



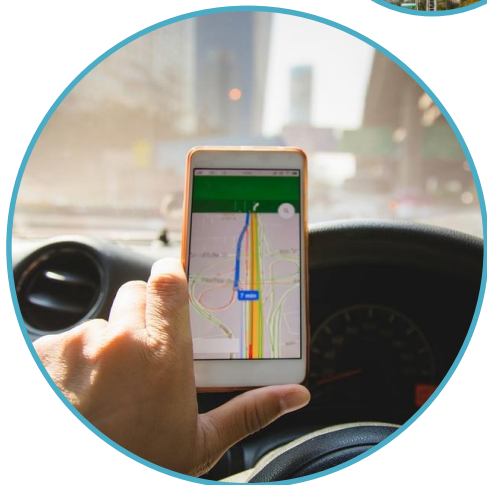
Digitalization & Energy

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COP23 – 16 November 2017



Digital technologies are everywhere....



Connectivity trends

KB kilobyte 10^3 bytes
MB megabyte 10^6 bytes
GB gigabyte 10^9 bytes
TB terabyte 10^{12} bytes
PB petabyte 10^{15} bytes
EB exabyte 10^{18} bytes
ZB zettabyte 10^{21} bytes
YB yottabyte 10^{24} bytes

1987
2 TB

1997
60 PB

2007
54 EB

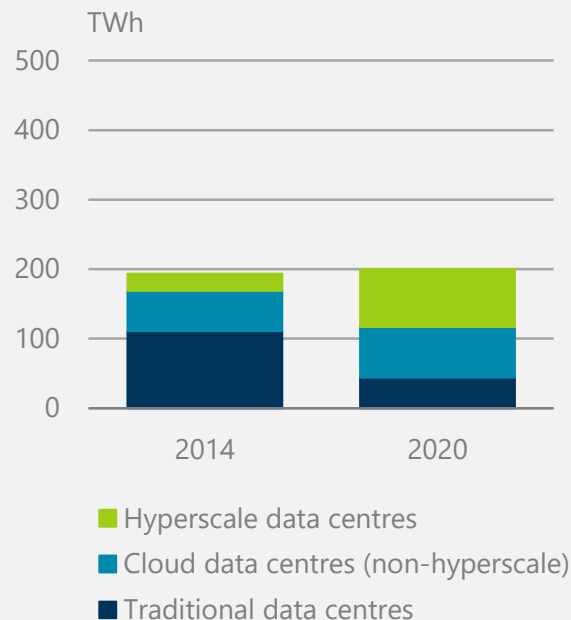
2017
1.1 ZB

Sources: Cisco (2017). *The Zettabyte Era: Trends and Analysis June 2017*; Cisco (2015). *The History and Future of Internet Traffic*.

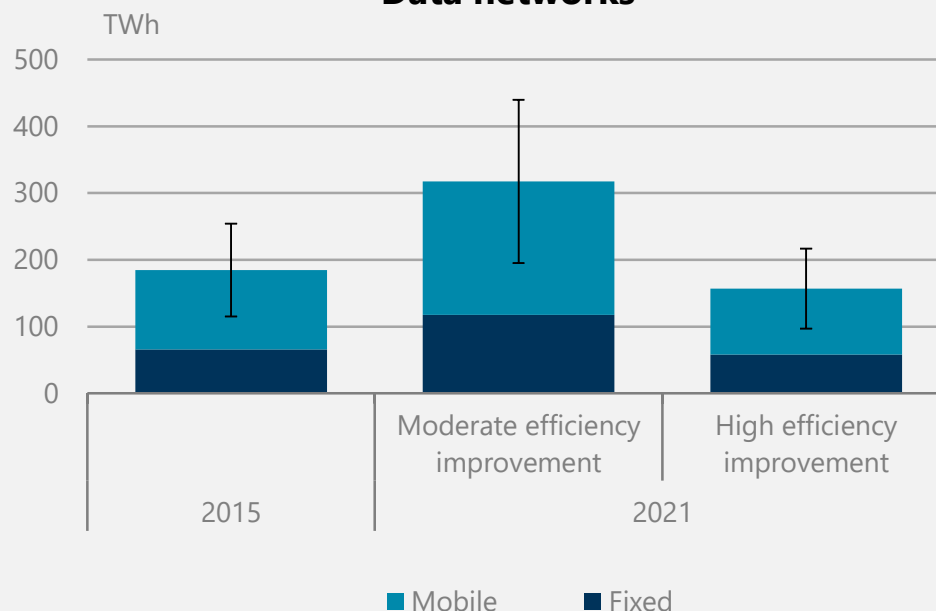
Internet data traffic is growing exponentially, tripling over the past five years

