

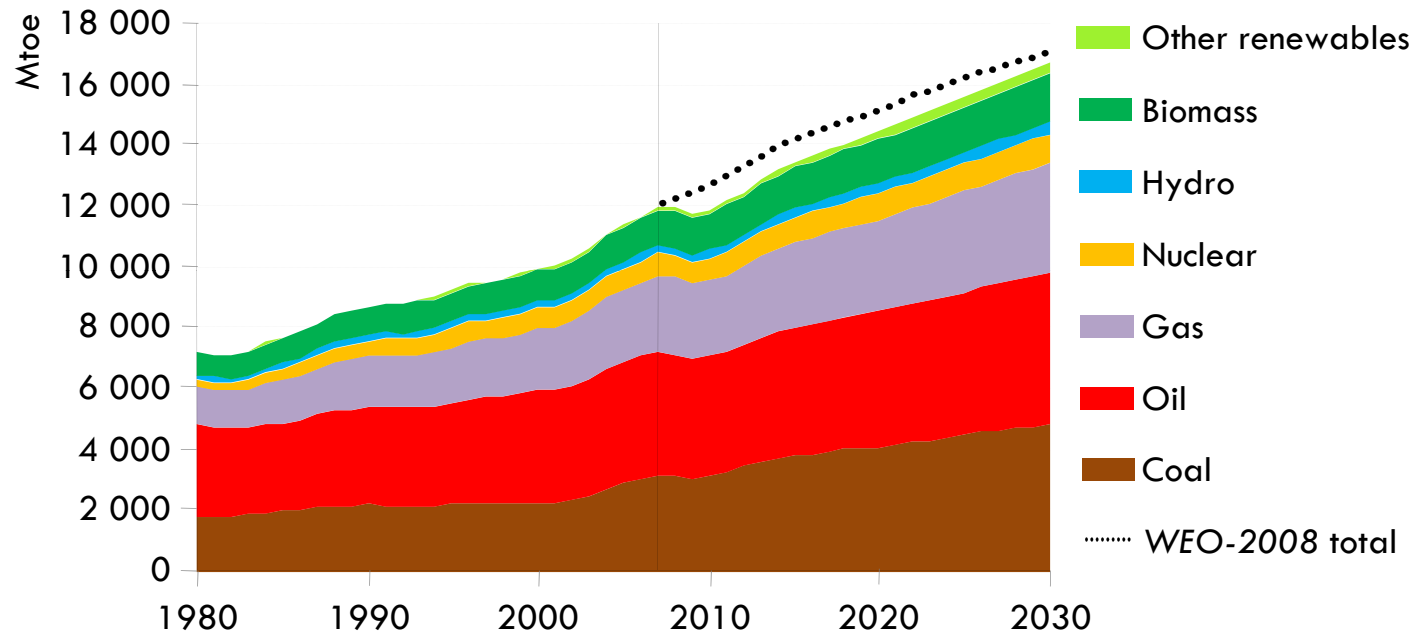


**COP-15, Copenhagen, Denmark
Press Conference, 14 December 2009**

*The IEA contribution:
A blueprint to deliver on ambitious climate change goals*

Mr. Nobuo Tanaka
Executive Director
International Energy Agency

World primary energy demand in the World Energy Outlook 2009 Reference Scenario

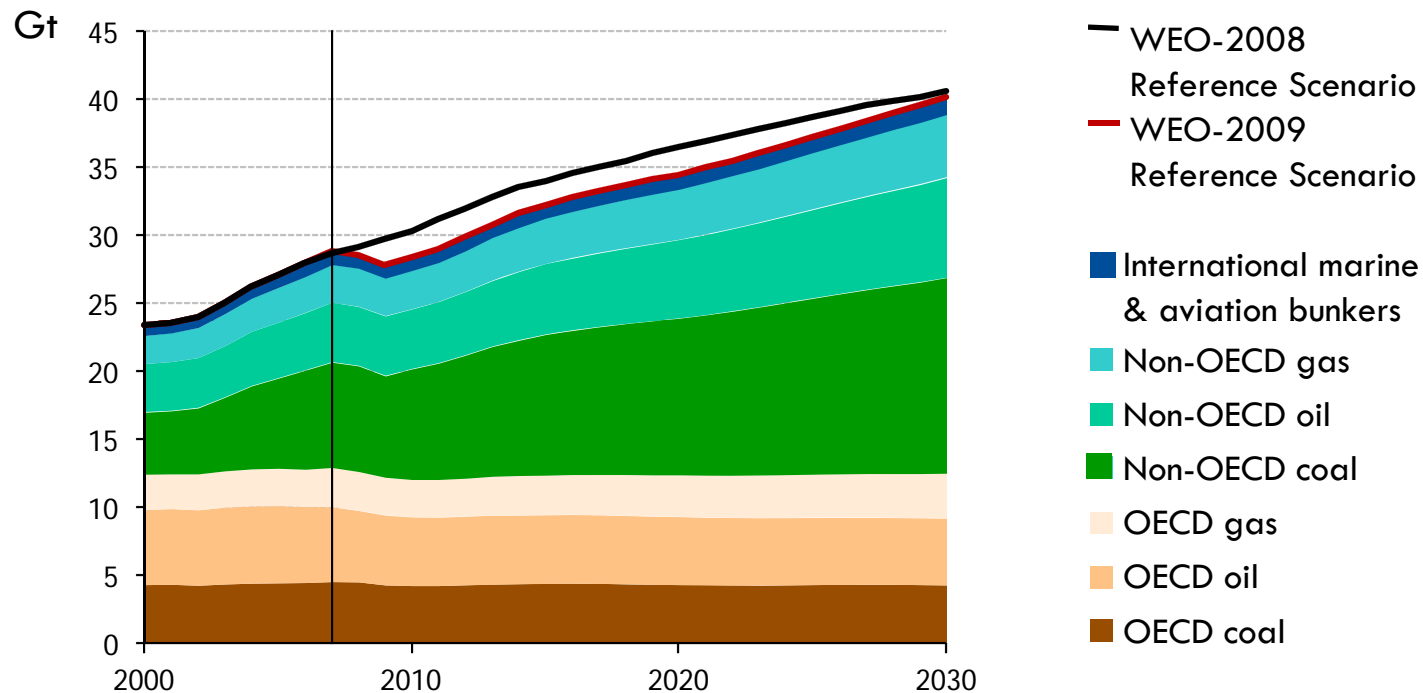


