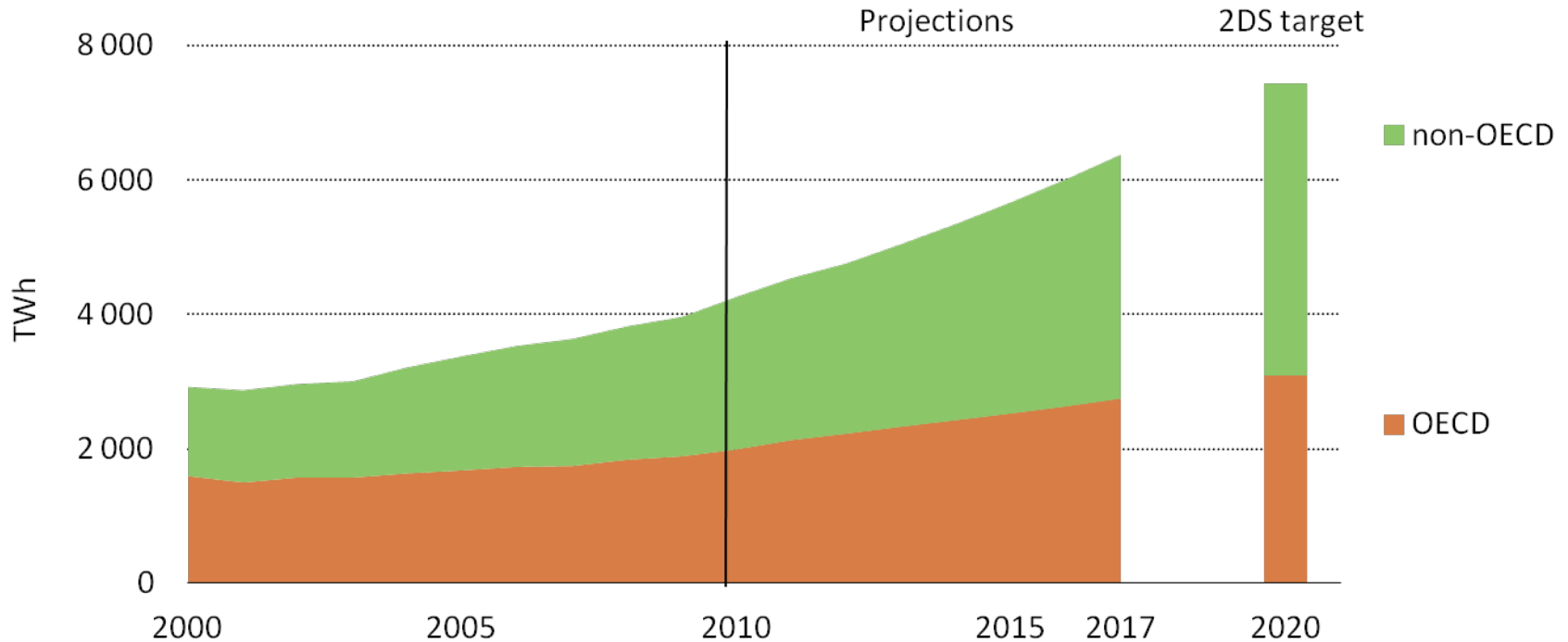


Tracking Clean Energy Progress 2013

Maria van der Hoeven
IEA Executive Director

Renewable power a light in the dark

Renewable power generation



42%

*Solar PV capacity
growth 2012*

19%

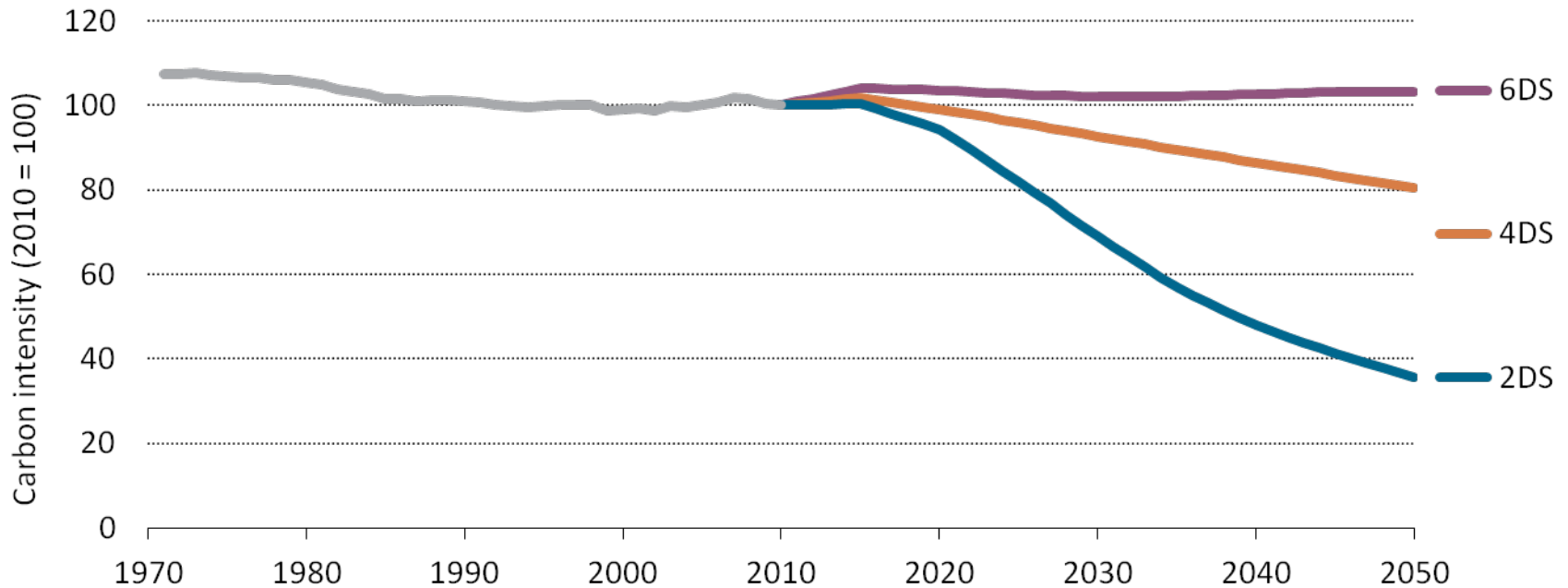
*Wind capacity