Electricity use by data centres and networks

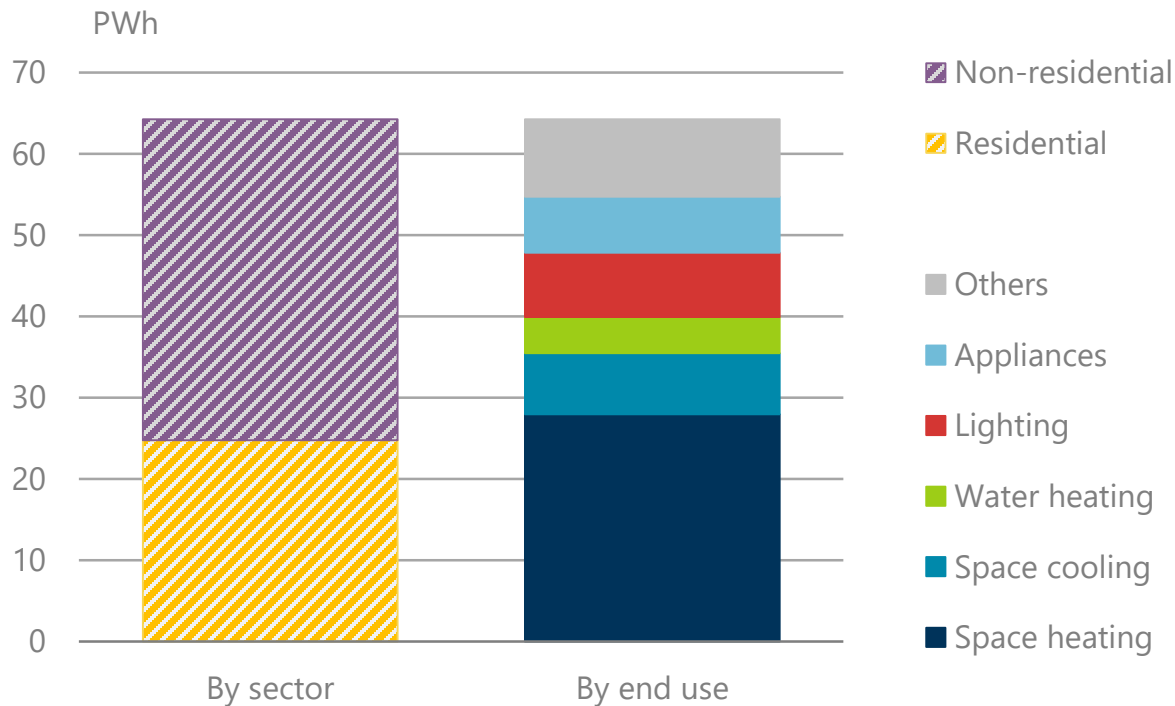
Data centres



Data networks



Sustained efficiency gains could keep energy demand largely in check over the next five years, despite exponential growth in demand for data centre and network services



IEA analysis

Widespread deployment of smart building controls could reduce energy use by 10% to 2040



