



SUSTAINABILITY NEWS HEADLINES

'Global Net-zero Emissions' Requires Annual \$1-2 Trillion Investment

Achieving net-zero emissions by mid-century would cost an estimated \$1-2 trillion a year of additional investments, or 1-1.5% of global gross domestic product (GDP), according to the Energy Transitions Commission (ETC) in its latest report.

In order to limit global warming to 1.5°C, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will need to reach net-zero by the middle of this century.

The ETC projected that attaining a net-zero by mid-century would result in a reduction in living standards of less than 0.5% of global GDP, in 2050. To put this in perspective, since 2000, global warming has cost the US and the EU at least \$4 trillion in lost output and tropical countries are 5% poorer than they would have been without climate change impacts.

The report further indicated that China has the resources and technology to become a rich, developed carbon-free economy by 2050. All developing nations should also be able to reach net-zero emissions by 2060 at the latest but they will require to attract private green investors.

The ETC is a global coalition of 40 energy producers, industrial companies and financial institutions, including ArcelorMittal, HSBC, BP, Shell, and Bank of America, which are committed to achieving a carbon-free economy by 2050.

68%

Worlds Annual GDP

Is being generated by nations with an actual, or intended net-zero target.

(Net Zero Tracker)

45%

Total CO2 Emissions

CO2 emissions from the Energy sector would need to fall by 45% from 2010 to 2030 to achieve net-zero.

(IEA)

2050

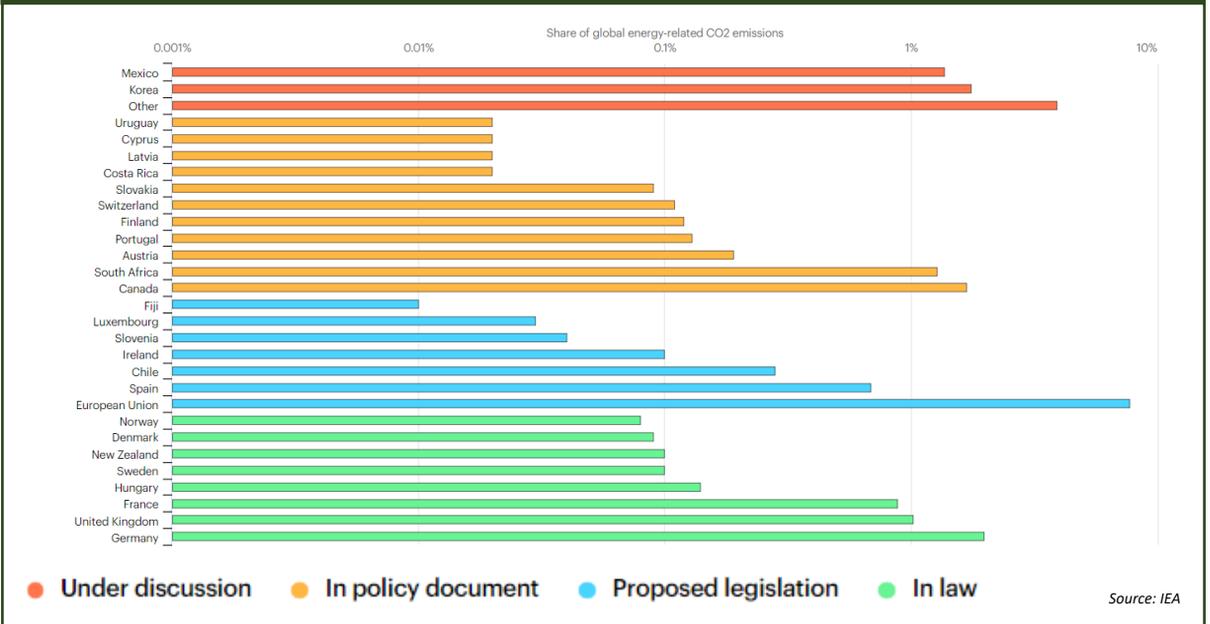
Net-zero Target

Achieving net-zero by 2050 will require a 50% reduction in 2019's emissions levels by 2030. (About 23 GtCO2e)

(IPCC)



Countries that have announced Net-zero CO2 emissions targets by 2050



Green Hydrogen: A Fuel Bursting With Climate-saving Potential

In the battle against climate change, green hydrogen is being hailed as a potential miracle fuel that could help the world's worst-polluting industries slash carbon emissions. According to a study conducted by McKinsey for the Hydrogen Council, hydrogen could become a major asset in the fight against climate change, cutting CO2 emissions by 20% between now and 2050.

The race for the green hydrogen revolution is truly on, as evidenced by the growing number of initiatives across the globe. In 2020, the year that was suppose to be a difficult year due to Covid-19, more than 30 hydrogen strategies and initiatives were included in official energy and decarbonisation plans of national governments.

Global demand for green hydrogen is expected to grow rapidly in the medium term to 530 Mt, displacing 10.4 billion barrels of oil equivalent by 2050 or 37% of 2020's global oil production. Governments, policy-makers and investors are gearing up to extol the virtues of hydrogen – an abundant resource that gives off no emissions when it is burnt as fuel. The use of hydrogen as a transportation fuel is receiving particular attention.

South Korea is conceiving the most ambitious plan to create the first hydrogen-powered society. It wants to build three hydrogen-powered cities by 2022 as it positions itself as a leader in the green technology. The plan will see the cities use hydrogen as the fuel for cooling, heating, electricity and transportation.

12-14

% Hydrogen

The EU wants to achieve a 12 to 14 % hydrogen share in its energy mix by 2050.

(Energy & Green Tech)

2.5

Trillion US Dollars

By 2050, the global hydrogen industry could be worth \$2.5 Trillion, with a workforce of over 30 million people.

(IRENA)

200+

Large Scale Projects

Have been announced across the global hydrogen value chain, with a total value exceeding \$300 Billion.

(Hydrogen Council)

