



International
Energy Agency

Secure • Sustainable • Together

Energy Sector Resilience: Promoting action and collaboration

**6th Forum on the Climate-Energy Security Nexus:
Emerging Best Practices and Lessons for North America
Ottawa - June 7, 2016**

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International Energy Agency

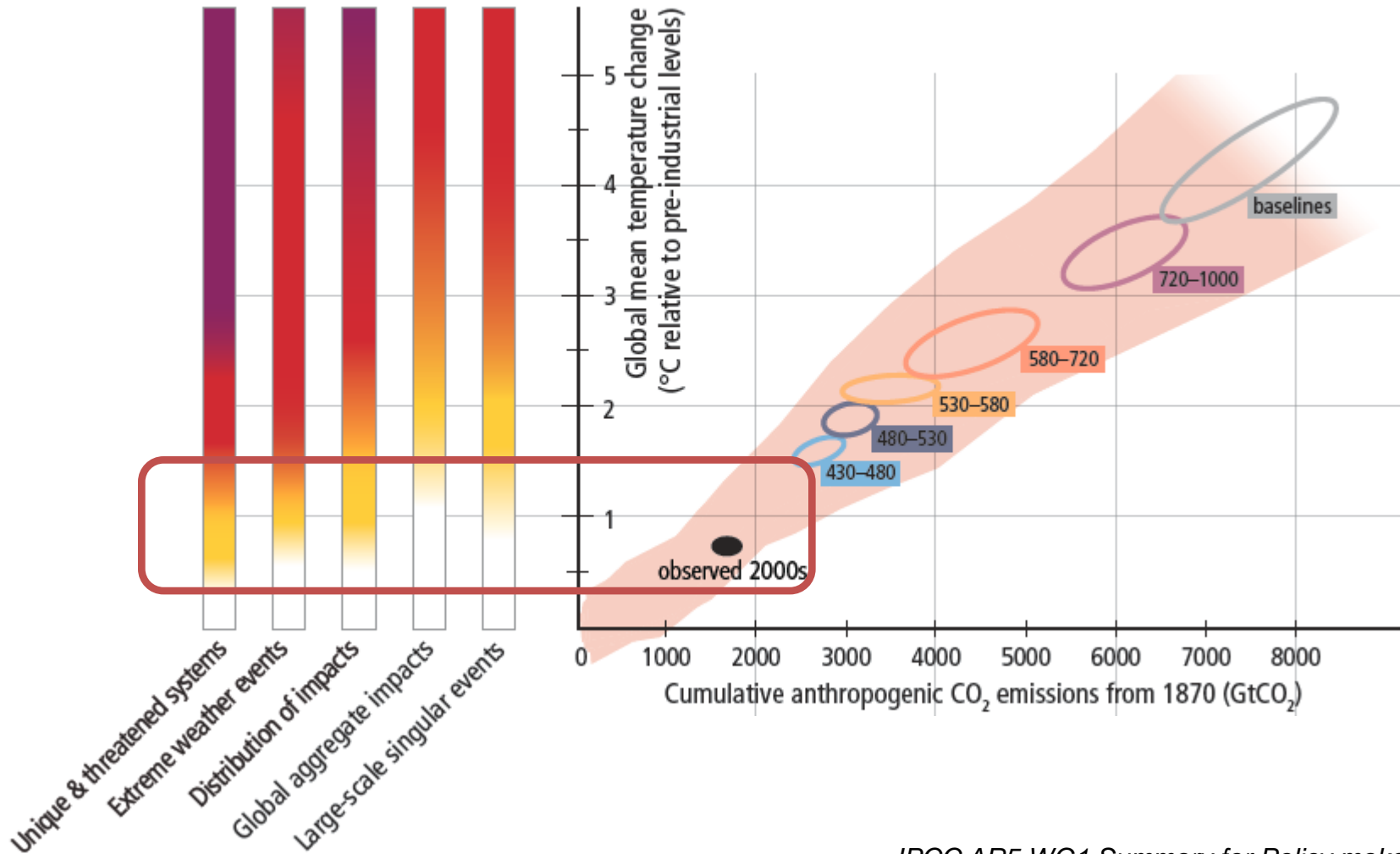
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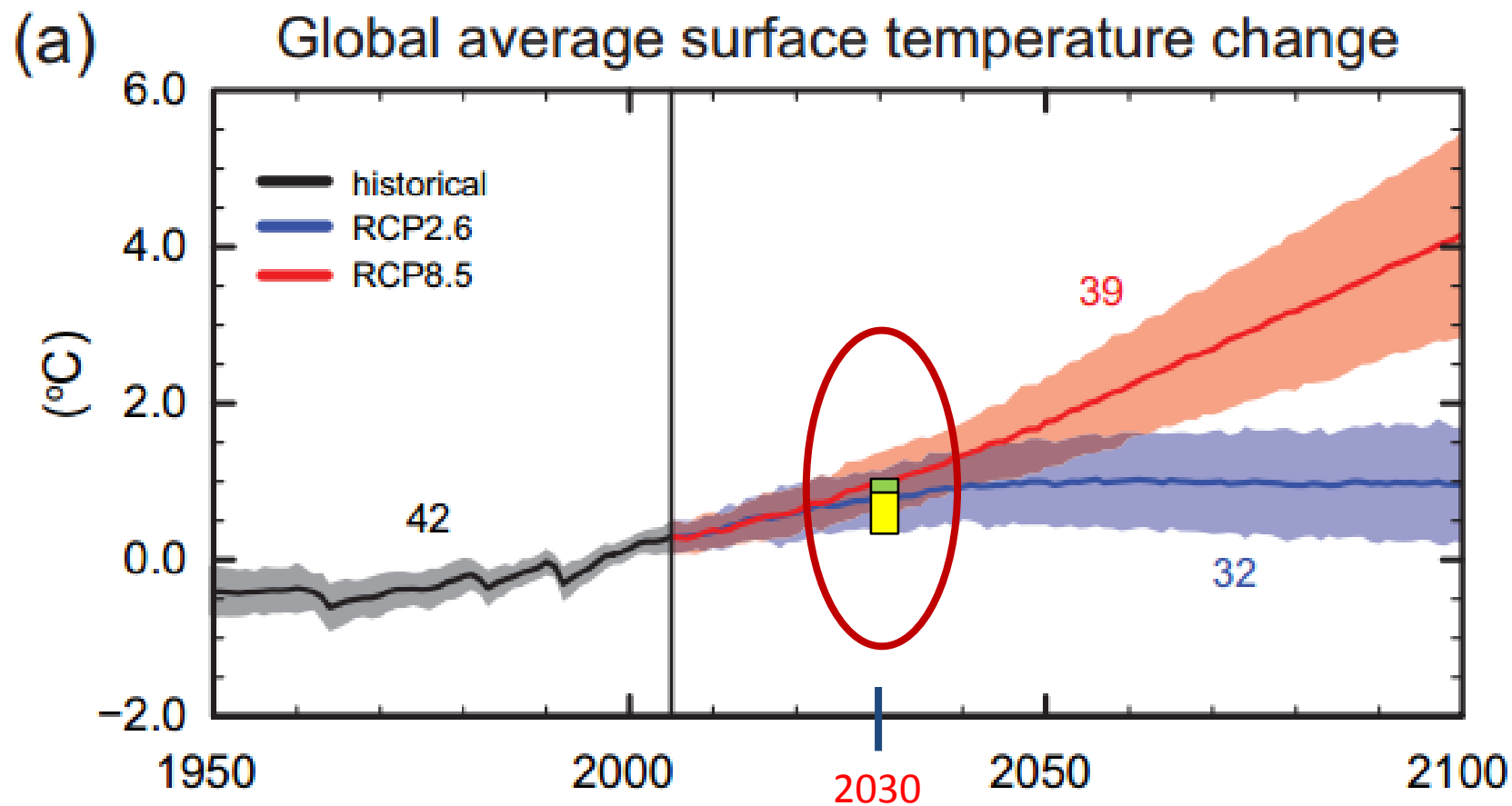
Resilience: an issue in all mitigation scenarios

