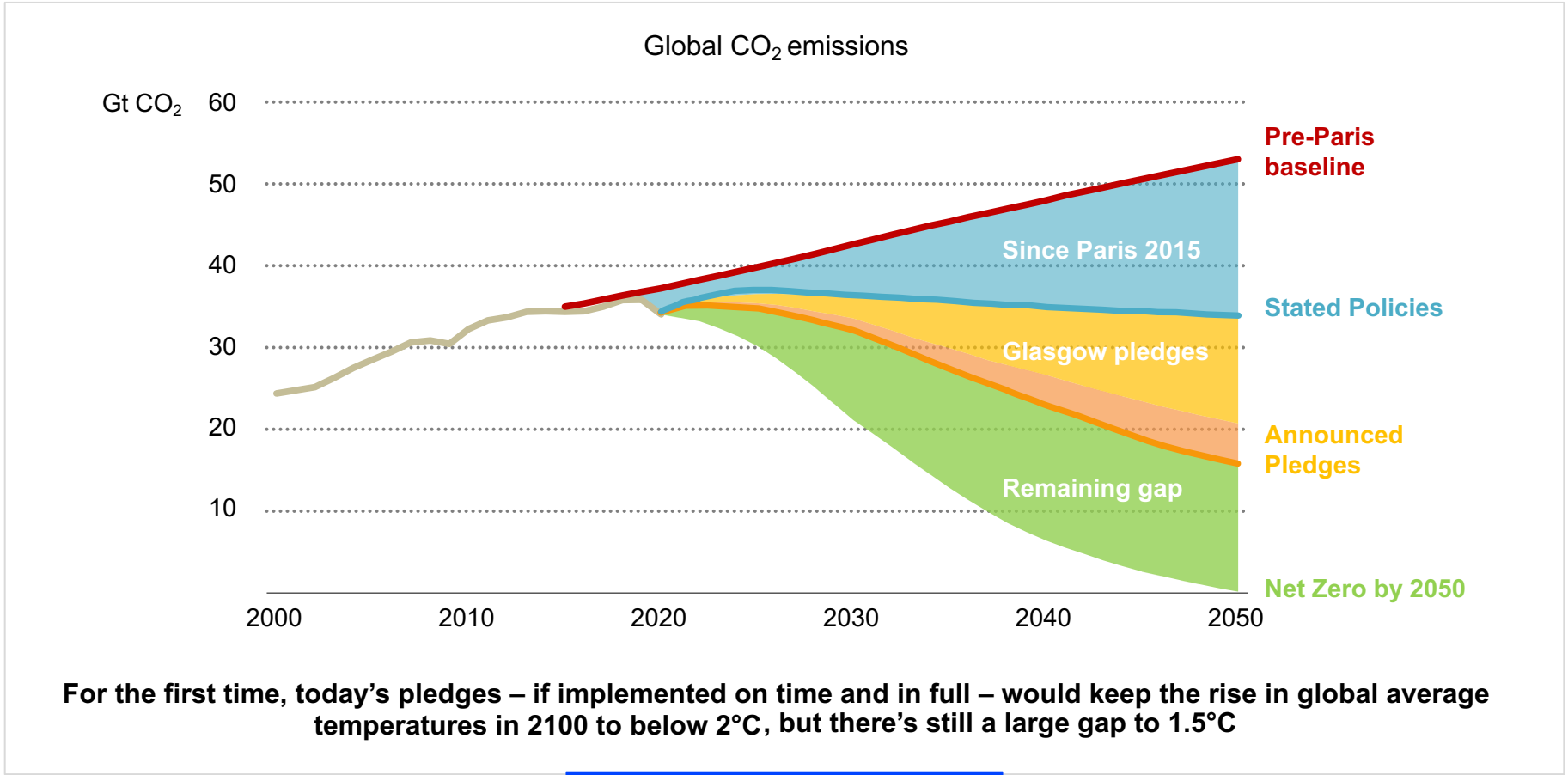




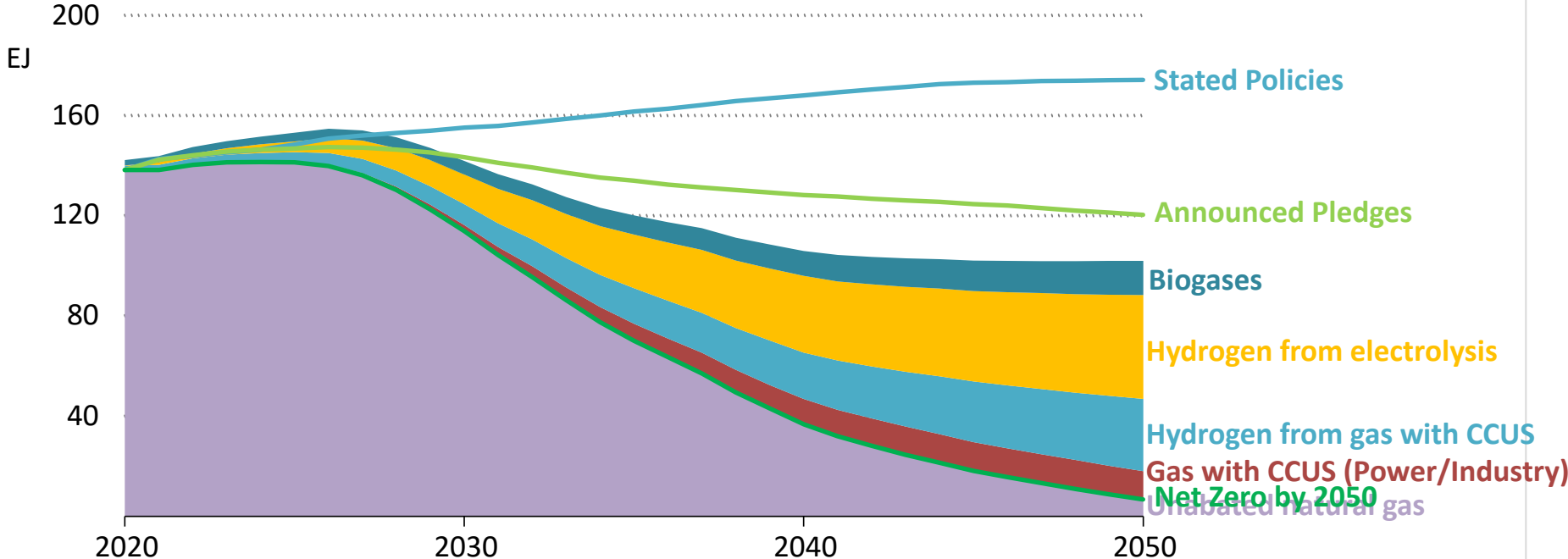
World Energy Outlook 2021 and the role of biogas and biomethane

Where are we along the road to Net Zero?



