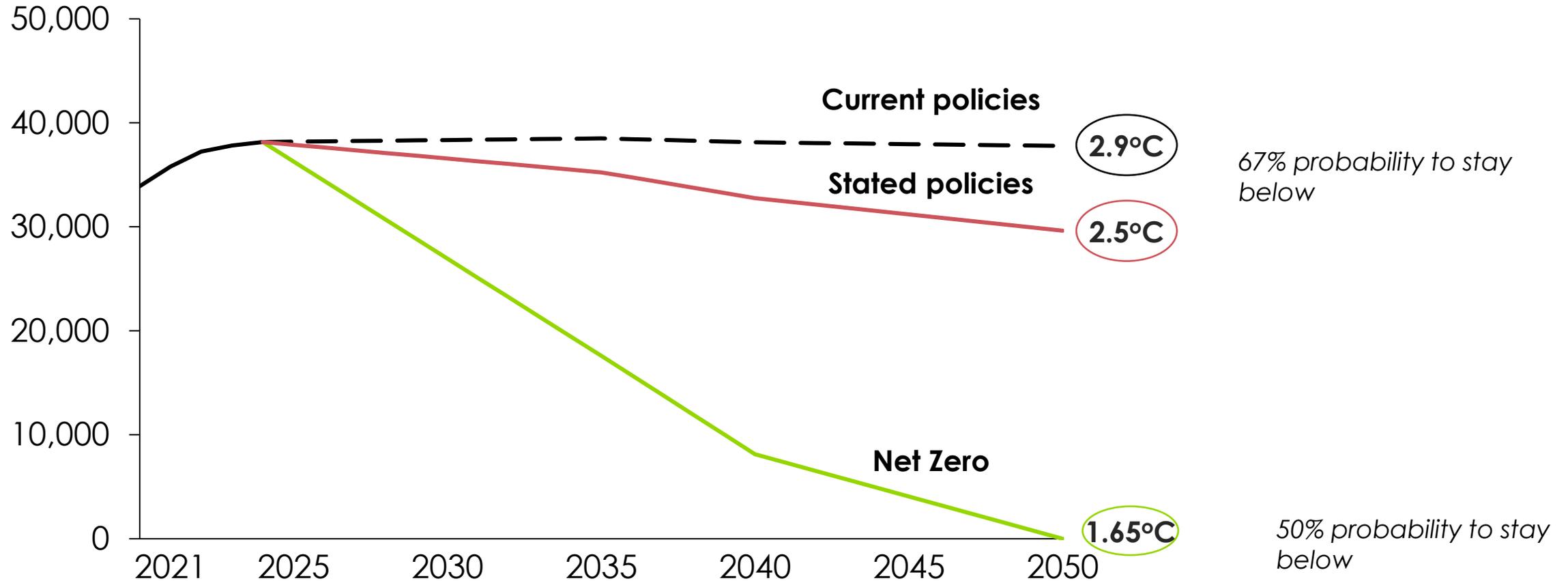


Mozambique



# IEA emission scenarios 2024 and implied peak temperature

Energy-related Mt CO<sub>2</sub>



Source: IEA (2021) Net Zero by 2050;  
Note: IEA Scenarios have emissions interpolated between 5-10 years;

# Calls for a "pragmatic" reset of climate ambition

## Dan Yergin, Atul Arya and Peter Orszag

*The Troubled Energy Transition – how to find a pragmatic way forward*



### Key points

Growing energy demand, energy security concerns and very large transition costs make rapid transition impossible; fossil fuels still essential to prosperity and will take long time to replace

### Temperature assumption

**~2.4°C**

## Bill Gates

*Three tough truths about climate*



*"We should measure success by our impact on human welfare more than our impact on the global temperature"*

**No chance of <2°C, can deal with consequences of 3°C**

## Michael Liebreich

*The pragmatic climate reset*



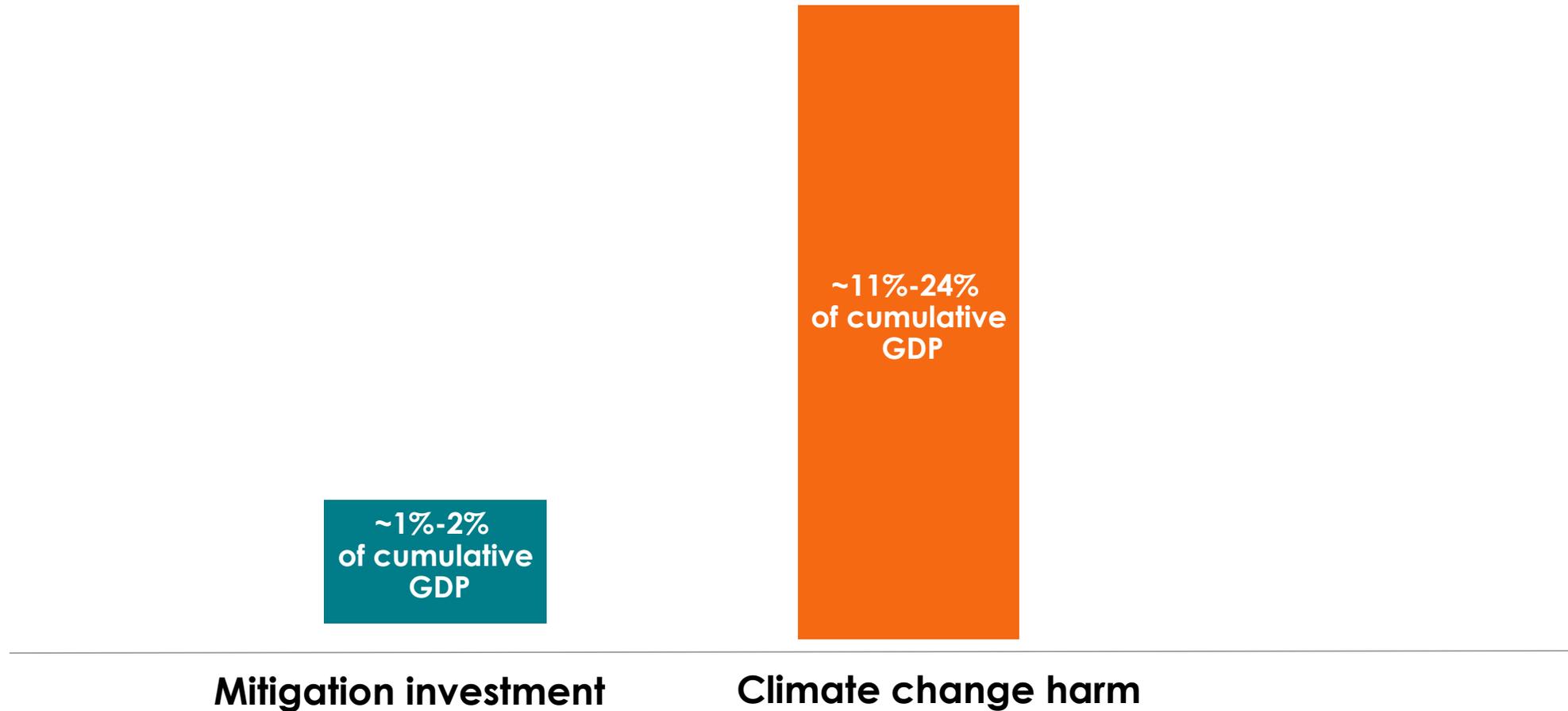
1.5°C was always impossibly costly objective – adopted without analysis  
*"It's time to switch back to the hard 2°C target which was at the heart of the Paris Agreement "*

**1.8°C-3.5°C  
But ideally <2°C**



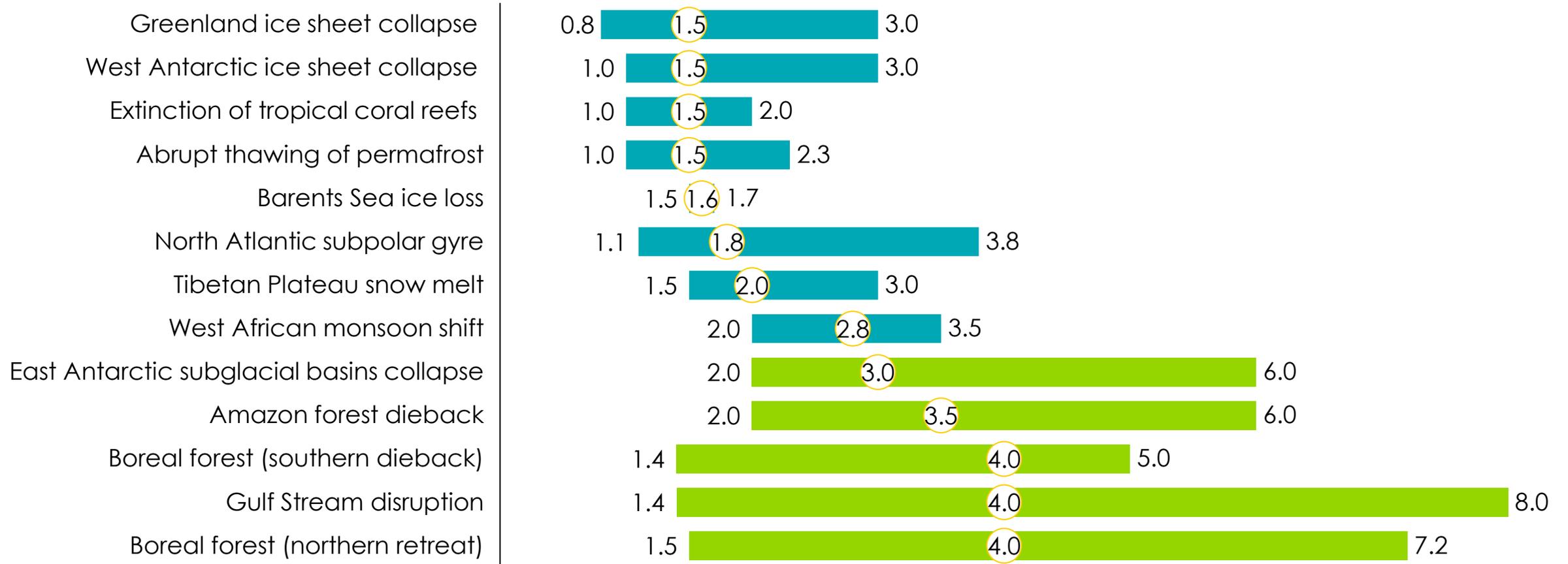
# Mitigation costs vs climate change harm 2025-2100: comparing 2°C vs 3°C world

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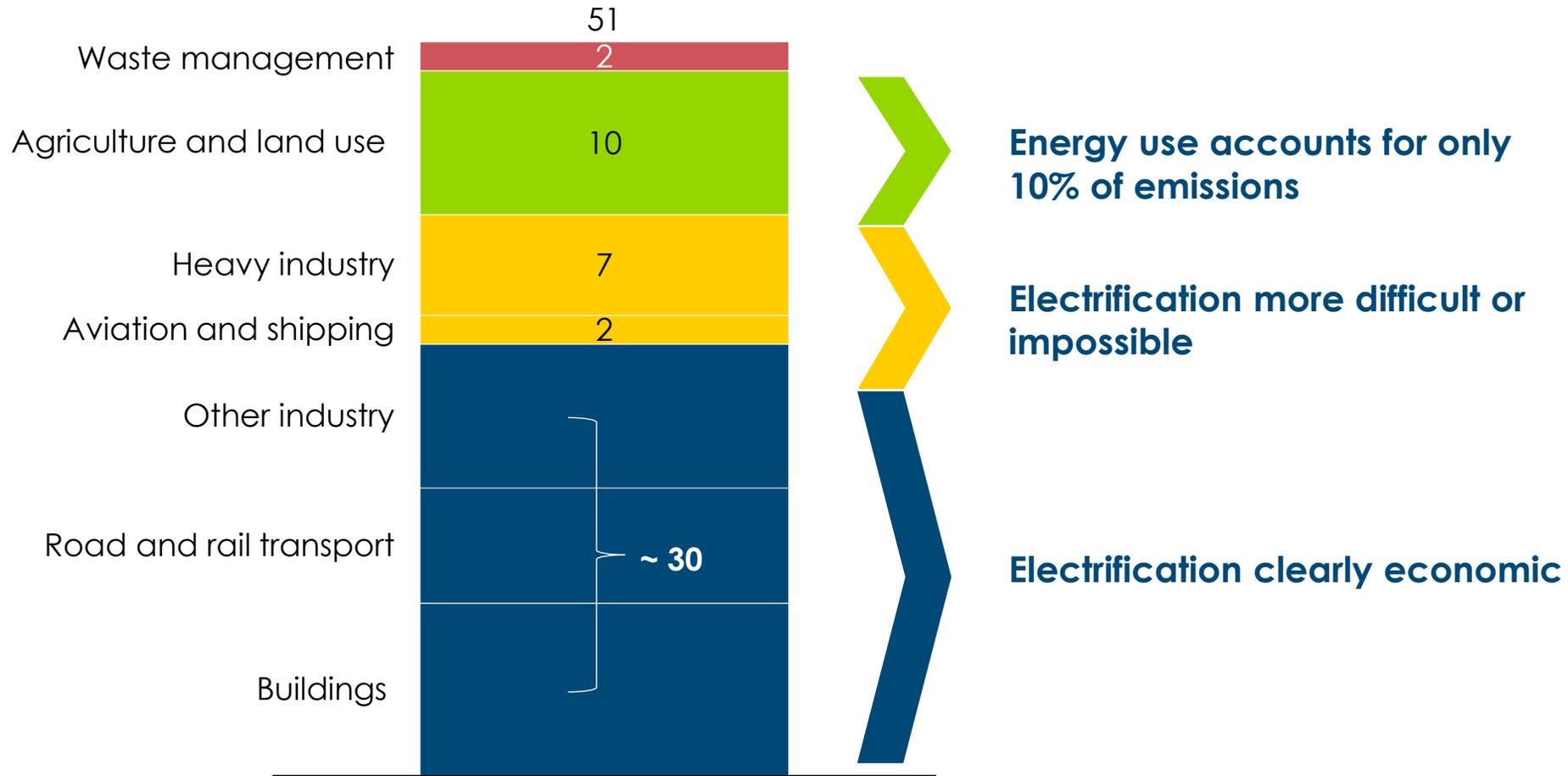
# Temperature ranges at which tipping points may occur