(a) Risks from climate change...

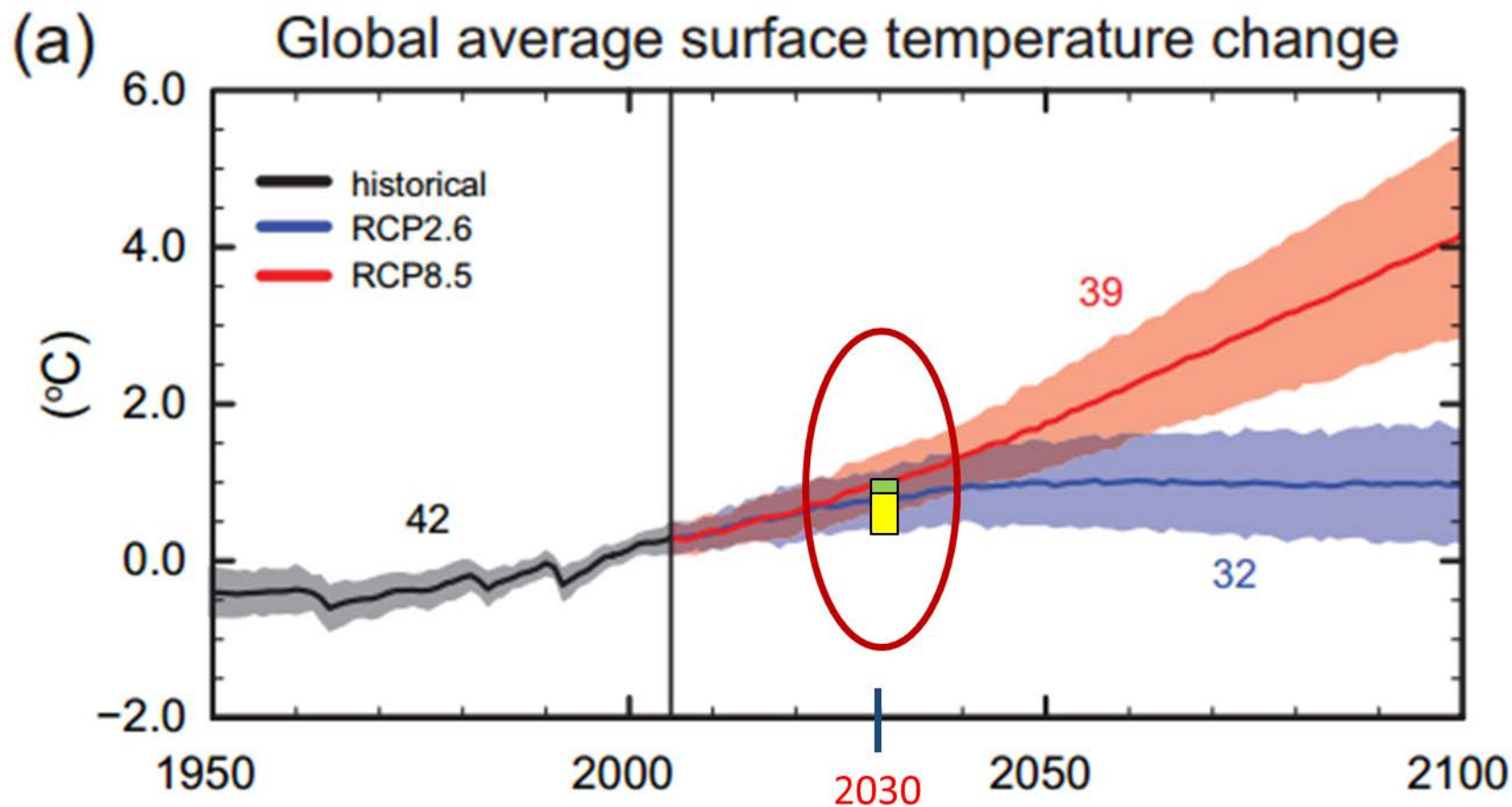
(b) ...depend on cumulative CO₂ emissions...



