IEA supports the low-carbon transition

IEA: the global energy authority

- Part of the OECD family
- Founded in 1974 to co-ordinate a response to oil supply disruptions
- 2015: IEA Modernisation grounded on three main pillars
  - global energy security
  - energy cooperation and global dialogue
  - promoting an environmentally sustainable energy future
- Build on a decade of analysis on what we need to do to keep temperature increase below 2°C
- Now developing analysis on faster and deeper energy-sector decarbonisation
Sizing the scale of the challenge... ... and its solutions

The carbon intensity of the global economy can be cut by two-thirds through a diversified energy technology mix.
But the challenge increases to get from 2 degrees to “well below” 2 degrees.

Energy- and process-related CO$_2$ emissions by sector in the 2DS

Industry and transport account for 75% of the remaining emissions in the 2DS in 2050.
Need to decouple activity & emissions
Avoid/shift, vehicle efficiency, low carbon fuels

GHG Emissions in the 2DS, 4DS, and 6DS – 2010 to 2050

OECD transport emissions have peaked, while Non-OECD transport emissions can be brought back to current levels in 2050.
Understanding transport impacts: Mode matters

Well-to-wheels GHG emissions in 2015, by mode

Passenger
- Air
- Rail
- Buses and minibuses
- Cars
- 2 & 3 wheelers

Freight
- Heavy trucks
- Shipping
- Rail
- Light commercial
- Medium trucks
- 3 wheelers

Mt of CO₂ equivalent

Urban - Well to Tank
Urban - Tank to Wheel
Non-urban - Well to Tank
Non-urban - Tank to Wheel

Transport is the least diversified energy demand sector

Solutions need to be adapted transportation modes
The IEA works around the world to support an accelerated clean energy transition that is enabled by real-world **SOLUTIONS** supported by **ANALYSIS** and built on **DATA**.
Thank you

Explore the data behind ETP

www.iea.org/etp  www.iea.org/statistics
Sustainable Transport Systems analysis: the IEA Mobility Model and ETP

- Foundation of transport-related analysis in the IEA
- Projections to 2050+, 29 global regions (including most of G20), all transportation modes except pipelines
- Assess urban and non-urban activity, energy use, emissions (GHG, pollutants), infrastructure and materials demand
- Shared with OECD Directorates (TAD), ITF
- Developed in the framework of a partnership with major industrial and governmental stakeholders, some academic institutions and NGOs (MoMo partnership)