°C increase relative to pre industrial era



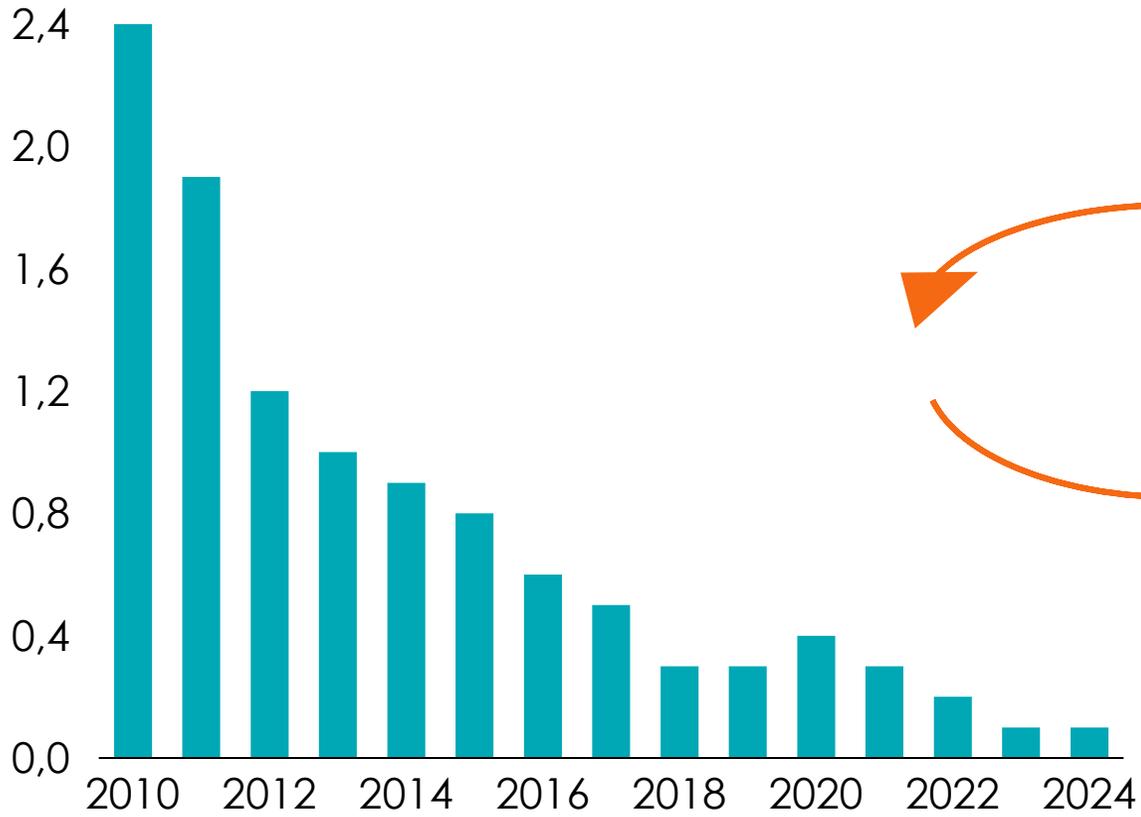
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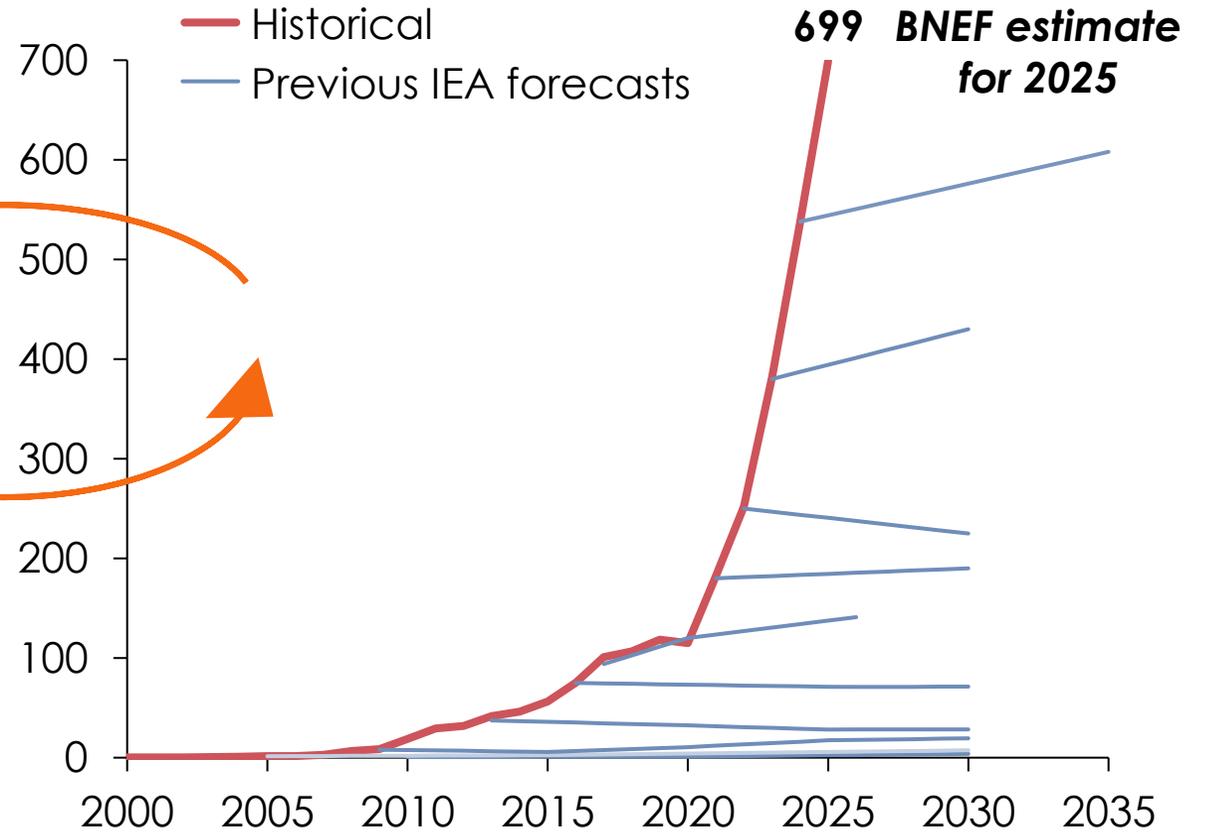
## Benchmark capex for a typical module fixed-axis utility-scale photovoltaic power project

\$ per Watt



## Annual solar PV installations compared to IEA forecasts

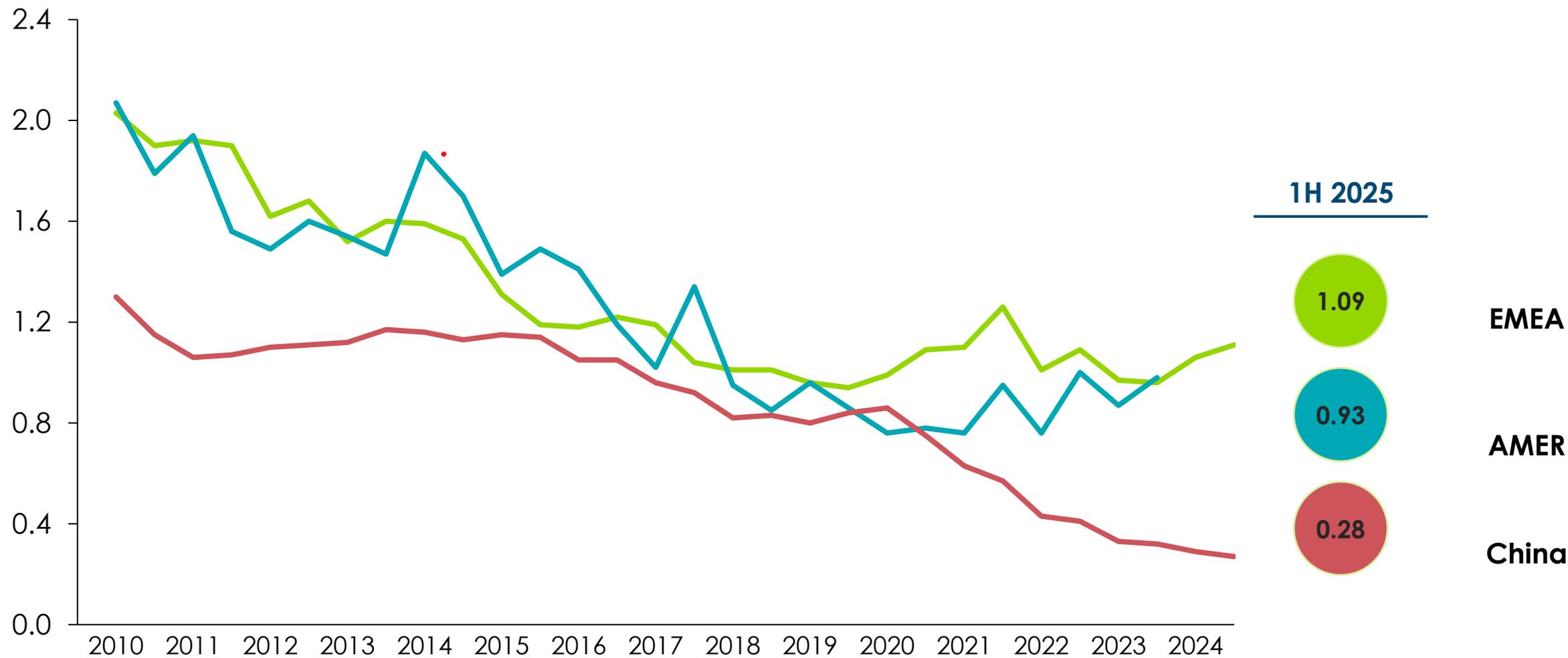
GW



Source: BNEF, Solar Modules Are Cheap and Will Become Even Cheaper. March 2025 <https://www.bnef.com/shorts/ssej7bt1um0w00>; IEA World Energy Outlook, multiple years of publication

# Wind turbine prices by region, 2010-2025

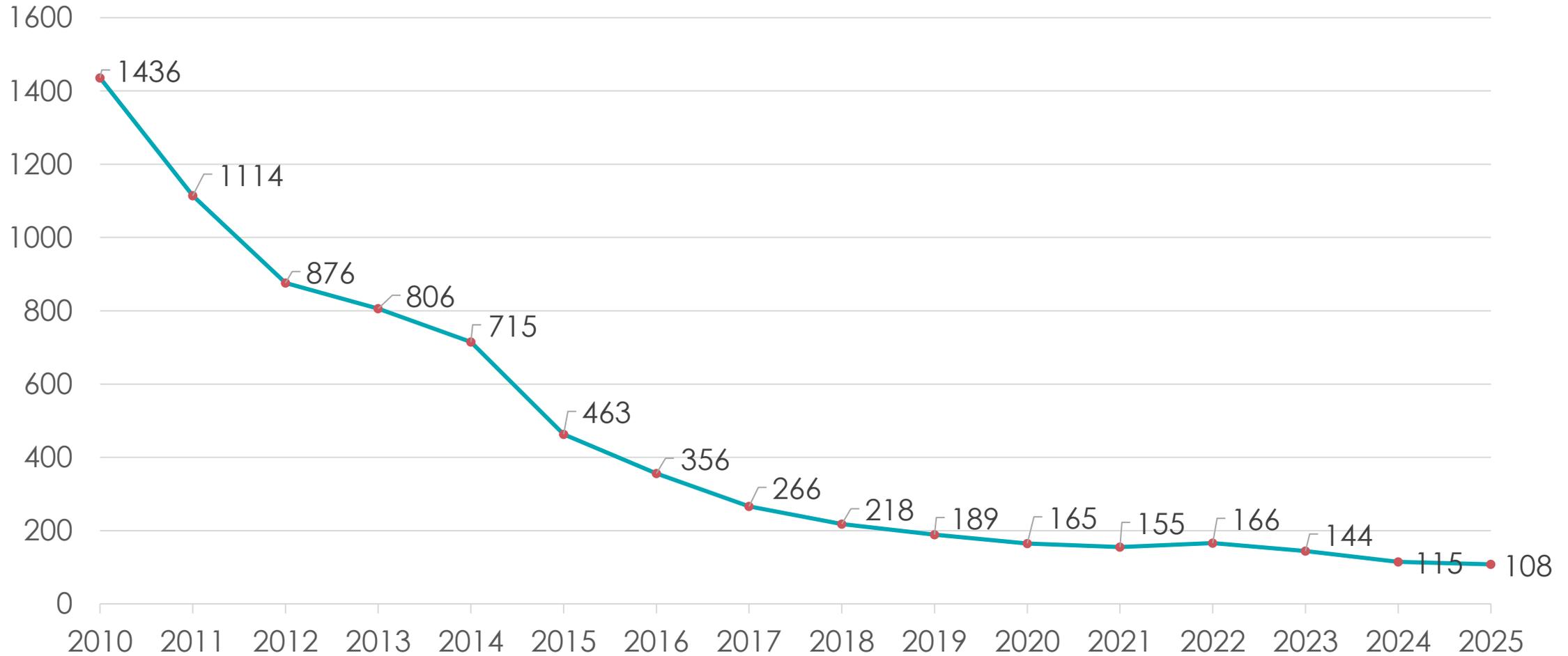
\$ million/MW, 2025 real



Source: BNEF (2025) Wind Turbine Price Index 1H 2025: Still on the Rise; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2025), Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), All Items, U.S. City Average, Not Seasonally Adjusted.

# Lithium-ion battery price survey results: global average pack price

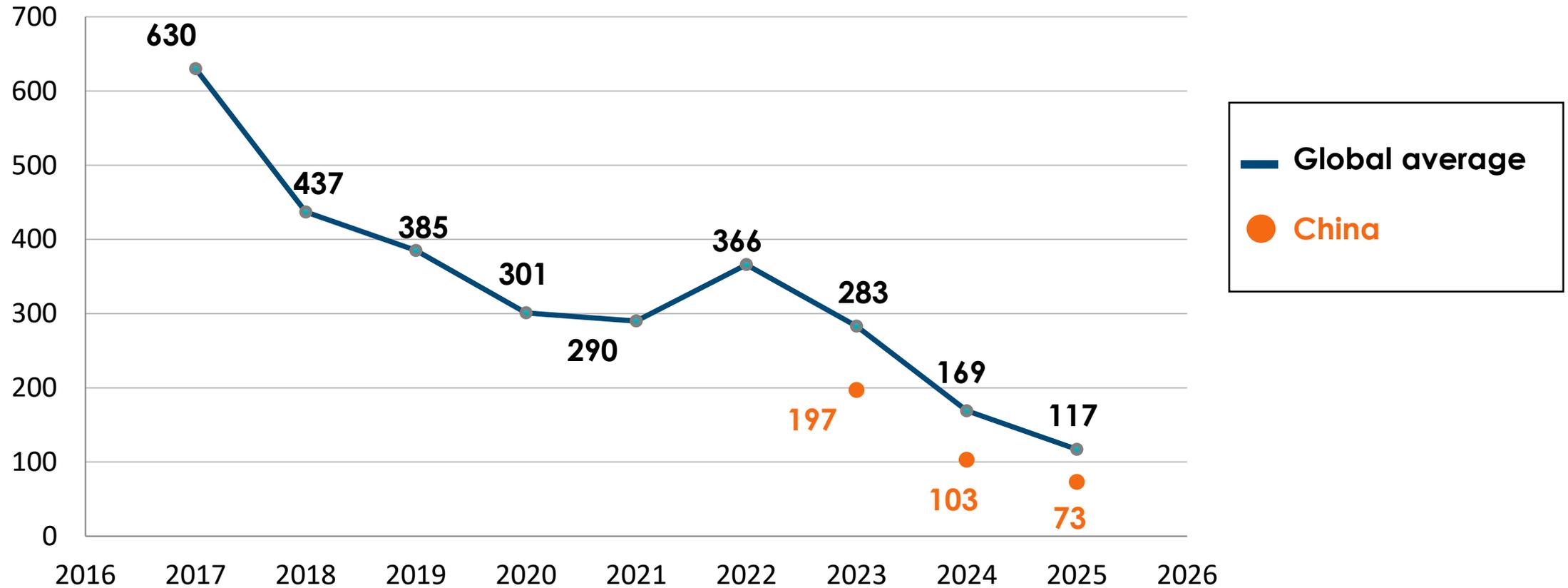
\$/kWh, real 2024



Source: BNEF Lithium-ion battery price survey December 2025

# Prices for turnkey energy storage systems 2016 –25

\$ per kilowatt-hour, usable (real 2025)



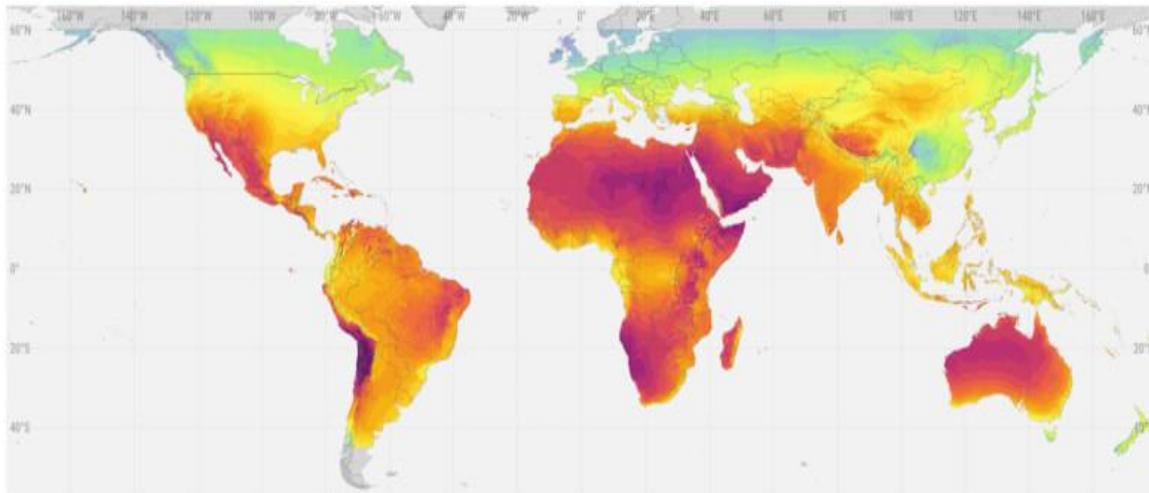
Source: BNEF EnergyStorageSystems CostSurvey 2025, <https://www.bnef.com/insights/38229/view>



