8th SEE ENERGY DIALOGUE

- Thessaloniki, Greece -

From Perception to Reality: Myths Exposed



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World Energy Congress

THE CONGRESS IN STATISTICS:

<u>Title</u>: Securing Tomorrow's Energy Today;

- Participation: 6,000 from 113 countries;
- **50 Government Ministers**;
- 272 expert speakers from 72 countries;
- 375 journalists from worldwide.

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<u>Main</u> developments since Montreal Congress in 2010 on global energy context:

- Unconventional hydrocarbons emerged;
- that has put pressure on competitiveness;
- Fukushima forced countries to revaluate..;
- CO2 targets 2050 risks to compromise;

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General findings & reflection from WEC global studies (energy trilemma, scenarios, SERs).

- Complexity & uncertainty are accelerating;
- while leaders lagging behind with actions;
- Global long-term frame needed now, to plan future investments; otherwise
- CO2 targets 2050 would be compromised;

EXPOSING THE MYTHS, DEFINING THE FUTURE – ITS TIME TO GET REAL: SECURING TOMORROW'S ENERGY TODAY

THE MYTHS

- Myth 1: **Global** demand will flatten out
- Myth 2: Peak Oil there is an imminent shortage of fossil fuel resources.
- Myth 3: Demand growth will be met by the new clean energy sources.
- Myth 4: We can reduce global GHG emissions by 50%, by 2050.
- Myth 5: Current business models and markets are delivering.
- Myth 6: Current programmes will deliver universal access to energy, within the next 10 to 15 years.
- Myth 7: On a global scale capital is cheap and abundant;

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DEFINING THE FUTURE

- 1. We are looking in the wrong place. The focus of current thinking about the energy system is biased and inadequate;
- 2. In order to attract the needed investment national policy and regulatory frameworks have to be balanced;
- 3. We need significant investments in R&D;
- 4. The energy map is changing and our institutions need to change to keep pace with developments;
- 5. To ensure universal access to energy, policy and institutional frameworks and funds are urgently needed to de-risk and support entrepreneurial approaches;

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The Regional implications of non-action are not acceptable

- In Sub-Saharan Africa 250 to 400 million people could still lack access to energy in 2050.
- Asia will have the highest need for investments in energy infrastructure until 2050, a staggering \$10 to \$12.5 trillion, compared to \$3 to \$4 trillion for Europe or North America.
- The Middle East will struggle with increasing demand and energy intensity.
- Europe will struggle with balancing increasing energy prices and GHG objectives.
- North America will struggle with aging and incremental energy plus issues of transport capacity and infrastructure.
- In Latin America, large hydropower will continue to dominate the energy mix until 2050 and delivery will struggle to meet the expected demand

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