

**Energy Transitions Commission**  
**Representatives Meeting**  
**14<sup>th</sup> May 2026**  
**Reading Room,**  
**10-11 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5ED**  
 with virtual participation option

**14<sup>th</sup> May, 08.30 – 17.00 UKT, Final Agenda**

<b>Time</b>	<b>Topic</b>
8.30 – 9.00	<i>On-site arrival from 8.30 AM UKT with welcome tea, coffee, pastries followed by seating; Virtual Zoom link for the meeting will be accessible from 8.50 AM UKT, and the meeting will commence at 9 AM UKT</i>
9.00 – 9.10	Welcome and Introduction
9.10 – 10.30	<p><b>Securing the energy transition: energy security, fossil fuels, clean energy and resilience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implications of the war in the Strait of Hormuz on clean energy – overview of ETC paper</li> <li>• Intersection of clean energy and wider resilience</li> <li>• Summary of ETC input to Santa Marta fossil fuel conference</li> </ul>
<b>10.30 – 10.50</b>	<b>Break 20 mins</b>
10.50-13.00	<p><b>Protecting Paris: accelerating clean electrification for a “well below 2°C” world</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key opportunities to accelerate clean electrification towards Paris consistent levels</li> <li>• Spotlight on electrification in key regions: focus on China and India and including emerging ETC regional insights: Agri PV, Solarising Africa, Indonesia power systems</li> <li>• Latest on ETC’s input to COP 31 Working group on electrification</li> </ul>
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch 60 mins</b>
14.00 – 15.00	<p><b>Protecting Paris: challenge of the Hard-to-Electrify sectors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of cumulative emissions until and beyond 2050</li> <li>• ETS &amp; CBAM: challenges for Europe’s transition</li> <li>• ETC partnership and engagement with China Iron and Steel Research Institute</li> </ul>
15.00 – 15.40	<p><b>Firm low carbon power generation: Nuclear and Geothermal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emerging ETC insights and Key messages</li> <li>• Review timelines until launch</li> </ul>
<b>15.40 – 16.00</b>	<b>Break 20 mins</b>
16.00 – 17.00	<p><b>Evolving ETC ways of working: initial plan for strategy evolution beyond 2026, including:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on ETC communications strategy refresh</li> <li>• Highlights on use of Artificial Intelligence in ETC workstreams</li> </ul>

## Key discussion takeaways

The ETC would like to thank its Representatives for their active participation at the meeting and the rich discussion. This note captures the main takeaways from the discussions and all materials from the meeting are available for download on ETC Member portal [here](#). These are internal documents not to be shared beyond your organisation.

Please note that as member newsletter *ETC Insider* is now issued on a bimonthly basis, the summary notes will be made available earlier via the member portal under the relevant meeting folders.

### I. Securing the Energy Transition: : energy security, fossil fuels, clean energy and resilience

The ETC team presented insights from latest briefing note: [Lessons on Energy Security after Hormuz Crisis](#), arguing that the crisis strengthens the case for accelerating the clean energy transition. The note highlighted the Strait of Hormuz disruption as the largest fossil fuel supply shock since 1973, with major impacts on oil and LNG markets, energy prices, food security and vulnerable importing economies. ETC also emphasised that, unlike in 1973, cost-competitive clean alternatives now exist, making accelerated transition both feasible and economically compelling. ETC's role at the Santa Marta Fossil Fuel conference was also noted, reinforcing demand reduction as a key lever for fossil fuel phase-out. Systemiq's [Resilience Nexus](#) work broadened the discussion by linking climate stability, geopolitical security and economic competitiveness as mutually reinforcing dimensions of resilience. ETC Representatives noted links to the ETC secretariat's narrative, particularly around clean energy, distributed systems, strategic reserves, diversified trade and selective onshoring, while cautioning against overstating the overlap between defence and clean technology.

ETC Representatives further discussed how to make the energy security framing more tangible, particularly by linking it to import dependence, strategic industrial resilience, refining and chemicals capacity, and the fiscal space of vulnerable countries. Several comments focused on near-term European gas security, including weak summer price signals for storage, softened storage requirements, and the risk that under-filling could create renewed pressure later in the year. Others noted that recent surges in Chinese solar and battery exports may reflect both crisis response and tax-related front-loading, while Thailand's clean energy financing response was raised as an example of how some governments are using the crisis to accelerate transition.

### II. Protecting Paris: accelerating clean electrification and challenge of the Hard-to-Electrify sectors

The ETC team shared latest insights from the Protecting Paris workstream, focused on defining the mitigation blocks needed to keep warming well below 2°C and limit overshoot beyond 1.5°C. Analysis using BNEF scenarios – specifically the last published BNEF scenarios from 2024 and 2025 - highlighted clean electrification as the largest mitigation lever, accounting for around half the gap to a well-below-2°C pathway, requiring major acceleration in renewables, grids, storage and flexibility. Electricity could rise from around 20% of final energy demand today to 60–70% by 2050.

Regional discussions highlighted China's progress on renewables alongside challenges in industrial electrification and coal displacement; India's need to scale solar, storage and grids amid continued coal reliance; and the potential of India's AgriPV work to combine clean power, food security and farmer resilience. Further discussions covered Indonesia's high solar costs, Africa's growing electricity demand, and Europe's buildings electrification challenge.

Decarbonisation pathways for harder-to-electrify sectors were explored highlighting electrification, hydrogen, biomass and carbon removals. Carbon pricing was identified as a key tool to bridge green premiums, alongside other demand-side measures. ArcelorMittal also joined as a guest speaker to share perspectives on the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and ETS reforms.

ETC Representatives encouraged stronger regional framing and translation into country- and sector-specific actions. Caution around “well below 2°C” was stressed and to consider terminology to focus instead on limiting 1.5°C overshoot and highlighted the need to further assess barriers including power market design, resource availability, physical climate risks, the realistic scale of CCS and hydrogen, and greater ambition on buildings electrification in Europe.

The ETC team will update the analysis following BNEF's 2026 Energy Outlook, continue regional engagement, and convene further discussions on maintaining credible corporate climate targets without repeated downward revisions.

### **III. Firm low carbon power generation: Nuclear and Geothermal**

The ETC team presented the latest key messages from the Nuclear and Geothermal workstreams, which are now standalone workstreams following previous discussions with ETC members.

For nuclear, the scale of the challenge in maintaining nuclear's ~9% share of global power generation through 2050 was highlighted, with life extensions potentially reducing new build needs by 25%. Deployment should be based on country-specific system benefits and deliverability, rather than ideology, with stronger roles in some markets such as China and South Korea. While new nuclear is likely to remain more expensive than clean alternatives in most regions, it can reduce wider system costs at moderate shares. ETC Representatives discussed on maximising impact through engagement with policymakers in selected key regions, addressing “nuclear vs renewables” debates, mythbusting communications, and emphasising institutional capacity requirements.

For geothermal, the team outlined geothermal's selective but important role in clean energy systems. Shallow geothermal was identified as the largest and most mature opportunity, while conventional hydrothermal remains geographically constrained. Next-generation technologies show long-term promise but face cost and scalability uncertainties. Representatives encouraged stronger emphasis on geothermal heat opportunities and targeted engagement with policymakers and expert groups.

### **IV. Evolving ETC ways of working: initial plan for strategy evolution beyond 2026.**

This session was removed from the agenda on the day, due to limited overall attendance at that point in the meeting. A new 1.5hrs session is being organised in June to present the ETC evolving strategy with Representatives as agreed in the meeting.