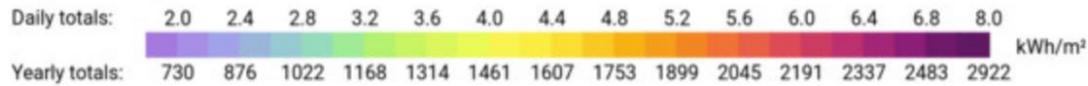
# The global sunbelt and the high latitude wind belt

## Solar irradiation intensity

Long-term yearly average of daily and yearly GHI totals

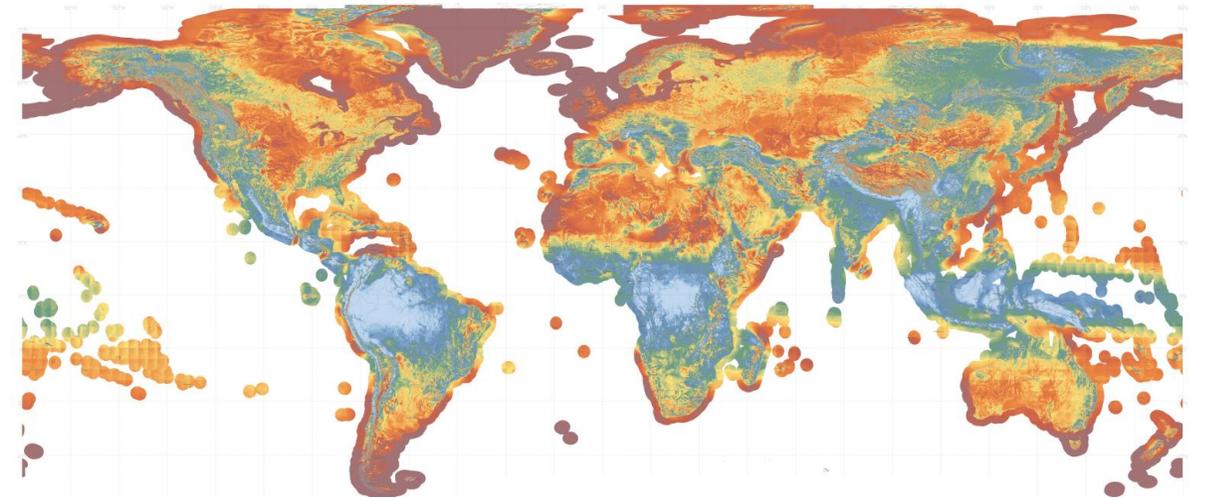


Long-term average of GHI

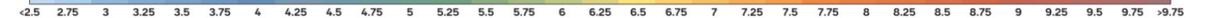


## Wind power density

Mean wind power density at 100 m above surface level



Mean Wind Speed @ 100m - [m/s]



Note: GHI refers to Global Horizontal Irradiance - the total amount of solar radiation received on a horizontal surface.

Source: World Bank (2023), *Global Solar Atlas*, available at <https://globalsolaratlas.info/map?c=11.609193,8.4375,3>. [Accessed 10/01/2025]; World Bank (2023), *Global Wind Atlas*, available at <https://globalwindatlas.info/en/>. [Accessed 10/01/2025].

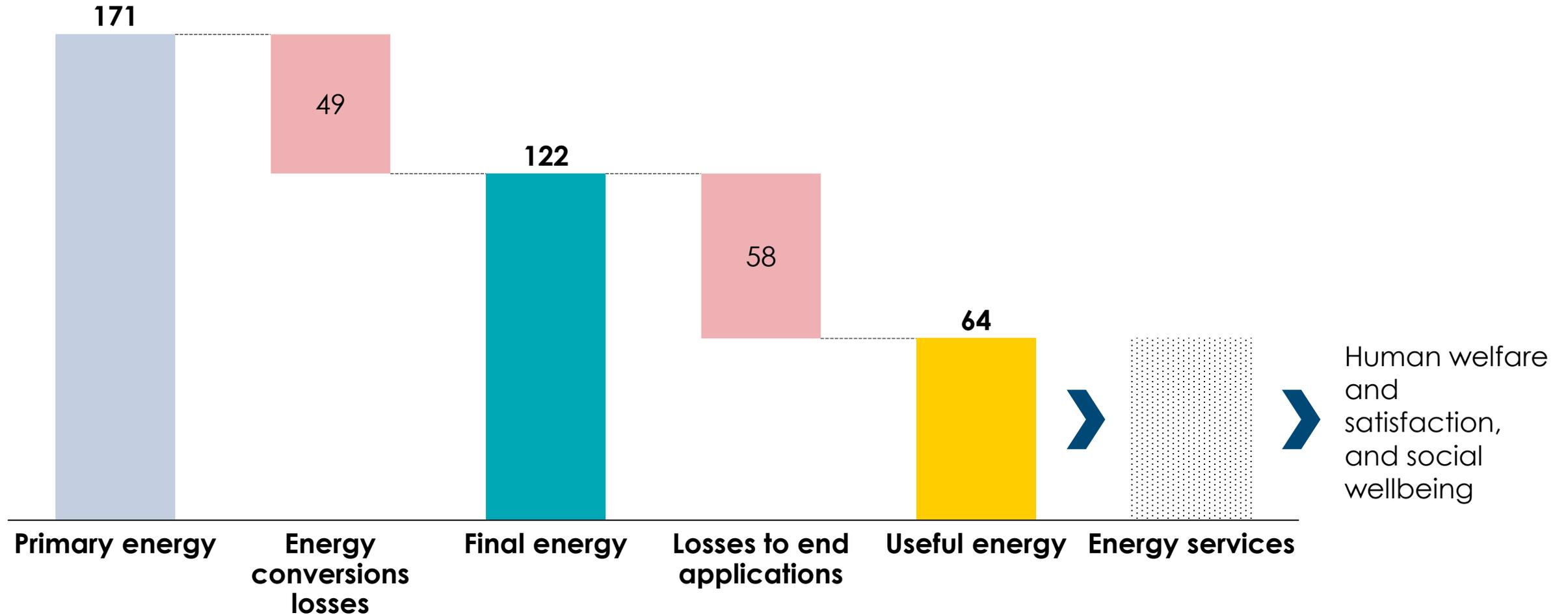
# Agri PV



Source: TERI

# Global energy flows

000 TWh, 2023



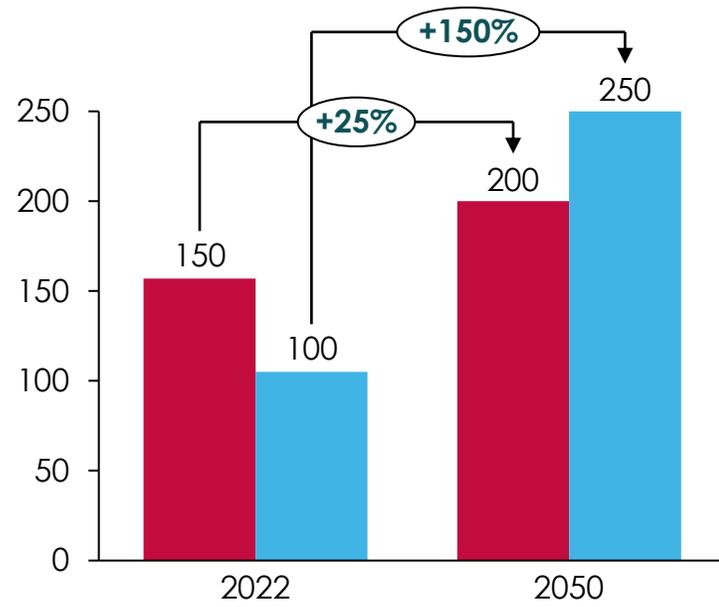
Source: ETC (2025) Energy productivity: Increasing efficiency in an expanded, electrified energy system

# Likely growth in energy services

## Heated and cooled floor area demand

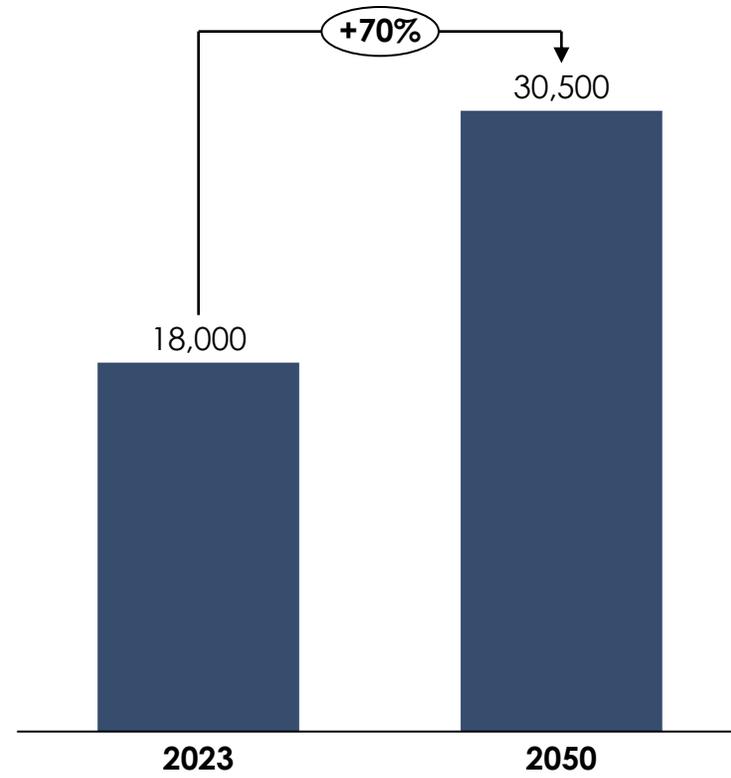
Billion m<sup>2</sup>;

- Cooled floor area
- Heated floor area (space heating)



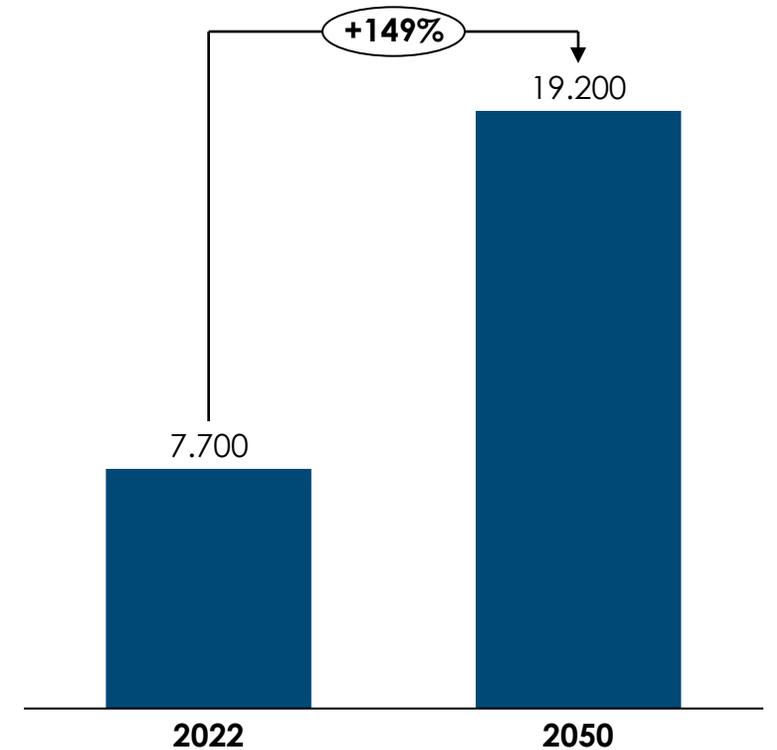
## Passenger road transport demand

Billion km;



## Aviation demand

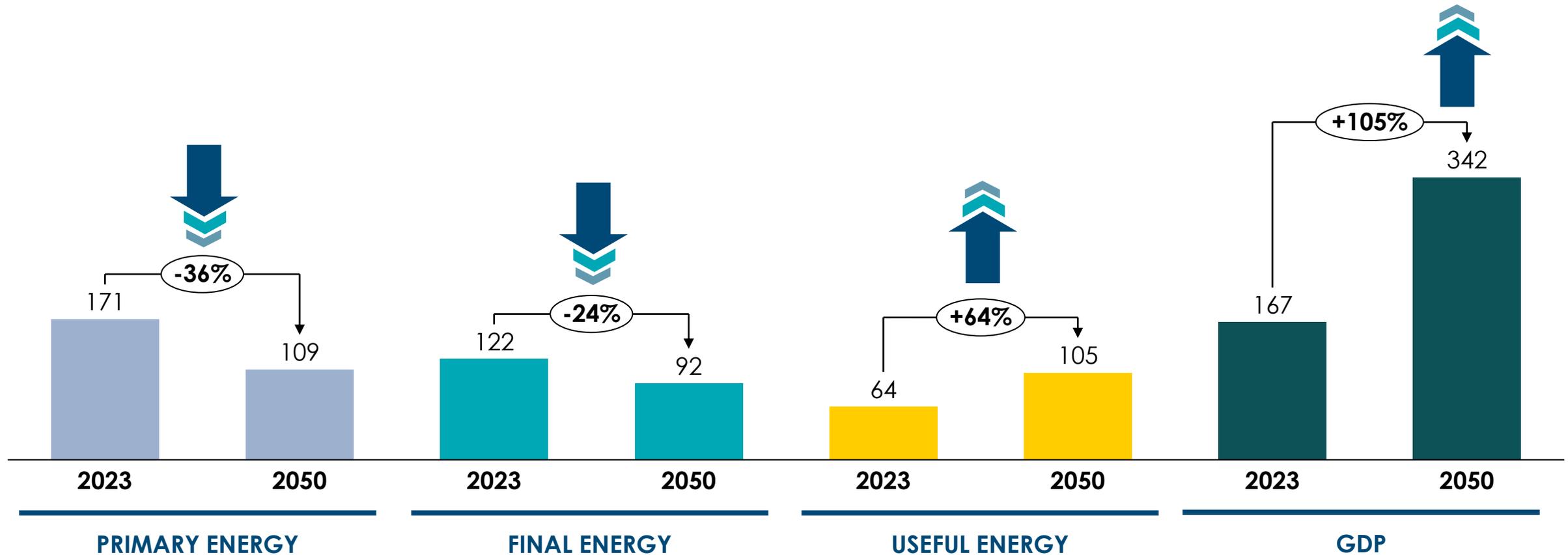
Billions revenue passenger km (RPK)



Note: Revenue passenger km represents the number of paying passengers carried on scheduled flights multiplied by the number of km those seats were flown.  
Source: ETC (2025) Energy productivity: Increasing efficiency in an expanded, electrified energy system