Resilience: an issue in all mitigation scenarios

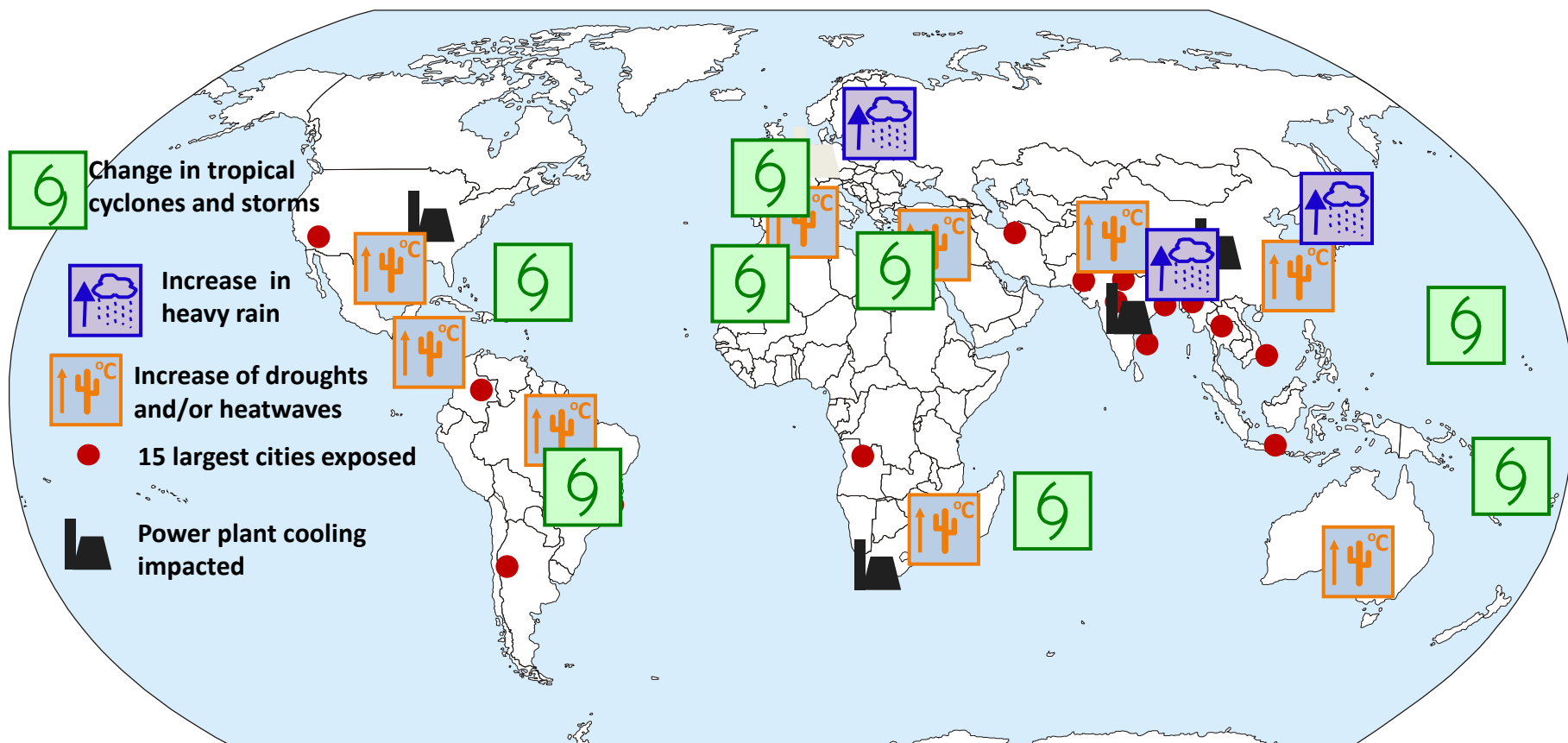


Resilience: an issue in all mitigation scenarios



Climate change requires adaptation in the energy sector

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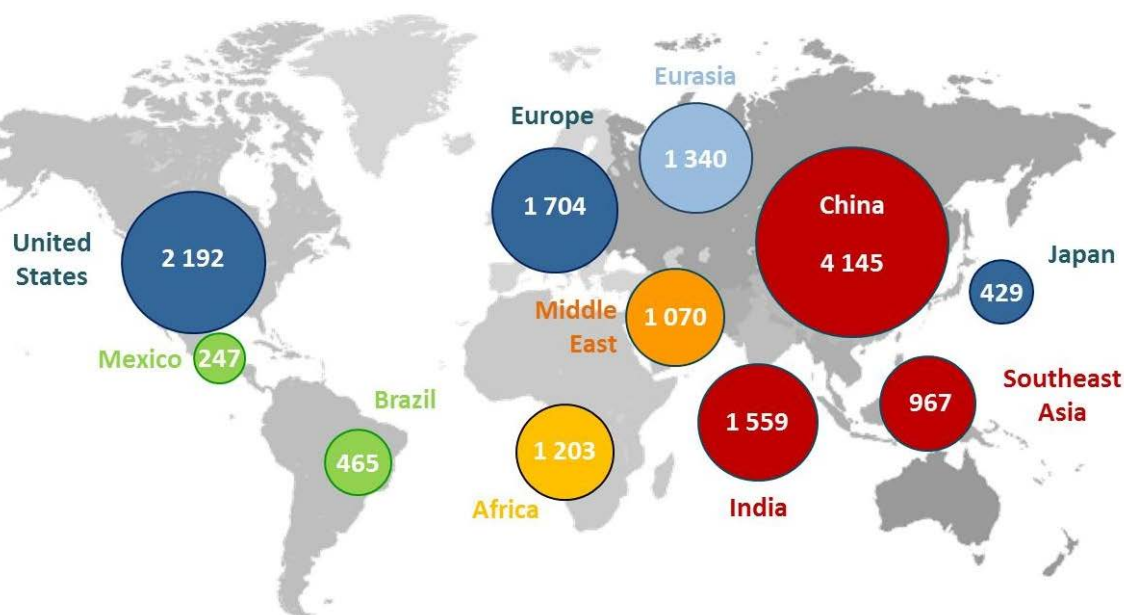


© Natural hazards adapted from Munich RE (2011)

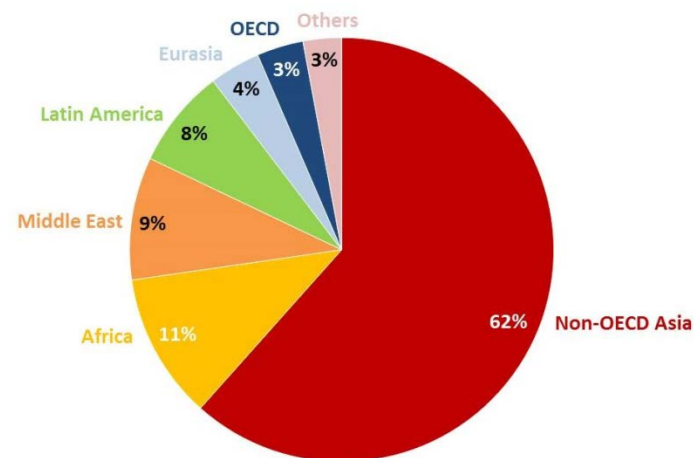
Energy resilience challenge expands and shifts as asset base expands . . .

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Primary Energy Demand, 2035 (Mtoe)



