Renewable power a light in the dark

Renewable power generation

© OECD/IEA 2013

42% Solar PV capacity growth 2012

19% Wind capacity growth 2012

-11% Slowdown in renewable capacity investment 2012

© OECD/IEA 2013
A gloomy global picture: the ESCII

Global energy supply is as carbon intensive today as it was in 1990.

46% Increase in global energy demand 1990-2010

44% Increase in energy-related CO₂ emissions 1990-2010
There are signs of commercial interest in CCS technologies, but government policy remains inadequate.
Energy efficiency remains a largely untapped resource

Increase in industrial energy consumption 2000-2010

31%

19% Iron and steel BAT energy savings potential
25% Cement BAT energy savings potential
28% Chemicals and petrochemicals BAT energy savings potential

© OECD/IEA 2013
Improvement in fuel economy, but still a long road ahead

Fuel economy readiness index status, 2012

Fuel economy is improving, but significant potential remains globally.
Hybrid vehicles are taking off

HEV global annual sales

HEV sales reached 1.2 million in 2012 and needs to grow 50% every year until 2020.
Energy RD&D: declining share but more wisely spent

Energy RD&D has slipped in priority in IEA member countries.
Summing up the parts

- Renewable power
- Nuclear power
- Gas-fired power
- Coal-fired power
- Carbon capture and storage
- Industry
- Electric and hybrid-electric vehicles
- Biofuels
- Fuel economy
- Buildings
- Smart grids

© OECD/IEA 2013