



**81st International Scientific
Conference of the
University of Latvia 2023**

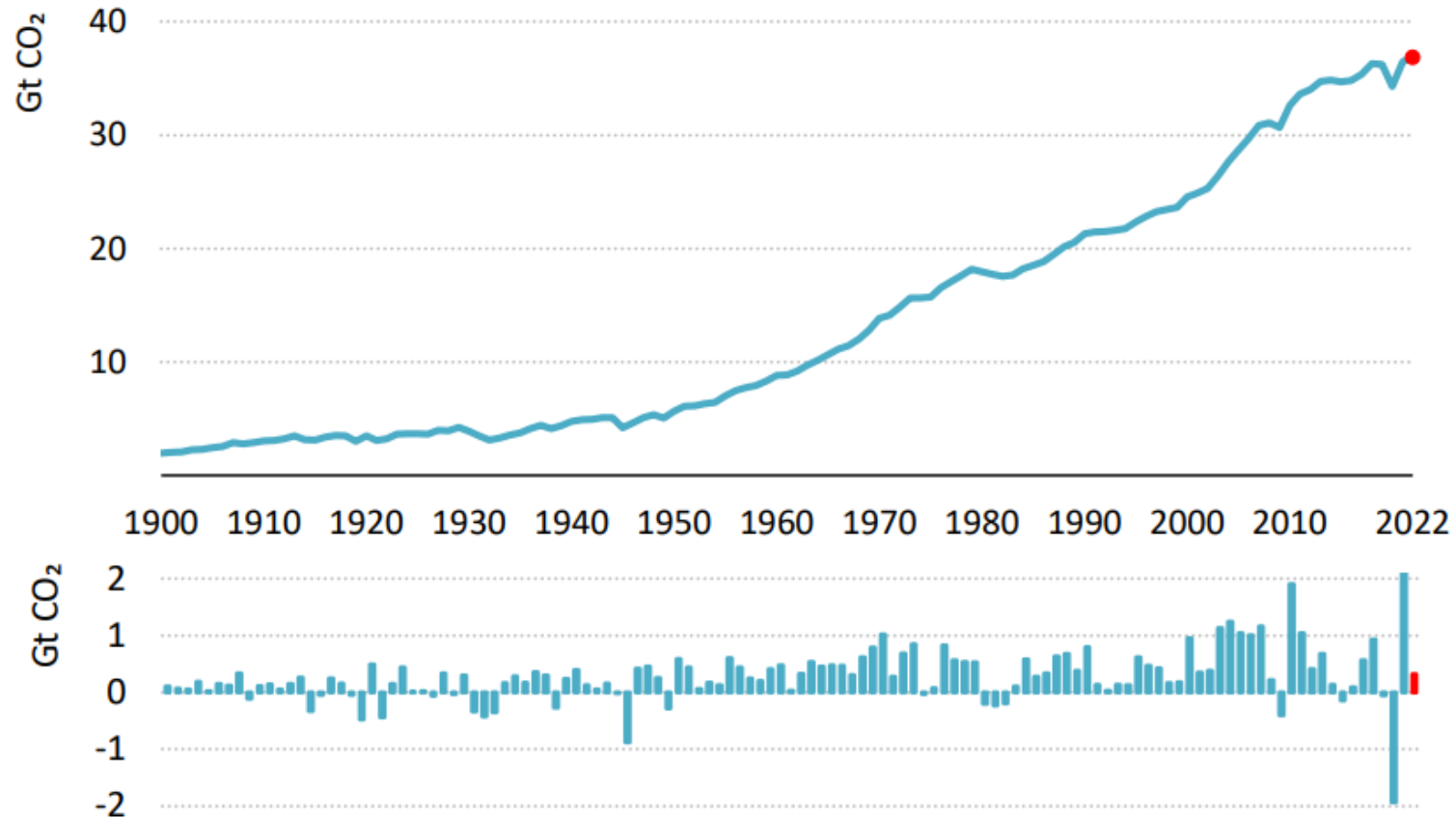
Energy transition ambition and path to hit the goal

Session: Energy Transition: Gap between Ambition and Action

Dr.oec.Olga Bogdanova
Mg.jur. Kārlis Piģēns

Riga, 27.03.2023.