# Rising energy services with falling inputs – the electrification effect

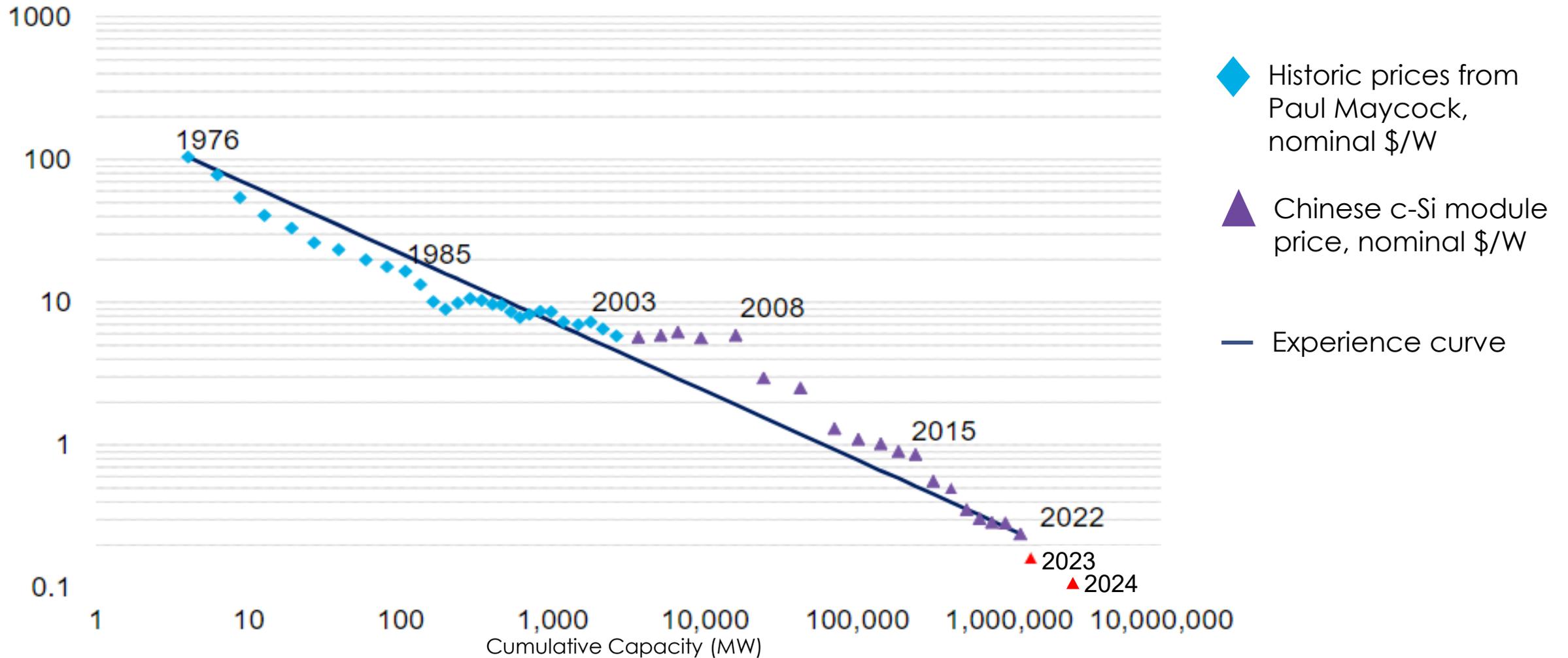
Energy in 000 TWh; GDP in constant 2021 Tn.US\$



Source: Systemiq analysis for the ETC; IEA (2025), *World Energy Outlook*; MPP (2023), *Hard-to-Abate Sector Transition Strategies*; ETC (2025), *Achieving Zero-Carbon Buildings*; ETC (2023), *Fossil Fuels in Transition*; BNEF (2023), *Electric Vehicle Outlook*; Systemiq (2022), *Planet Positive Chemicals*

# Price of solar PV panels

\$ per peak watt; real 2023 \$



Source: BNEF

Fastest  
cost  
reduction

### Solar PV, EVs and batteries



- Mass produced in large-scale, replicable factories
- Easily transported
- Easily deployed / installed

### Heat pumps



- Mass produced in large factories
- Easily transported
- Complex installation

### Wind



- Turbines supply chains very complex, scale of production is orders of magnitude smaller than PV/batteries
- Higher degree of customisation for projects
- Transport and installation more complex

### Electrolyser and green H<sub>2</sub>



- Can be mass produced, but balance of system costs and specific project complexities important

### CCUS



- Customised engineering design and deployment

### Large-scale nuclear



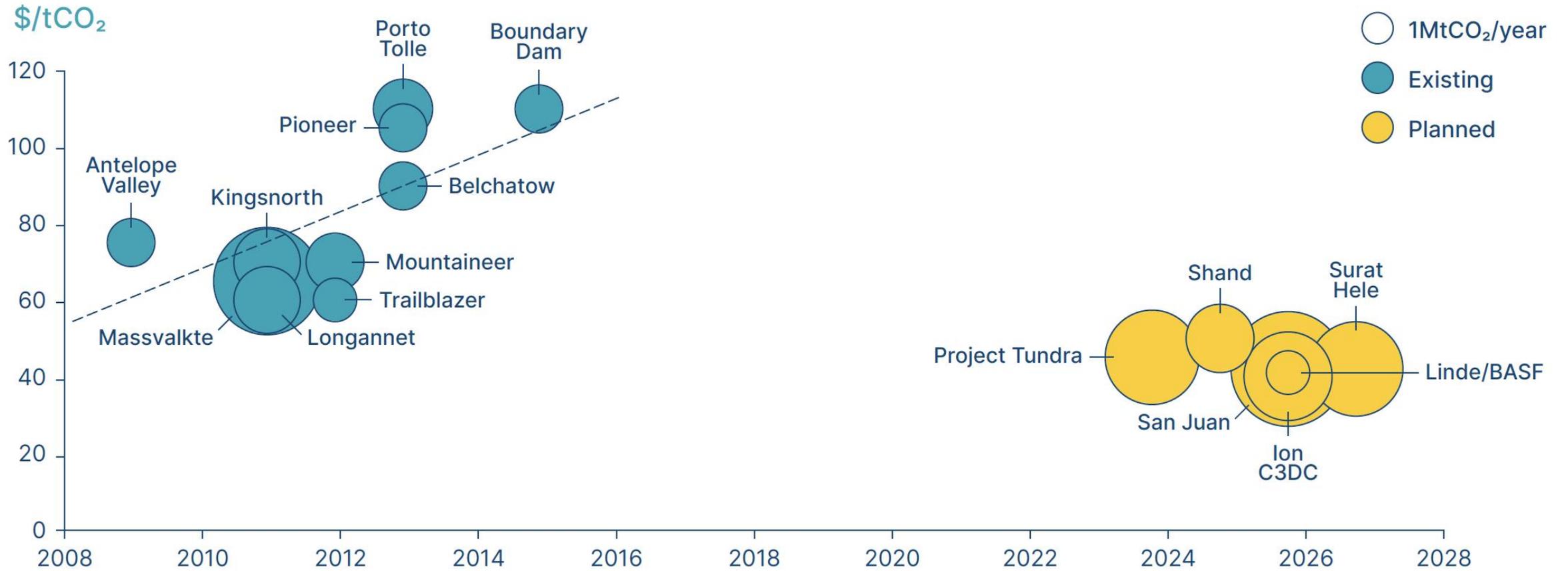
- Hugely complex large-scale systems

Slower/nil  
cost  
reduction



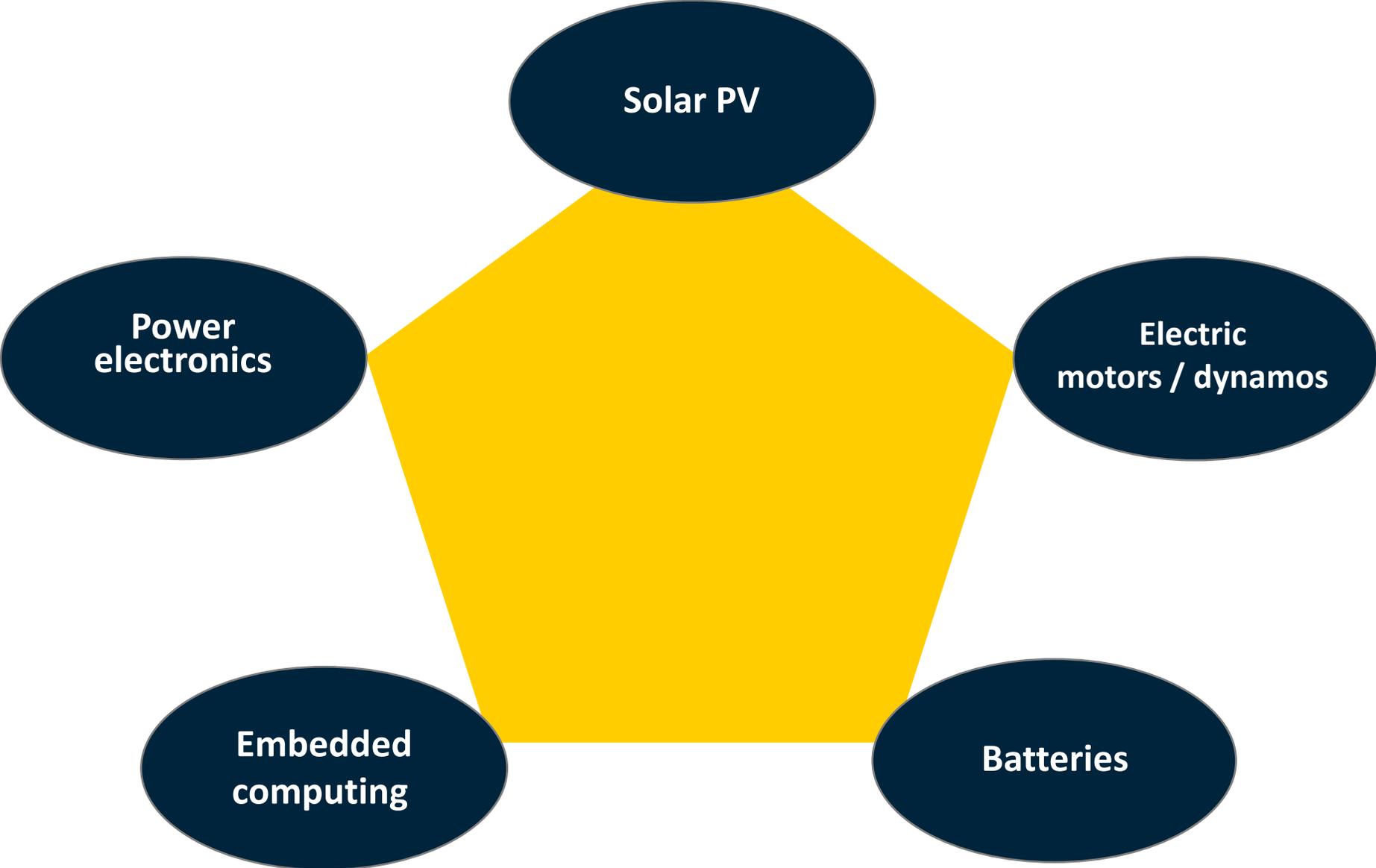
# CCUS project costs: 2008-25

\$/tCO<sub>2</sub>



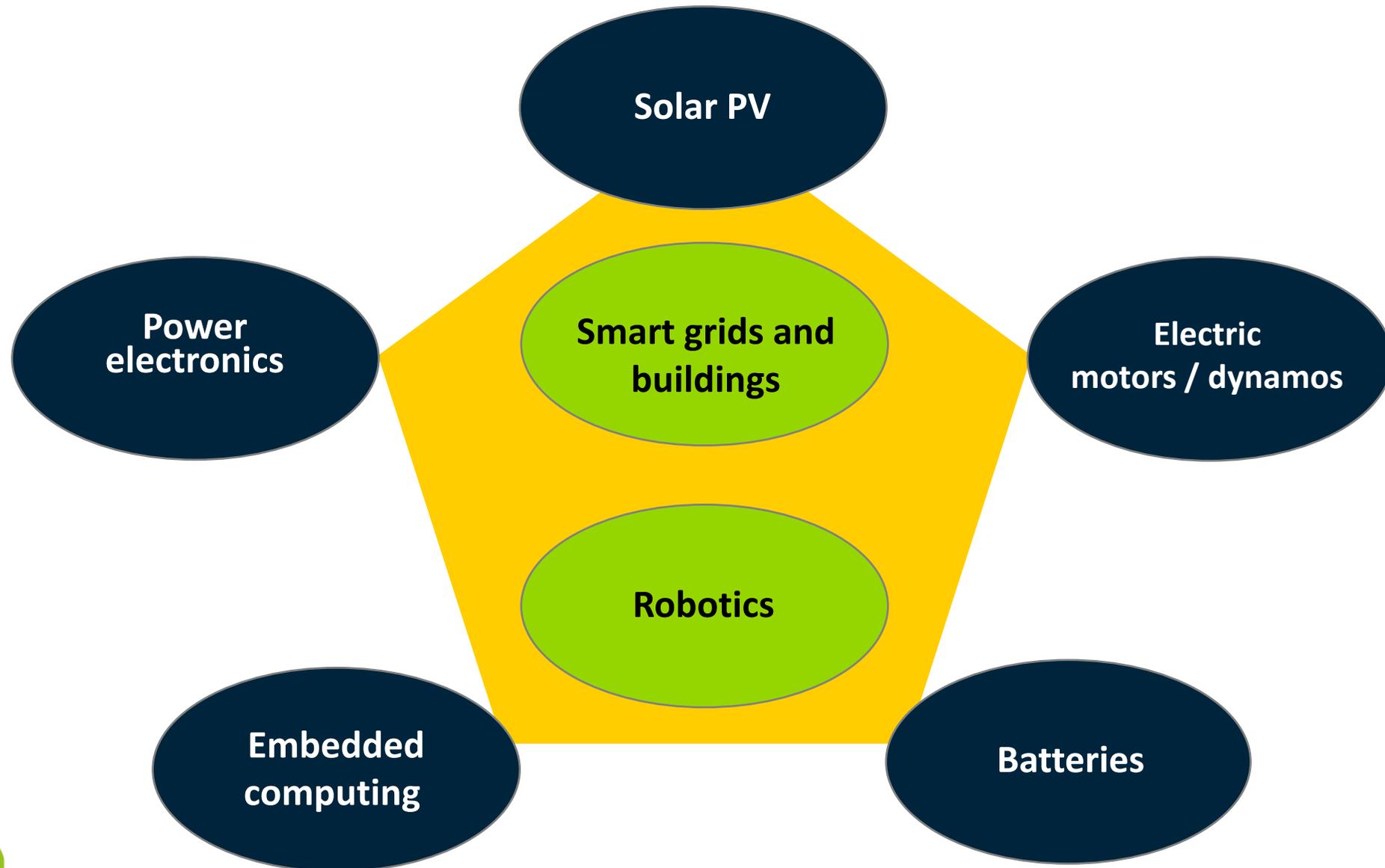
Source: ETC (2022) Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage in the Energy Transition: Vital but Limited

