

Secure • Sustainable • Together



Fostering Long-Term Investment in Energy

Dr. Paolo Frankl

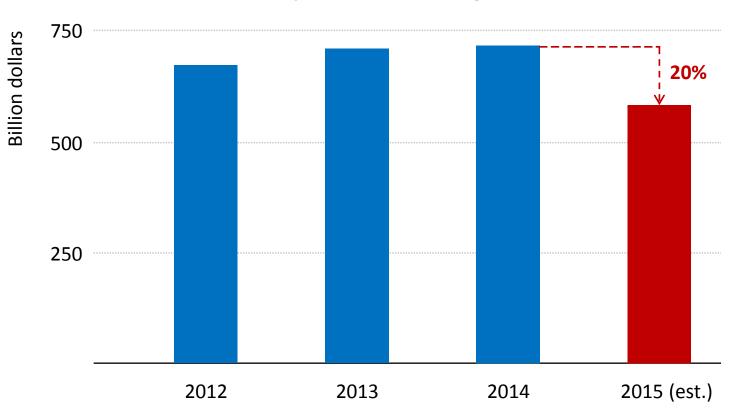
Head of Renewable Energy Division
International Energy Agency

B20 Energy Forum, 2 October 2015



Oil price drop and short-term investment climate

Global upstream oil and gas investment



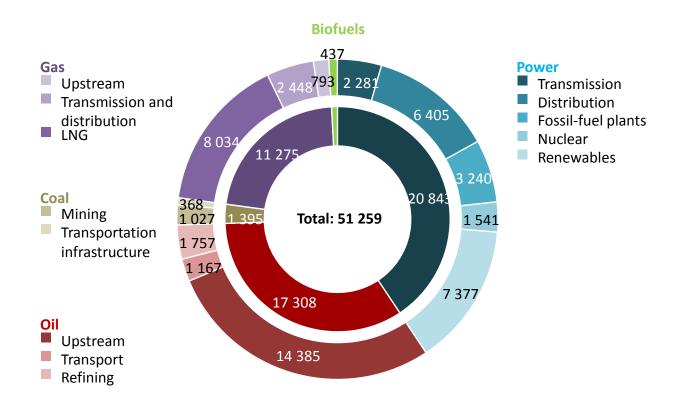
Announced capex cuts for 2015 are highest (at up to 40%) in North America & Brazil; for tight oil, a decision to stop drilling feeds through quickly into production levels



Long-term investment needs

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Cumulative global energy supply investment by fuel and type, 2014 – 2040 (\$billion)



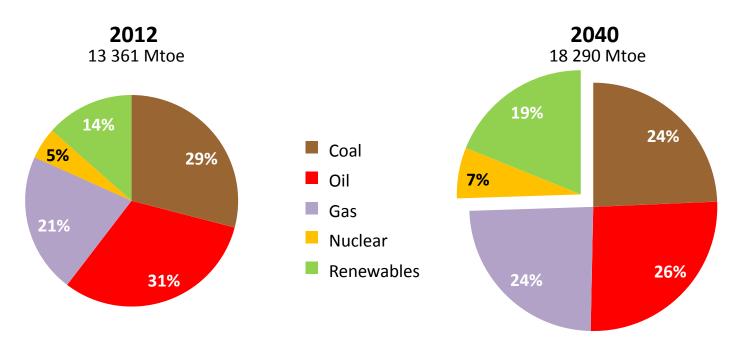
Larger share of the investment is required to offset declining production from existing oil and gas fields and to replace power plants



A mix moving towards natural gas & low-carbon energy

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Fuel shares in world primary energy demand

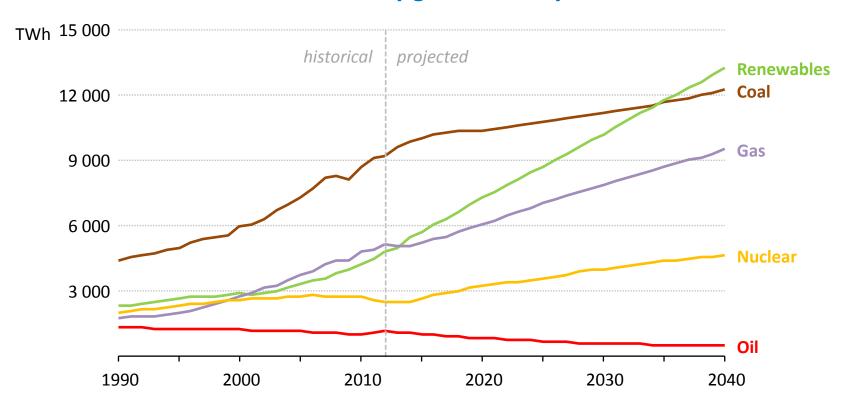


Declining shares of oil & coal in the mix bring the overall share of fossil fuels down to just under three-quarters by 2040, with gas on the way to becoming first fuel – Renewable Energy grows the fastest!