Global CO2 emissions from energy combustion and industrial processes



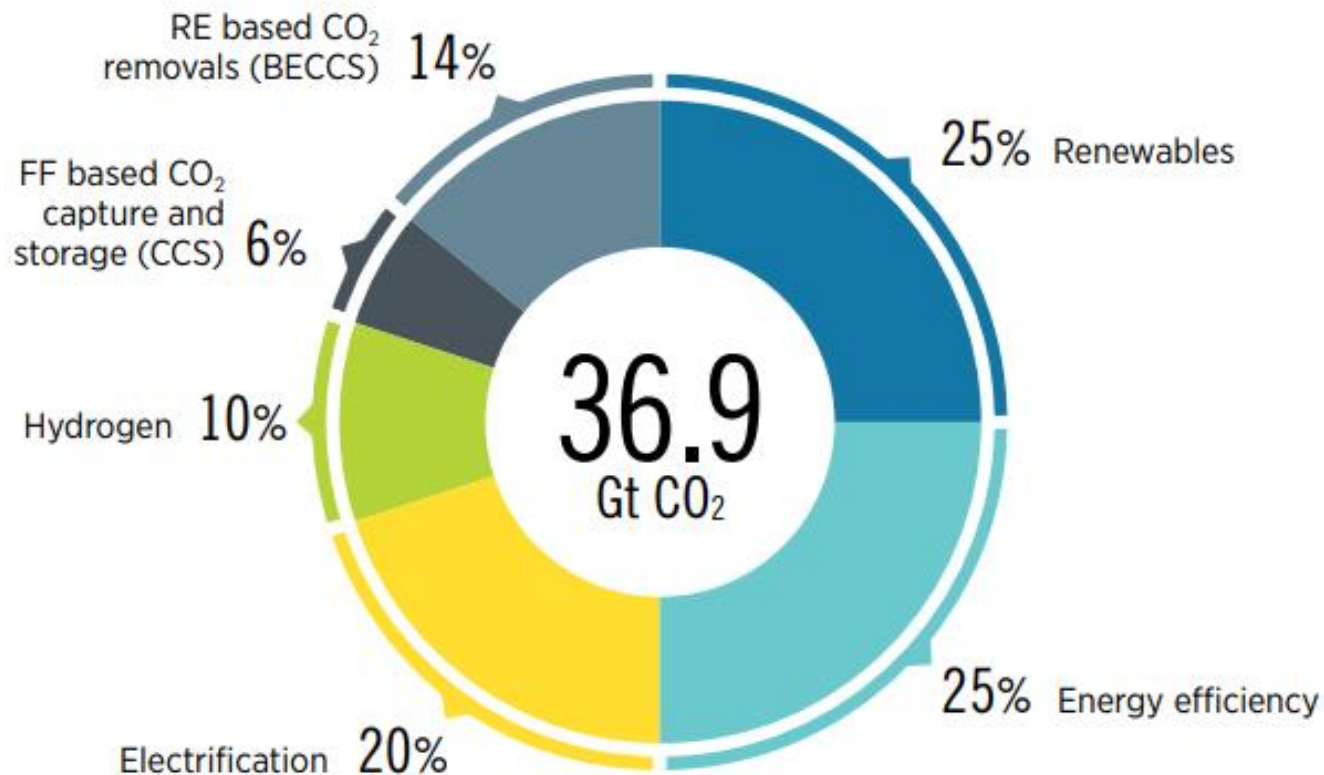
IEA. CC BY 4.0.

Source: IEA, CO2 Emissions in 2022, <https://www.iea.org/reports/co2-emissions-in-2022>



