



SUSTAINABILITY NEWS HEADLINES

Biden Climate Summit: New Pledges to Cut Emissions Still Fall Short

The US President, Joe Biden organized a two-day climate summit last month, bringing together leaders from 39 countries. This bold step by the US new administration to galvanize full-scale global response to climate change, provided opportunity for the US, China, the EU, the UK, Japan, India, Brazil, South Africa, Russia and other major countries to announce carbon emission reduction targets far higher than their previous ones, and to discuss ideas for international cooperation.

At the summit, Mr. Biden declared that the US plans to cut its greenhouse gas emissions to 50-52% of their 2005 levels by 2030. To reach these greenhouse gas reduction targets, the US plans to cut emissions through various means, spread across the electricity, transportation, construction, industry and land use sectors.

The EU announced that a provisional deal has been reached within the bloc, on a new climate law that will achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The bloc also agreed to a new target of 55% reduction, below 1990 levels by 2030, as an intermediate step toward achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

The UK plans to legislate, in June, a new carbon reduction targets, that could be larger than the EU. Japan announced plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 46%, (as oppose to its previous target of 26%), below the 2013 levels by 2030. South Korea announced intensified climate response actions towards achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

While these are all welcome developments, the announced targets still fall short of efforts required to meet the goal of the Paris Agreement.

Emissions Sources In USA (2020)

Transportation	29%
Electricity	28%
Industry	22%
Commercial & Residential	12%
Agriculture	9%

(Climate Central)

6% A year For next decade

This is the required decrease in the production of oil, gas and coal, in order to keep warming below the 1.5°C, as stipulated in the goal of the Paris Agreement.

(FT)



Change in Annual CO2 Emissions in Selected Regions and Countries – 2020 and Historically



Source: IEA

Why You Should Invest In Green Energy Right Now?

It's no secret that the global energy demand continues to rise. Driven by emerging economies and non-OECD nations, total worldwide energy usage is expected to grow by nearly 50% by 2050. That will require continued reliance on gas, oil, and to a lesser extent, coal.

But it's not just fossil fuels that will continue to dominate the global energy mix. The demand for renewable energy sources is exploding, and according to new study, the world haven't seen anything yet in terms of spending on solar, wind, and other green energy projects. For investors, the spending trend could lead to humongous amount of green energy portfolios.

The future is certainly looking pretty "green" for renewable energy bulls. A new study showed that the sector will receive nearly \$5.1 trillion worth of investment in new power plants by 2030. According to a new report by Bloomberg New Energy Finance, by 2030, renewable energy sources will account for over 60% of the 5,579 gigawatts of new generation capacity and 65% of the \$7.7 trillion in power investment. Overall, fossil fuels will see their total share of power generation fall to 46%, as compared to 64% in 2013.

Large-scale hydropower facilities will command the lion's share of new capacity among green energy sources. However, the expansion by solar and wind energy is expected to be mightily swift as well.

Bloomberg New Energy Finance's report showed just how far renewables will go toward our generation's needs. Given the anticipated spending spree in the sector, investors who choose to "go green" could see their holdings grow along with the demand for energy.

≈ 967

Billion US\$ by 2030

Will be spent on new green energy capacities (mainly toward shale gas) in the U.S. and (mainly renewables) in Europe.

(Bloomberg)

≈ 5.1

Trillion US\$

Is the estimated worth of the investment in new power plants by 2030.

(Bloomberg)

By 2030 solar and wind

Will increase their combined share of global generation capacity to 16% from the current 3%.

(Bloomberg)



Please DO NOT Print Unless Absolutely Necessary
Sources: Refinitiv Eikon, unless stated otherwise.