Energy demand would grow by 40% between now and 2030, with coal recording the largest increase (+53%). Non-hydro modern renewables increase five-fold.

Non-OECD countries account for 93% of the increase in global demand between 2007 & 2030, driven largely by China and India

Source: World Energy Outlook, IEA 2009

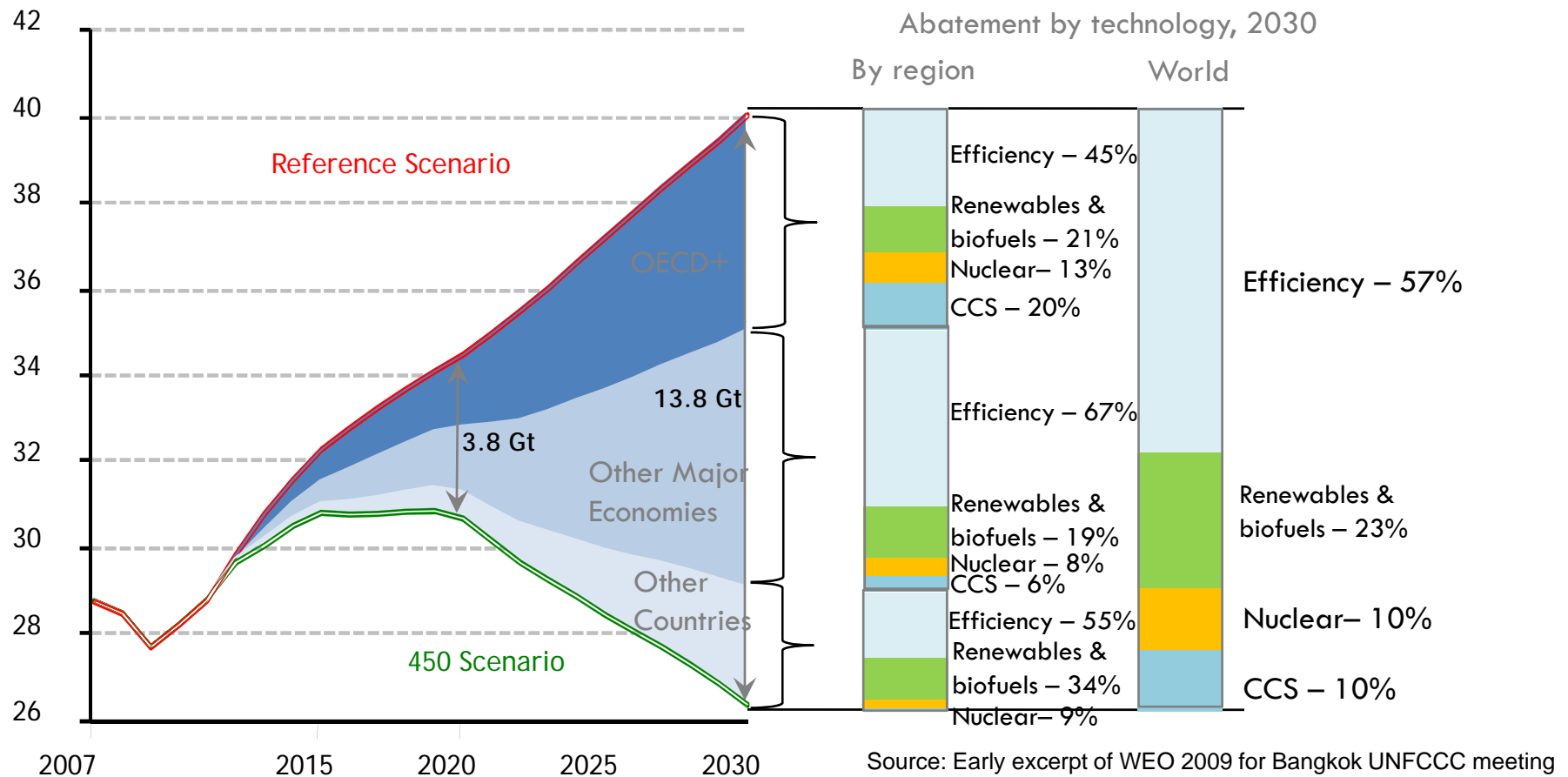
World energy-related CO₂ emissions in the Reference Scenario in *WEO-2009* and *WEO-2008*