Road freight

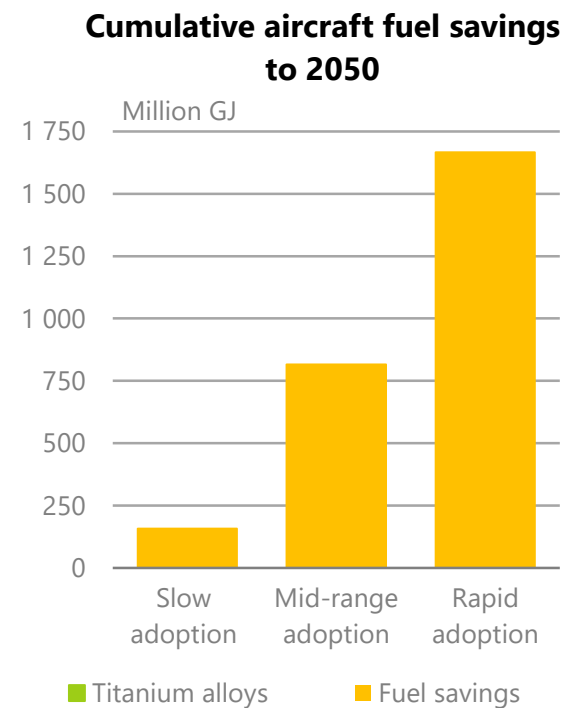
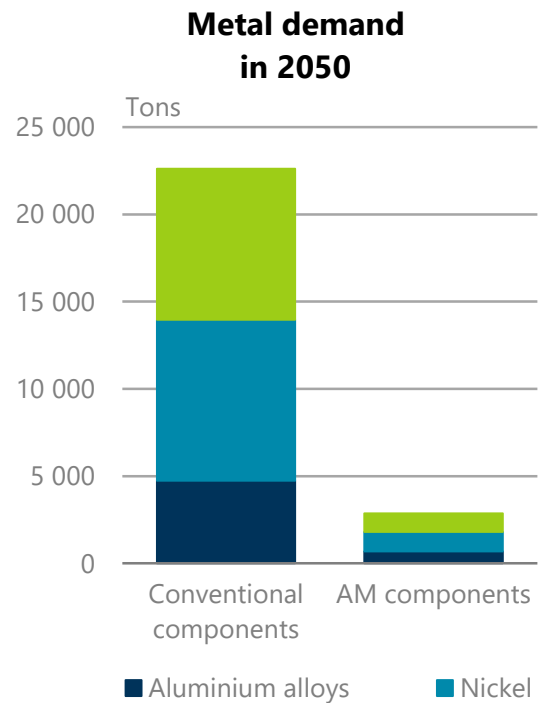
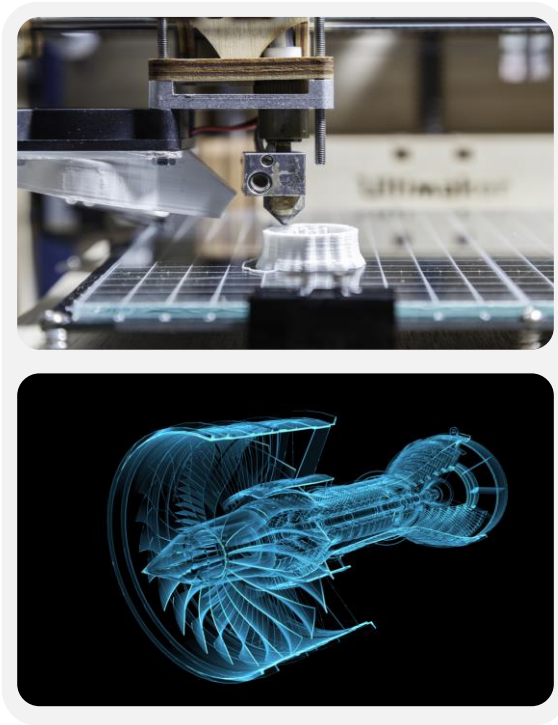
- Digital solutions for trucks and logistics could reduce energy use for road freight by 20-25%.
- Digital solutions include platooning, route optimisation, and data sharing across the supply chain



Road passenger

- Automation, connectivity, sharing, and electrification (ACES) to dramatically reshape road transport
- Impacts on energy demand difficult to predict
- Automation and connectivity could halve or double energy demand, depending on how technology, behavior, and policy evolve

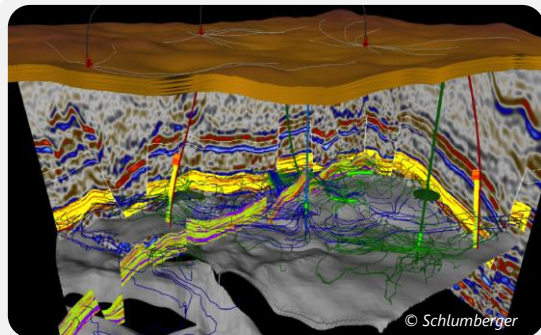
Intelligent transport systems are improving safety and efficiency of all modes, with the most transformative impacts expected in road transport



Source: Huang et al. (2016)

**Energy use can be incrementally reduced at the plant level
but widespread use of 3D printing, AI and robotics could herald transformative changes**

Supply: oil and gas, coal, and power



Oil and gas

- Increased productivity, improved safety and environmental performance
- Could decrease production costs by 10-20%; recovery could be enhanced by 5%.



Coal

- Coal mining can expect to see improved processes and reduced costs as well as improved environmental performance