Share of Global Growth, 2012-2035

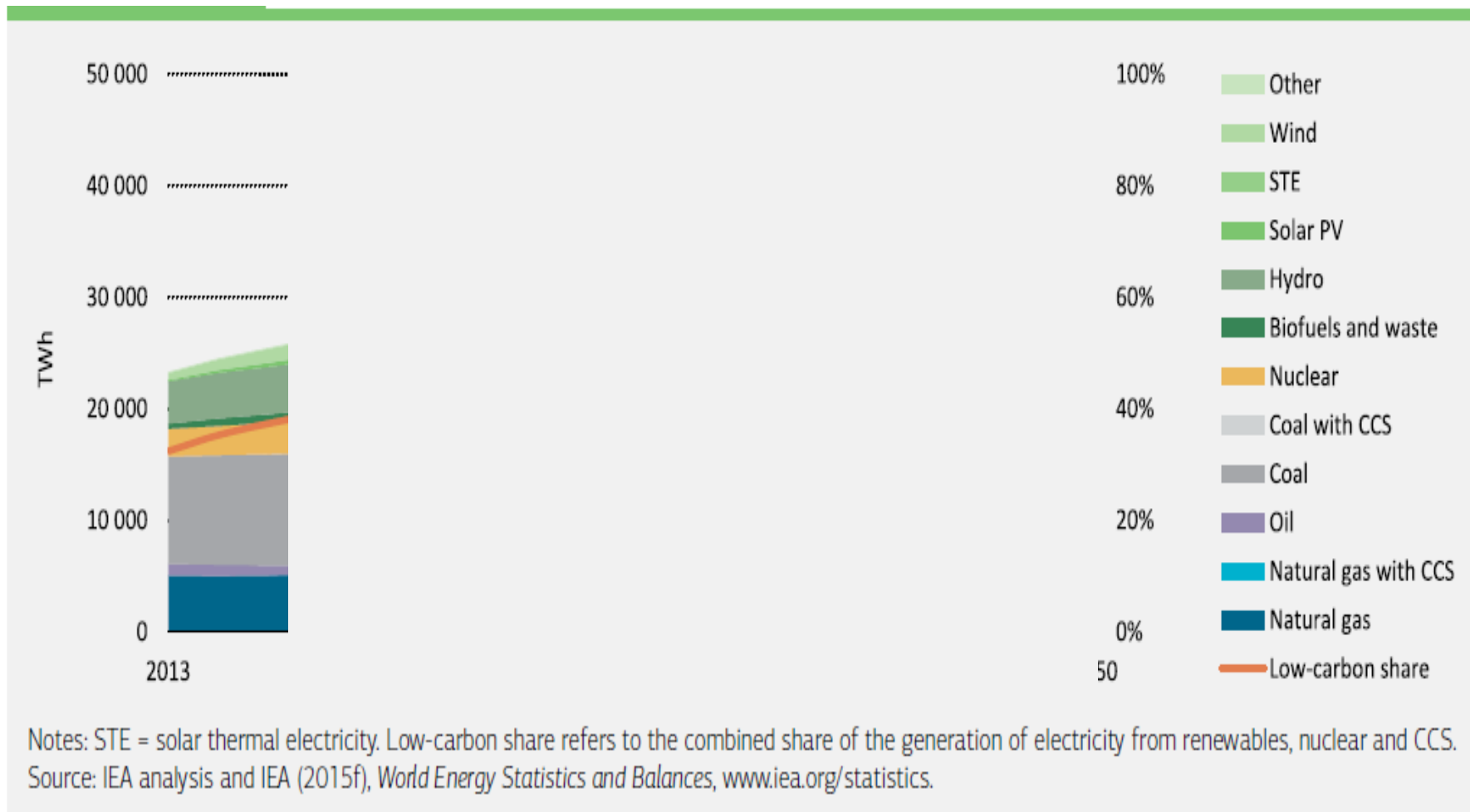


Over 95% of the projected growth in energy demand between now and 2035 happens outside the OECD (NPS)

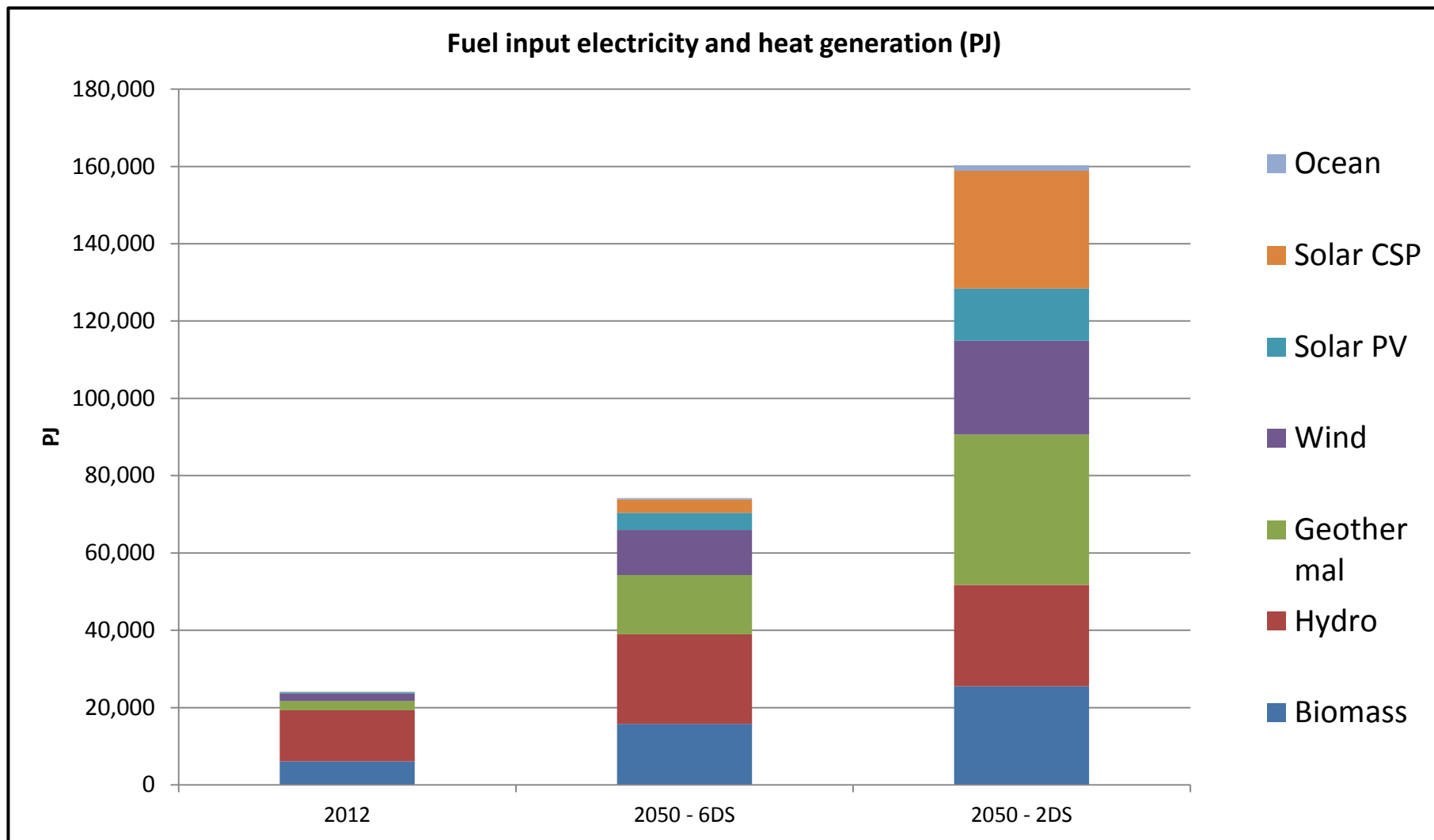
Energy resilience effort needs to adapt to energy sector of the ‘future’

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Global electricity generation mix in the 2DS, 2013-50



Expanded role for renewables assets in a low carbon future



The resilience ‘value chain’

- **Robustness:** ability to withstand threats
 - Risk assessment, auditing, reporting
 - Adaptive practices by businesses and governments
- **Resourcefulness:** capacity to maintain essential functions under extreme events
 - Emergency preparedness measures
- **Recovery:** capacity to overcome service interruptions
 - Reactivating systems
 - Pre-deployment of recovery assets

Governments are key actors

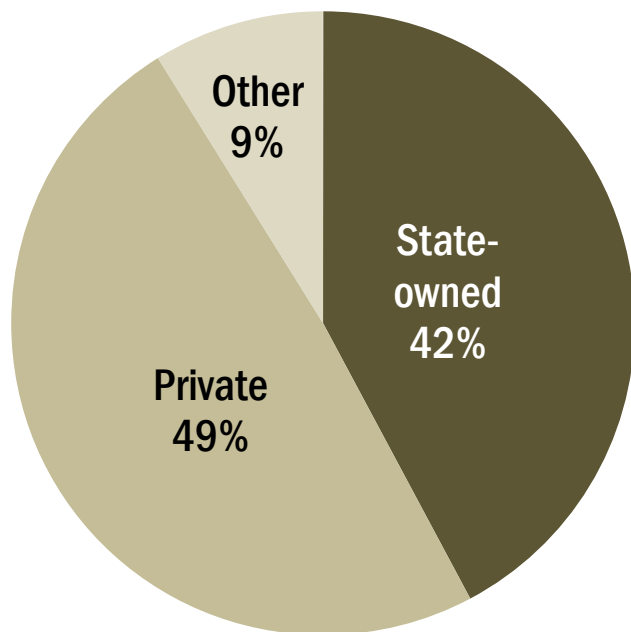
- 1. Create enabling frameworks/incentives to facilitate/to prompt resilience-building by business**
- **... but much more:**
 - 2. Awareness raising and modelling**
 - 3. Service provider (e.g. climate services, data)**
 - 4. Managing “own-assets” (utilities, etc.)**
 - 5. Financing and facilitating investments**
 - 6. Inter-governmental coordination: domestic and international**

State-owned enterprises: not just the what and how, but the who

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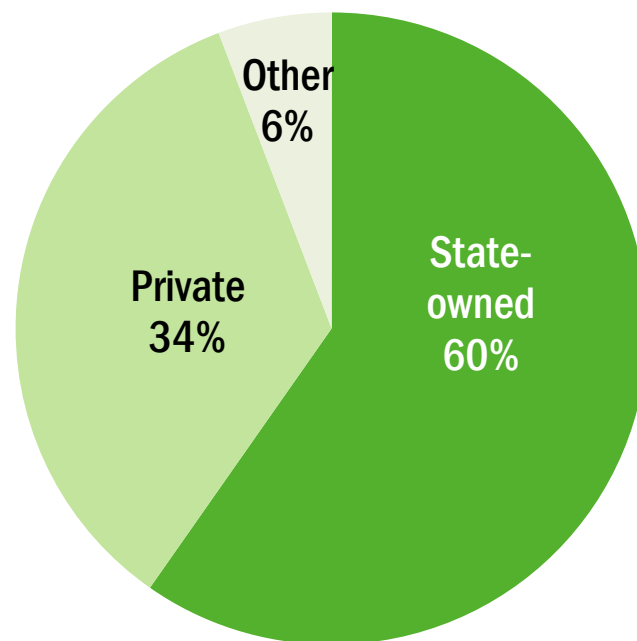
Ownership of fossil fuel generation capacity

3 702 GW



Ownership of 'zero-carbon' generation capacity

1 980 GW (hydropower, other utility-scale renewables and nuclear)



IEA working to enhance energy sector resilience

To shift the energy sector onto a low-carbon path that supports economic growth & energy access:

- 1. Take 5 key actions, led by energy efficiency & renewables, to peak then reduce global energy emissions**
- 2. Use the Paris Agreement to drive short-term actions consistent with long-term emission goals**
- 3. Accelerate energy technology innovation to make decarbonisation easier and even more affordable**
- 4. Enhance energy security by making the energy sector more resilient to climate change impacts**

1. Dialogue facilitation:

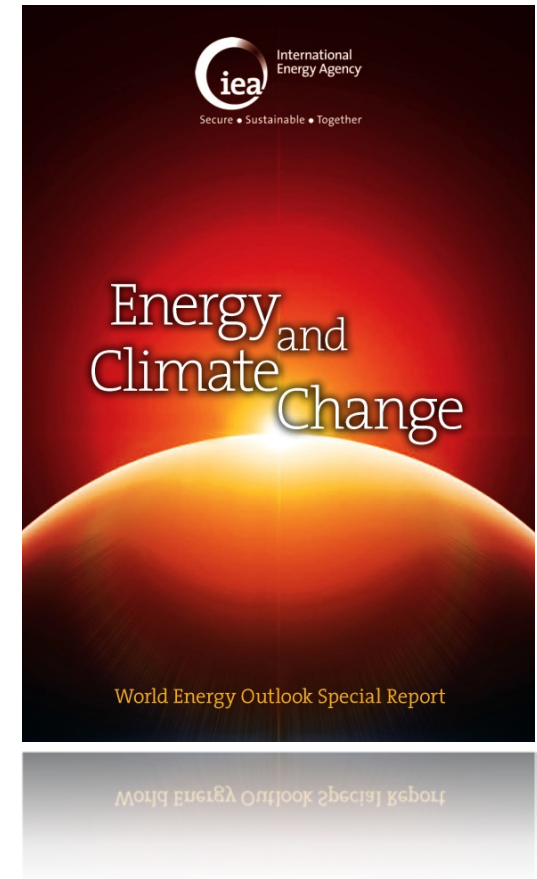
Five Nexus Forum meetings since 2012:

- [Implications for Business](#) (Nov. 2012)
- [Cities and Insurance](#) (June 2013)
- [Electricity Sector Resilience](#) (Oct. 2013)
- [Water and Energy](#) (June 2014)
- [Policies and Practices](#) (Nov. 2014)
- **North America** (June 2016)

2. Data and modelling

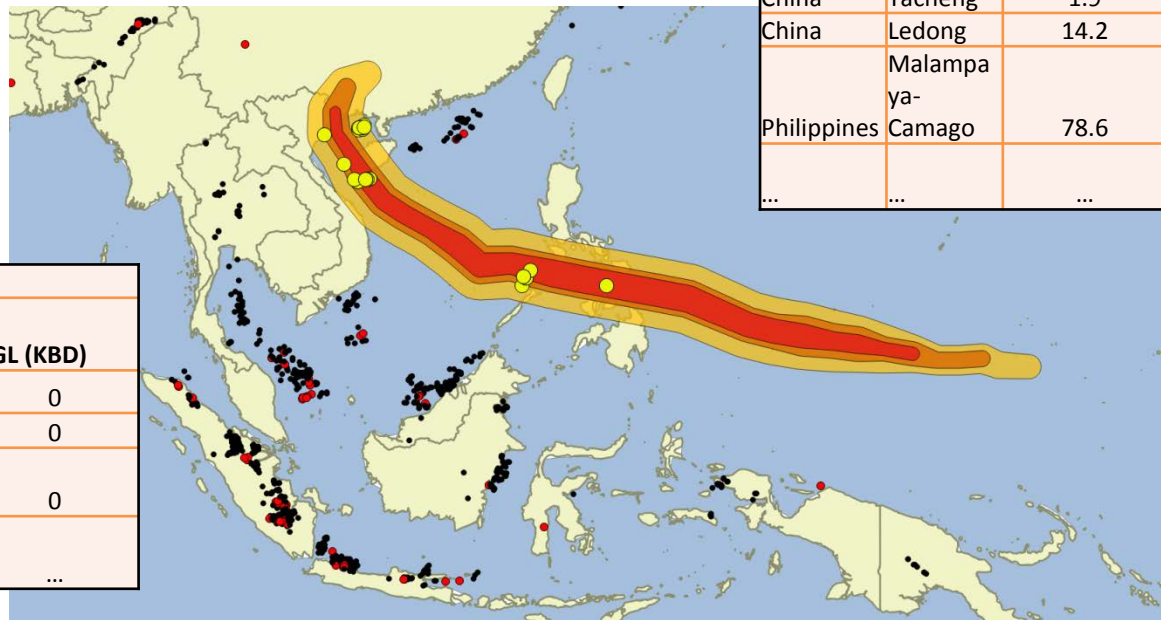
World Energy Outlook (WEO) has been looking at energy and climate resilience over the past few years:

- 2012: freshwater required for energy production and the outlook for global water use in energy production
- 2013: energy infrastructure and climate resiliency
- 2015: impact of water scarcity on coal-fired power plants in India and China
- 2016: chapter on water/energy nexus: water for energy, energy for water, and future regional/policy stress points and synergies



2. Data and modelling (cont.)

Emergency : Developing an analytical tool that makes real-time assessments of the potential impact of natural hazards on energy infrastructure.

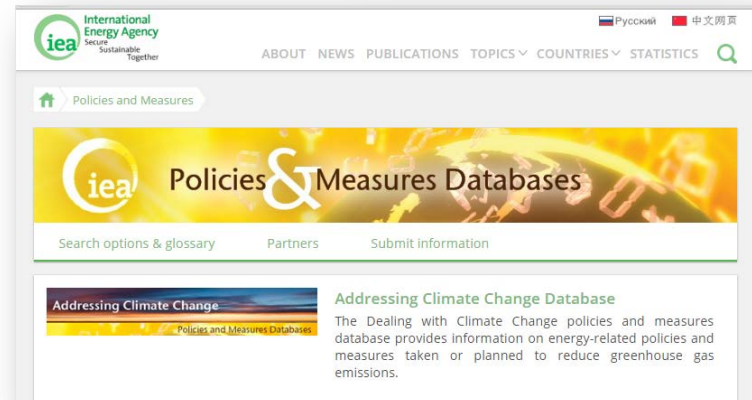
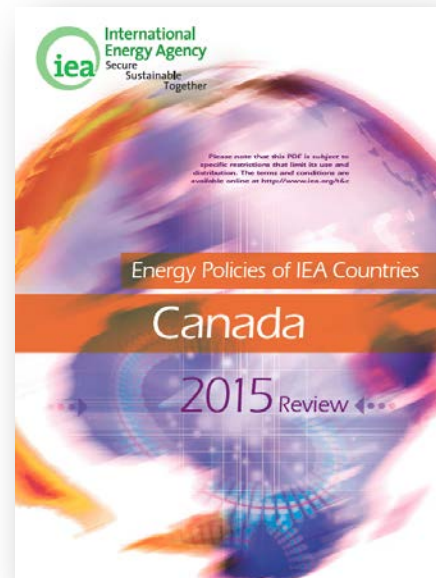


AFFECTED GAS PRODUCTION		
COUNTRY	ASSET	CRUDE (KBDOE)
China	Yacheng	1.9
China	Ledong	14.2
Philippines	Malampaya-Camago	78.6
...

AFFECTED OIL PRODUCTION				
COUNTRY	ASSET	CRUDE (KB/D)	CONDENSATE (KBD)	NGL (KBD)
China	Weizhou	2.5	0	0
China	Ledong	0	1.2	0
Philippines	Malampaya-Camago	0	7.0	0
...

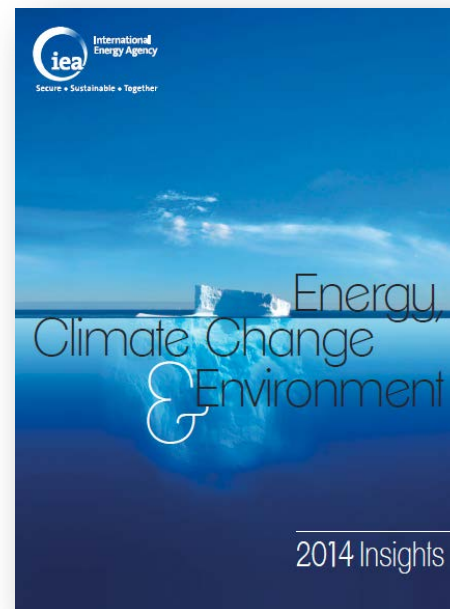
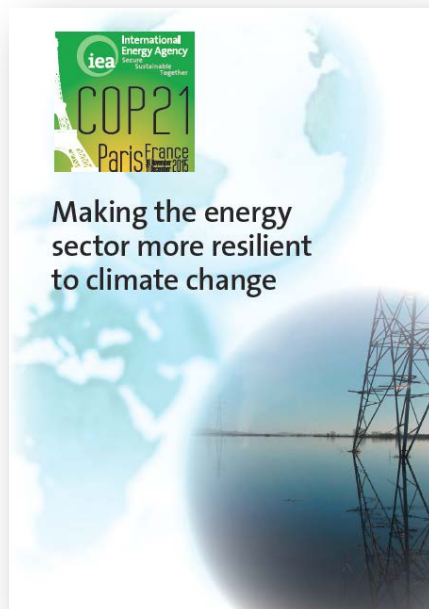
3. Research stocktaking on impacts, vulnerability, resilience policies

- In-depth country reviews, e.g. US 2014, Canada 2015, Mexico 2016
- Policy and Measures (PAMs) database



4. Policy analysis

- Resilience brochure for COP 21
- Chapter in the upcoming *Energy, Climate Change and Environment 2016*



OECD Survey: Getting the Policies Right for Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

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■ Scope

- National-level action in OECD countries
- Making energy, transport, water infrastructure resilient

■ State of progress

- Draft survey of current practices based on a review of grey literature presented and Expert Workshop held at OECD in February
- Infrastructure project case studies in **Canada**, the Netherlands, Sweden and the **USA** ongoing

■ Upcoming paper due end 2016

- Synthesis paper building a framework for government action

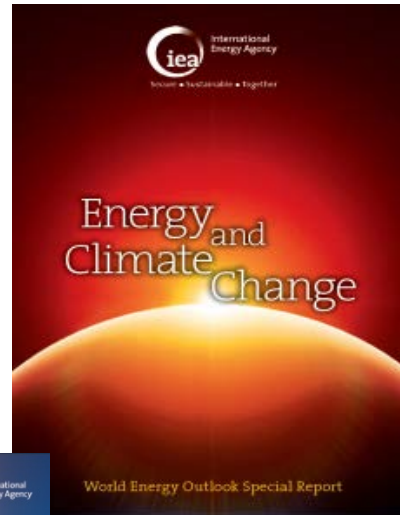
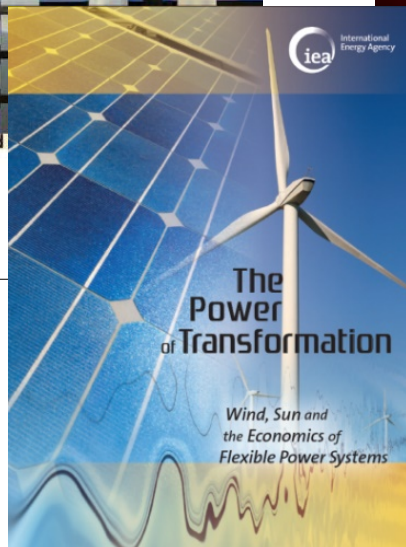
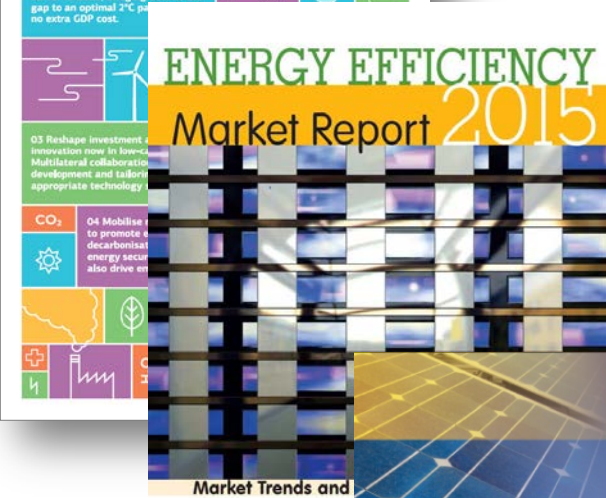
Additional information:

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<http://www.oecd.org/env/cc/adaptation.htm>

Conclusions

- **Energy sector resilience is not about energy, but about what reliable energy provides: economic activity, health, security, etc.**
- **Change in climate is upon us and expected to be bigger over medium term than previously anticipated – notwithstanding Paris Agreement**
- **Private sector actors are key – businesses, and also households; good policies and pricing matter**
- **Government is key as: catalyst, service provider, asset owner**
- **Resilience is enhanced by greater cooperation – across borders and within countries**



Explore the data behind ETP