The effect of the crisis on global trend would only be temporary. Existing policies can stabilise CO₂ in OECD countries. Without new policies, global CO₂ emissions are set to rise by 40% in 2030. Most of the increase is caused by new coal use outside OECD.

Source: World Energy Outlook, IEA 2009

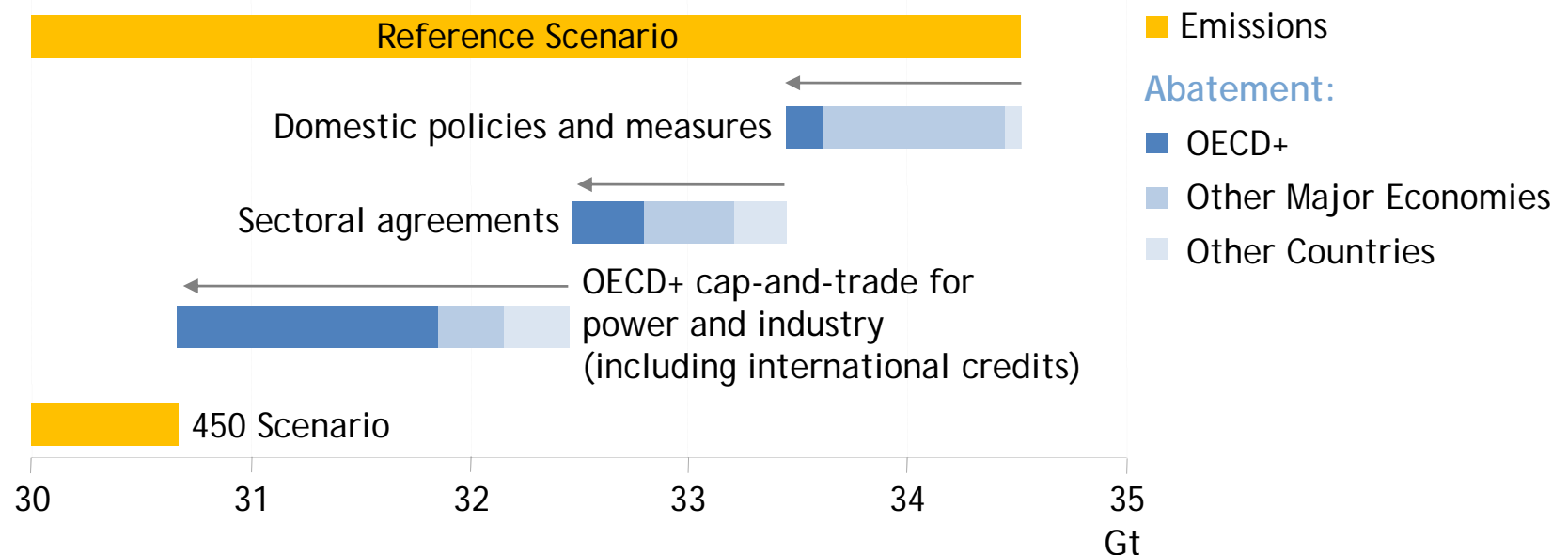
World energy-related CO₂ emissions per region and activity in 450 scenario