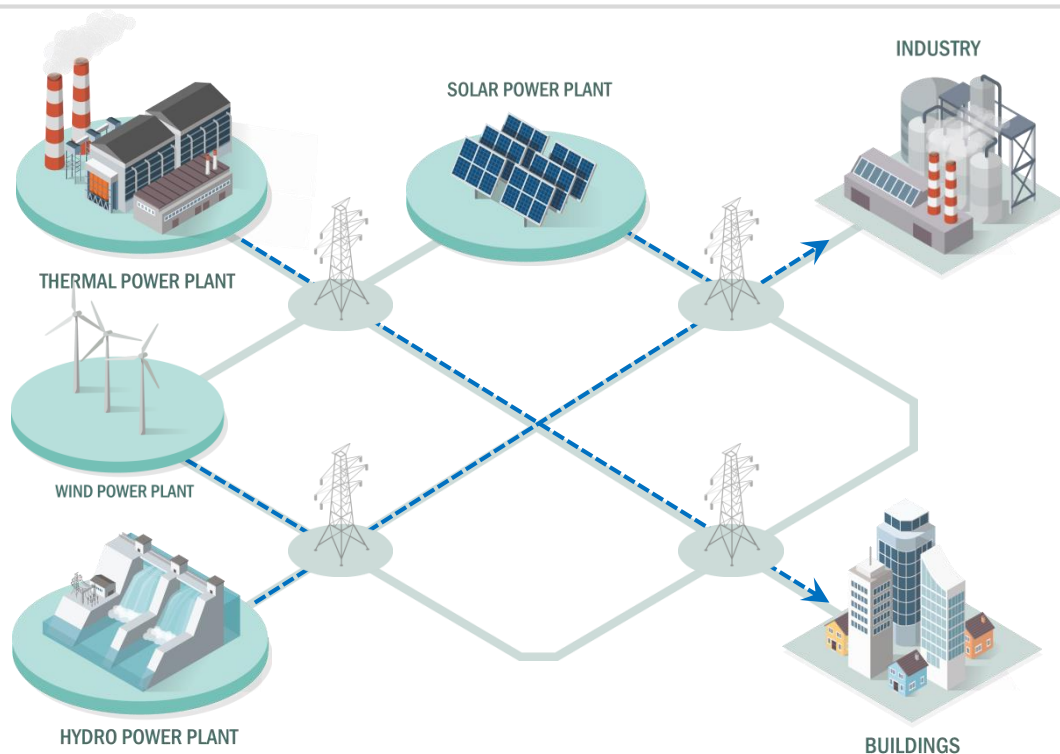


Power

- Power plants and electricity networks could see reduced O&M costs, extended life time, improved efficiencies and enhanced stability
- Savings of USD 80 billion per year

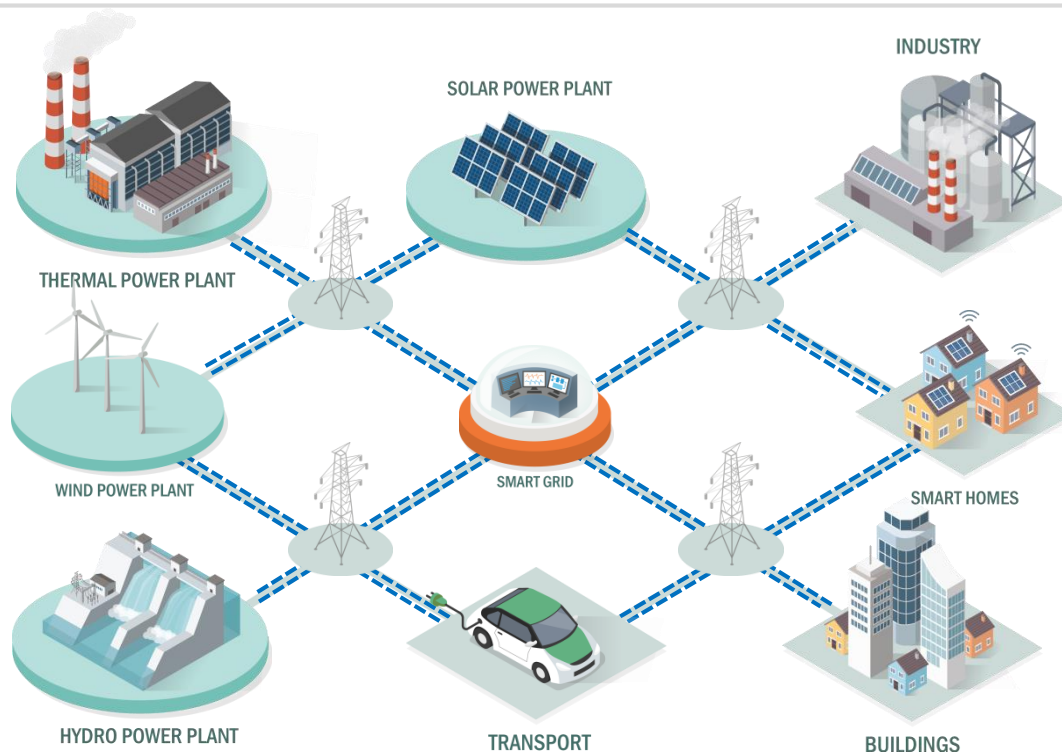
Energy companies have been adopting digital technologies for years, to increase productivity, reduce costs, improve safety and environmental performance

