

### The net-zero transition

What it would cost, what it could bring March 2022

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#### While net-zero commitments have been rising, the netzero equation is not solved today

Global gross energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, GtCO<sub>2</sub> p.a.

Current as of February 1, 2022



#### Source: McKinsey Energy Insights Global Energy Perspective 2021, January 2021

# Several elements would need to come together to help solve the net-zero equation

### Physical building blocks

Economic & societal adjustments

Commitment and enabling mechanisms

Focus of this research

Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022.

### We looked at the economic shifts needed to reach net-zero by 2050



...in sectors that produce 85% of overall emissions, and 69 countries

We conducted a scenario-based analysis of the Net Zero 2050 scenario from the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)





## 6 characteristics

of an economic transition to net-zero...















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The net-zero transition can only be achieved if all seven energy and land-use systems substantially reduce emissions

Share of emissions per energy and land-use system, 2019, %



**Bubble size** 

10%



In the transition scenario examined here, annual spending on physical assets would rise to about \$9.2 trillion

Average annual spend on physical assets for energy and land-use systems under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, average 2021-2050, \$ trillion



Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022. Based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, a hypothetical scenario and not a projection.



This scenario would also require a major shift in the nature of capital spending Spend on physical assets for energy and land-use systems under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario



Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, McKinsey Global Institute, February 2022. Based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, a hypothetical scenario and not a projection.

1. Average for 2021 - 2050



Global capital spending in this scenario would rise to almost 9% of GDP by 2030 before falling back Average annual spend on physical assets for energy and land use systems under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, % of global GDP



Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, McKinsey Global Institute, February 2022. Based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, a hypothetical scenario and not a projection.



A fifth of the economy is most exposed to the net-zero transition

Source: World Input-Output Database; Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research; McKinsey Global Energy Perspectives; IPCC; OECD; IHS Global; Penn World Tables; The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, McKinsey Global Institute, 2022. ~20%

of GDP generated by sectors with highest degree of exposure

Other sectors

3% of GDP

Producers of fossil fuel energy

#### 5% of GDP

Producers of fossil fueldependent products



Emitters in core operations



The transition would result in a reallocation of jobs across sectors

Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022. Based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, a hypothetical scenario and not a projection. Total job shifts by sector, direct and indirect, by 2050 from the net-zero transition under the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, million<sup>1</sup>



1. Includes job losses and gains directly associated with the transition and does not include other macroeconomic forces like population or income growth. Total job gains and job losses figures are not equal to the sums of the reallocation figures broken-down by sector due to rounding.





Supply constraints and price volatility



The transition is exposed to a multitude of short-term risks



Stranding of highemissions assets

Exacerbated higherorder effects



Rising physical climate risks

Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022. Based on the NGFS Net Zero 2050 scenario, a hypothetical scenario and not a projection.



However, the shift to a netzero emissions world would also create opportunities for both businesses and countries

Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022.







#### **Decarbonizing processes and products**

Benefit from lower operating costs and access new markets as consumer demand rises for relatively low-emissions products

### Replacing high-emissions products and processes with low-emissions ones

Scale existing, and develop new and emerging technologies to capture growth in demand for low-emissions goods

#### New offerings to aid decarbonization

Expand supply chain infrastructure and support services as new technologies emerge

## Potential actions for stakeholders to consider to drive a more orderly transition to net-zero

NOT EXHAUSTIVE EXAMPLE CONSIDERATIONS, NOT SPECIFIC ADVICE

- 1. Capabilities to assess transition risks and opportunities
- 2. Decarbonization plans supported by agile business strategies
- 3. Governing standards, tracking, and market mechanisms
- 4. Integration of climate-related factors into key decisions
- 5. Support programs for workers and lower-income consumers
- 6. Convening of stakeholders and facilitate collaboration

Source: The net-zero transition: What it would cost, what it could bring, February 2022.

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