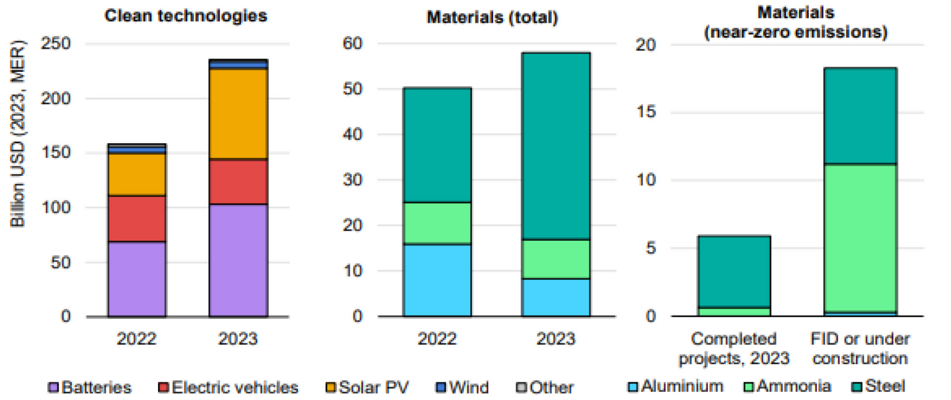
Corrigendum: Energy Technology Perspectives 2024
Issued: October 2024
Link to report: https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-technology-perspectives-2024

On page 33,

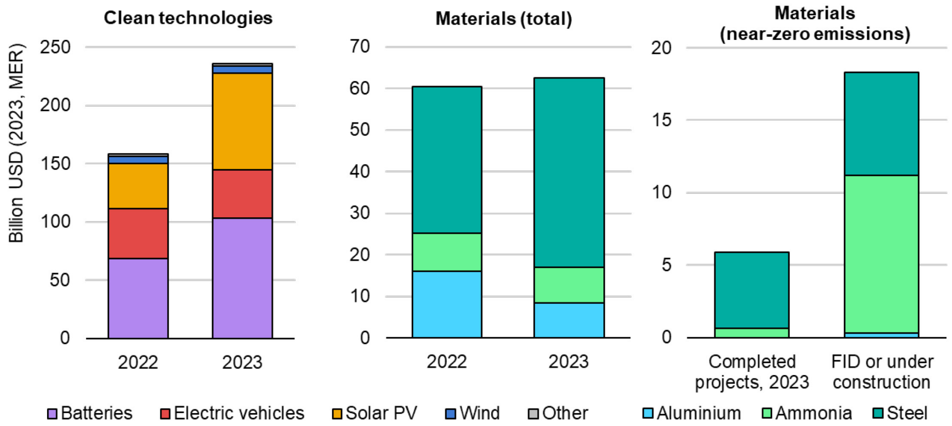
> "rising from around USD 50 billion to just under USD 60 billion globally"
> **Replace with:**
> "rising 3% to just above USD 60 billion globally."

On page 34, replace figure:

Figure 1.3 Global investment in clean energy technology and materials manufacturing, 2022-2023