# The electro tech stack

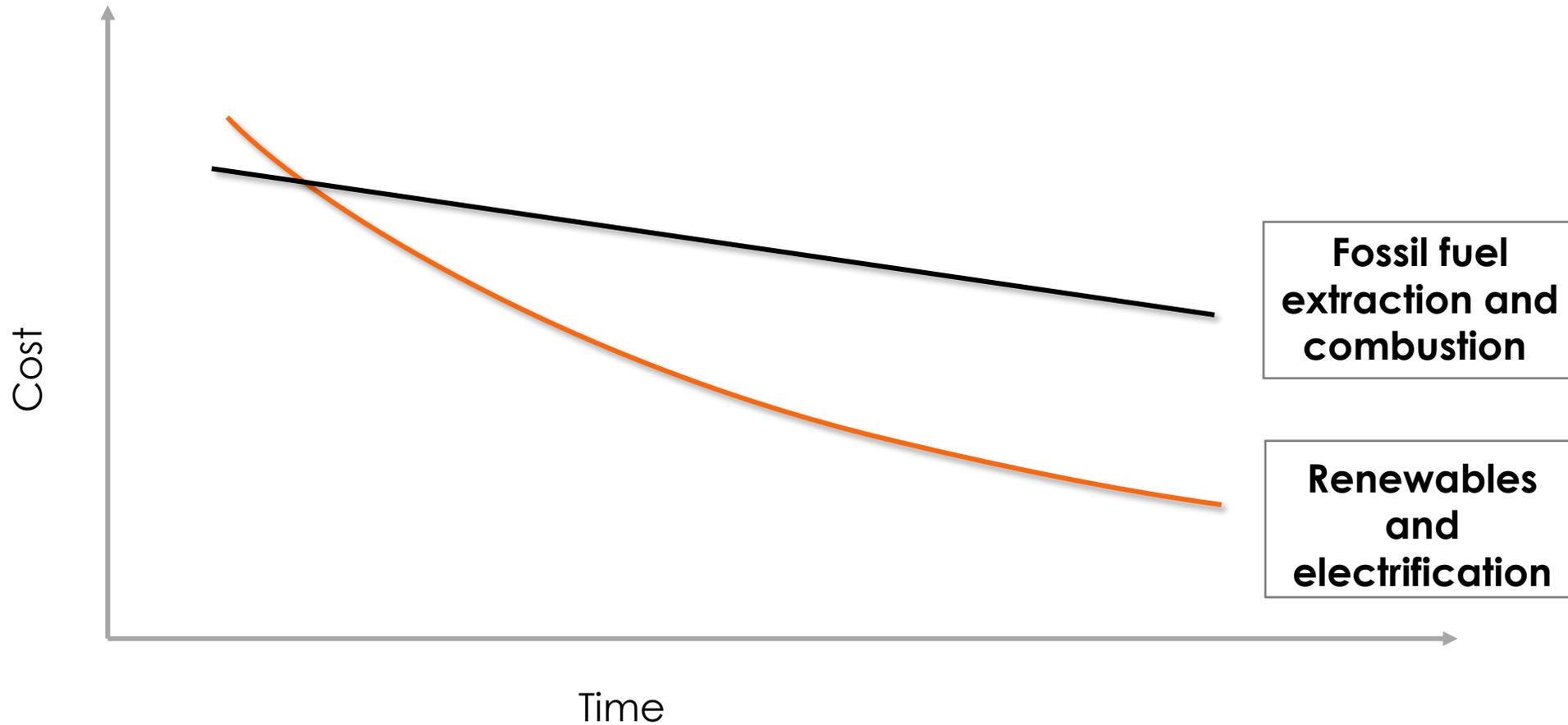


# The electro tech stack

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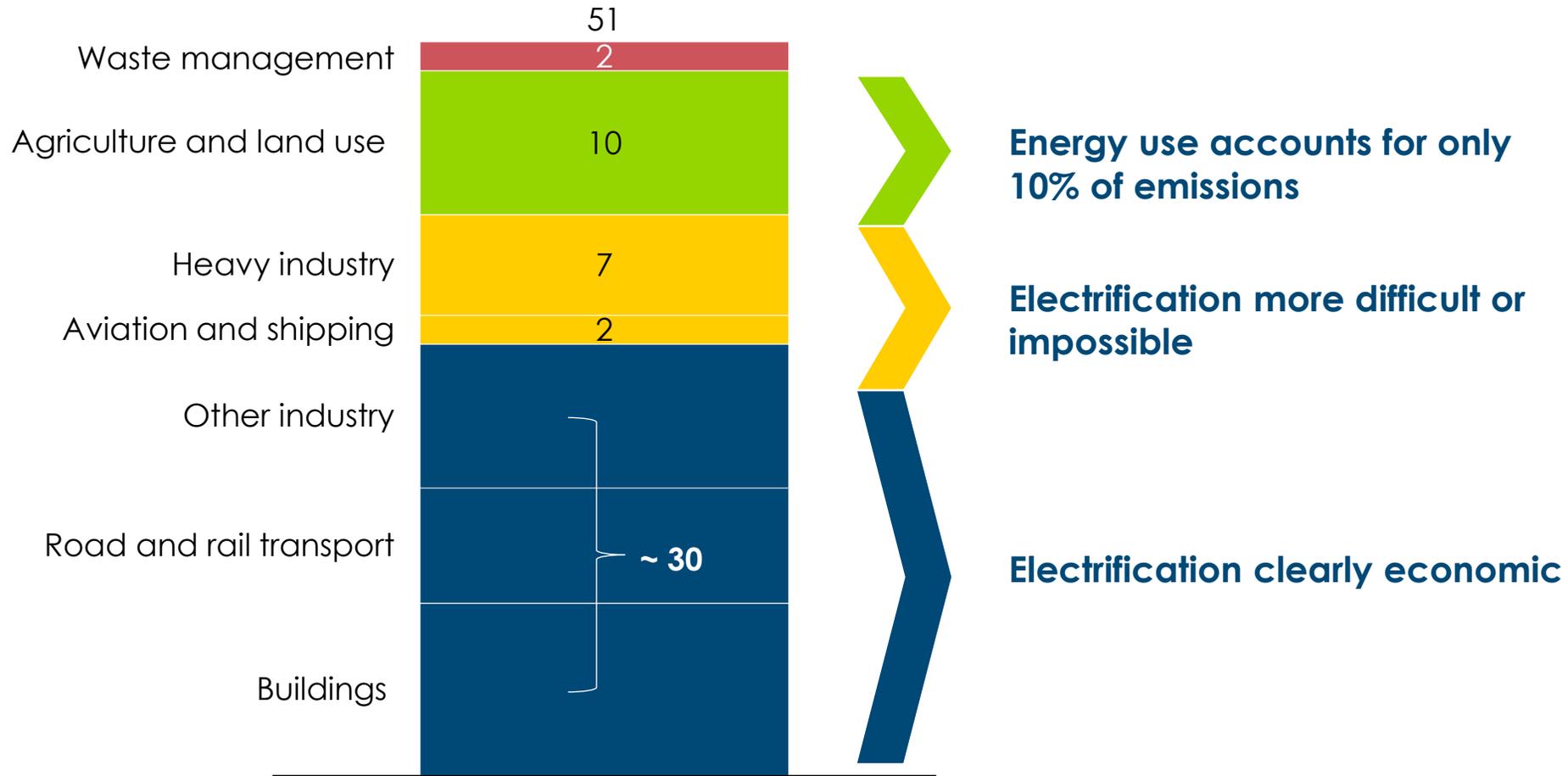


# Electro tech vs fossil fuels



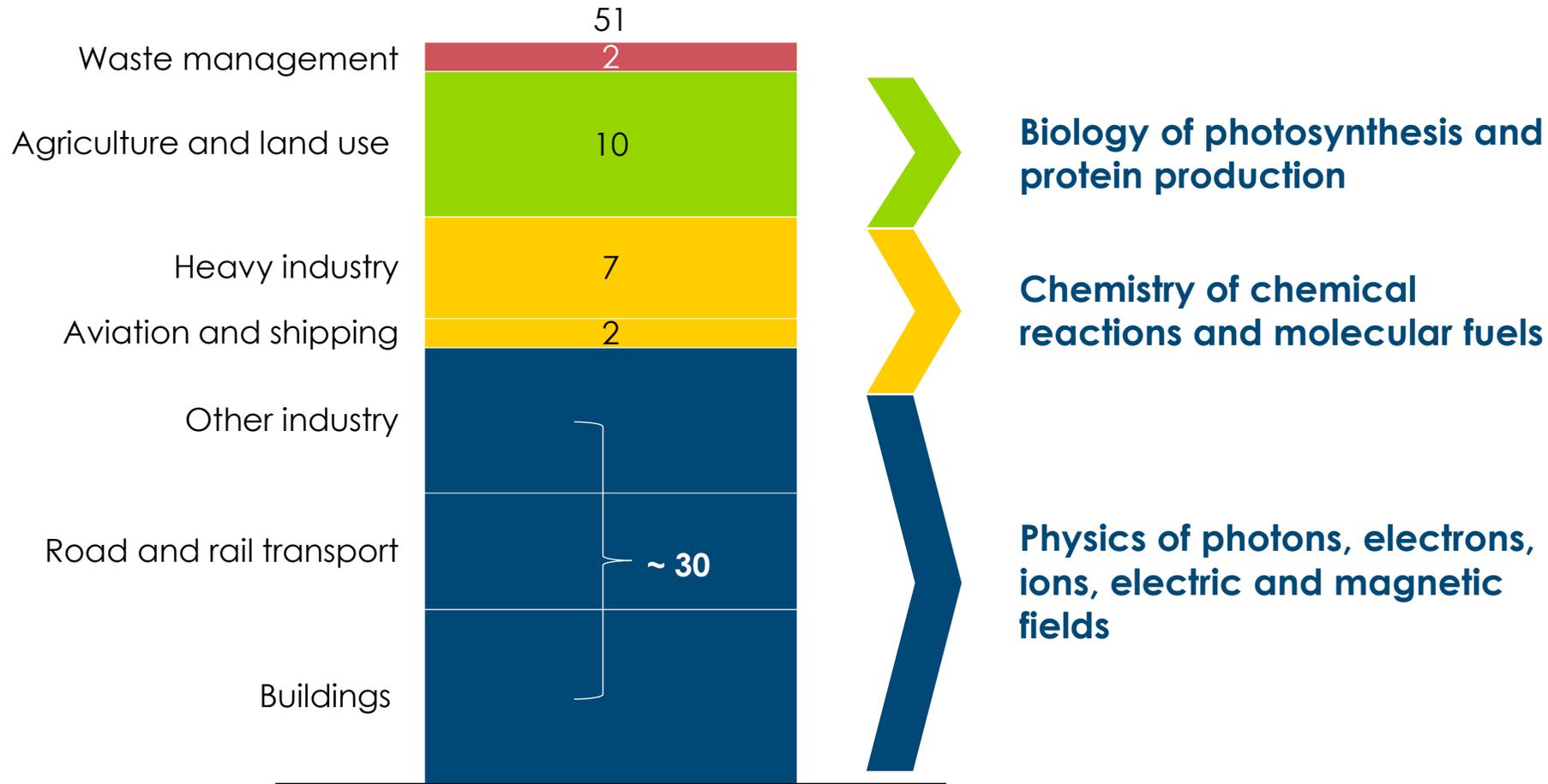
# GHG emission by broad sector

Gt CO<sub>2eq</sub>

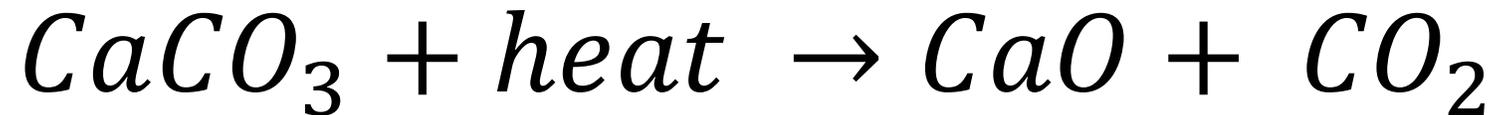


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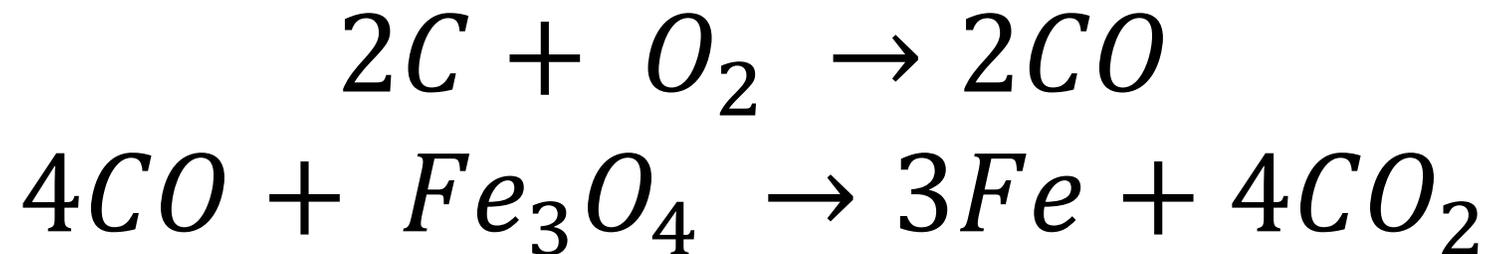
Gt CO<sub>2eq</sub>



## Cement



## Iron



# Heavy industry decarbonisation technologies

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## Iron and steel

- Hydrogen as reduction agent
- CCS
- Electrolysis/electrowinning

## Cement

- CCS
- New cementitious materials

## Plastics

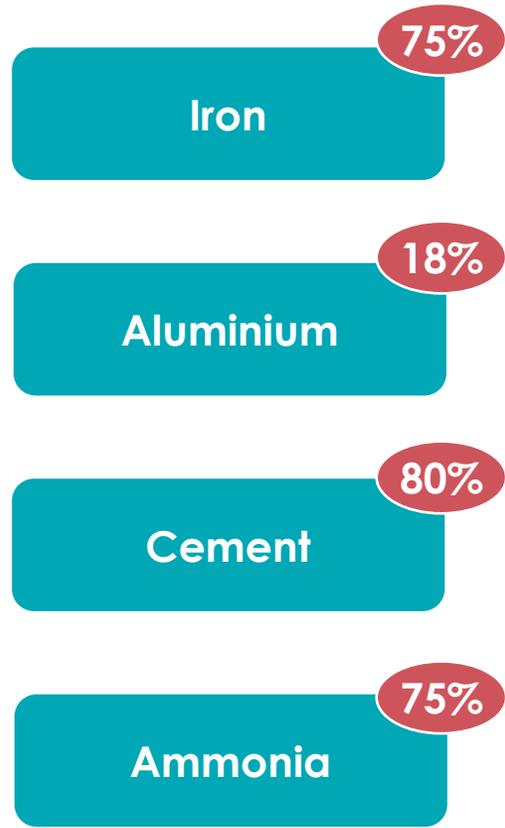
- New carbon atom sources – bio or direct air capture
- CCS
- Mechanical or chemical recycling
- Sustainable end of life storage



# The green premium in heavy industry decarbonisation

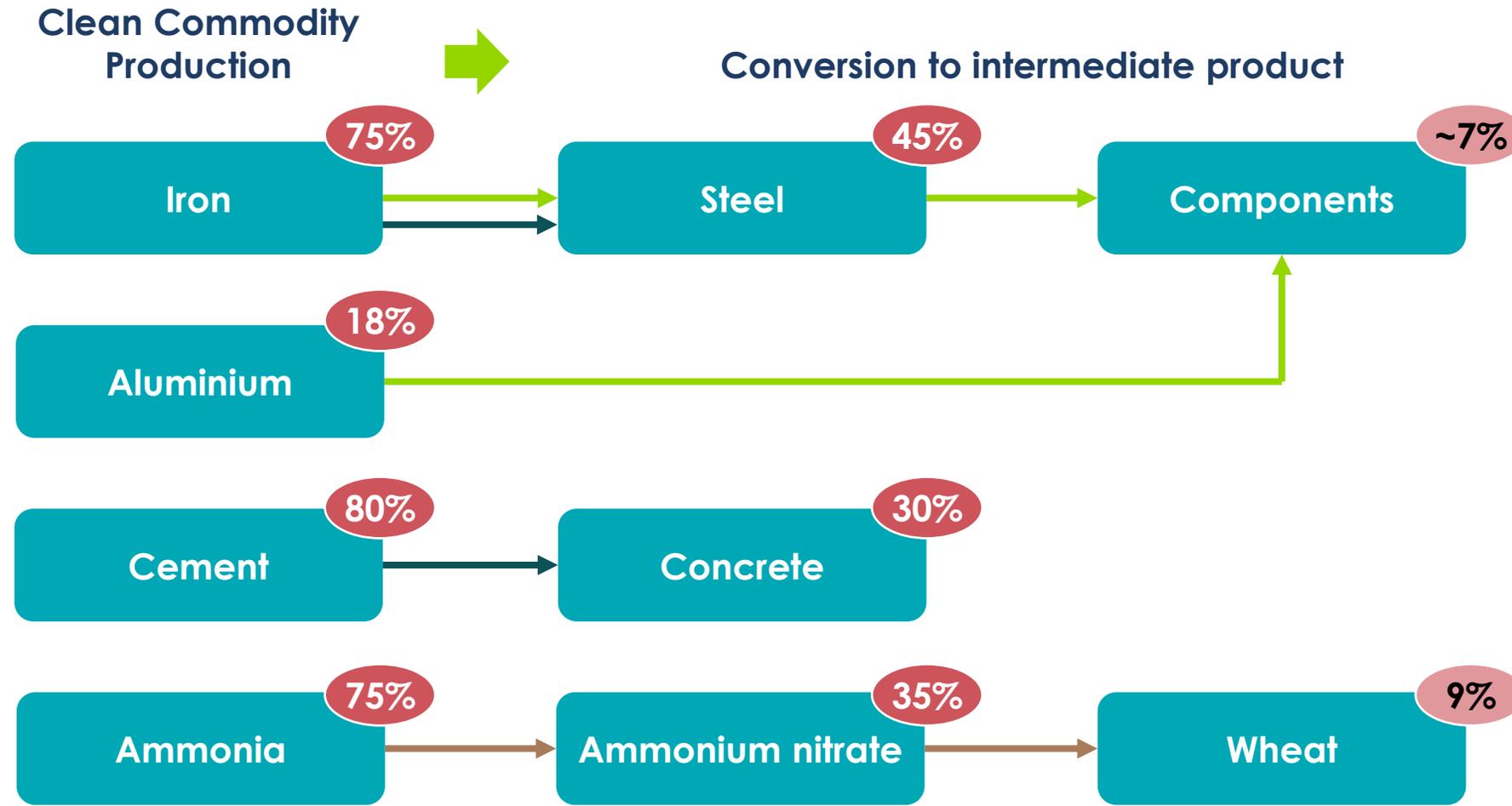
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## Clean Commodity Production



