

# World Energy 2015

Kamel Ben Naceur Director, Sustainable Energy Policy and Technology The impact of INDCs on the energy sector IEA Day, 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2015

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### Climate pledges for COP21 – the energy context



Energy production and use accounts for at least two-thirds of global greenhouse gas emissions

#### But what do the INDCs say about energy?

- All cover energy-related emissions, but the role of the energy sector vis-à-vis non-energy emissions is not always clear
- Around half include explicit energy-focused targets, but the nature of these targets can vary significantly
- Around 40% refer to greater renewables deployment and 30% to improved energy efficiency

#### Perhaps the most important thing...

## ...the global coverage of climate pledges is impressive





#### Pledges from countries that account for 95% of global energy-related GHG emissions; their full implementation would be consistent with a temperature rise of 2.7 °C

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Growth in the global economy, primary energy demand and related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

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Growth in energy demand and emissions has tracked economic growth closely but decouples over time, with emissions growth slowing to a crawl by 2030

## Largest source of emissions makes the cleanest break with the past

#### World electricity generation and related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

World

Outlo



### Electricity demand grows by about 40% to 2030, but increasing share of low-carbon generation means that power sector emissions remain flat



#### Growth in primary energy demand by fuel

World

Outloc

One quarter of the world's total energy supply is low-carbon in 2030; natural gas is the only fossil-fuel that increases its share of the global energy mix

### **Emissions burden continues to move over time**



#### **Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by region**



Countries accounting for more than half of global economic activity see their energy-related GHG emissions plateau or be in decline by 2030

## Climate pledges need major investment



#### Cumulative energy investment, 2015-2030



Climate pledges require the energy sector to invest trillions in energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies; a major scale-up of energy RD&D is also needed

## IEA Ministers issue statement on energy and climate change

#### IEA's 29 member countries issue a collective statement stating that they:

Welcome INDCs and endorse IEA view that INDCs should be a first step upon which to build ever-increasing ambition.

> Welcome the IEA's five key opportunities to reduce energy sector emissions:

- **1.** Increasing energy efficiency in industry, buildings and transport
- **2.** Phasing out the use of least efficient coal fired power plants
- **3.** Increasing investment in renewables, including hydro
- **4.** Gradual phasing out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies
- **5.** Reducing methane emissions from oil and gas production

Call on the IEA to: advise how to enhance the environmental sustainability of the energy sector (including the reduction of local pollution), expand tracking of the energy sector transformation and increase international collaboration.



- **10:45-12:30** Five key actions to peak global energy emissions, led by energy efficiency and renewables
- 12:45-14:15 Accelerating energy technology innovation to make decarbonisation cheaper and easier
- 14:30-16:00 Using the Paris agreement to drive short-term actions consistent with long-term emission goals
- **16:15-17:45** Enhancing energy security by making the energy system more resilient to climate change impacts
- **18:00-19:00** Networking reception



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