Efficiency measures account for 2/3 of the 3.8Gt abatement in 2020. Renewables contribute 20%. With substantial abatement potential outside the OECD+ region, financing will hold a key to the energy sector meeting a 450 ppm trajectory.

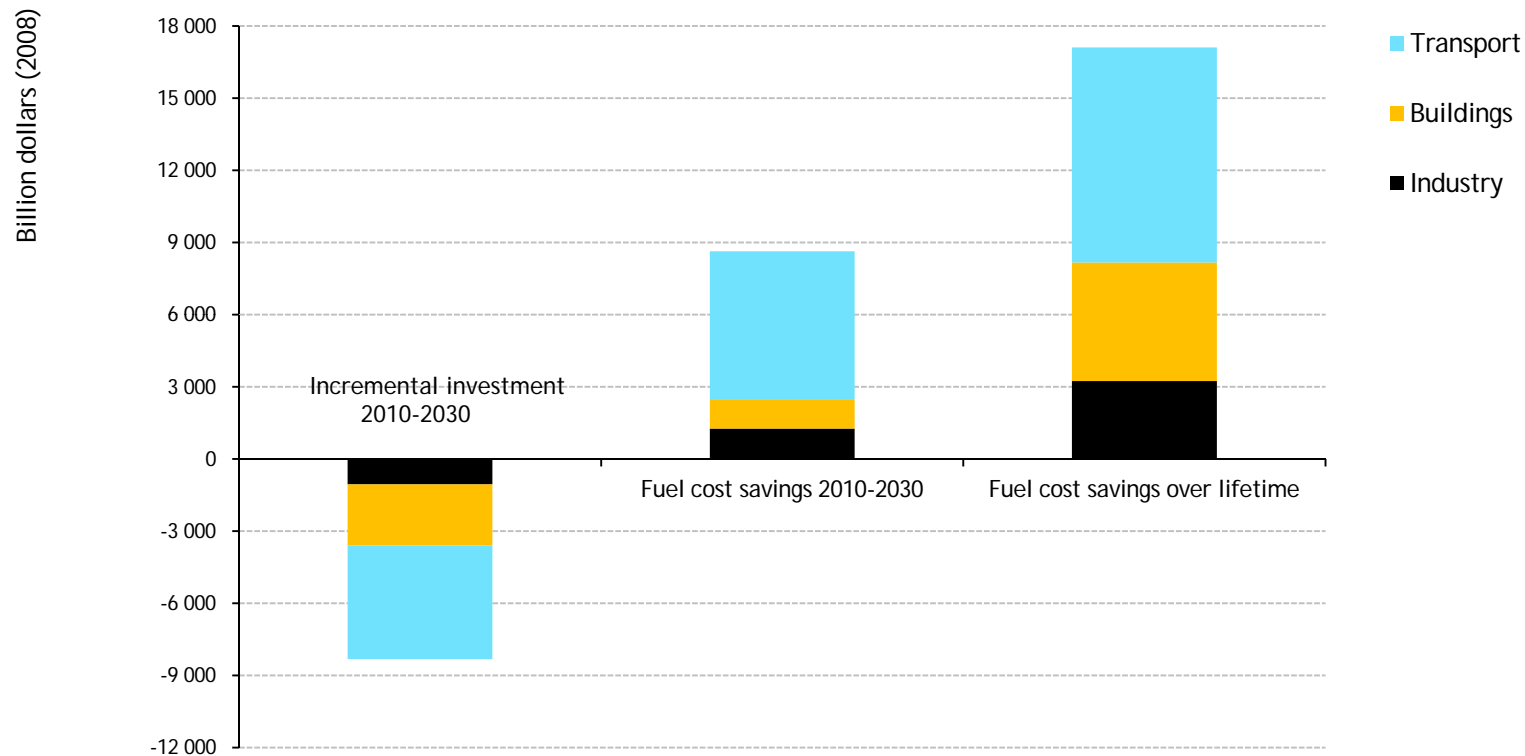
Source: World Energy Outlook, IEA 2009

Abatement policy approaches in 450 Scenario relative to the Reference Scenario, 2020