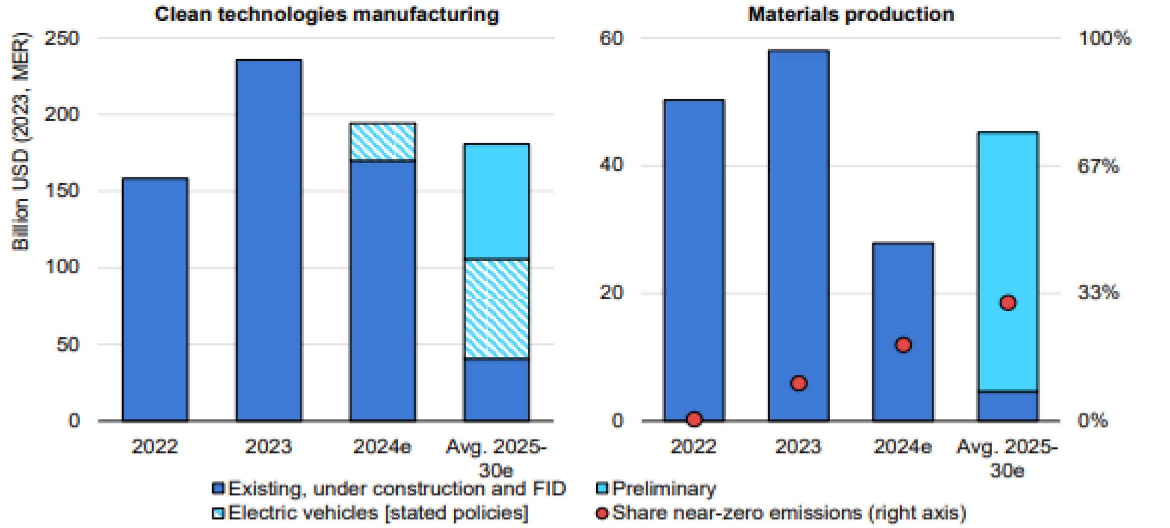


- With updated figure:

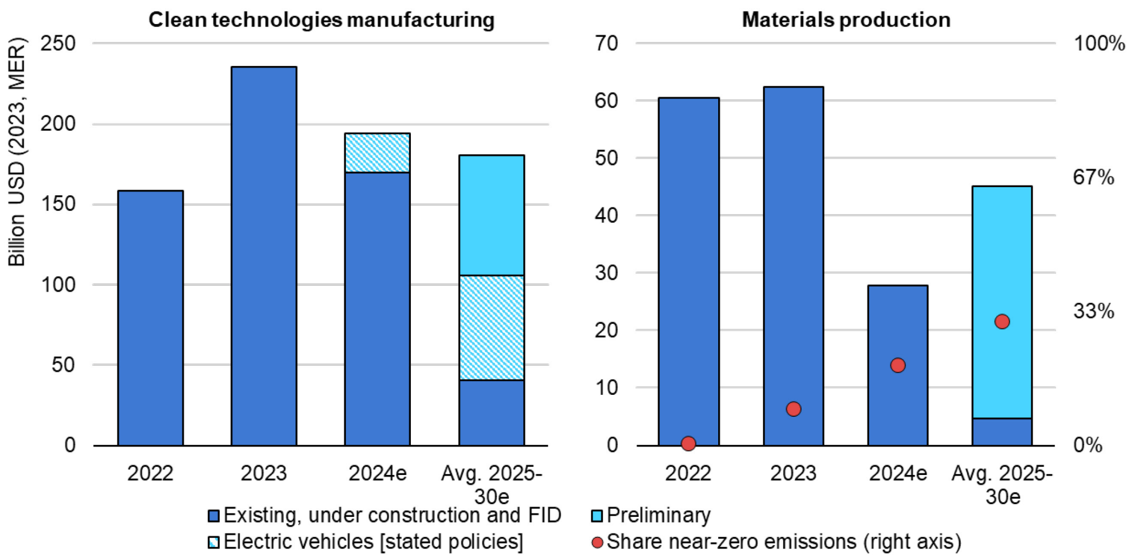


On page 35, replace figure:

Figure 1.4 Global investment in clean energy manufacturing associated with announced projects, 2022-2030



- With updated figure:



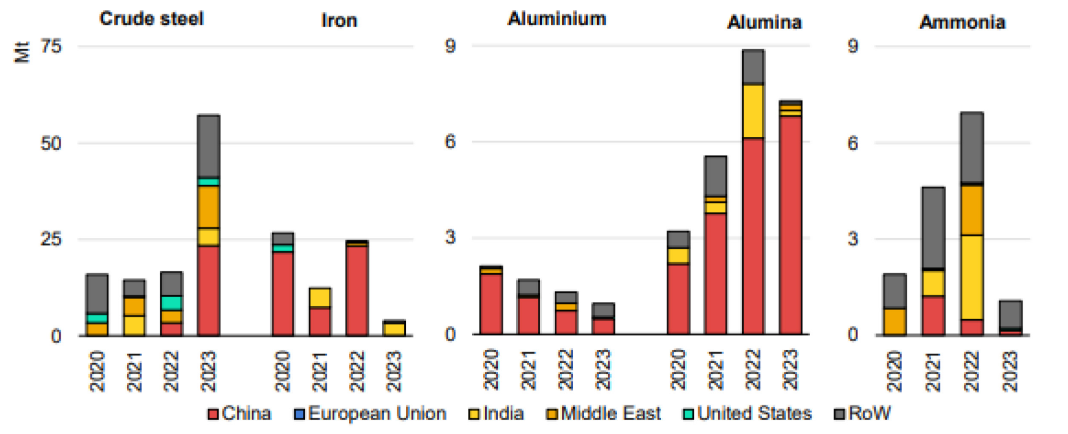
On page 44,

"This is reflected in the greater absolute quantities of steelmaking capacity added over the past 4 years (105 Mt cumulatively) relative to ironmaking capacity (70 Mt cumulatively), despite the fact that it takes around 1.1 tonnes of iron to make a tonne of steel, when not using any scrap."
Replace with:

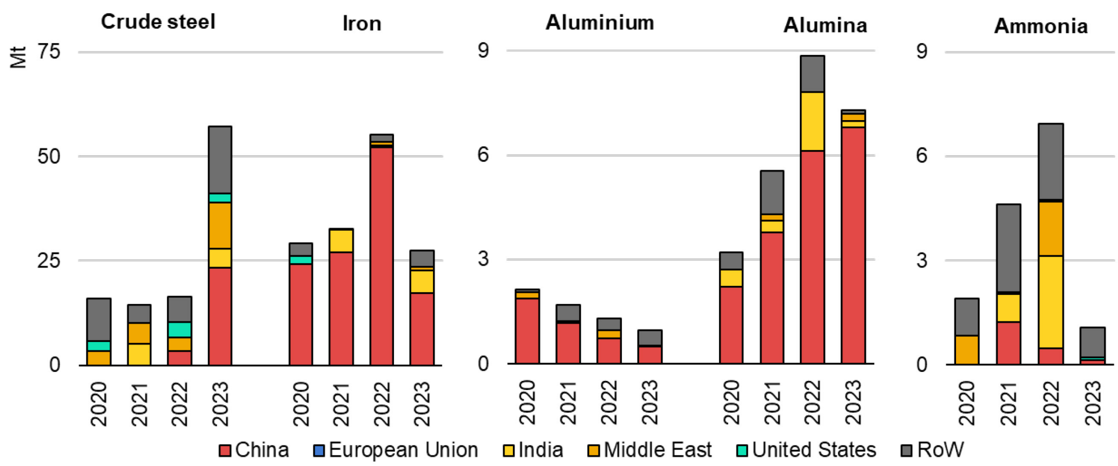
“Despite this, greater absolute quantities of ironmaking capacity have been added over recent years relative to steelmaking capacity, as it takes around 1.1 tonnes of processed iron to make a tonne of steel, when not using scrap."

On page 44, replace figure:

Figure 1.9 Global net manufacturing capacity additions for selected materials, 2020-2023

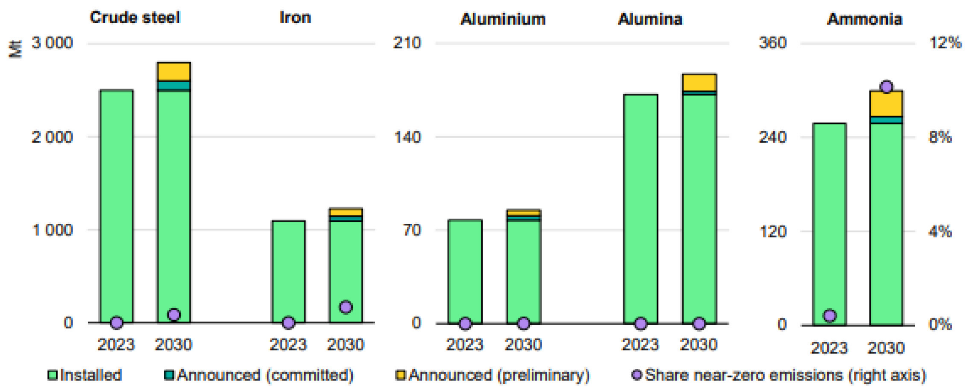


- With updated figure:

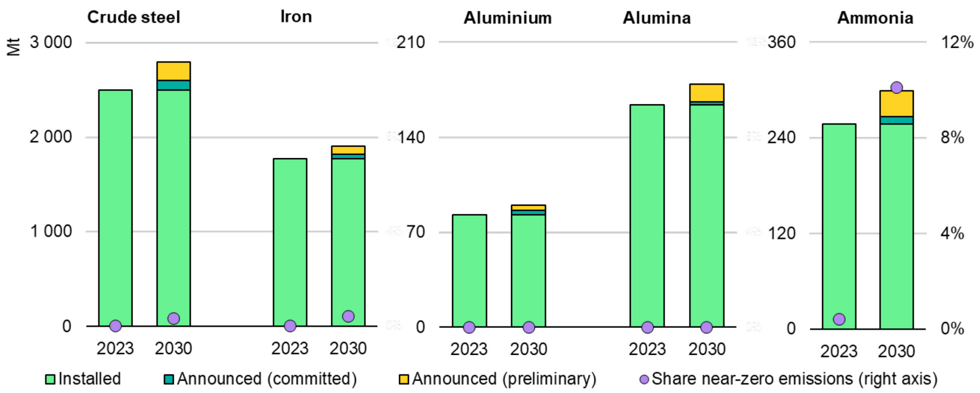


On page 45, replace figure:

Figure 1.10 Global installed manufacturing capacity and announced capacity additions for selected materials, 2023-2030

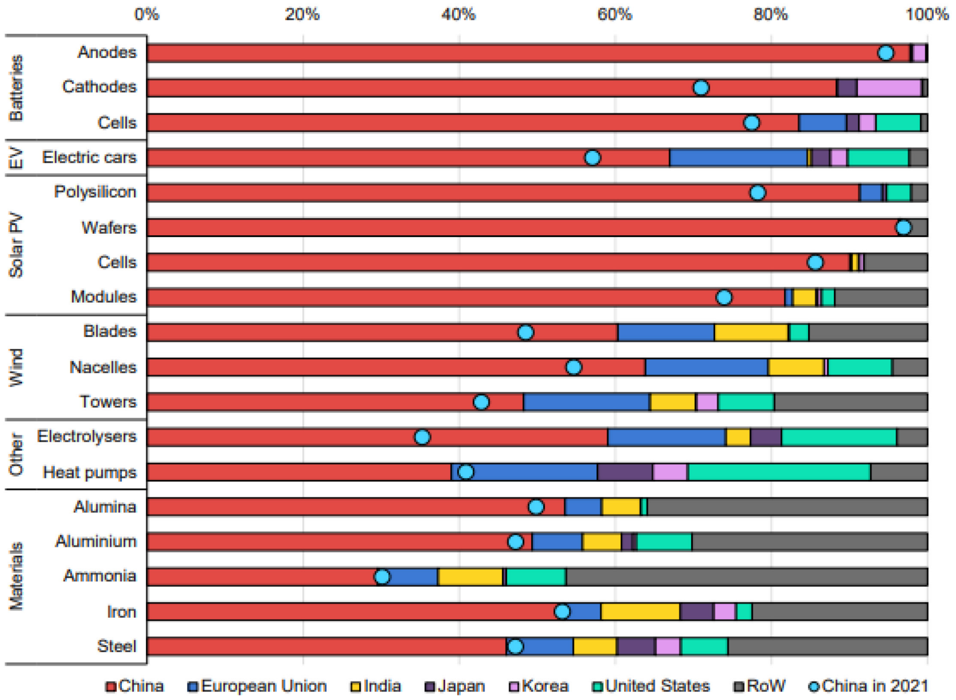


- With updated figure:

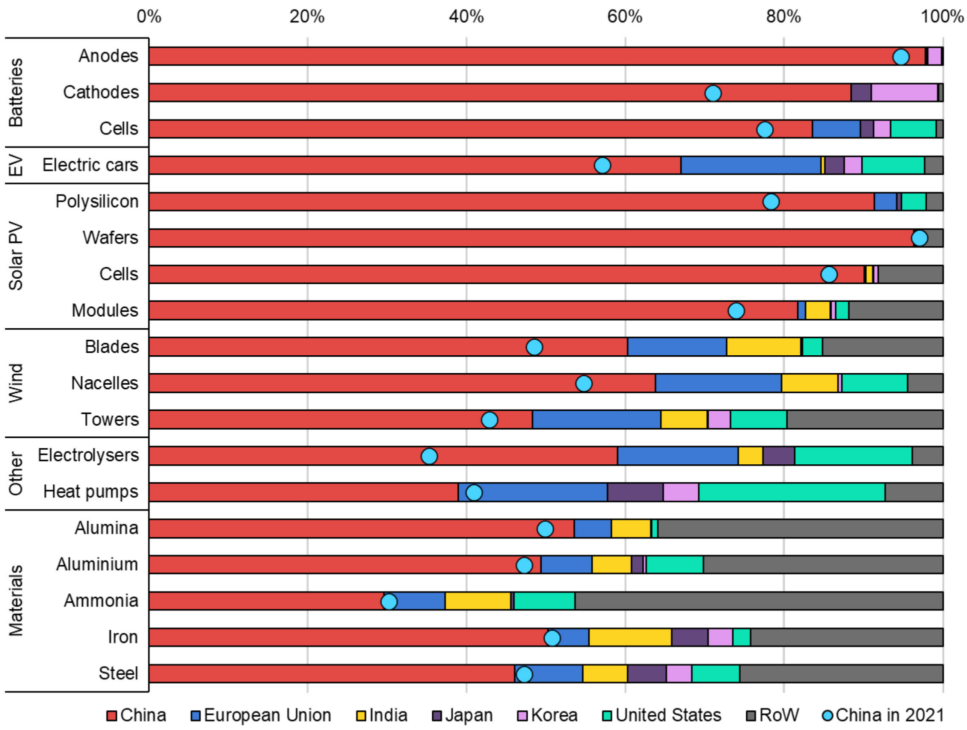


On page 46, replace figure:

Figure 1.11 Installed manufacturing capacity by country/region, 2023

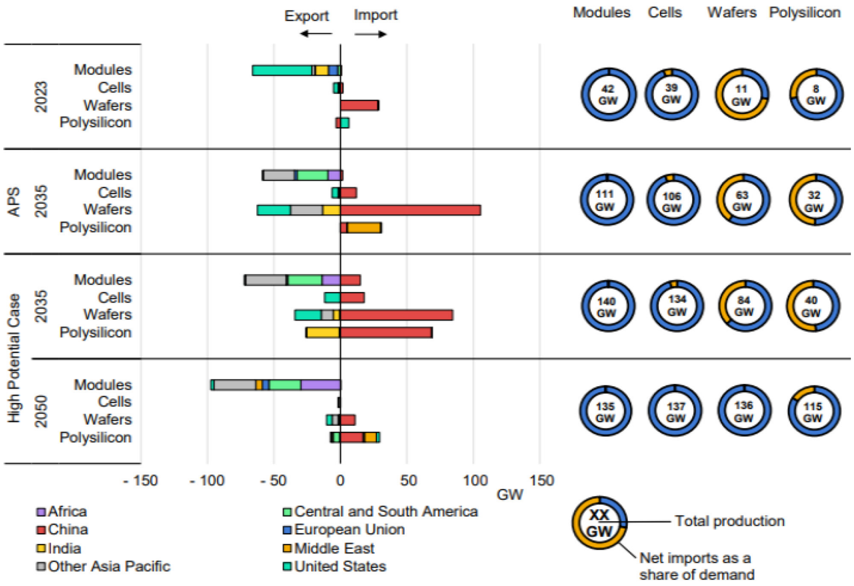


- With updated figure:



On page 300, in figure:

Figure 4.9 Market for PV modules and components in Southeast Asia in the Announced Pledges Scenario and High Potential Case, 2035-2050



- Replace 42 GW with 69 GW (Total production of modules in 2023 – inside the upper left donut chart)

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On page 130:

"The manufacturing of clean energy technologies also accounts for a very small share of total demand – 0.8% for steel and 4% for aluminium today. Among those technologies, solar PV modules and wind turbines are the biggest users of aluminium and steel respectively."