The global power mix continues to evolve www.iea.org

World electricity generation by source

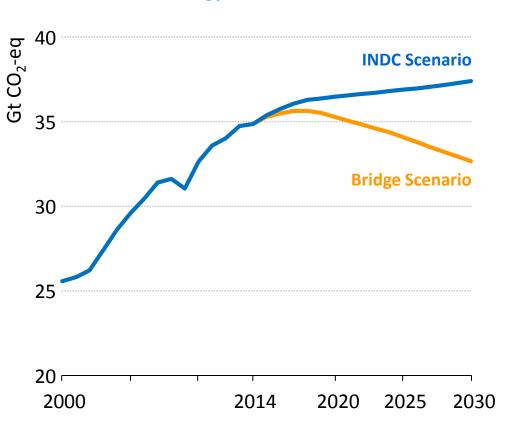


Renewables overtake coal as the largest source of power generation by around 2035; natural gas also sees an increase in market share

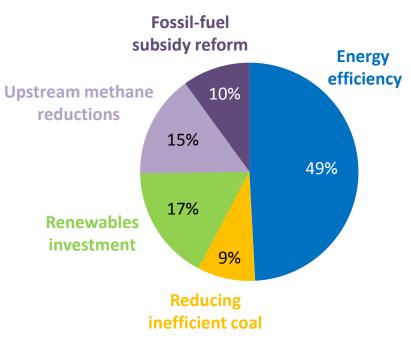


IEA strategy to raise climate ambition Peaking emissions (Bridge Scenario)





Savings by measure, 2030

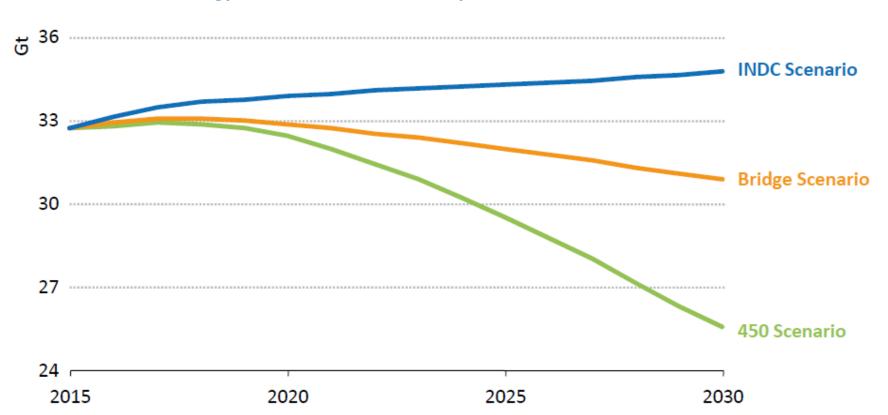


Five measures – shown in a "Bridge Scenario" – achieve a peak in emissions around 2020, using only proven technologies & without harming economic growth



IEA strategy to raise climate ambition Staying below 2°C (450 Scenario)

Global energy-related GHG emissions by scenario

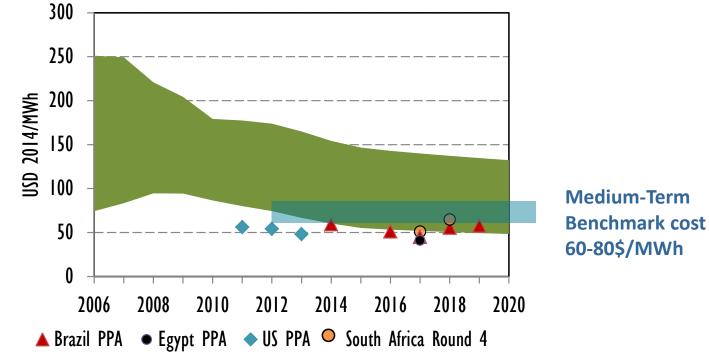


Investments in Renewables should reach \$400 bn/y by 2030 in the Bridge scenario. In the 450 scenario, the \$400 bn/y should be reached by 2025 already, then reach \$470 bn/y on average over 2026-2040



How quickly can RE costs converge towards best world benchmarks?



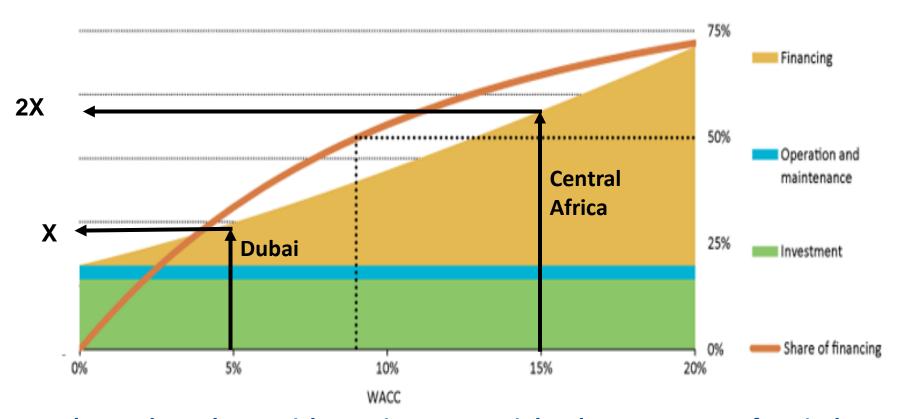


A combination of price competition, long-term contracts, good resources and financial derisking measures is creating deployment opportunities in newer markets and at lower costs

Financing costs can dominate

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Impact of cost of capital on the levelised generation cost of solar PV



Market and regulatory risks can increase weighted average cost of capital and undermine competitiveness of PV and Wind power

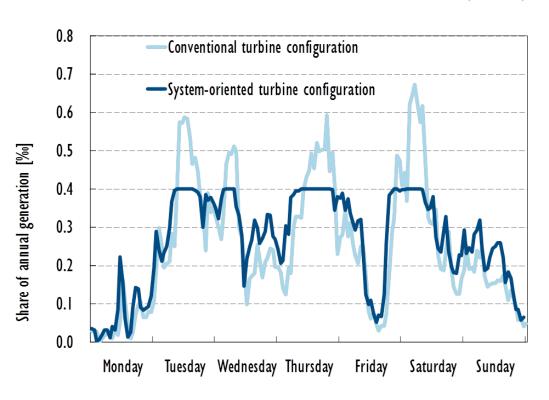


Increasing variable RE will require more system flexibility

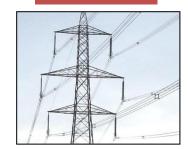
1) Foster
System-friendly
RE

2) Better market design & operation

3) Increase flexibility of other power system components



Grids



Generation



Storage



Demand Side

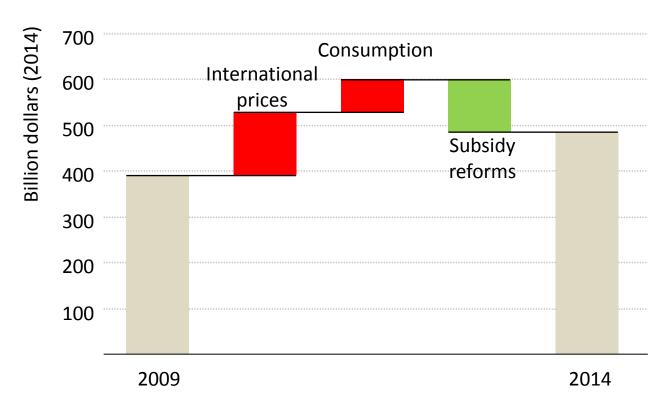




Fossil-fuels subsidies remain persistent, but reforms make a difference

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Contributing factors to the change in the value of subsidies between 2009 and 2014



In the absence of the reforms that have been taken since the G20 in 2009, fossil fuel consumption subsidies would have been 24% higher in 2014 at \$610 billion



IEA as partner of G20 energy agenda

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- Emergence of G20 as forum for global energy collaboration
- Modernisation of IEA with strong bilateral cooperation with emerging economies and international organisations, incl. G20
- IEA high-quality data and analysis across all fuels and countries
 - Energy access IEA role in global tracking framework (WEO 2014 energy access in SSA, WEO 2015 energy access in India and South East Asia) support to SE4ALL
 - Renewable energy IEA grid integration work, cost analysis,
 RE policies database and assessment, benchmarking,
 cooperation with IRENA
 - Energy efficiency data and policies (JEUDI, E4)
 - Outreach partner for global technology and innovation collaboration (IEA Implementing Agreements)
 - Energy security beyond oil, to gas and electricity



Secure • Sustainable • Together



- Energy Security
- Environmental Protection
- Economic Growth
- Engagement Worldwide