After realising the abatement potential of domestic policies and measures (NAMAs) and sectoral agreements, cap-and-trade in OECD+ countries yields a further 1.8 GtCO₂

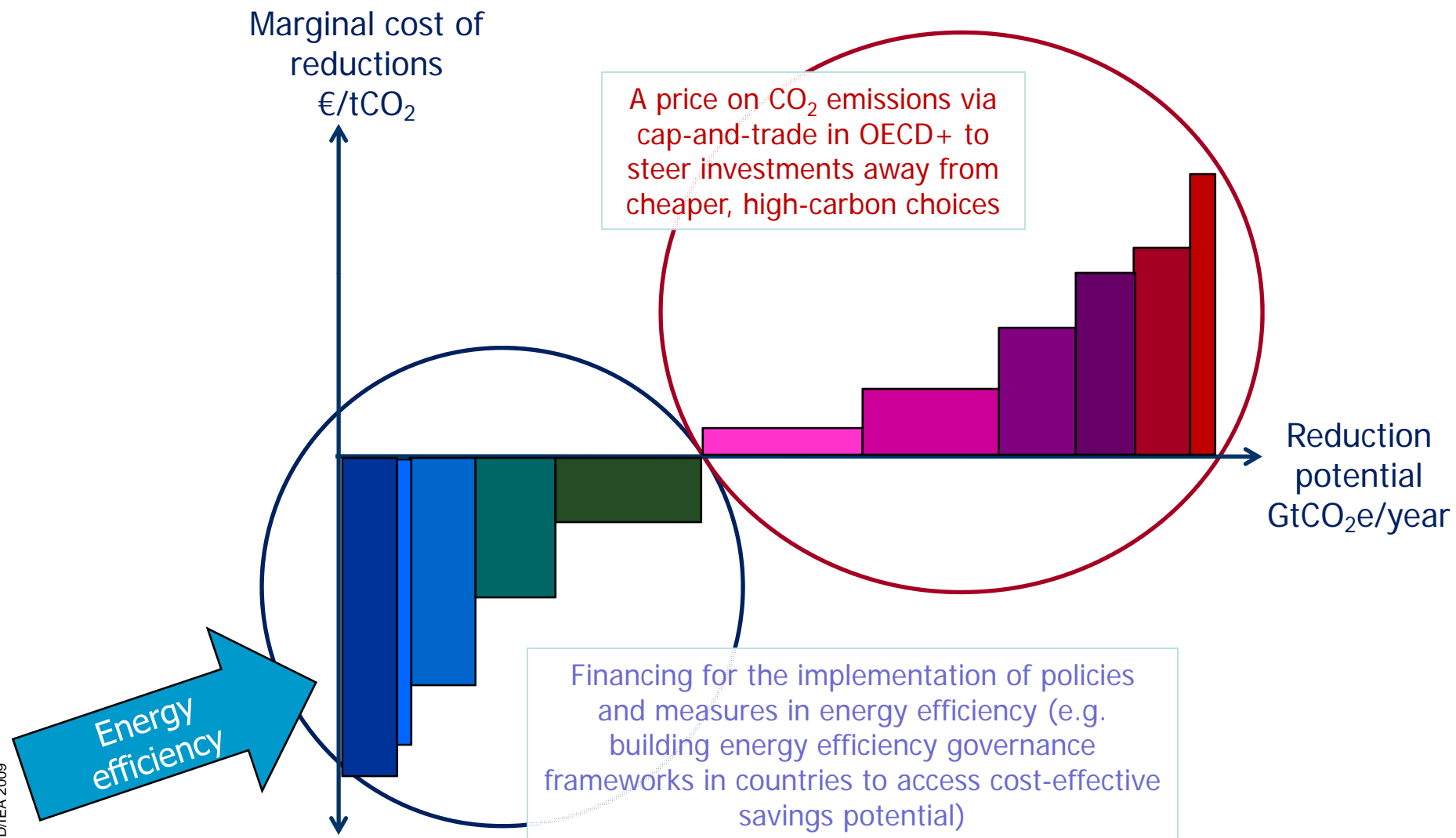
Additional investment and fuel cost savings in the 450 Scenario vs. the Reference Scenario



