

# Sustainable Bioenergy for the Energy Transition

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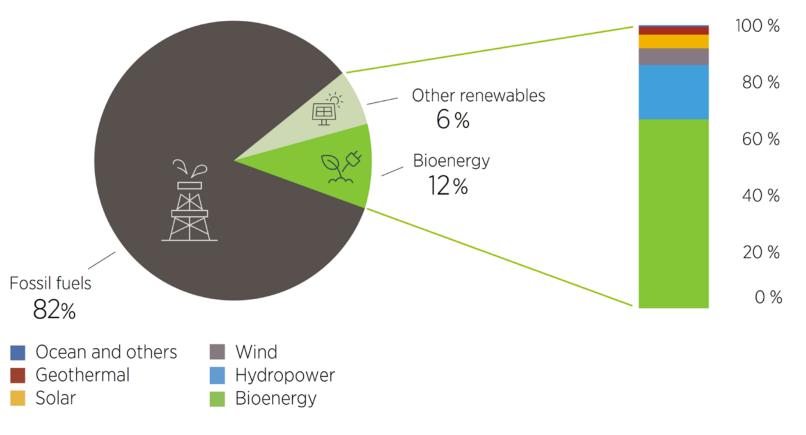
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### Bioenergy contributes the largest share of renewable energy consumption



#### Share of bioenergy and other renewables in global total final energy consumption, 2019



Bioenergy for the energy transition
Ensuring sustainability and overcoming barriers

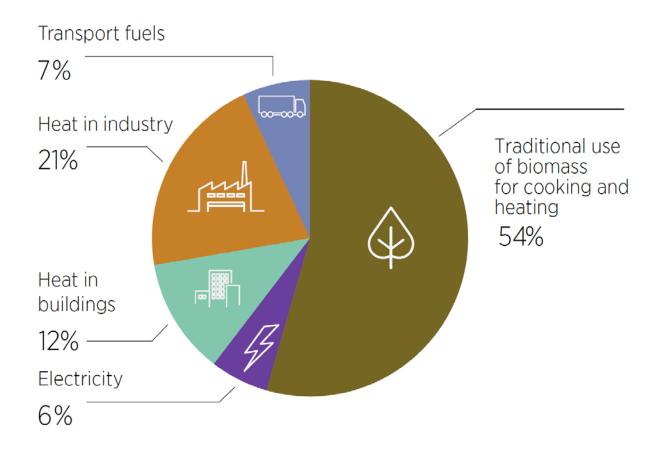
Source: IEA, IRENA

Bioenergy provided around two thirds of global renewable energy demand in 2019.

### Traditional use and heating are major end uses



#### Share of global bioenergy consumption by end use, 2020



Source: IRENA, IEA

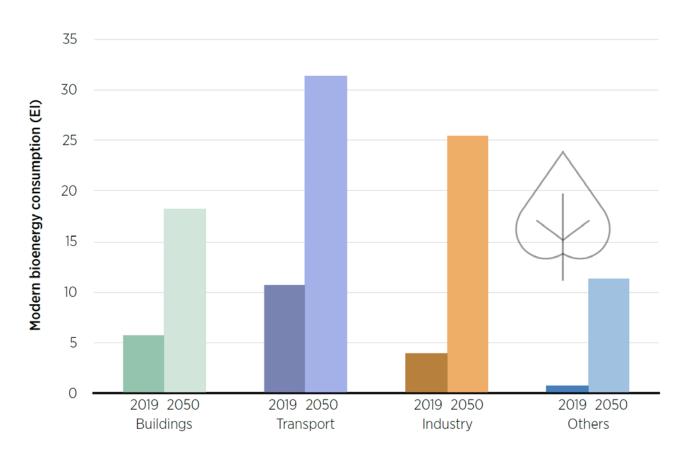
In 2020, more than 80% of bioenergy is used for cooking and heating in buildings and industry, providing 20% of total heat consumption.



### Modern bioenergy plays an important role in the global energy transition



#### Modern bioenergy consumption in 2019 and 2050 in IRENA's 1.5°C Scenario, by sector



Modern bioenergy can support the decarbonisation of all sectors.

By 2050, it could provide 20% of total energy use in industry and is one of few renewable options for aviation.

Note: "Others" includes bioenergy for non-energy use and as chemical feedstock; EJ = exajoule.

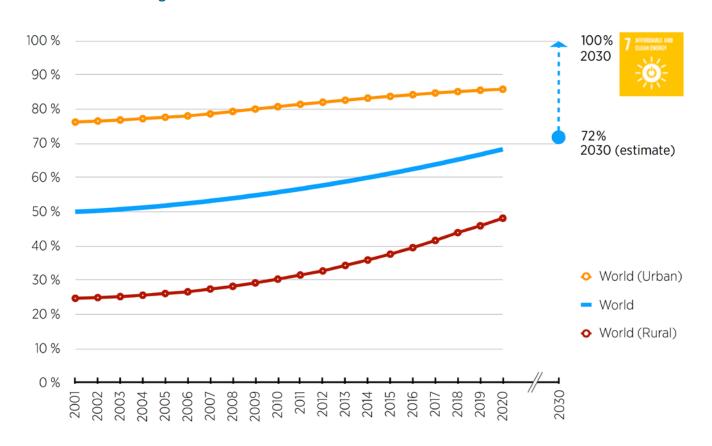
Source: IRENA



### Modern bioenergy solutions can narrow the global gap of clean cooking



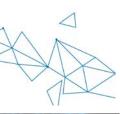
#### Global clean cooking access rates from 2001 to 2020 and forecast to 2030





Pellet cookstoves by Ecosense, India

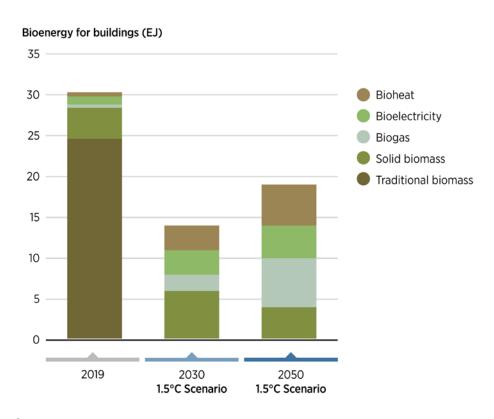
Biogas digesters and clean cookstoves using solid biomass have played a significant role in helping people transition from inefficient biomass to clean cooking solutions, with successful examples in China, India, Nepal and Viet Nam.



### Biogas and solid biomass can also decarbonise heat in buildings

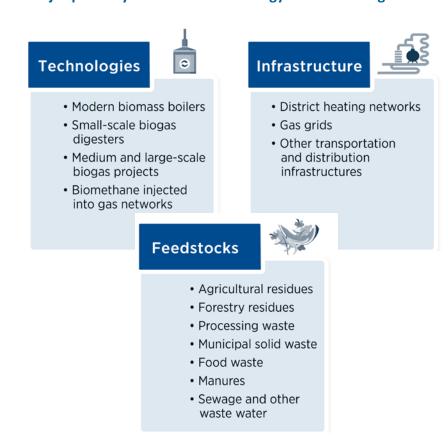


#### Trends in bioenergy for buildings in the 1.5°C Scenario

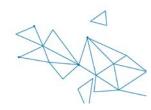


Source: IRENA

#### Major pathways for modern bioenergy use in buildings



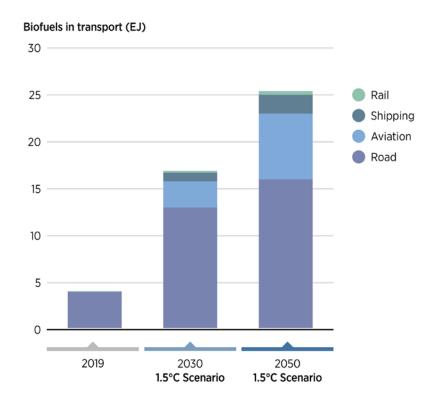
Biogas and biomass heat can be competitive with fossil fuel options if low-cost feedstocks (e.g., residues and waste) and existing infrastructures are available.