81st International Scientific
Conference of the
University of Latvia 2023

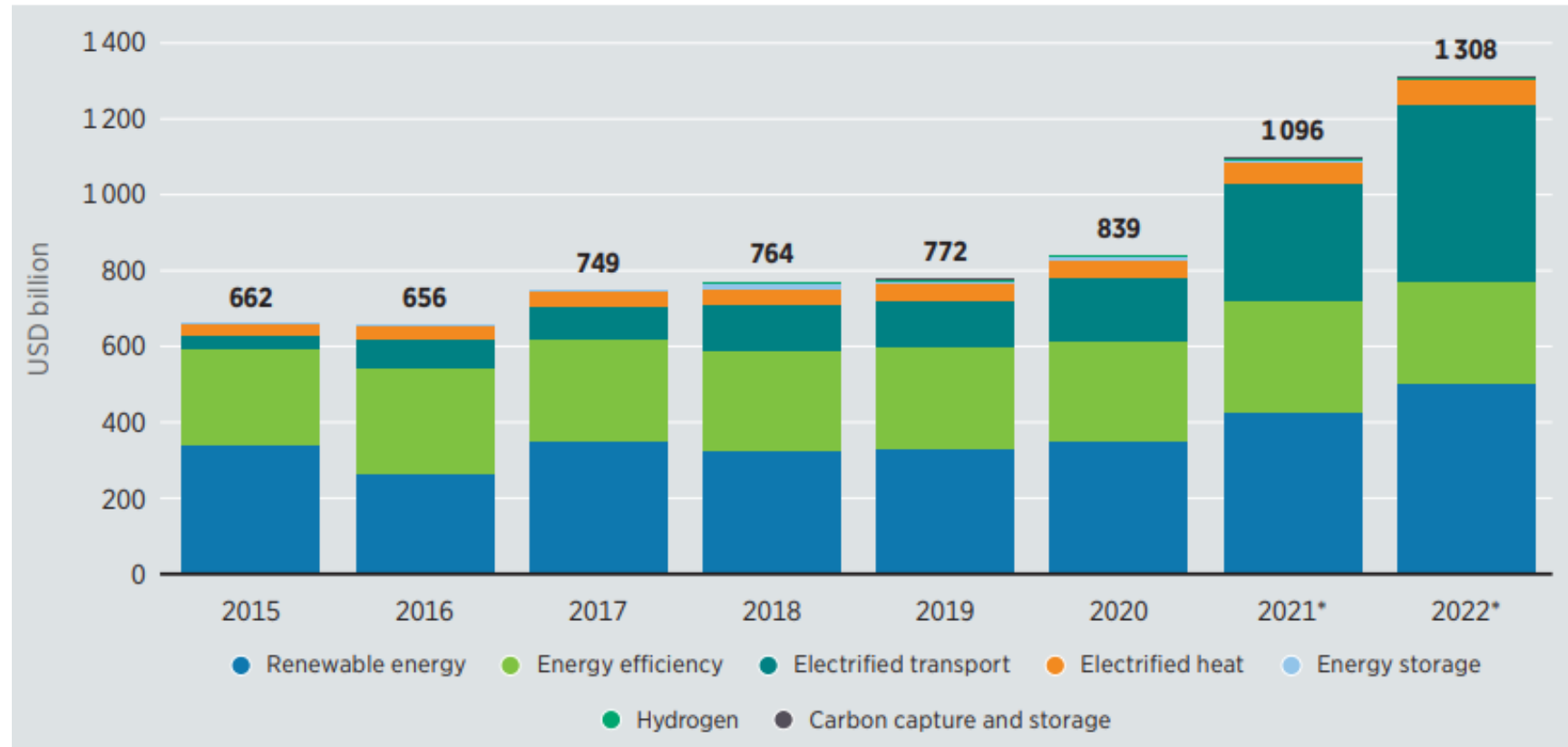
Reducing emissions by 2050 through six technological avenues



Source: [World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022](#).



