



Dr Fatih Birol
IEA Executive Director
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Katowice

Today's energy context

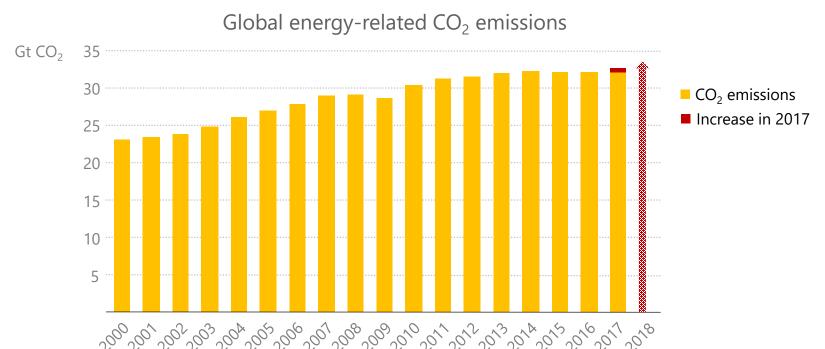


- Mixed signals about the pace & direction of change in global energy:
 - > Oil markets are entering a period of renewed uncertainty & volatility
 - Natural gas is on the rise: China's rapid demand growth is erasing talk of a 'gas glut'
 - > Solar PV has the momentum while other key technologies & efficiency policies need a push
 - > Growing disconnect between climate goals and energy-market trends
 - > For the first time, the global population without access to electricity fell below 1 billion
- Electricity is carrying great expectations, but questions remain over the extent of its reach in meeting demand & how the power systems of the future will operate
- Policy makers need well-grounded insights about different possible futures & how they come about. The WEO provides two key scenarios:
 - New Policies Scenario

> Sustainable Development Scenario

Global emissions are on the rise again

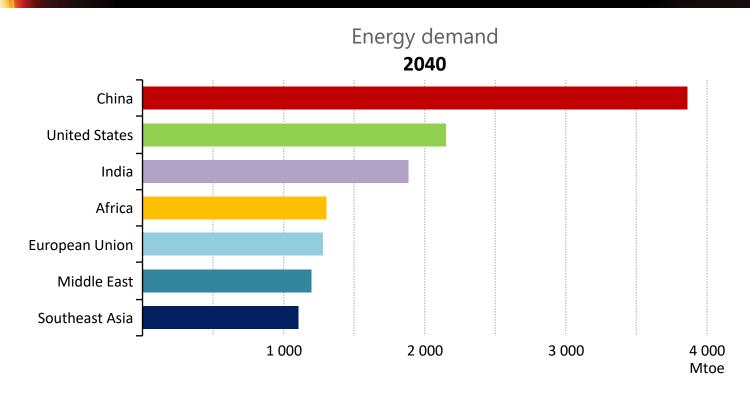




Global CO₂ emissions are on the rise in 2018; Even in advanced economies – where they had been flat for 5 years – emissions are set to increase in 2018

The new geography of energy



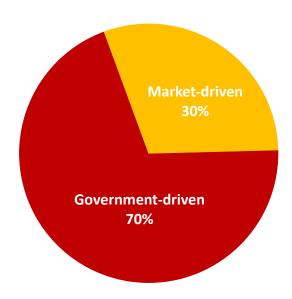


In 2000, more than 40% of global demand was in Europe & North America and some 20% in developing economies in Asia. By 2040, this situation is completely reversed.

Our energy destiny rests with governments



Total investment in energy supply to 2040: **\$42.3 trillion**

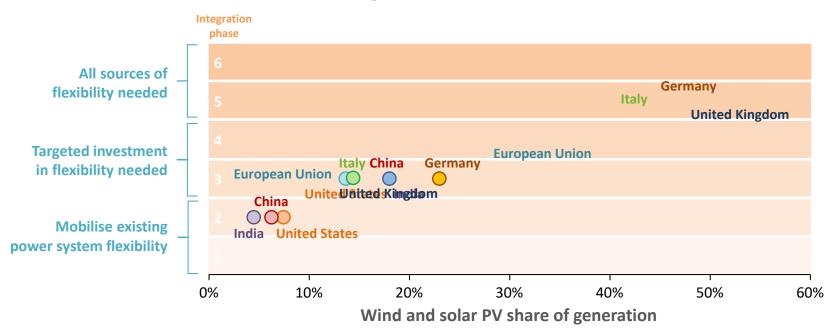


More than 70% of the \$2 trillion required each year in energy supply investment either comes from state-directed entities or receives a full or partial revenue guarantee

Flexibility: the cornerstone of tomorrow's power systems



Phases of integration with variable renewables share, 2030

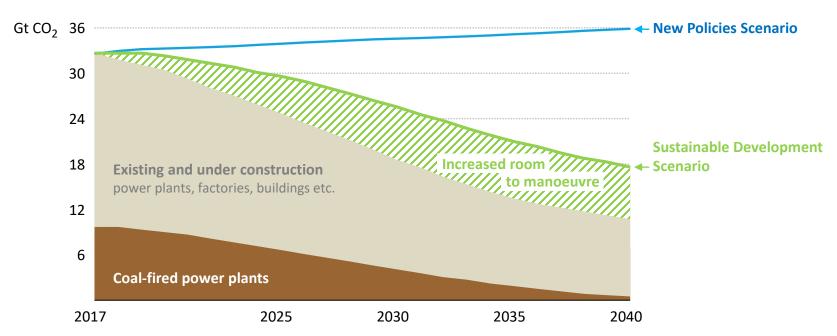


Higher shares of variable renewables raise flexibility needs and call for reforms to deliver investment in power plants, grids & energy storage, and unlock demand-side response

Can we unlock a different energy future?



Global energy-related CO₂ emissions

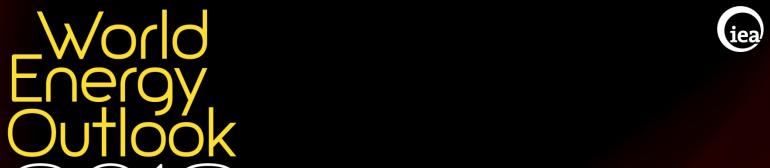


Coal plants make up one-third of CO₂ emissions today and half are less than 15 years old; policies are needed to support CCUS, efficient operations and technology innovation

Conclusions



- The links between energy & geopolitics are strengthening & becoming more complex, a major factor in the outlook for energy security
- The rapid growth of electricity brings huge opportunities; but market designs need to deliver both electricity and flexibility to keep the lights on
- There is no single solution to turn emissions around: renewables, efficiency & a host of innovative technologies, including storage, CCUS & hydrogen, are all required
- The future pathway for energy is open: governments will determine where our energy destiny lies
- The IEA supports energy transitions around the world with data, analysis and real world solutions



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