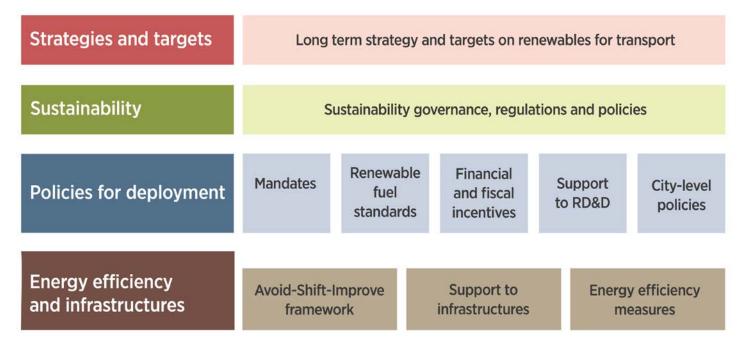
#### Biojet fuels have unique role to decarbonise the aviation sector





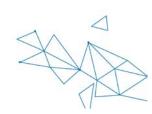


Overall policy framework for deployment of renewables in transport



Source: IRENA

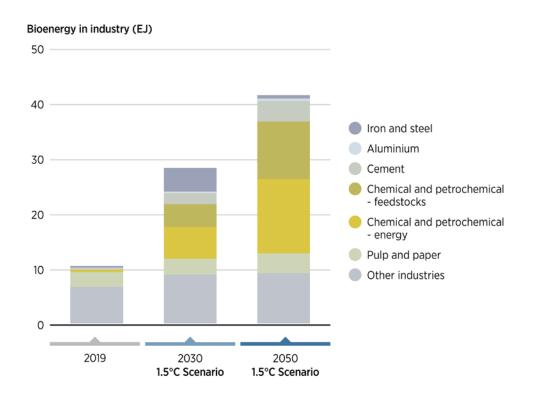
Bioenergy's role in the decarbonisation of transport will need to be co-ordinated with other options such as electric vehicles, green hydrogen or green ammonia.



### Biomass can provide both fuels and feedstock for industry sector



#### Role of bioenergy in industry in the 1.5°C Scenario



#### Pathways of bioenergy for decarbonisation of industry



Biomass to provide heat for industry

- MSW to provide heat for cement industry
- Biomass heat for biomass-based industries, including pulp and paper, sugar, food and wood production
- Bioenergy heat for other industrial processes

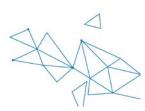


Biomass as a feedstock for chemical and petrochemical industry

- Biomass-based plastic
- Biomethanol production
- Other high-value chemicals based on biomass-feedstocks

Note: "Others" includes bioenergy for non-energy use and as chemical feedstock; EJ = exajoule.

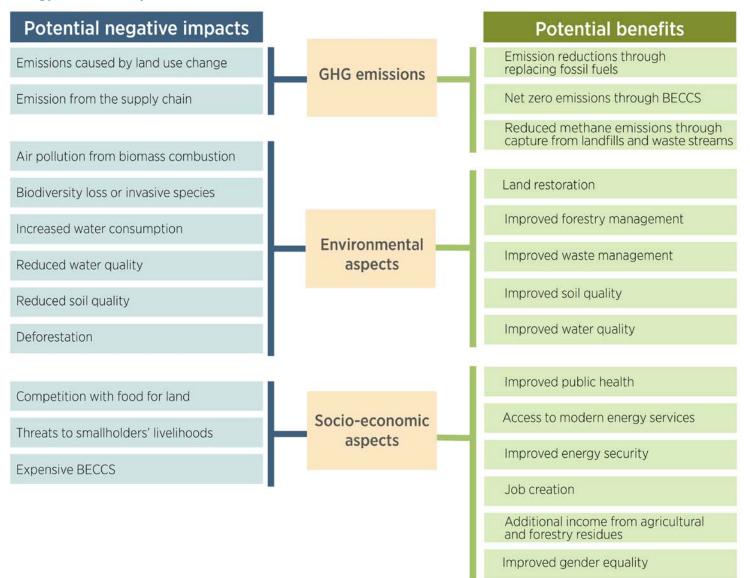
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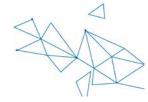