Annual global investment in renewables

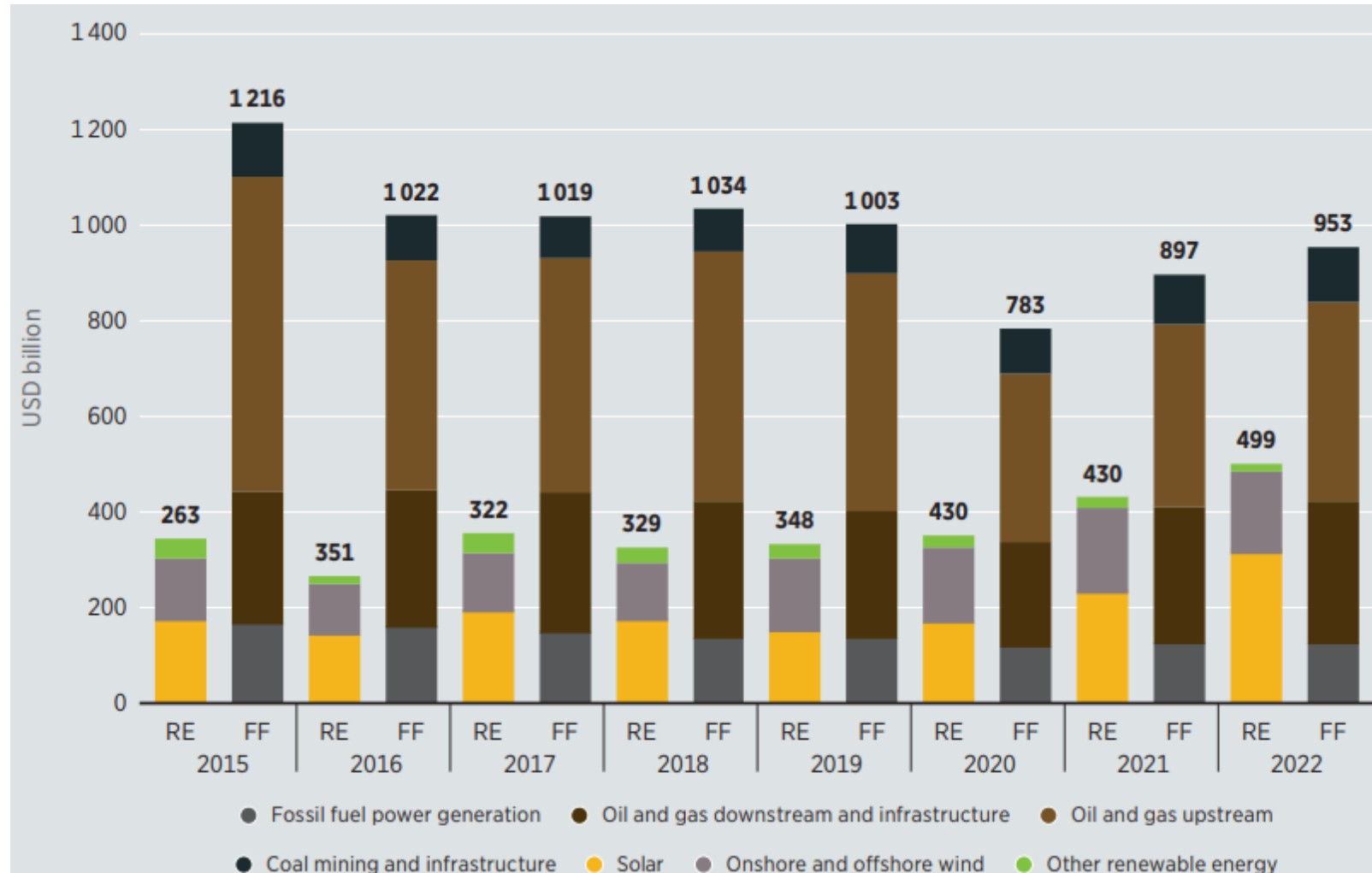


Avots: IRENA - Global landscape of renewable energy finance 2023

<https://www.irena.org/Publications/2023/Feb/Global-landscape-of-renewable-energy-finance-2023>

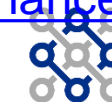


Annual global investment in renewables vs fossils

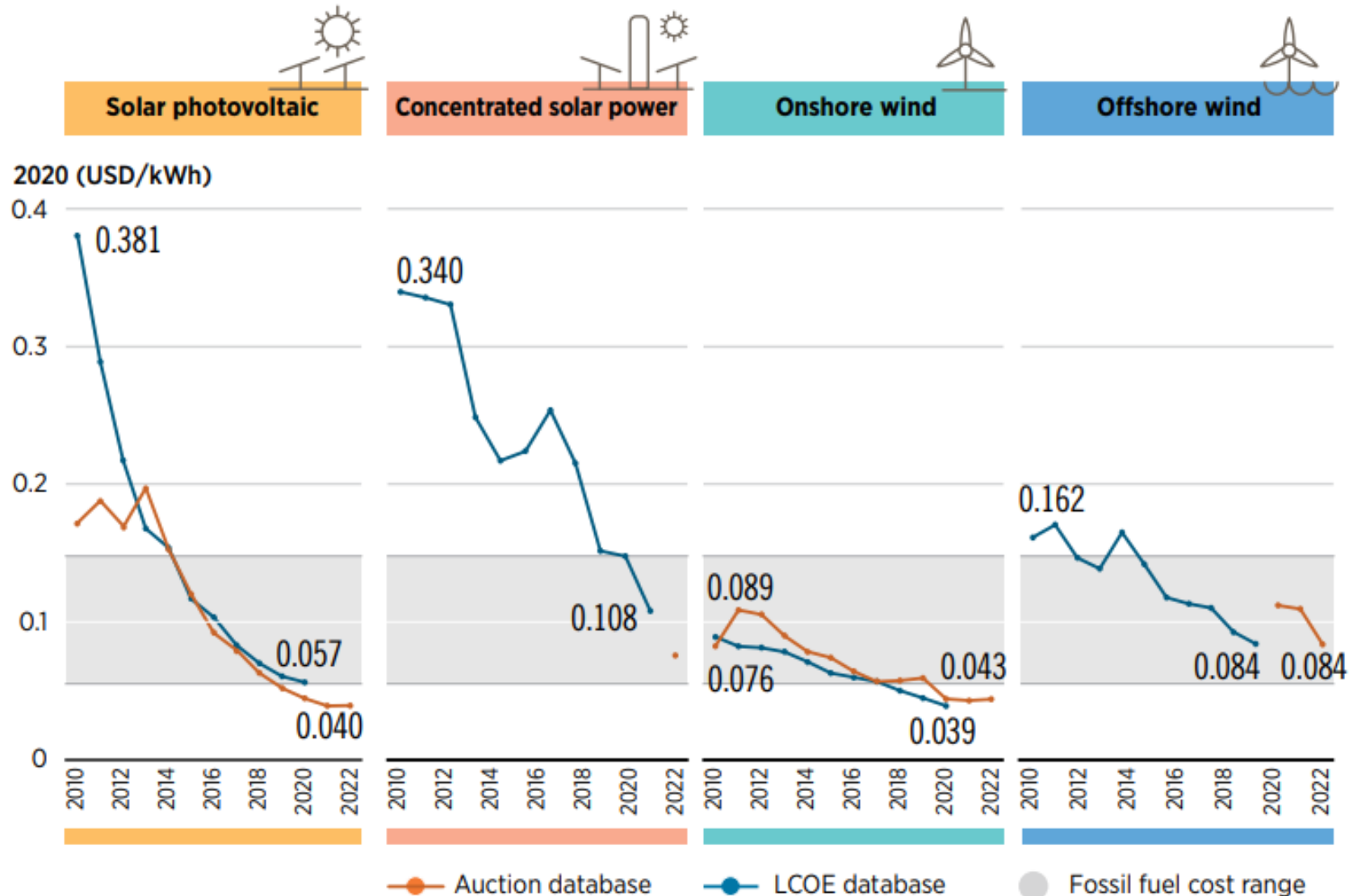


Avots: IRENA - Global landscape of renewable energy finance 2023

<https://www.irena.org/Publications/2023/Feb/Global-landscape-of-renewable-energy-finance-2023>



The global weighted-average LCOE and PPA/auction prices for renewables



Source: [World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022](#). (Data for February 2022 futures contracts)



Challenges

Resilience

Lack of generation capacity

Lack of electric grid infrastructure and energy storage

Increased weather dependence

Demand / supply flexibility

Resources

High mineral and fossil energy supply dependencies

Low workforce availability

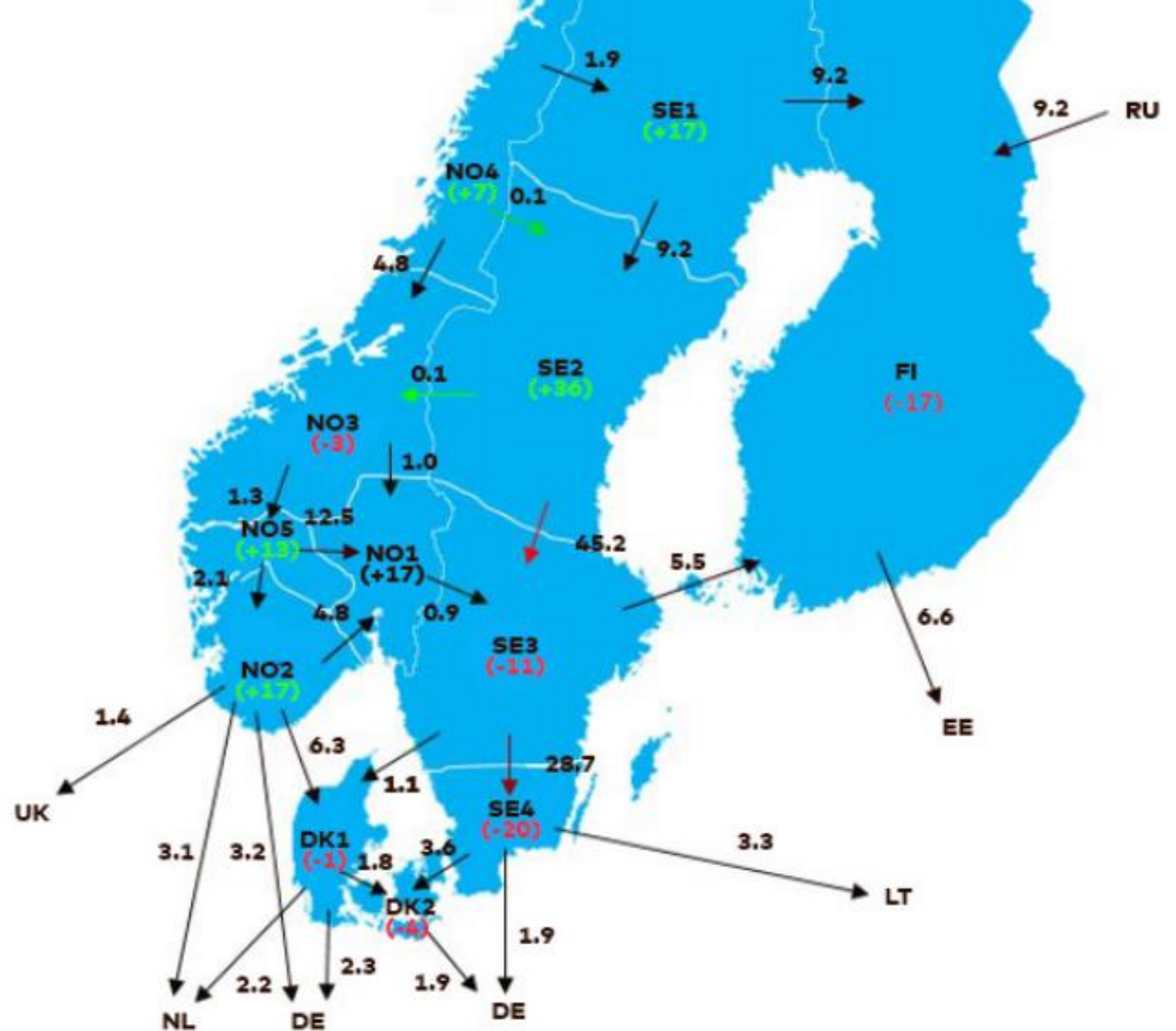
Regulation and social factors

Electricity market design and permits approval process

Unchanged consumer behavior



Net electricity flows in the Nordic countries in 2021



Source: *The Nordic Energy Trilemma repo*
<https://www.nordicenergy.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Final-report-Energy-Trilemma.pdf>