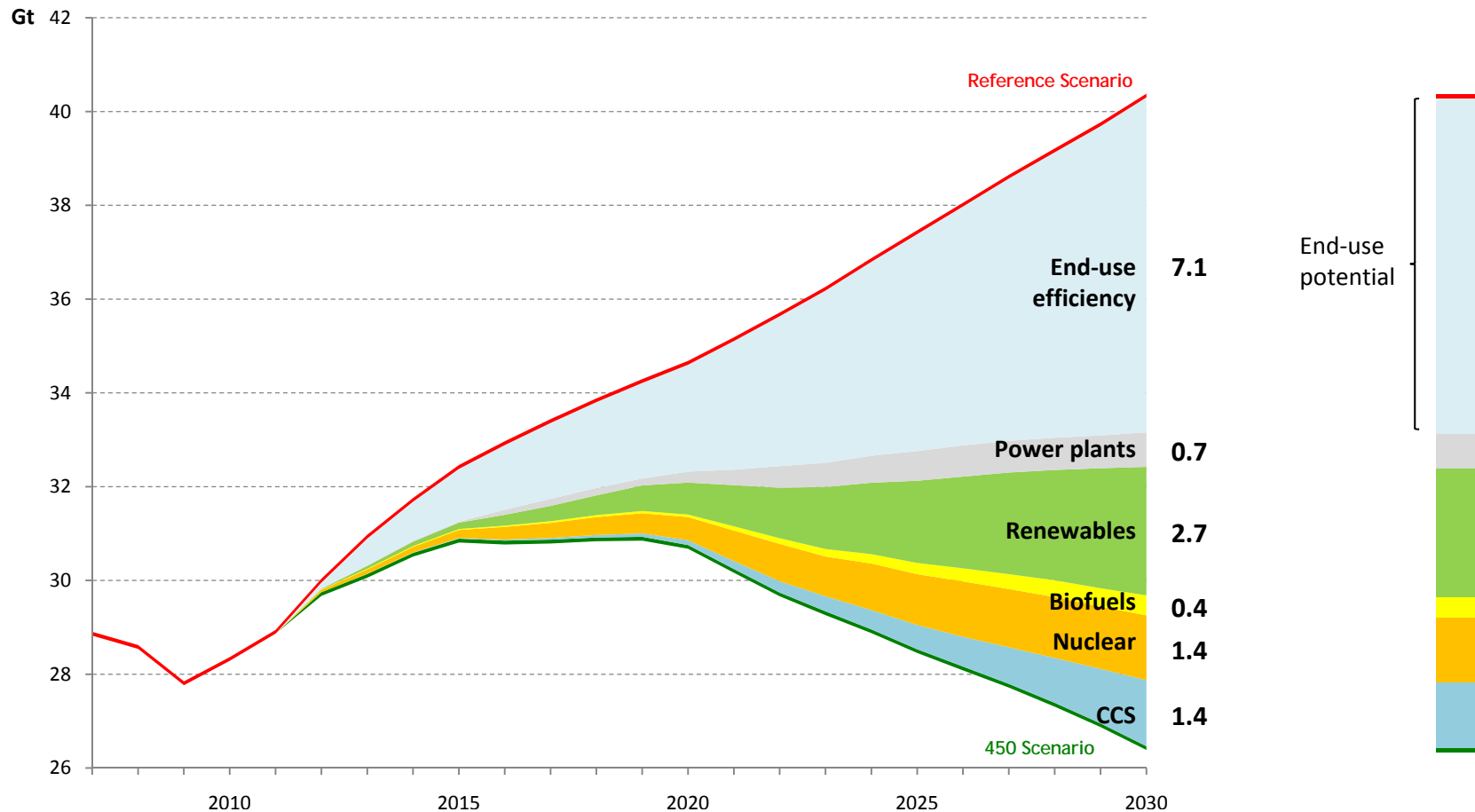
Fuel costs saving in industry, buildings and transport of \$8.6 trillion over the 2010-30 period more than offset these sectors additional investment of \$8.3 trillion
However, every year of delay adds \$500 billion to the required investment, to remain on track with the 450 Scenario

Source: IEA analysis, and World Energy Outlook 2009

How can developed countries support mitigation in developing countries?

