

## Nobuo Tanaka Introductory Remarks, IEA Day

Wednesday, 16 December 2009

- Ladies and gentleman, good morning and **welcome to the second IEA Day** at the UN Climate Change Negotiations. We are very pleased to see you all here today.
- As you may know, the IEA has been **providing insights and analysis** into the international climate change process for well **more than a decade** now. Today's event provides a great opportunity for us to share some of these insights with you.
- With energy accounting for **84% of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**, the IEA has analysed what needs to be done to limit the long-term concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to 450 parts per million of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, in line with a 2°C increase in global temperature. We call this the '**450 Scenario**'.
- On **current trends**, unless new measures are taken, global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions will reach **40 Gigatonnes (Gt)** by 2030 and continue rising thereafter, putting us on track for around a 6 degree temperature increase. Climate stabilisation at 2 degrees requires global emissions to **peak around 2020** and then decline.

The 450 Policy scenario of our flagship publication *World Energy Outlook 2009* provides a path to green growth, but it is a radical departure from current trends. It will be **very difficult to achieve but it is within reach**.

- With this in mind, the IEA has looked at the **whole spectrum of energy policy and technology issues** for responding to the climate challenge. We have made recommendations to the G8 leaders on energy efficiency, critical to curb growth in energy demand. We have analysed the role of market mechanisms in delivering a cleaner energy investment in developing countries after 2012. And we are setting out the policy, regulatory and investment steps needed to see key low-carbon technologies fully deployed in time for the needed energy revolution.
- In short, we propose an **energy policy and technology blueprint** that can deliver ambitious climate goals to be agreed in Copenhagen, with energy efficiency at the core of CO<sub>2</sub> reduction strategy in both the near and long term. All of these aspects and more will be covered in today's presentations.
- The Copenhagen conference is the **most important climate meeting to date**, as we urgently need a framework that goes beyond 2012, the end of the Kyoto Protocol first commitment

period. The economic crisis, with the resulting fall in global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of around 3% in 2009, gives us a **unique window of opportunity** to change our current, highly unsustainable energy path. That is our general message to Parties here. We must act now.

- The IEA will play an **active role in post-Copenhagen follow up**. We will be looking closely at what comes out of this week's intense discussions. We will analyse the emissions goals agreed to, as well as the vehicles proposed for international cooperation, to see how we can best harness these to deliver the needed energy sector change. As a first step, we hope to **release a revised analysis of current pledges** and how they compare with our 450 Scenario some time in the Spring.
- Finally, let me say that we are delighted that **Swedish Minister of Energy and Deputy Prime Minister Maud Olofsson** will provide a keynote address at 12.30 on the lessons from Sweden in decoupling CO<sub>2</sub> from GDP growth. Sweden has an impressive track record in this regard and we look forward to hearing some insights from Minister Olofsson.
- Thank you again for coming and I hope you enjoy the day.