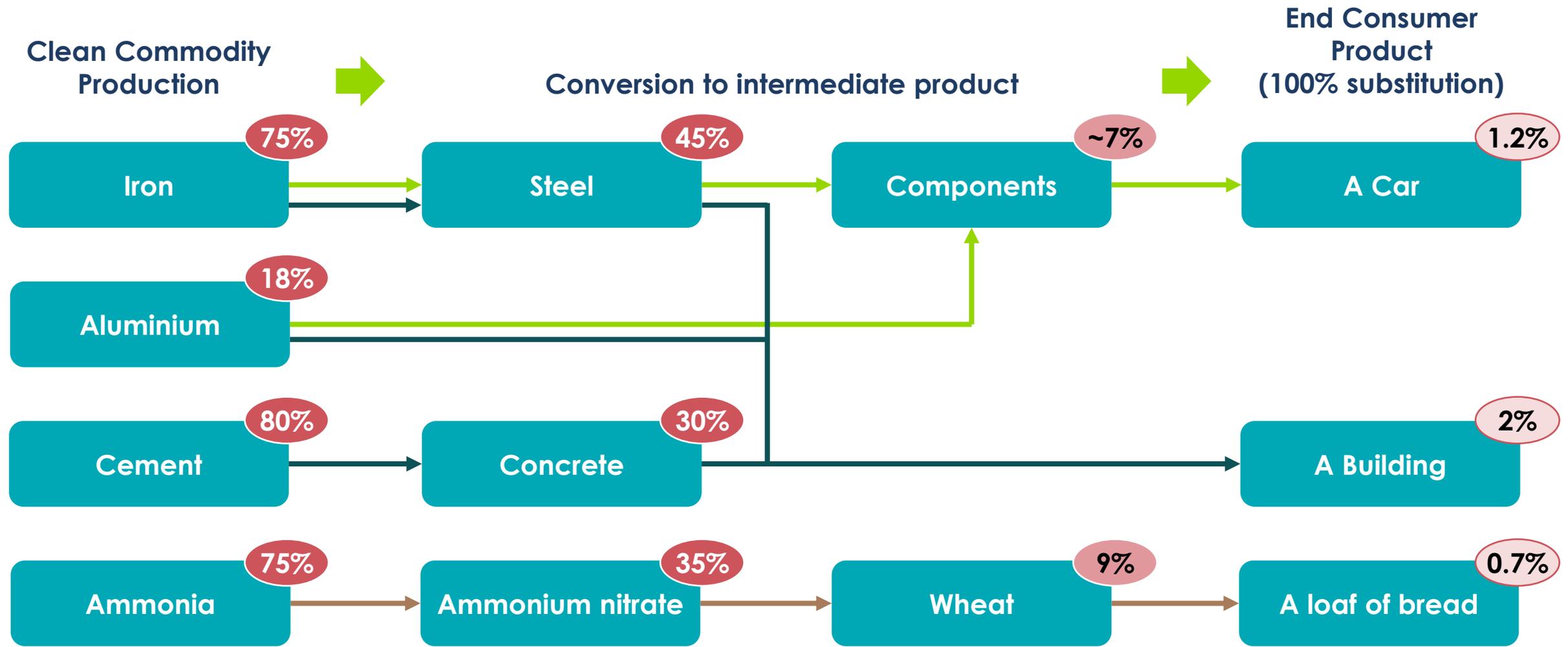
Assumes 100% cost pass through, costs are based on productions in low-cost regions of Europe. Upstream costs are based on MPP analysis of data produced by Bloomberg NEF, MPP and Energy Transitions Commission – full assumptions can be found in the technical annex.

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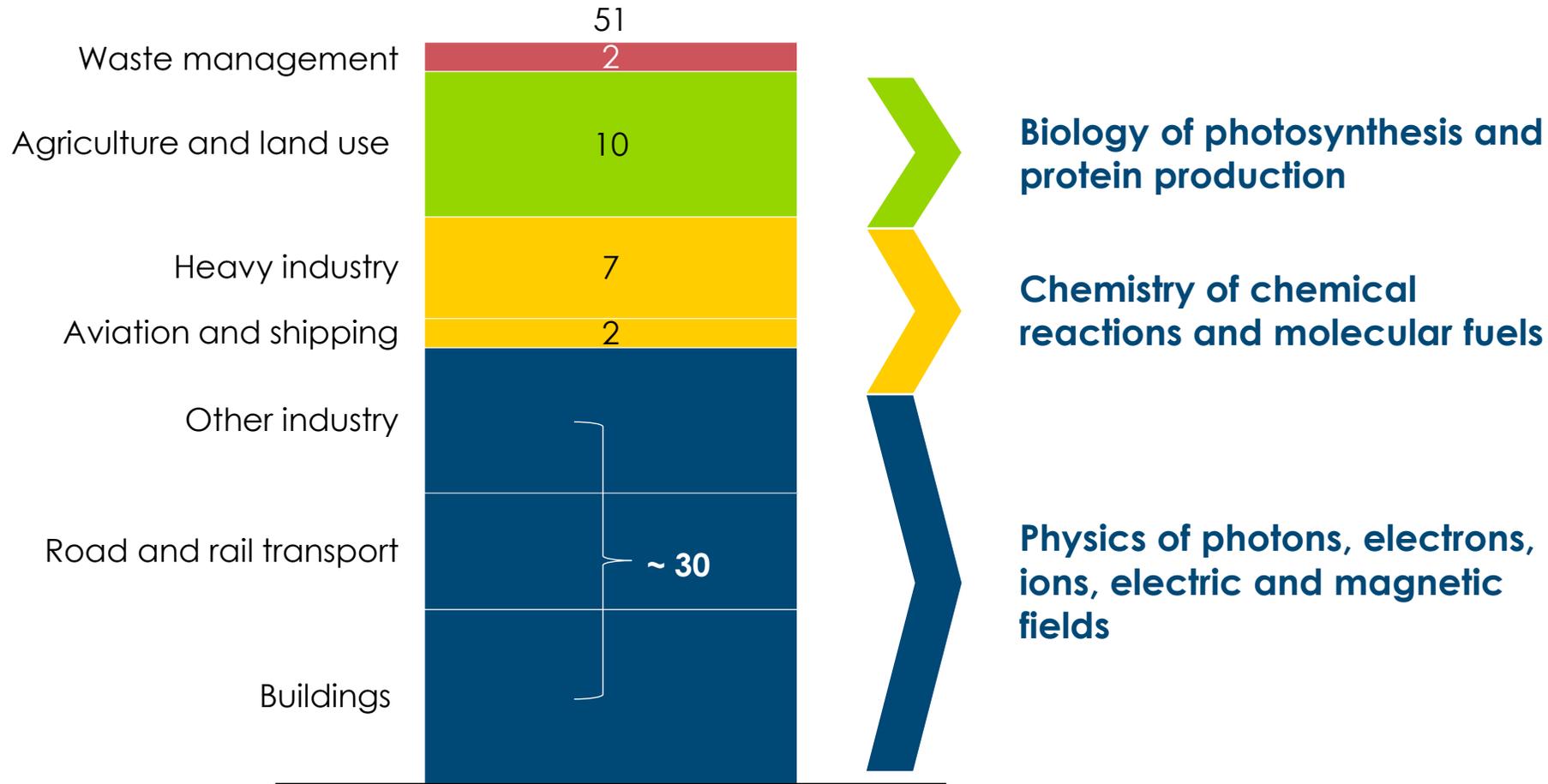
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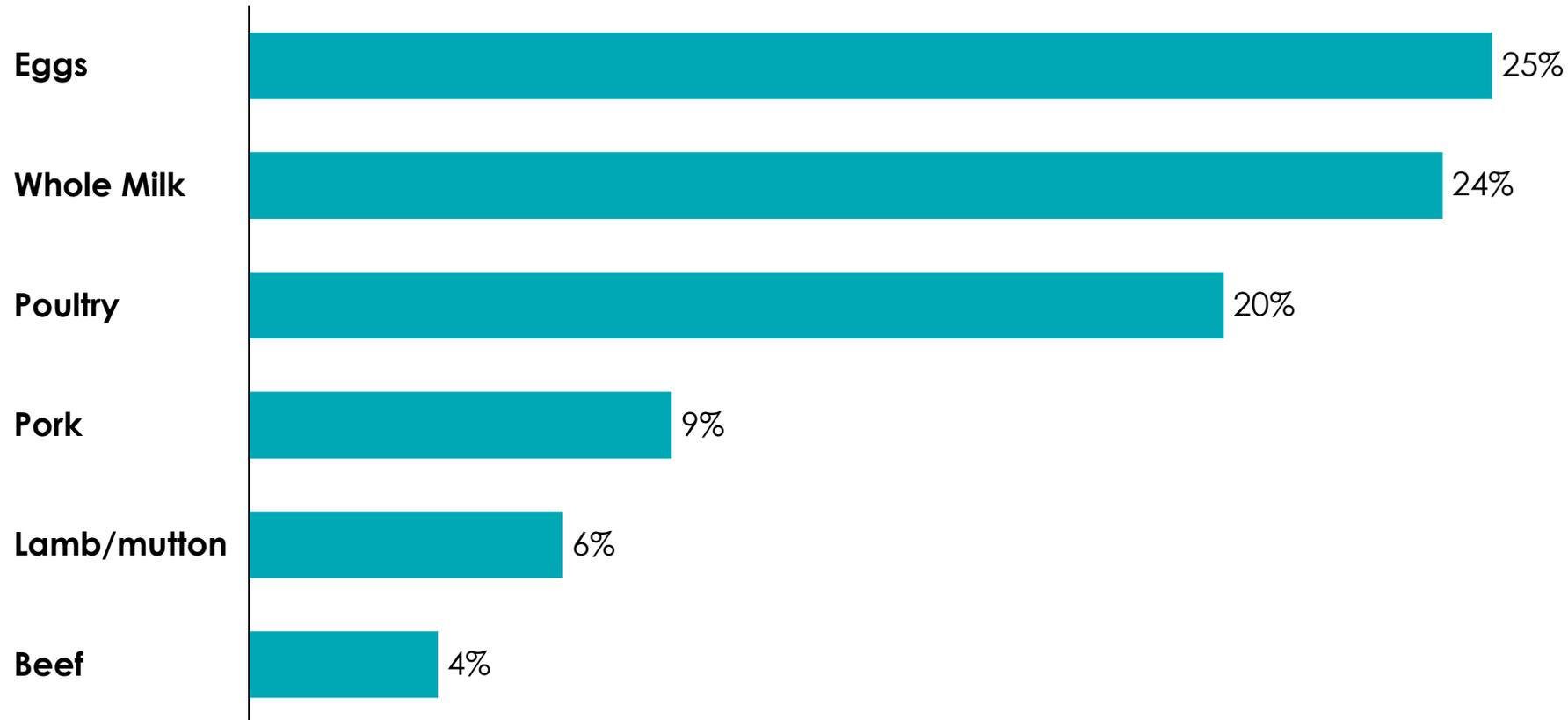
# GHG emission by broad sector

Gt CO<sub>2eq</sub>



# Protein efficiency of meat and dairy production

% of protein inputs as feed effectively converted to animal product



Source: Alexander et al. (2016). *Human appropriation of land for food: the role of diet*, Global Environmental Change , Volume 41