growth 2012*

-11%

*Slowdown in renewable
capacity investment 2012*

A gloomy global picture: the ESCII

The IEA Energy Sector Carbon Intensity Index



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

46%

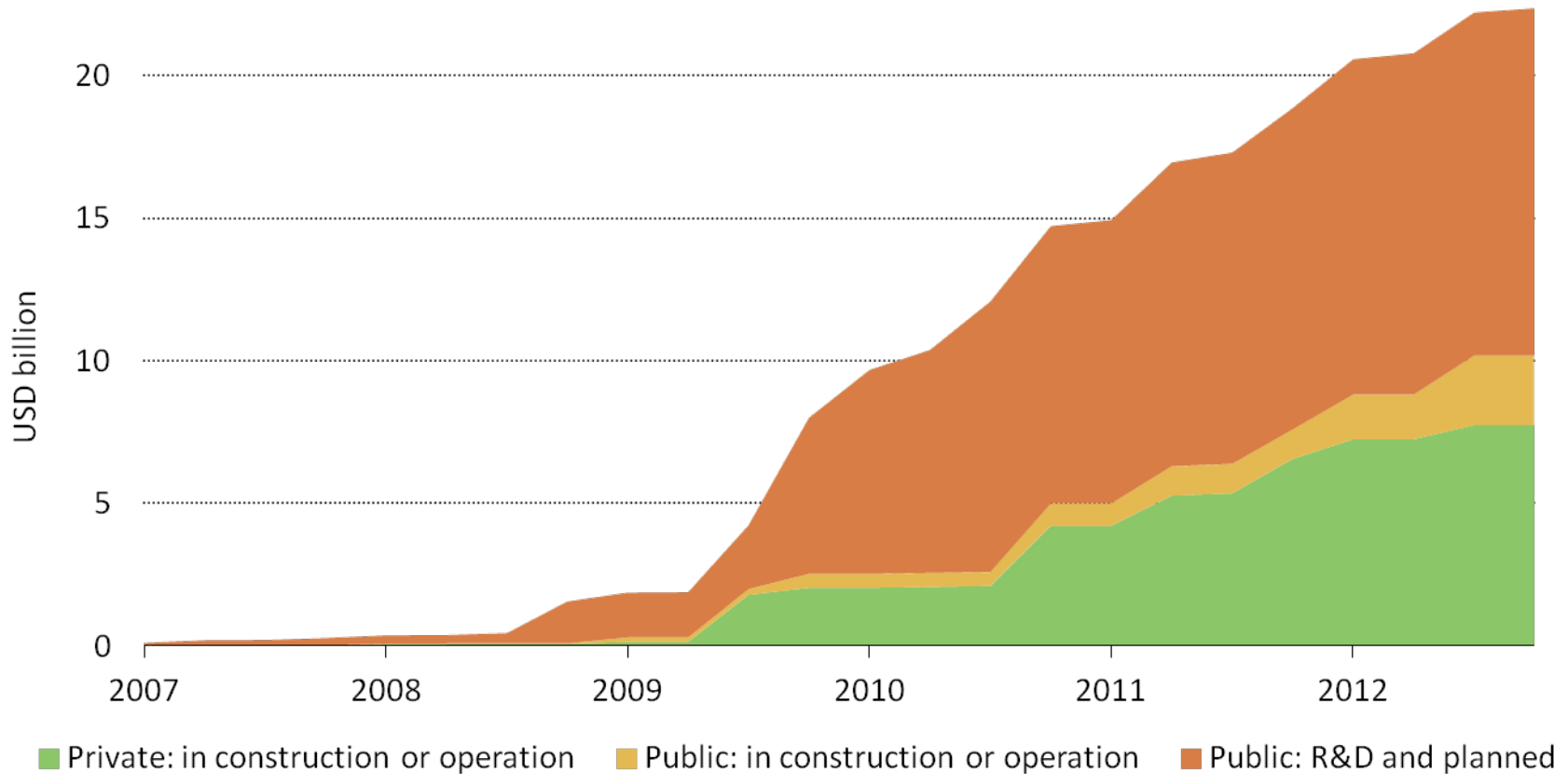
*Increase in global energy
demand 1990-2010*