The digital transformation of the energy system

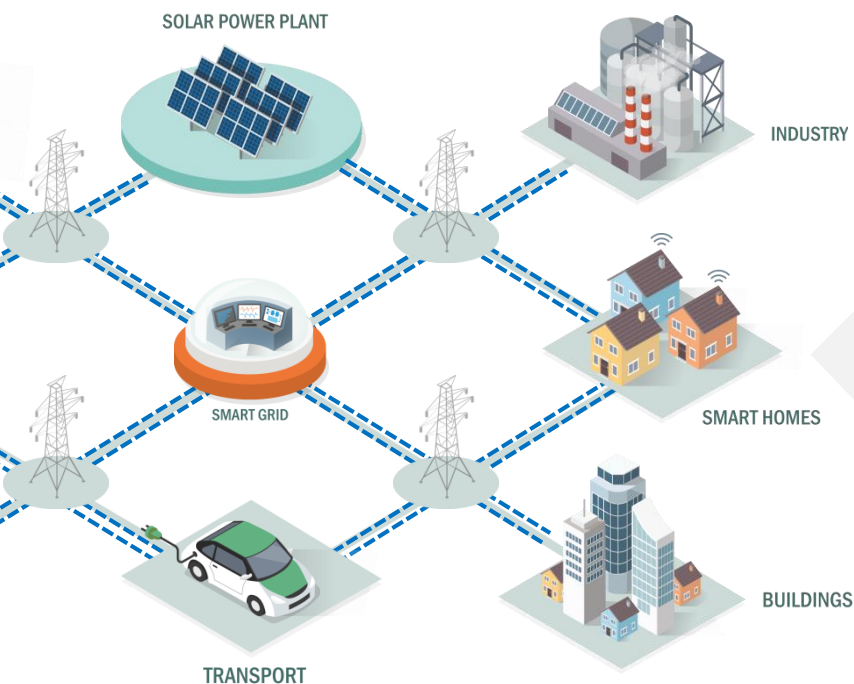


Pre-digital energy systems are defined by unidirectional flows and distinct roles

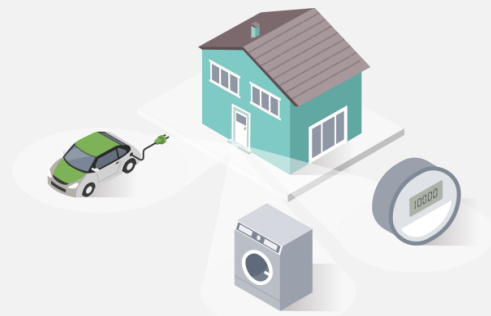
The digital transformation of the energy system



Pre-digital energy systems are defined by unidirectional flows and distinct roles, digital technologies enable a multi-directional and highly integrated energy system



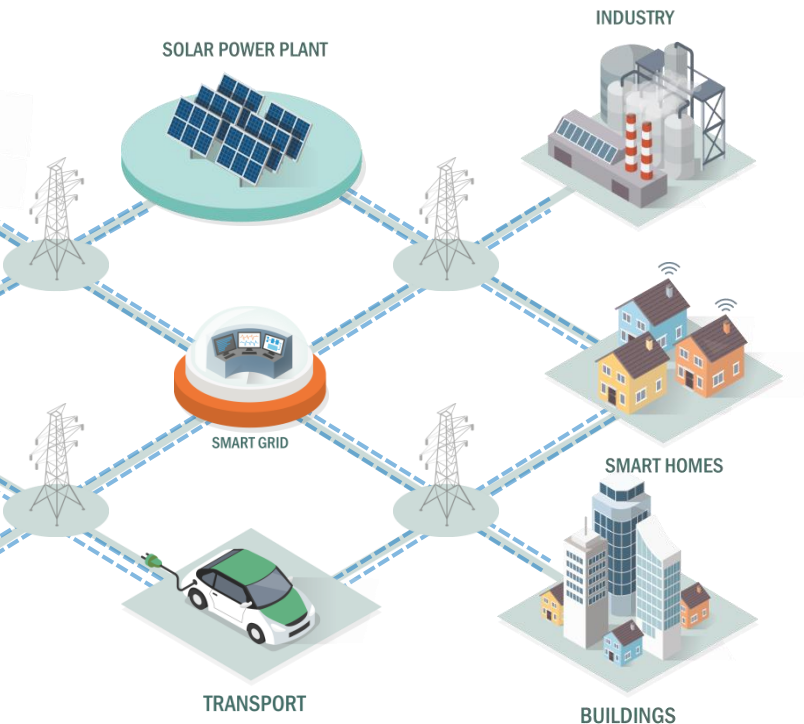
Residential sector



1 billion households and
11 billion smart appliances
could actively participate in
interconnected electricity
systems