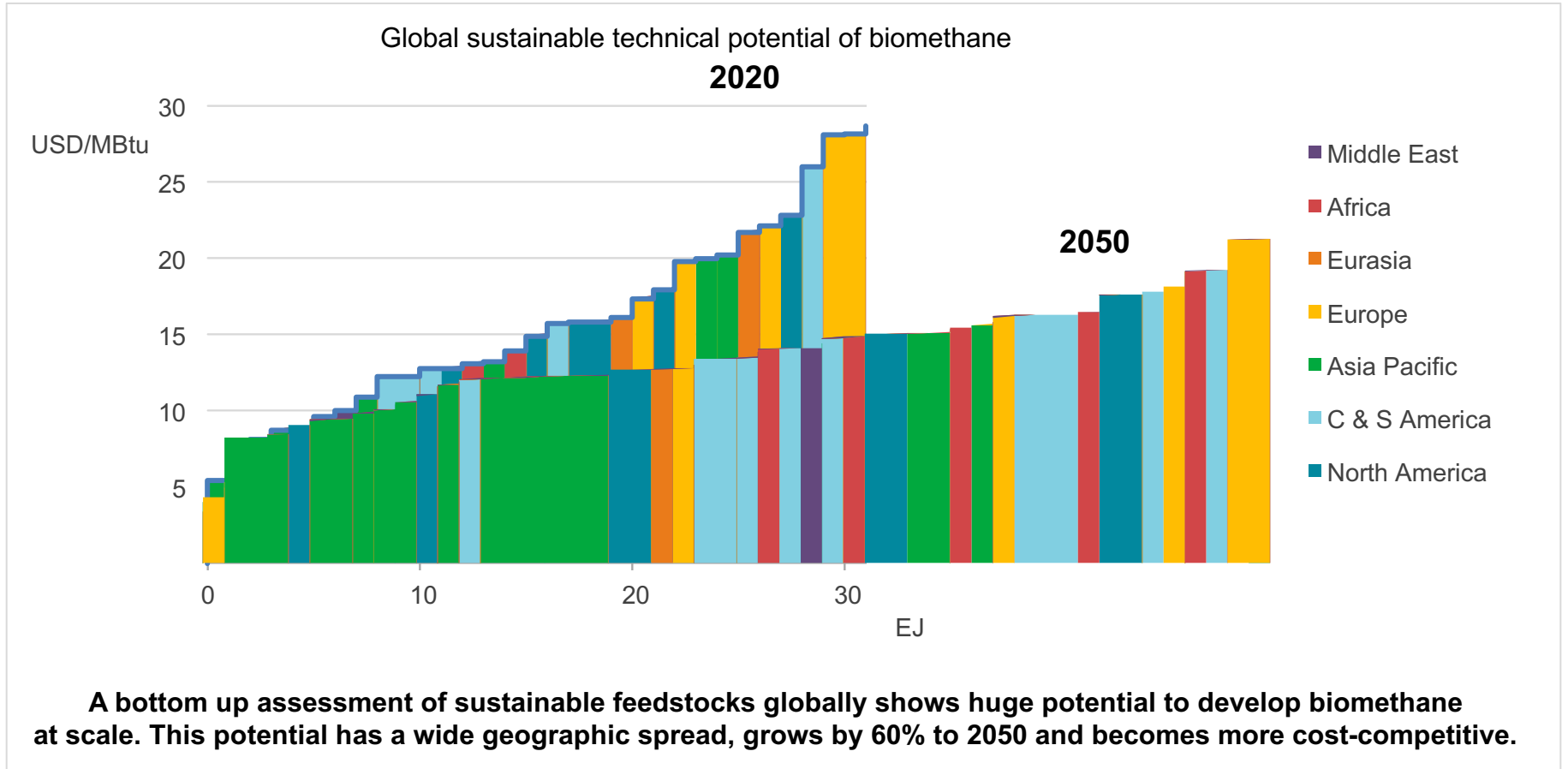
Gaseous fuels on the pathway to net zero