44%

*Increase in energy-related
CO₂ emissions 1990-2010*

CCS: still waiting its cue from governments

Cumulative spending on CCS projects



*There are signs of commercial interest in CCS technologies,
but government policy remains inadequate.*

Energy efficiency remains a largely untapped resource

31%

Increase in industrial energy
consumption 2000-2010

19%

*Iron and steel
BAT energy
savings potential*

25%

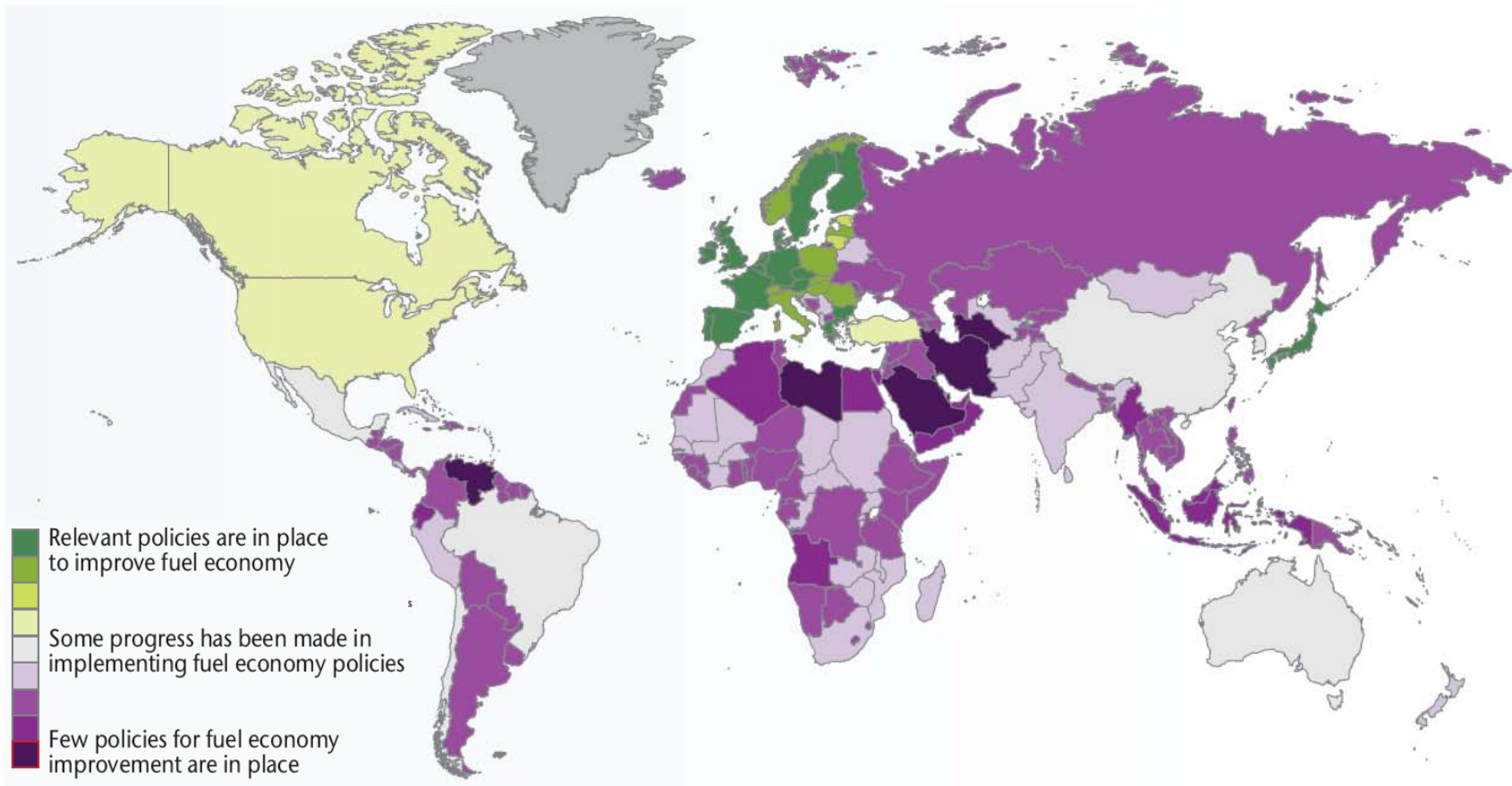
*Cement BAT
energy savings
potential*

28%

*Chemicals and
petrochemicals BAT
energy savings
potential*

Improvement in fuel economy, but still a long road ahead

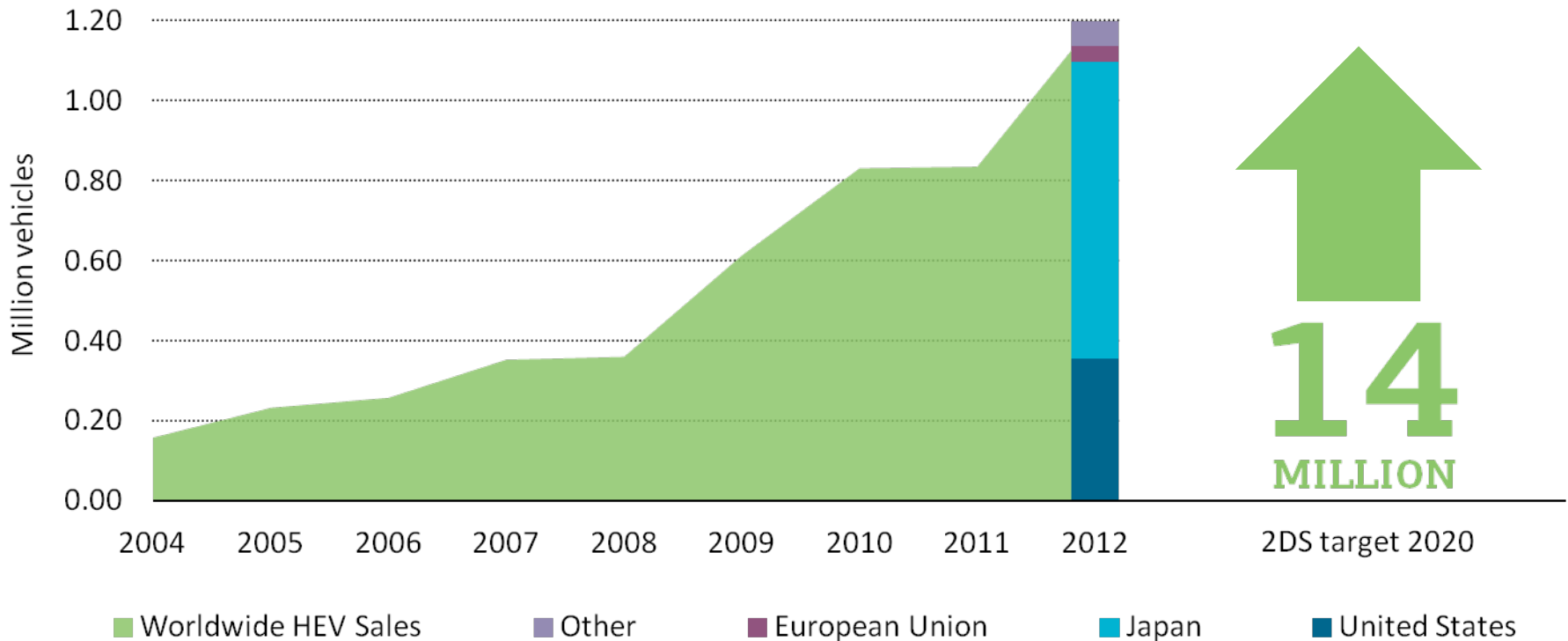
Fuel economy readiness index status, 2012



Fuel economy is improving, but significant potential remains globally.