### Bioenergy sustainability is a complex topic



#### Potential aspects related to bioenergy sustainability

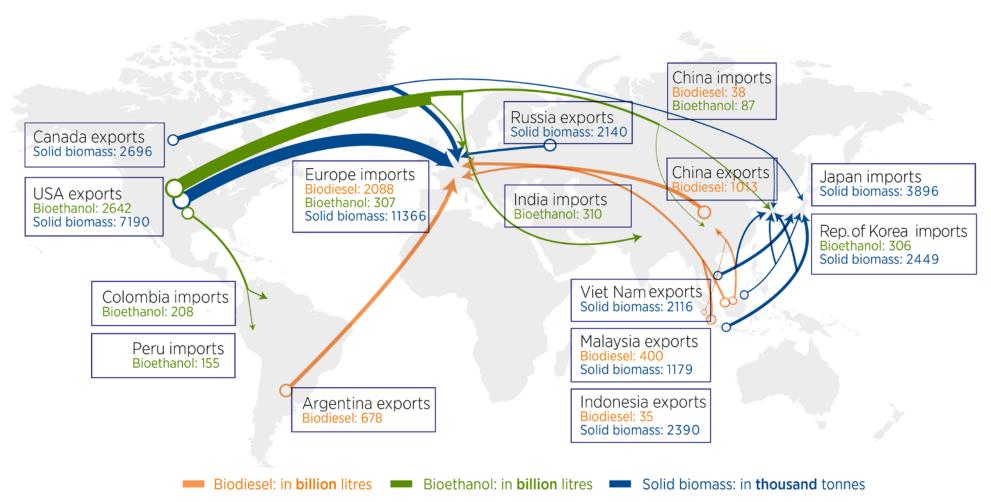




### Wood pellets, biodiesel and bioethanol are major bioenergy commodities



#### Global bioenergy trade in major markets, 2020



Note: The figure does not include all bioenergy trade due to limited data. Other international trade of bioenergy may exist but is not shown in this figure.

Source: IRENA analysis based on Argus, Japanese Forestry Agency, UNComtrade, and USDA



### A comprehensive policy framework is necessary to ensure sustainability

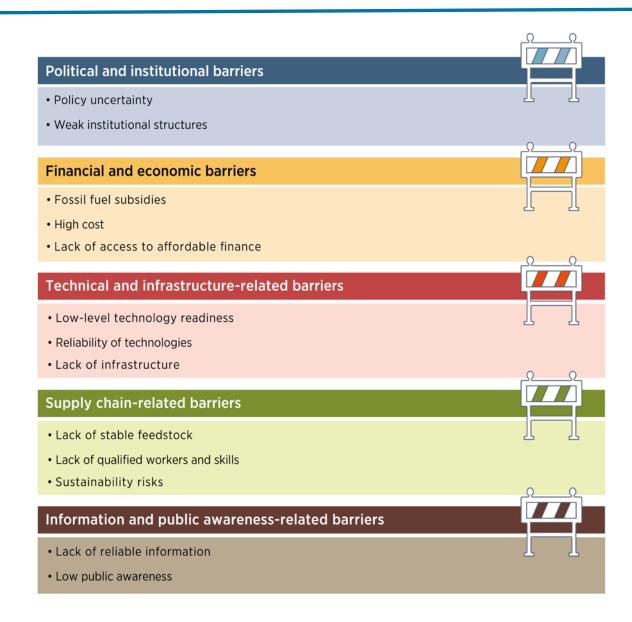






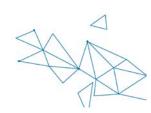
### Policies and regulations are needed to tackle cross-cutting barriers





Policy uncertainty has been a main barrier to developing renewables, including bioenergy, due to the lack of long-term policy commitments and targets.

Weak supply chains are another major barrier for large-scale bioenergy projects. They also can be a reason for high production costs





## **THANK YOU**

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