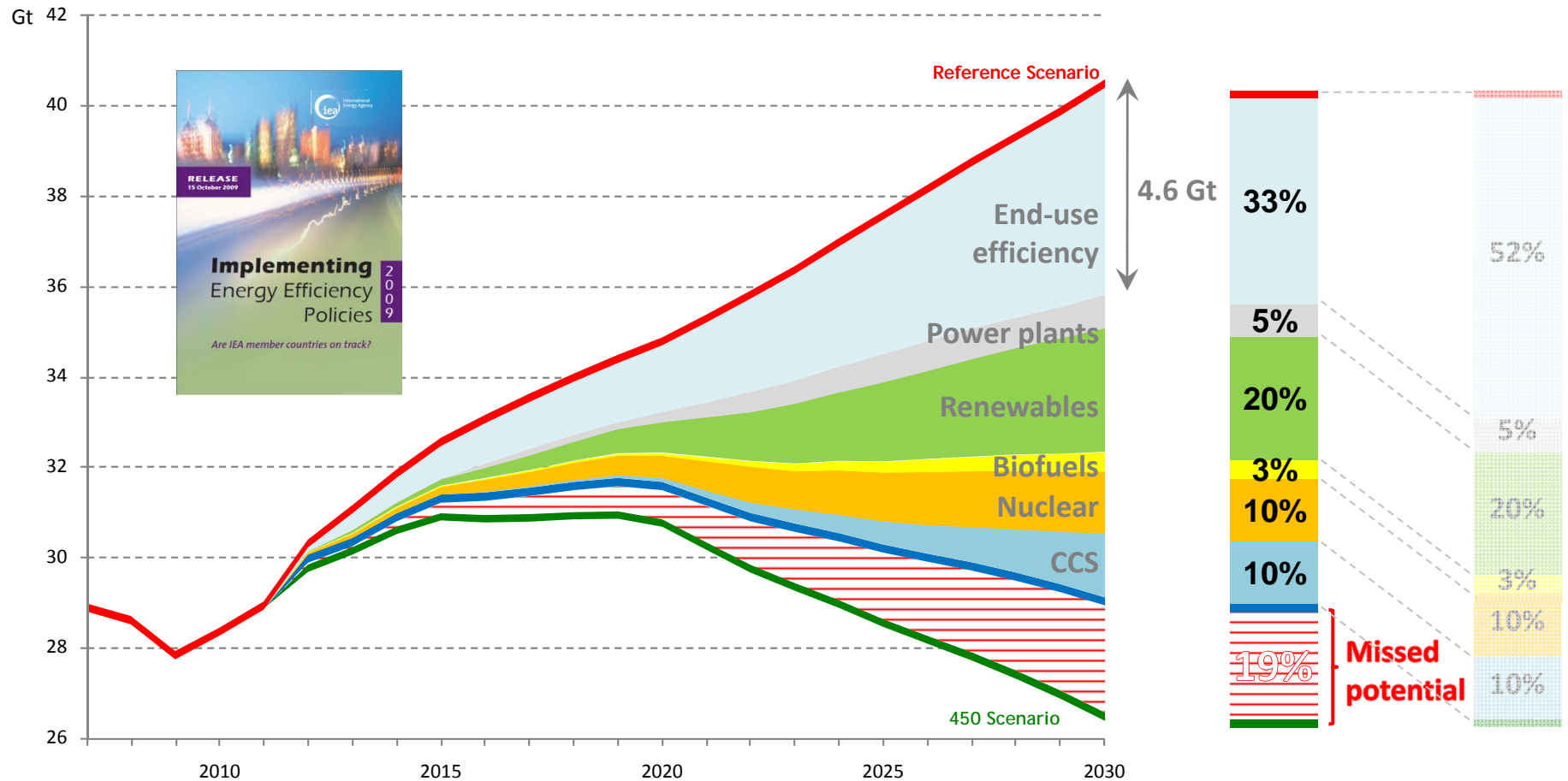


450 Scenario: What role for energy efficiency?



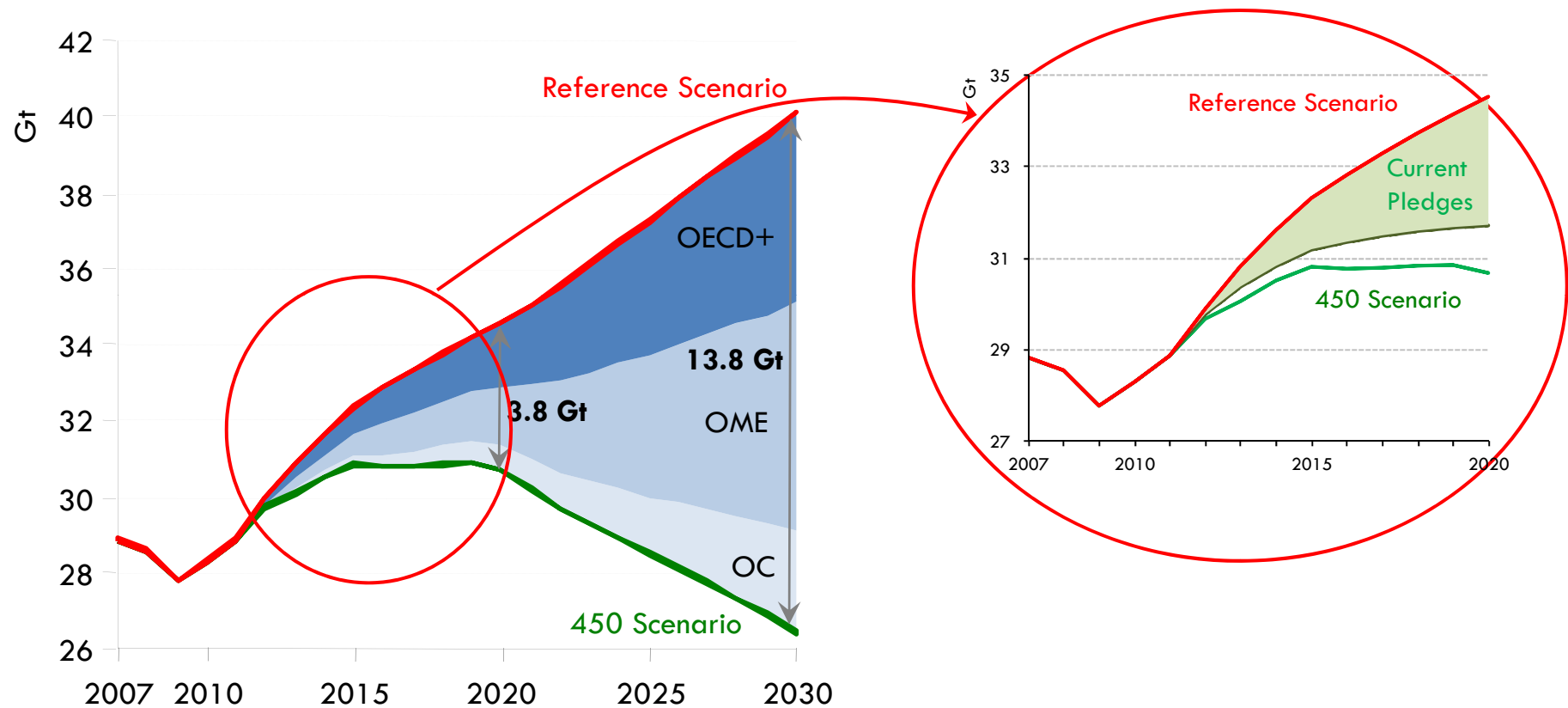
Full implementation of the IEA 25 energy efficiency recommendations is essential to achieve the 450 scenario

450 Scenario: Is energy efficiency policy implementation on track?



Current levels of implementation are insufficient, leading to 2.5 GtCO₂ of missed potential by 2030. The 450 scenario will not be achieved without more implementation.

World abatement emissions in the 450 Scenario



Current pledges point in the right direction but further efforts would be needed to close the gap and reach the 450 Scenario

Summary



- The financial crisis has halted the rise in global fossil-energy use, but its long-term upward path will resume soon without new policies
- Tackling climate change & enhancing energy security require a massive decarbonisation of the energy system
 - > ***Limiting temperature rise to 2°C requires significant emission reductions in all regions - every year of delay adds half a trillion dollars to cost.***
- A 450 path towards 'Green Growth' would bring substantial benefits
 - > ***Avoiding the worst effects and costs of climate change***
 - > ***Much less air pollution and huge health benefits***
 - > ***Investments in industry, transport and buildings would total \$8.3 trillion, but reduce fuel costs by \$8.6 trillion – energy efficiency is a priority area***
- The climate/energy challenge is enormous – but it can and must be met
 - > ***Improved energy efficiency & technology deployment are critical***
 - > ***Coordination is needed on breakthrough technology development***
- Copenhagen can deliver the signal and the tools: e.g. support to policy (energy efficiency) and an expanded carbon market
 - ➔ ***IEA will analyse the goals coming out of Copenhagen***