



INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PERSPECTIVES

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In support of the G8 Plan of Action

Scenarios &
Strategies
to 2050



ENERGY TECHNOLOGY PERSPECTIVES 2008

Scenarios & Strategies to 2050

The world needs ever increasing energy supplies to sustain economic growth and development. But energy resources are under pressure and CO₂ emissions from today's energy use already threaten our climate. What options do we have for switching to a cleaner and more efficient energy future? How much will it cost? And what policies do we need?

This second edition of *Energy Technology Perspectives* addresses these questions, drawing on the renowned expertise of the International Energy Agency and its energy technology network.

This publication responds to the G8 call on the IEA to provide guidance for decision makers on how to bridge the gap between what is happening and what needs to be done in order to build a clean, clever and competitive energy future.

The IEA analysis demonstrates that a more sustainable energy future is within our reach, and that technology is the key. Increased energy efficiency, CO₂ capture and storage, renewables, and nuclear power will all be important. We must act *now* if we are to unlock the potential of current and emerging technologies and reduce the dependency on fossil fuels with its consequent effects on energy security and the environment.

This innovative work demonstrates how energy technologies can make a difference in an ambitious series of global scenarios to 2050. The study contains technology road maps for all key energy sectors, including electricity generation, buildings, industry and transport. *Energy Technology Perspectives 2008* provides detailed technology and policy insights to help focus the discussion and debate in energy circles.

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The Paris-based International Energy Agency is an intergovernmental body committed to advancing security of energy supply, economic growth and environmental sustainability through energy policy and technology co-operation. It was founded after the oil supply disruptions in 1973-1974 and consists of twenty seven industrialised countries, members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.