# Relative efficiency: road transport vs meat

Solar to motion



$$15\% \times 90\% = 13.5\%$$

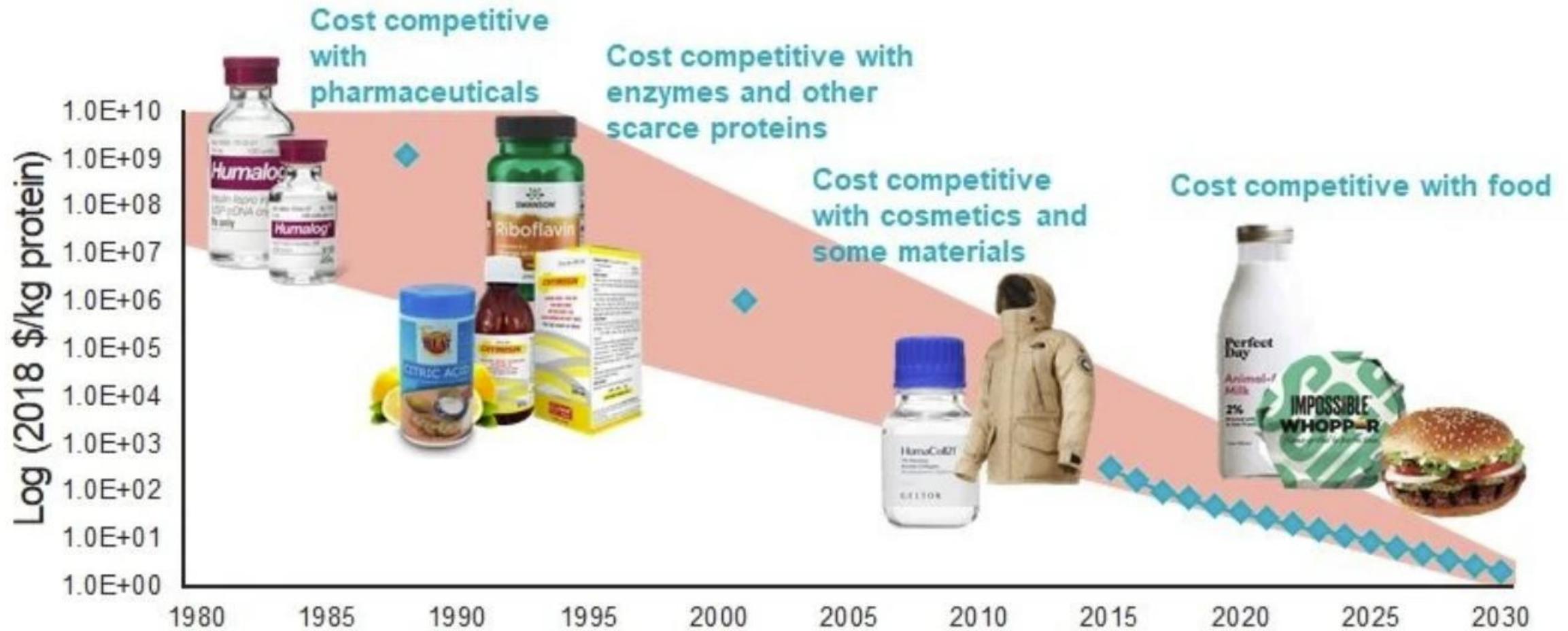
Solar to animal protein



$$1\% \times 4\% = 0.04\%$$

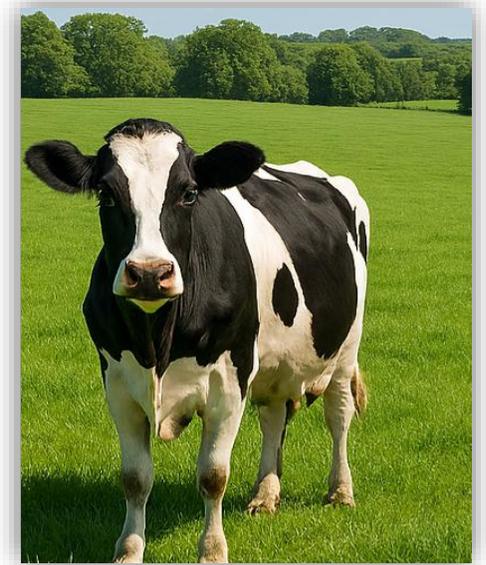
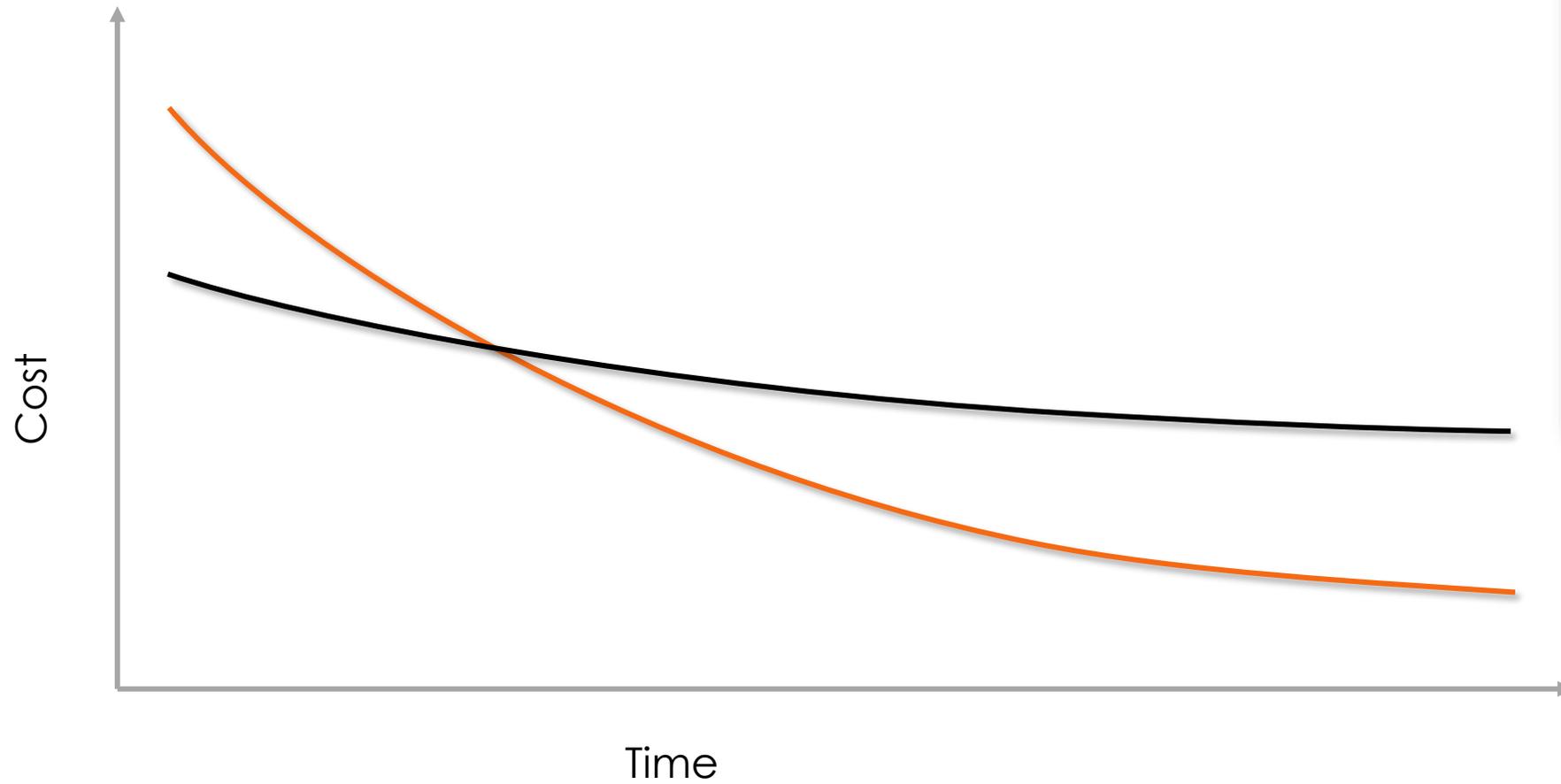


# Precision fermentation proteins



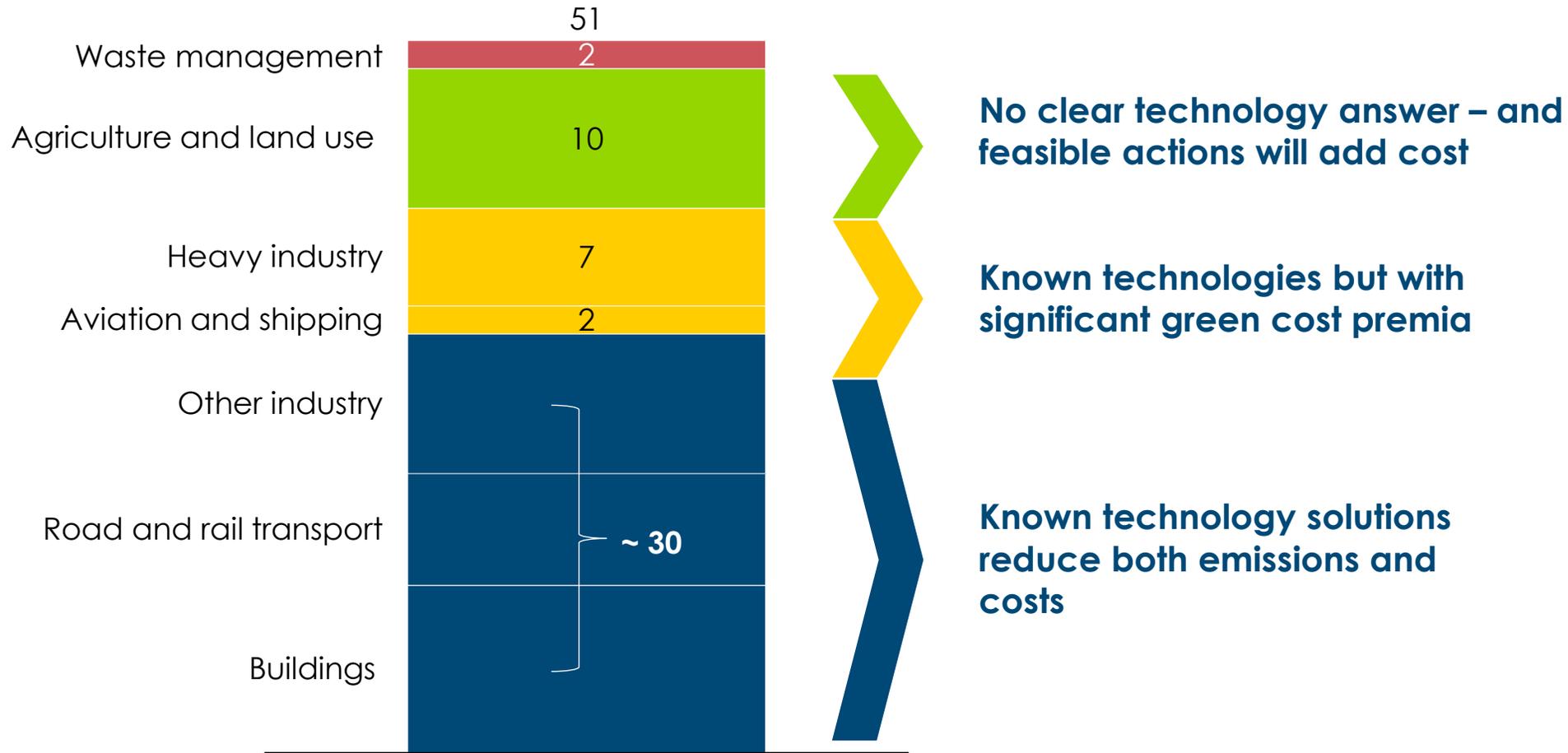
Source: Rethink X, Rethinking Food and Agriculture, 2019, [www.rethinkx.com/publications/rethinkingfoodandagriculture2019.en](http://www.rethinkx.com/publications/rethinkingfoodandagriculture2019.en)

# Synthetic protein versus the cow

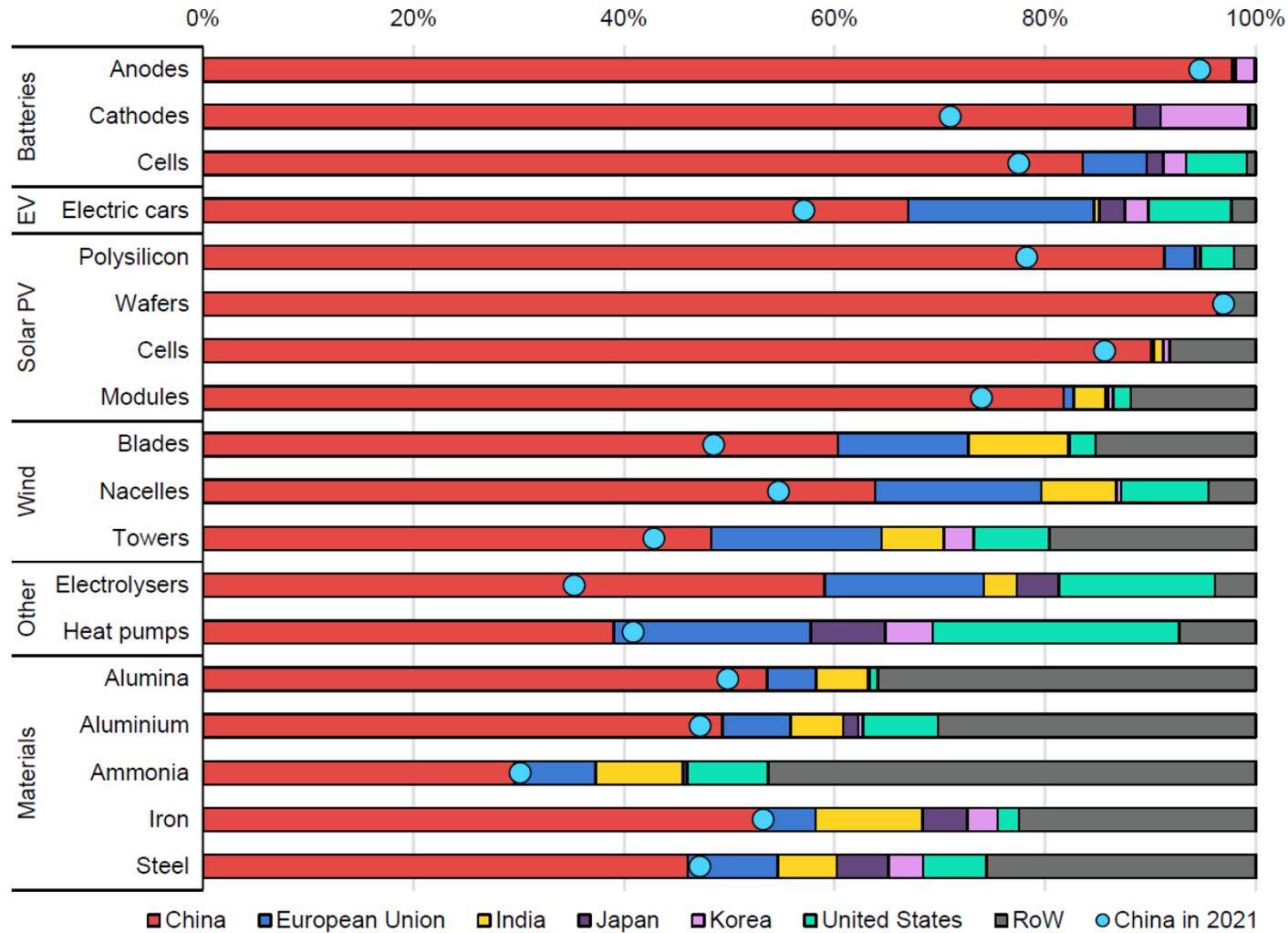


# GHG emissions by broad sector

Gt CO<sub>2eq</sub>



# Installed global manufacturing capacity by country/region 2023

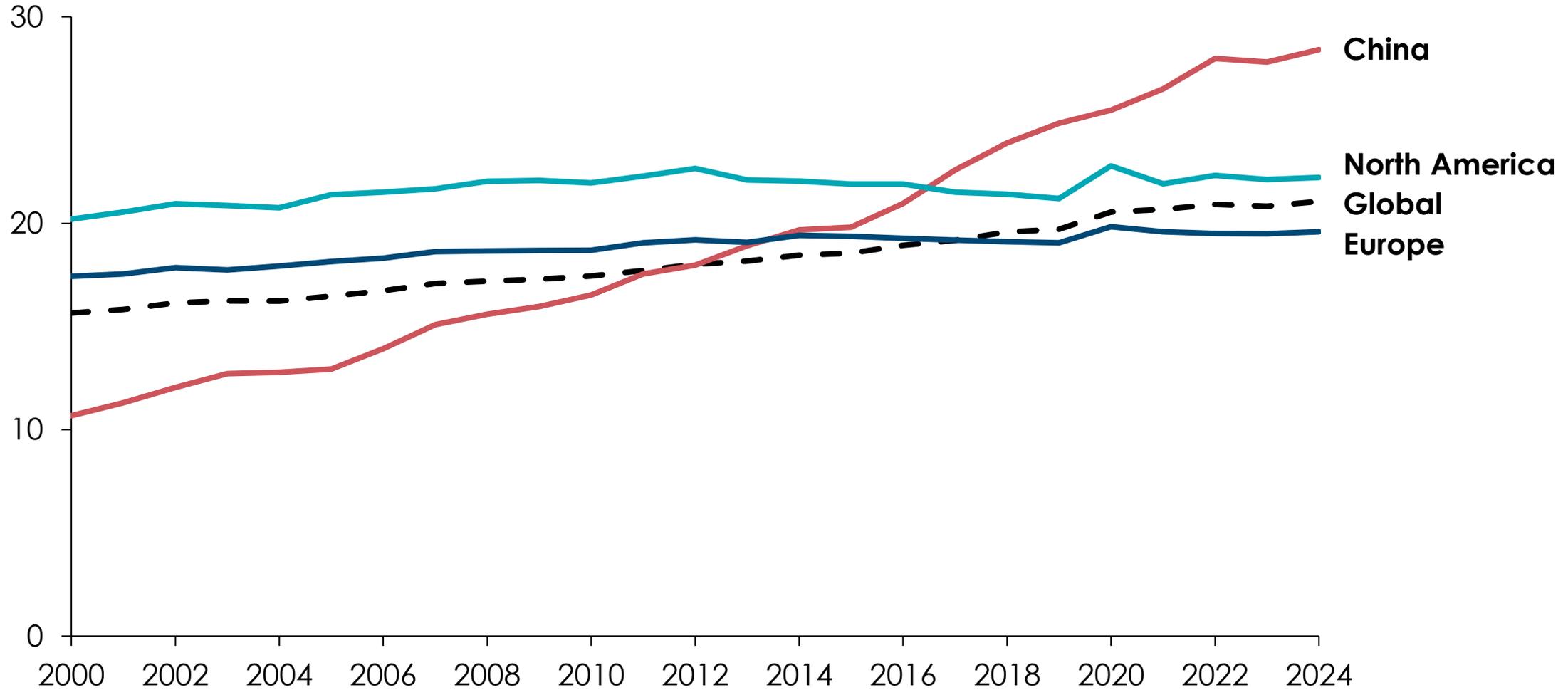


Source: IEA (2024) *Clean Technology Perspectives*



# Electricity share of final energy demand

%

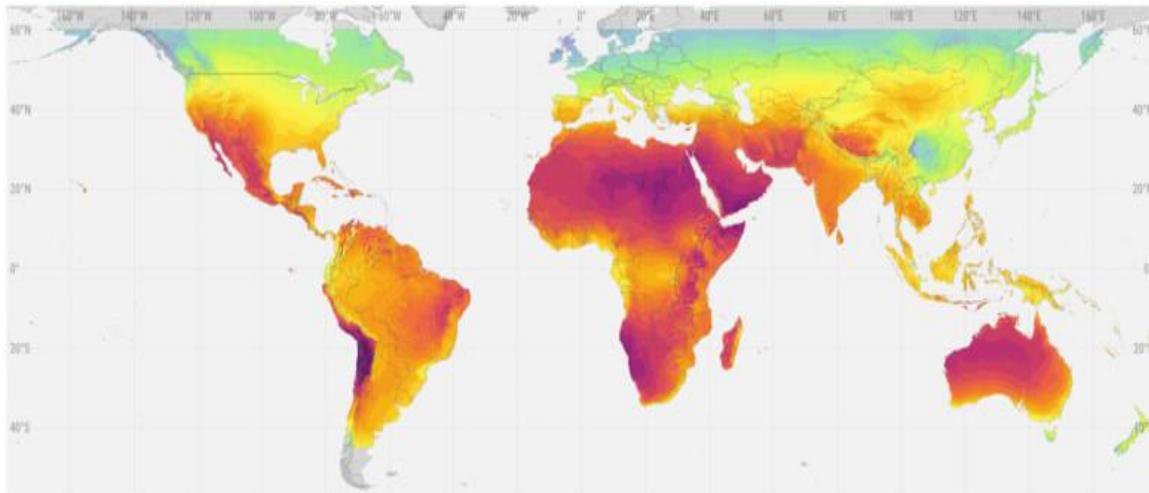


Source: BNEF (2025) *New Energy Outlook*

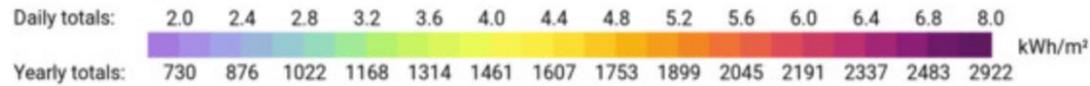
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Long-term yearly average of daily and yearly GHI totals