Replace with:

"The manufacturing of clean energy technologies also accounts for a very small share of total demand – 1.1% for steel and 6.5% for aluminium today. Among those technologies, electric vehicles, solar PV modules and wind turbines are the biggest users of aluminium and steel."

On page 134 and page 135:

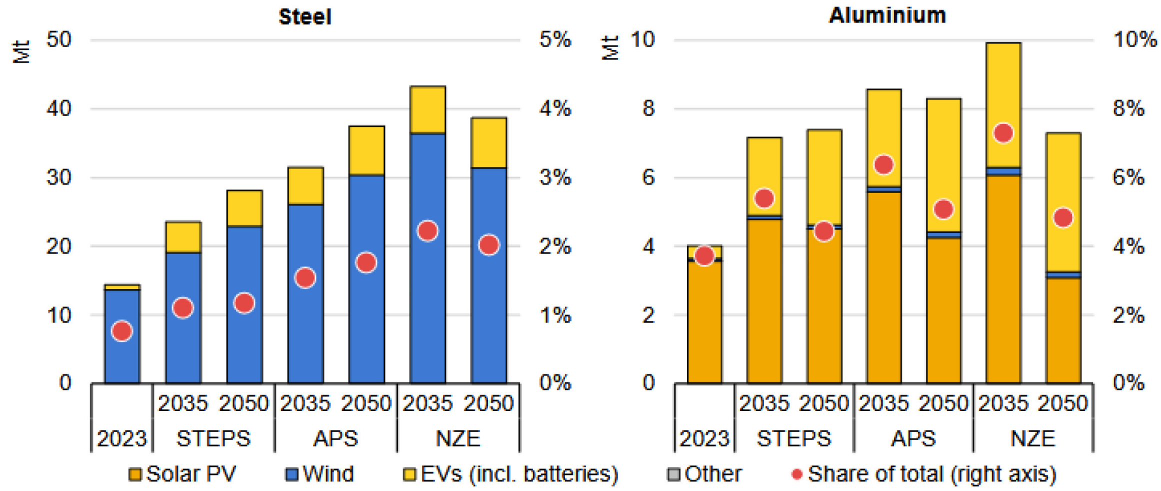
"The main material links between steel and clean technology manufacturing are for wind turbines and EVs, which together with the other clean technology supply chains covered in this report, accounted for an estimated 0.8% of global steel demand in 2023. This share grows to 1.2% by 2050 in the STEPS, 1.8% in the APS and 2.0% in the NZE Scenario, reflecting the differences in the rate of higher deployment of those technologies and overall levels of demand for steel in other uses (Figure 2.10). For aluminium, the main links are with EVs and solar PV – in both cases for structural (as opposed to electrical) aspects of these products. In total, the six clean technologies accounted for 3.7% of global demand in 2023. As with steel, but to a more pronounced degree, the share of global demand accounted for by these applications increases. It rises to 5.4% by 2035 in the STEPS, to 6.4% in the APS and to 7.3% in the NZE Scenario, though the share of total demand drops after 2035 due to material efficiency and rising demand in other uses."

Replace with:

"The main material links between steel and clean technology manufacturing are for wind turbines and EVs, which together with the other clean technology supply chains covered in this report, accounted for an estimated 1.1% of global steel demand in 2023. This share grows to 3.1% by 2050 in the STEPS, 4.8% in the APS and 5.4% in the NZE Scenario, reflecting the differences in the rate of higher deployment of those technologies and overall levels of demand for steel in other uses (Figure 2.10). For aluminium, the main links are with EVs and solar PV – in both cases for structural (as opposed to electrical) aspects of these products. In total, the six clean technologies accounted for 6.5% of global demand in 2023. As with steel, but to a more pronounced degree, the share of global demand accounted for by these applications increases. It rises to 11% by 2035 in the STEPS, to 14% in the APS and to 15% in the NZE Scenario, though the share of total demand drops after 2035 due to material efficiency and rising demand in other uses."

On page 135, replace figure:

Figure 2.10 **Global demand for steel and aluminium for clean technology manufacturing by scenario, 2023-2050**



With: