

Conference Highlights - Energy

- 1) Technology development is an important tool in the energy supply and demand sector.**
- 2) Strong reliance on low cost renewable energy is supported by technology progress (Wind and PV)**
- 3) Energy sector requires large investment but is less costly than health care**
- 4) Mainly driver for energy efficiency and renewables is energy security. See Brazilian oil development, increasing shale oil production and searching for new oil sources in Arctic Ocean, facilitated by ice melting.**
- 5) Concern with Climate Change issues is still low priority in many countries**
- 6) Energy supply growth to fulfill demand of emerging countries will be huge under BAU scenario**
- 7) BAU scenario fully incompatible with commitments assumed by more than 150 countries in Cancun, regarding a maximum global temperature increase of 2°C – Around 400 million automobiles in the near future and 10,000 TWh electricity generation by 2050 in China**

RE costs have declined in the past and further declines can be expected in the future.

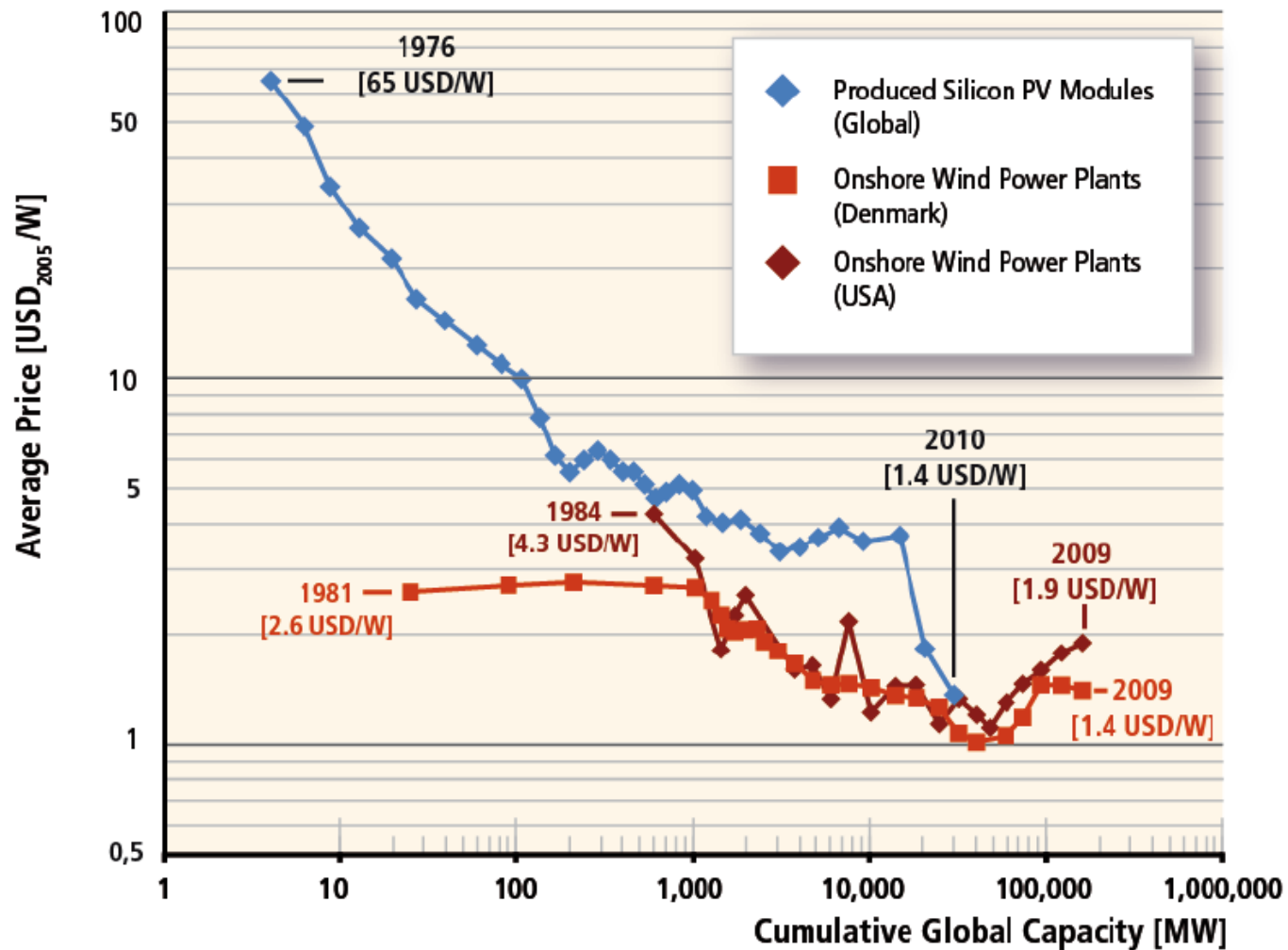
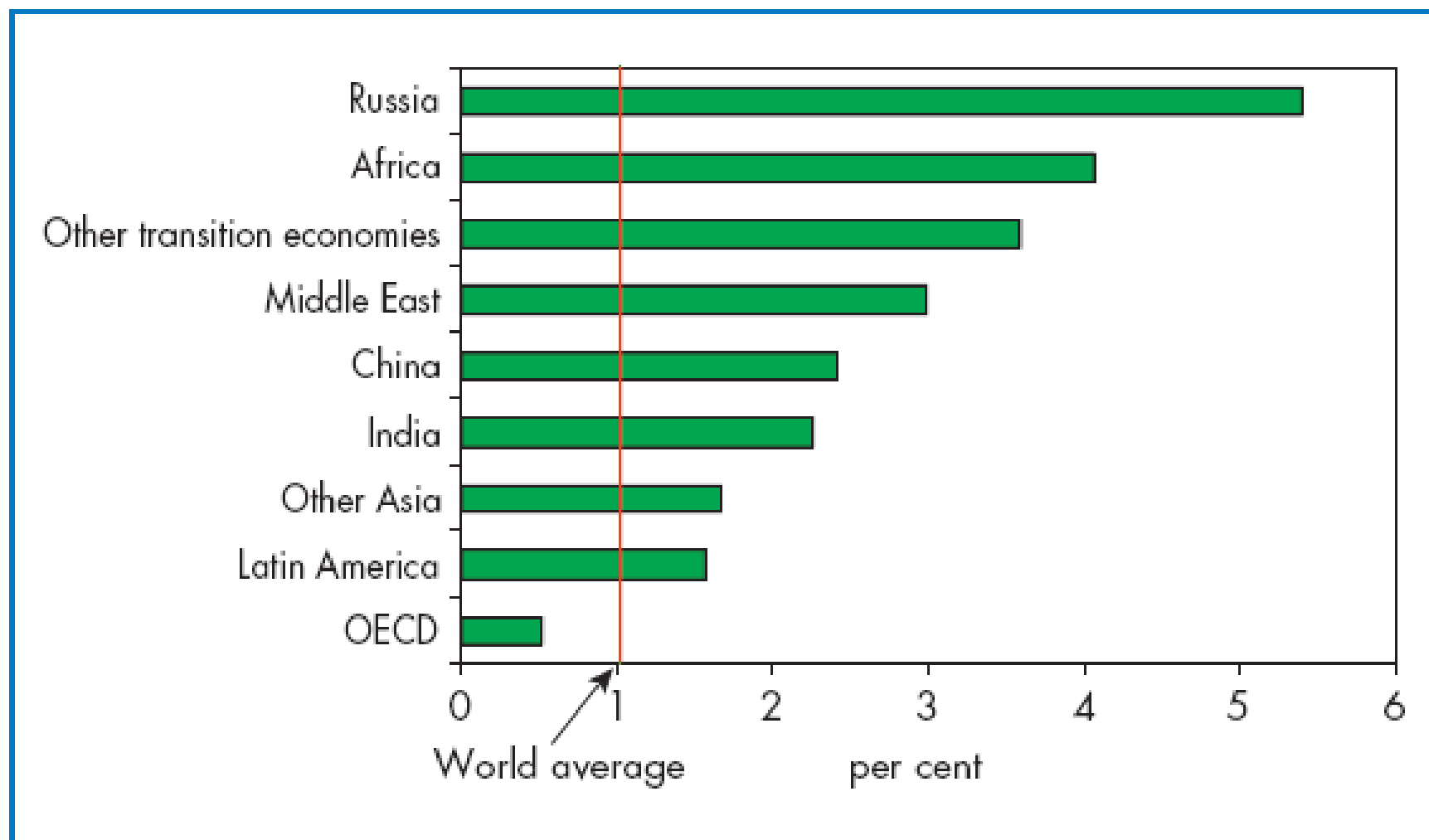


Figure 2.5: Share of Energy Investment in GDP by Region, 2001-2030



Source: Energy Investment Outlook, IEA 2002

Conference Highlights – Energy (continuation)

- 8) Energy efficiency also required to control local pollution level (SO_x, PM, NO_x, Black carbon)**
- 9) Many studies show potential of handling CC issue using all available options (EE, RE, CCS, Nuclear Energy, Coal displacement by NG)**
- 10) One example is the significant decrease in energy consumption expected in India if appropriated policies are implemented.**
- 11) We need to rely in all options because the decrease in GHG emissions has to be huge and because most studies neglects feedback effects of mitigation actions (e.g., more use of cars if they become more efficient)**