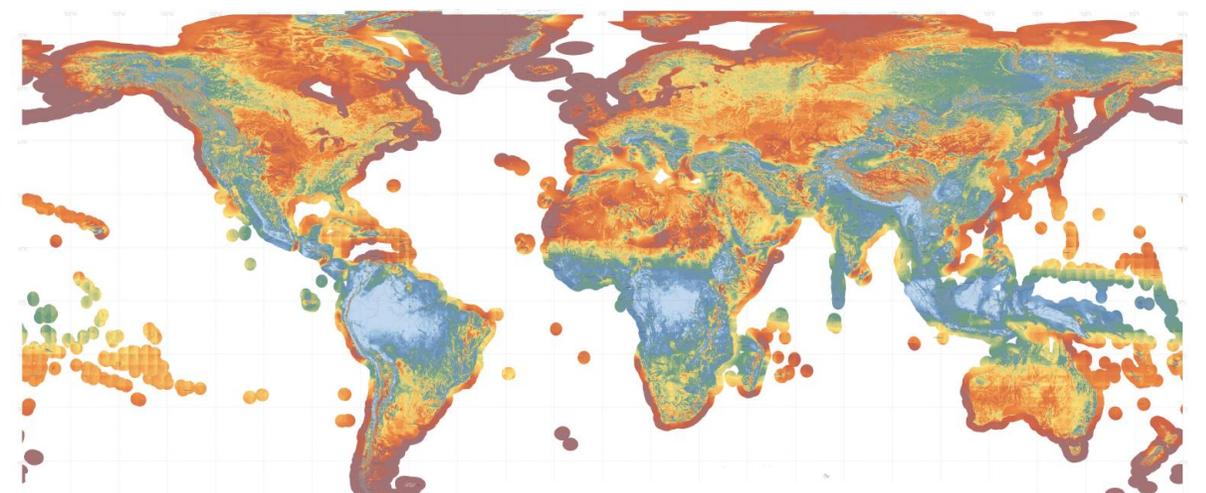


Long-term average of GHI

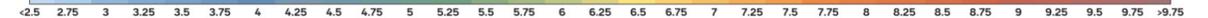


## Wind power density

Mean wind power density at 100 m above surface level



Mean Wind Speed @ 100m - [m/s]



Note: GHI refers to Global Horizontal Irradiance - the total amount of solar radiation received on a horizontal surface.

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# Total system costs (generation, balancing, and grids), recent vs post-2050

\$/MWh (real 2024\$)

■ Average wholesale power prices 
 ■ Balancing costs 
 ■ Wind/solar 
 ■ T&D costs



India



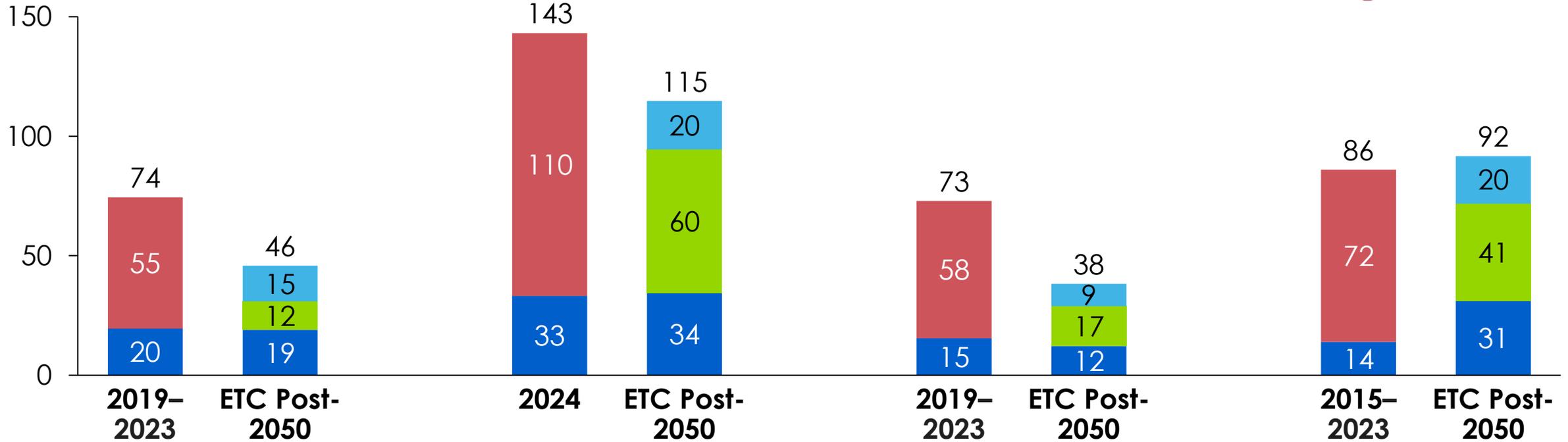
UK



China



Spain



“Sunbelt” regions

“Windbelt” regions

Mixed Climate

Mild/Mediterranean

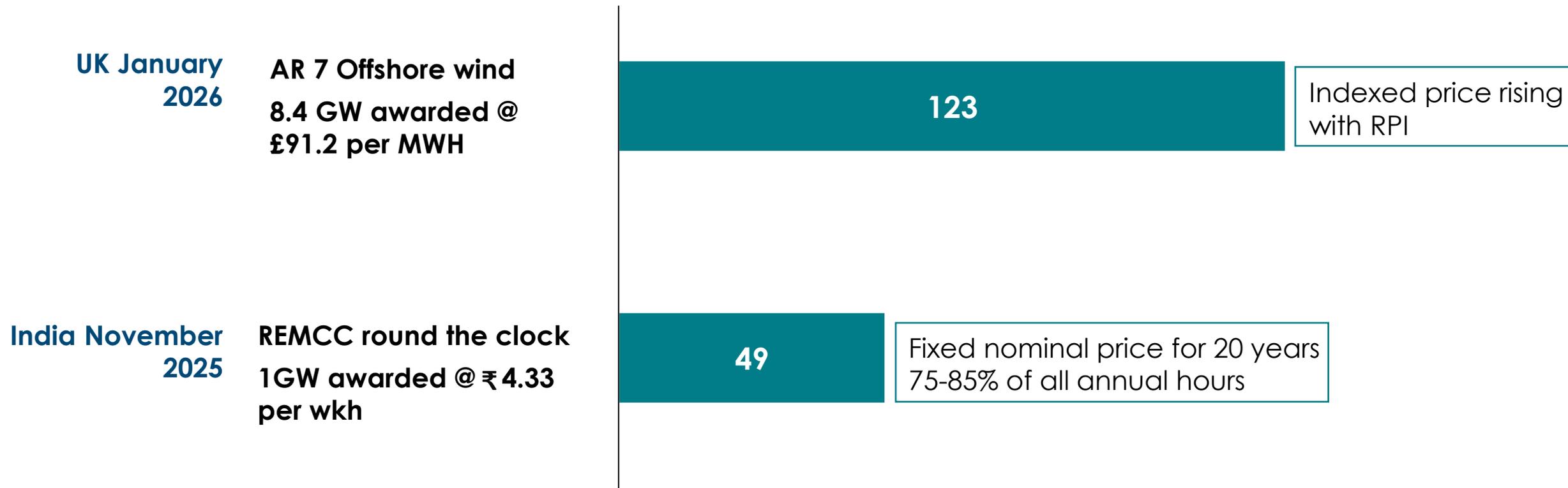


**Note:** T&D = Transmission and distribution.

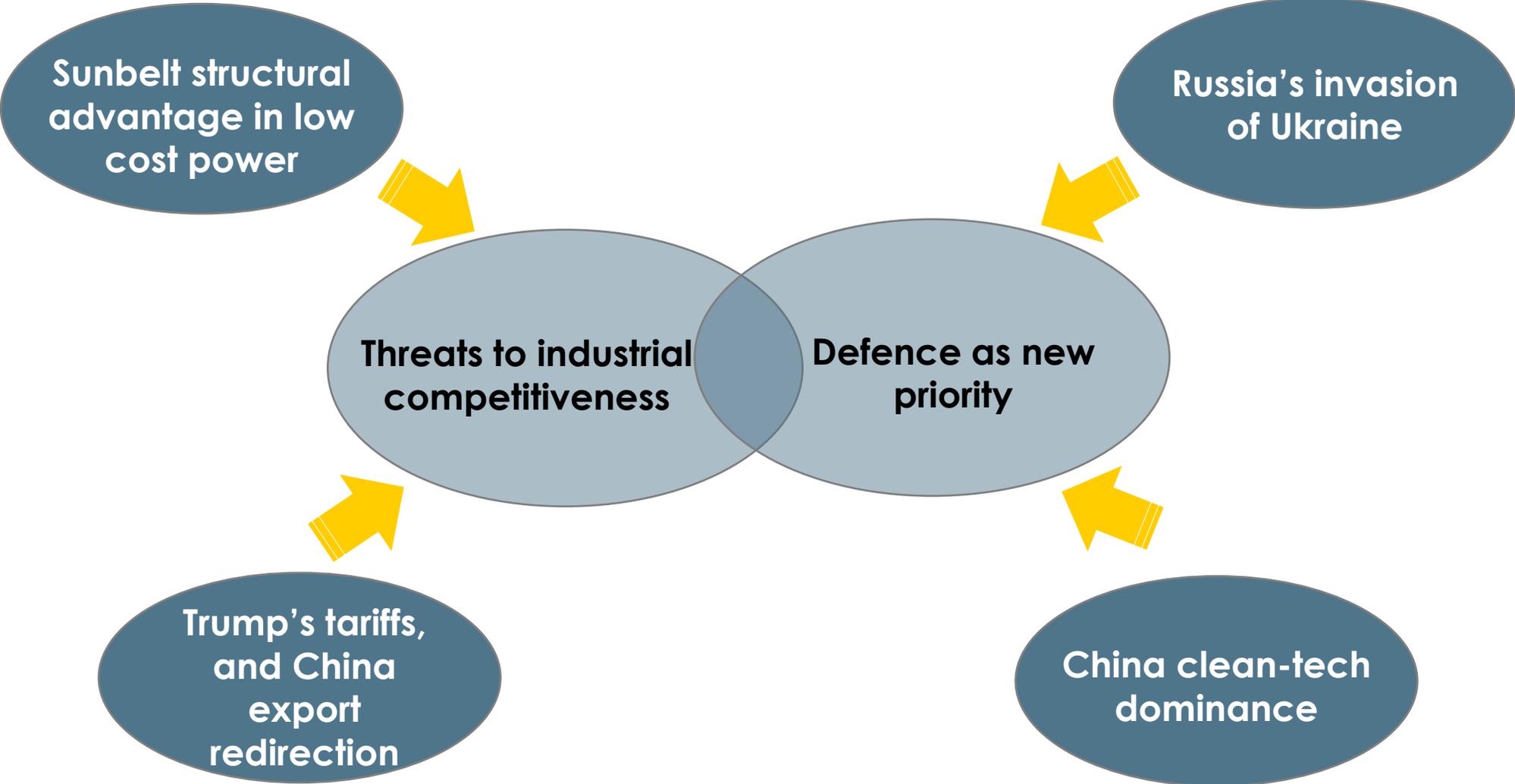
**Source:** ETC (2025) Power Systems Transformation: Delivering Competitive, Resilient Electricity in High-Renewable Systems

# Clean power auctions in UK and India

\$ per MWH price

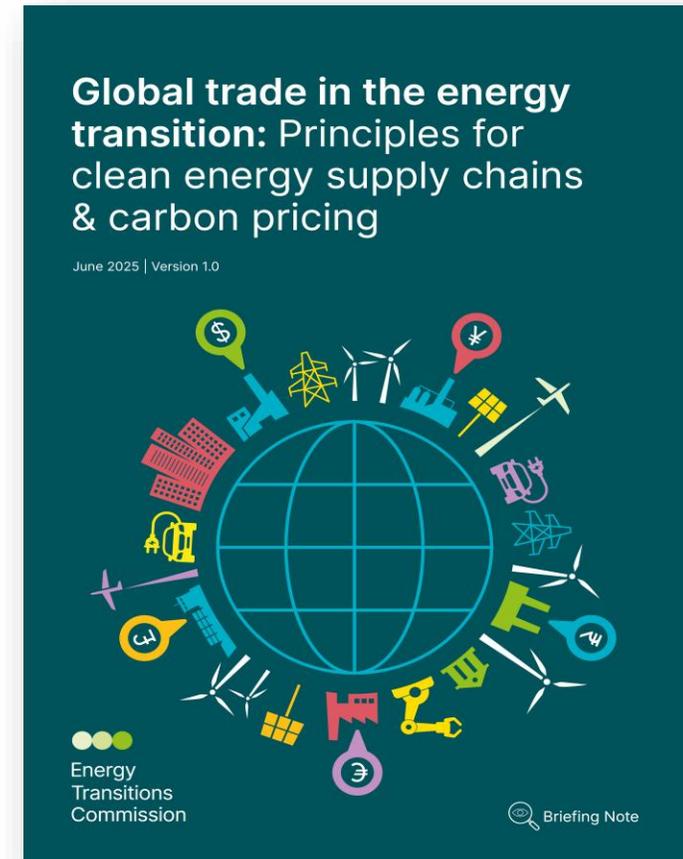


# Europe's perfect storm



# Developing domestic supply chains: five principles

- 1 Aim for diversified supply chains but **not complete autarky**
- 2 **Vary policy by sector** to reflect different starting points and inherent characteristics
- 3 Use **tariffs in a fact-based and WTO compliant** fashion
- 4 Focus primarily on the **location of employment and value added**, rather than ownership
- 5 Think straight about **different dimensions of “security”**



# Q&A



Energy  
Transitions  
Commission

eden  
mccallum