Challenges

Resilience

Lack of generation capacity

Lack of electric grid infrastructure and energy storage

Increased weather dependence

Demand / supply flexibility

Resources

High mineral and fossil energy supply dependencies

Low workforce availability

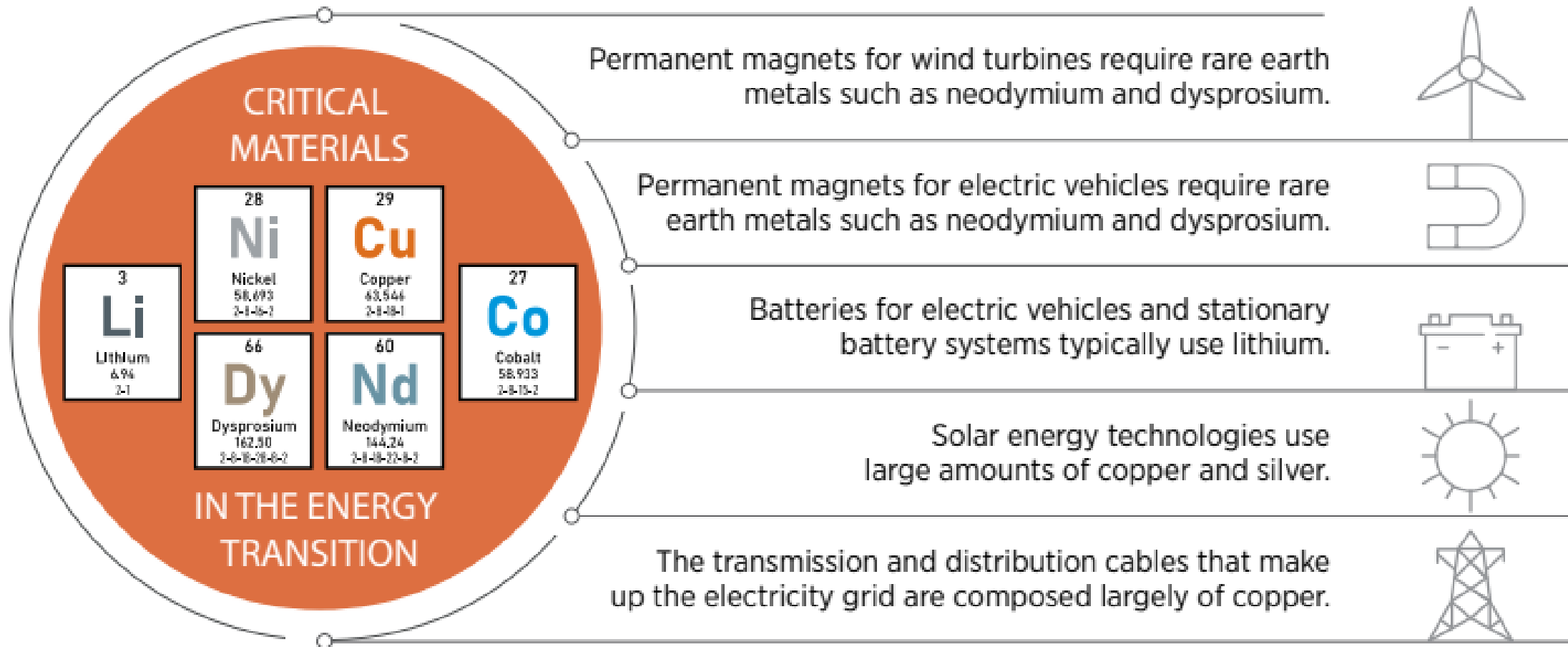
Regulation and social factors

Electricity market design and permits approval process

Unchanged consumer behavior

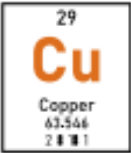


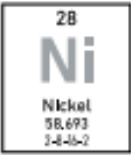

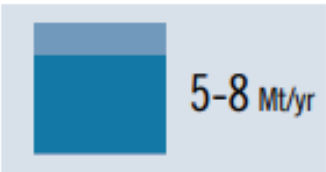
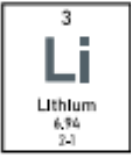

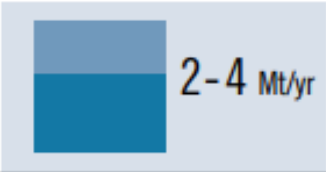
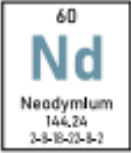
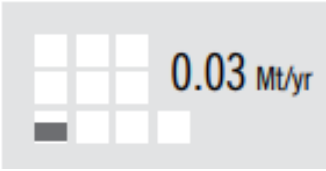