Total gaseous fuel demand in the Net Zero by 2050 scenario

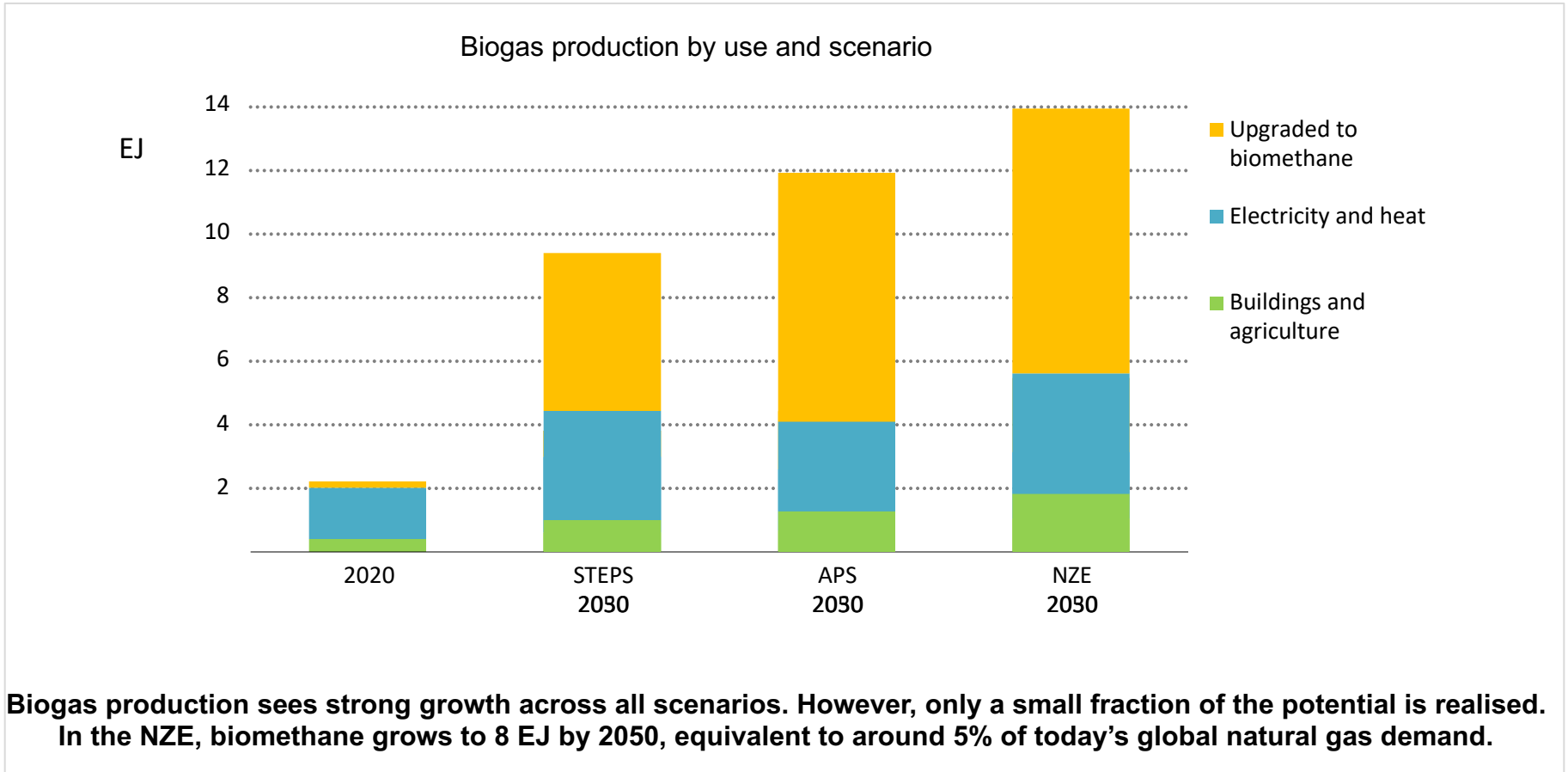


Unabated natural gas demand falls with accelerated climate ambition, and is 95% lower in the NZE compared to 2020. However, a huge ramp-up in hydrogen, biogases and CCUS means continued investment in gas-based infrastructure.

A global assessment of the costs and potential of biomethane



Upgrading biogas to biomethane underpins growth in all scenarios



Biogas production sees strong growth across all scenarios. However, only a small fraction of the potential is realised. In the NZE, biomethane grows to 8 EJ by 2050, equivalent to around 5% of today's global natural gas demand.

- The longer today's mismatch in energy investment persists, the greater the risks to energy security & price volatility. A massive policy-driven surge in clean energy transitions is the way forward
- Unabated natural gas is on the way out if the world is to meet its ambitious decarbonisation targets; however there is a role for low-carbon gaseous fuels which can leverage today's infrastructure and markets
- Biomethane has a key role in a low carbon energy transition, especially in sectors where emissions are hard to abate, while biogas has potential as a means of providing baseload renewable electricity and clean cooking, especially in developing economies.
- There is huge untapped resource potential to scale up biogas and biomethane production, and today's high gas prices provide a new context to assess its cost-competitiveness. However, it is not straightforward to assume that either of these factors will lead to wide-scale deployment.

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