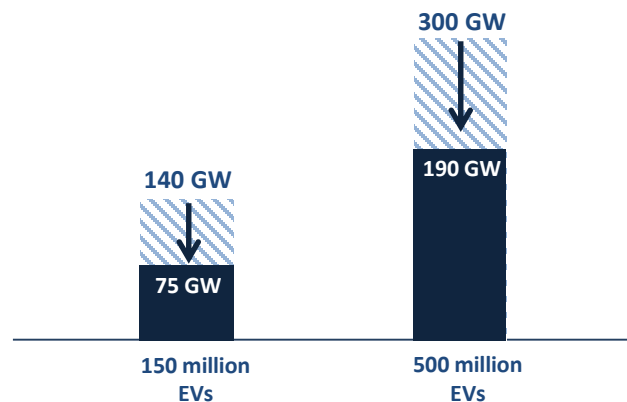
**Smart demand response could provide 185 GW of flexibility,
and avoid USD 270 billion of investment in new electricity infrastructure**

Smart charging of electric vehicles



EVs standard vs smart charging

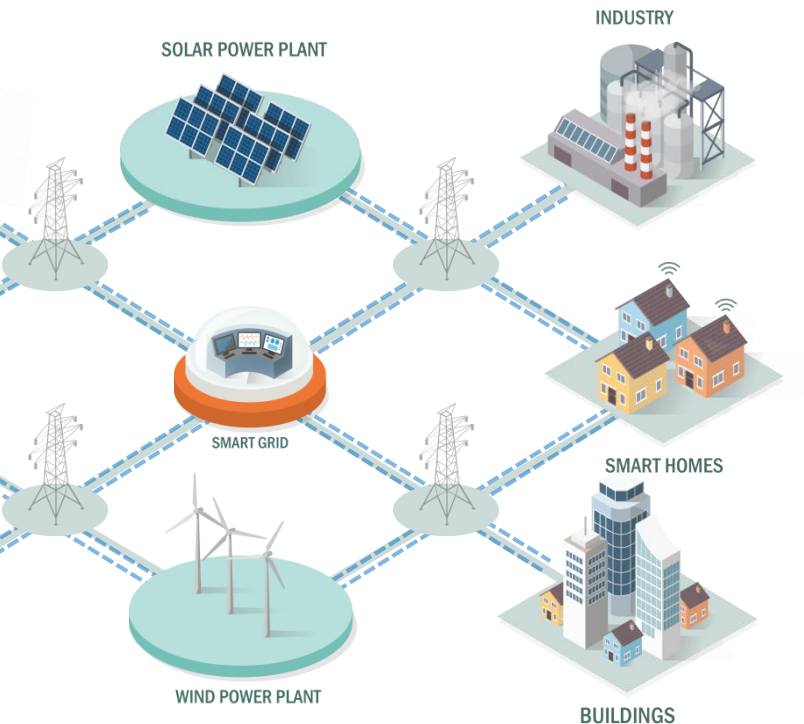
Capacity requirement



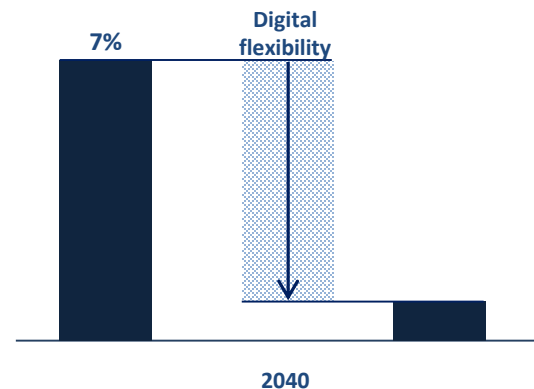
Standard charging
 Smart charging

**EVs smart charging would provide further flexibility to the grid
saving between USD 100-280 billion investment in new electricity infrastructure**

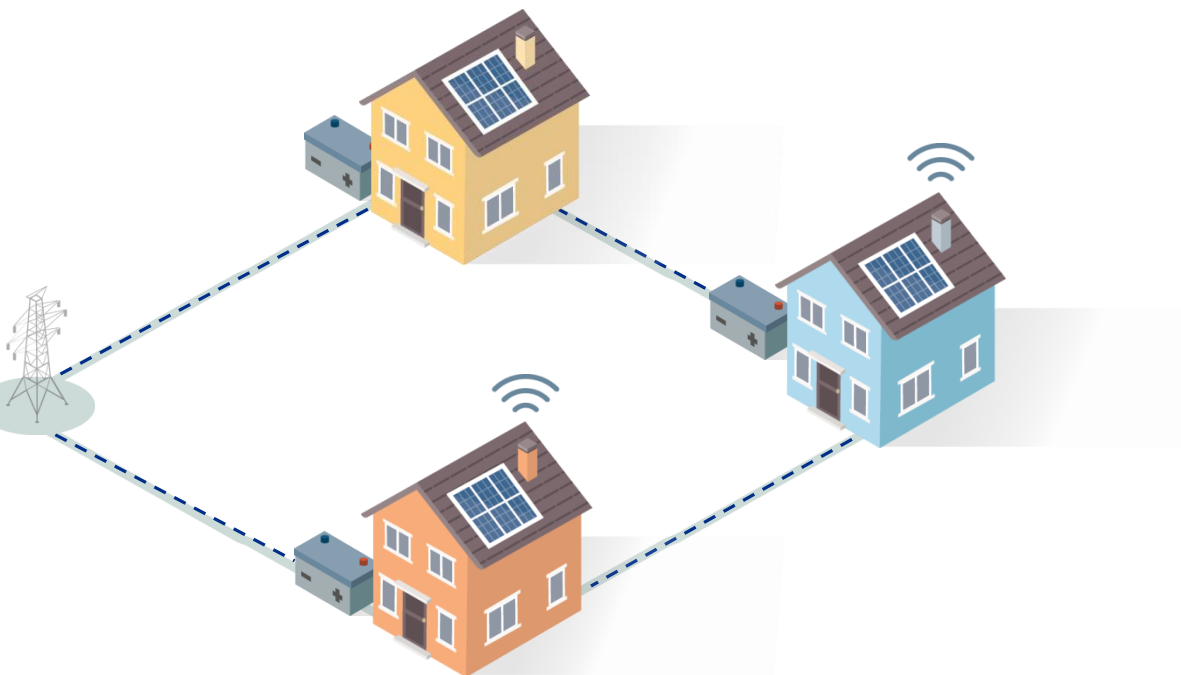
Integration of variable renewables



Curtailment of solar PV and wind (European Union)



Digitalization can help integrate variable renewables by enabling grids to better match energy demand to times when the sun is shining and the wind is blowing.