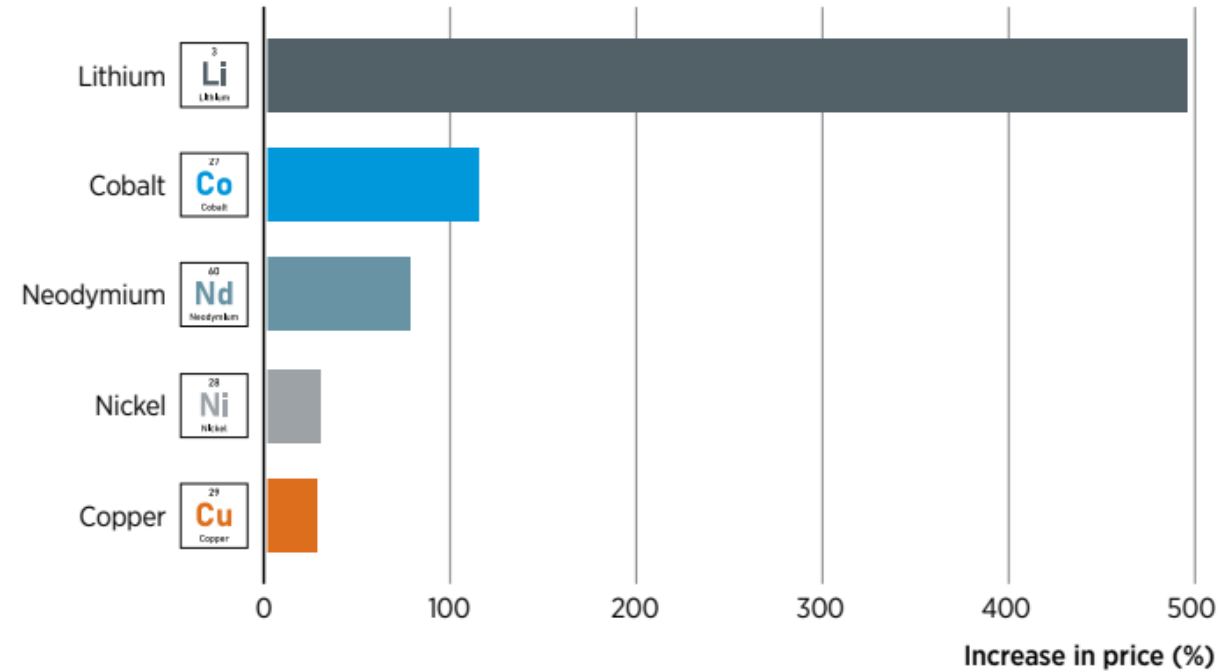
Main technologies increasing demand for critical materials



Source: [World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022](#).

Increases in the prices (2021) and demand (2050)

Material	Demand in 2021 (Mt/year)	Demand in 2050 (Mt/year)
 Copper	 30 Mt/yr	 50-70 Mt/yr
 Nickel	 2.77 Mt/yr	 5-8 Mt/yr
 Lithium	 0.3 Mt/yr	 2-4 Mt/yr
 Neodymium	 0.03 Mt/yr	 0.2-0.5 Mt/yr



Source: [World Energy Transitions Outlook 2022](#).



Challenges

Resilience

Lack of generation capacity

Lack of electric grid infrastructure and energy storage

Increased weather dependence

Demand / supply flexibility

Resources

High mineral and fossil energy supply dependencies

Low workforce availability

Regulation and social factors

Electricity market design and permits approval process

Unchanged consumer behavior



Directions

- ✓ **Goal-oriented** impact assessments as a basis for decision-making
- ✓ **Diversify** sources of energy generation, carriers, and storage
- ✓ Fixed timelines and **shorten permitting processes**
- ✓ Support a **flexible demand-side** response
- ✓ Recycling of new materials such as lithium, neodymium, and dysprosium, developing a **circular economy**
- ✓ High-quality **labour for the energy sector**: longterm national roadmaps



**Thank you for your
attention!**



**81st International Scientific
Conference of the
University of Latvia 2023**