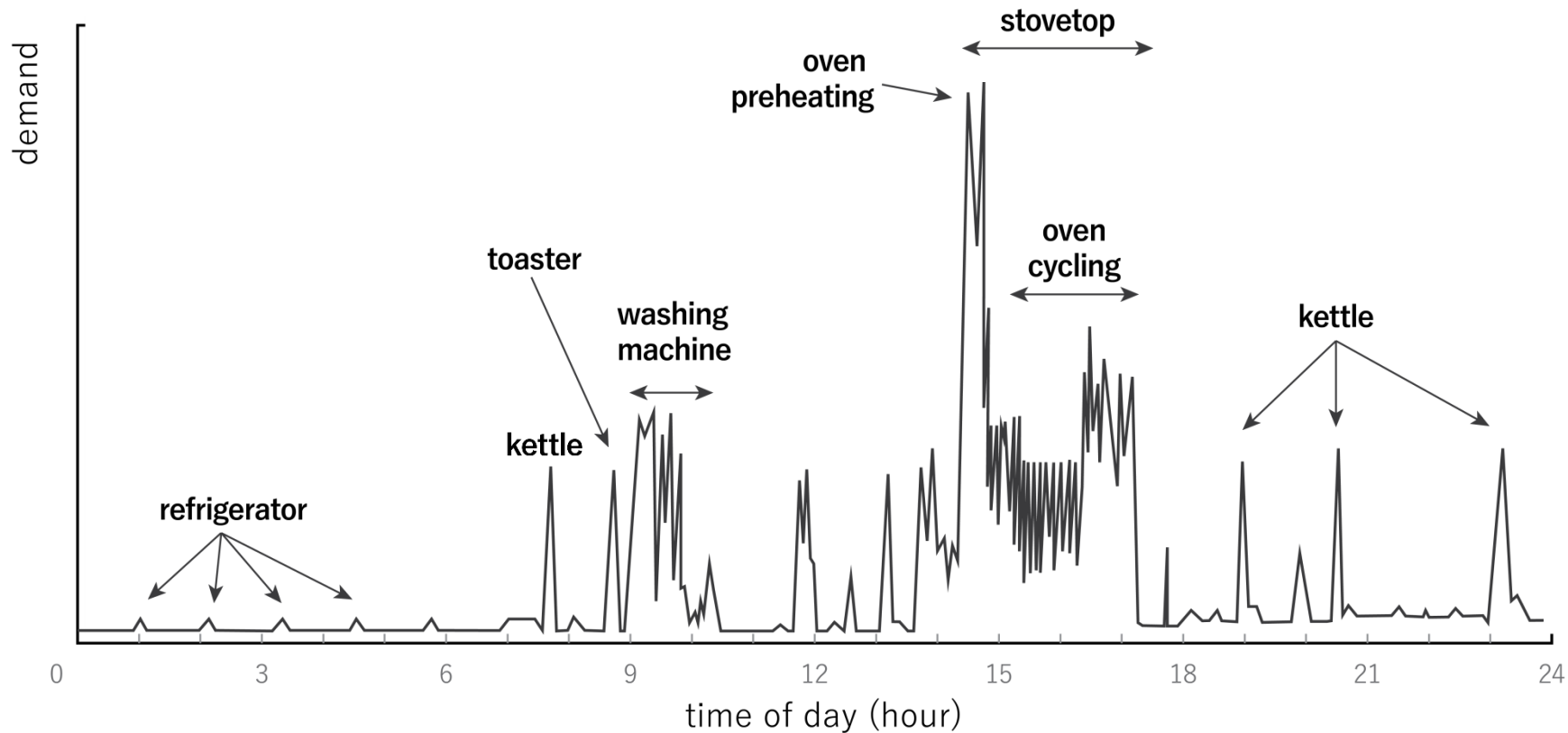


Blockchain could help to facilitate peer-to-peer electricity trade within local energy communities

Digitalization can facilitate the deployment of residential solar PV and storage, making it easier to store and sell surplus electricity to the grid or locally

- To date, cyber disruptions to energy have been small
- But cyber-attacks are become easier and cheaper – malware, ransomware, phishing / whaling, botnets
- Digitalization also increases the “cyber attack surface” of energy systems
- Full prevention is impossible, but impact can be limited:
 - Raised awareness, cyber hygiene, standard setting and staff training
 - Coordinated and proactive preparation by companies and governments
 - Design digital resilience in technologies and systems
- International efforts can help raise awareness and share best practices

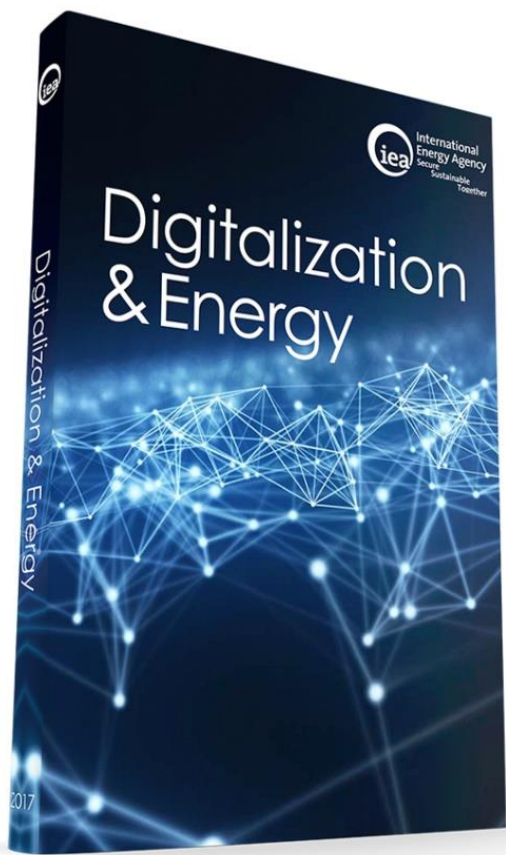
Managing privacy concerns



Source: Newborough and Augood (1999), "Demand-side management opportunities for the UK domestic sector" (reproduced courtesy of the Institution of Engineering and Technology).

1. Build digital expertise within their staff.
2. Ensure appropriate access to timely, robust, and verifiable data.
3. Build flexibility into policies to accommodate new technologies and developments.
4. Experiment, including through “learning by doing” pilot projects.
5. Participate in broader inter-agency discussions on digitalization.
6. Focus on the broader, overall system benefits.
7. Monitor the energy impacts of digitalization on overall energy demand.
8. Incorporate digital resilience by design into research, development and product manufacturing.
9. Provide a level playing field to allow a variety of companies to compete and serve consumers better.
- 10. Learn from others, including both positive case studies as well as more cautionary tales.**

- The energy system is on the cusp of a new digital era
- This first-of-its-kind “Digitalization and Energy” report will help shine a light on digitalization's enormous potential and most pressing challenges
- But impacts are difficult to predict; uncertainty in technology, policy and behaviour
- Much more work needs to be done...
- Next steps for IEA, especially to focus on high impact, high uncertainty areas:
 - Automation, connectivity, and electrification of transport
 - Electricity and smart energy systems
 - Digitalization and decarbonisation



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