Hybrid vehicles are taking off

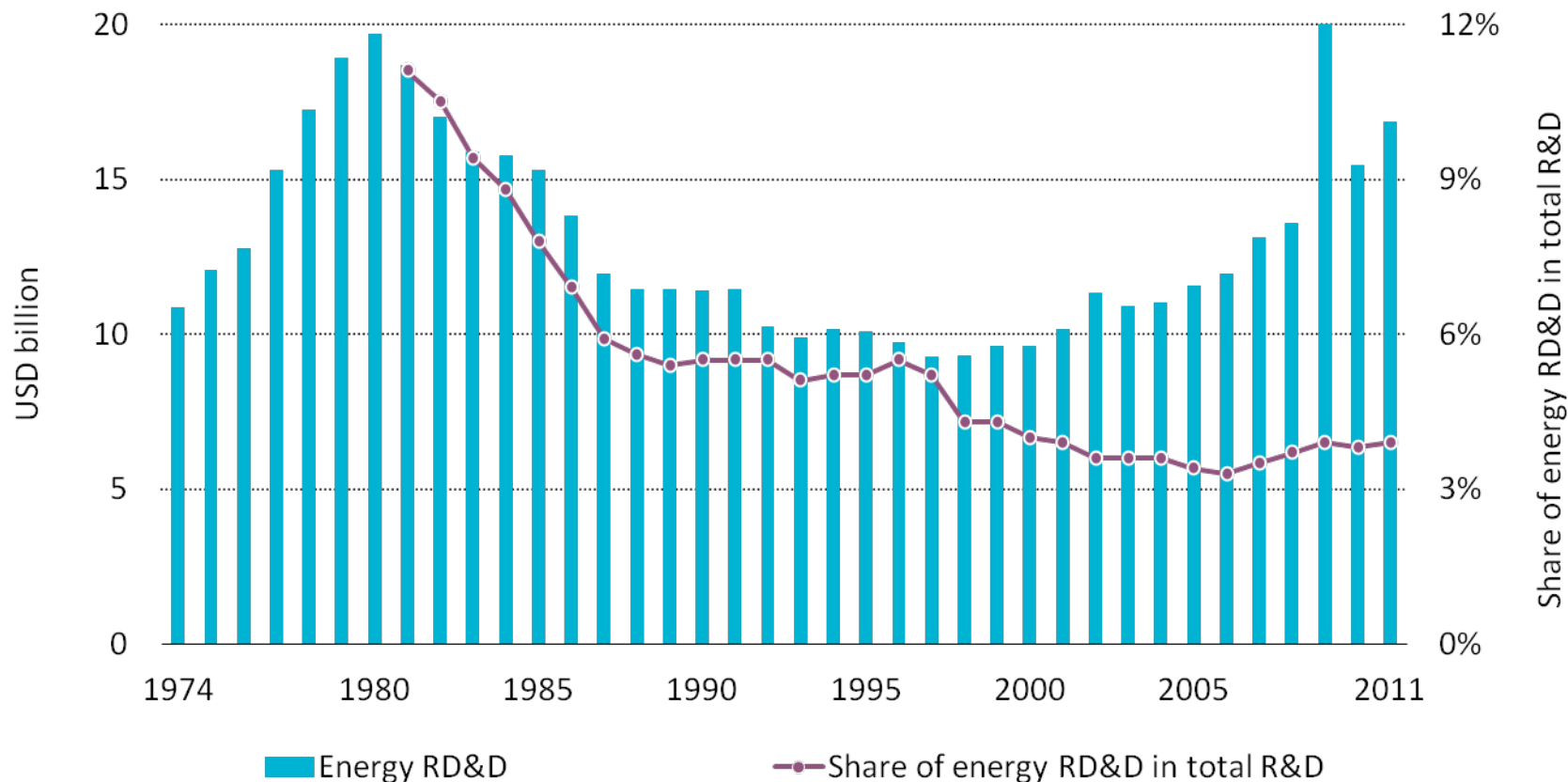
HEV global annual sales



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

IEA government RD&D expenditure



Energy RD&D has slipped in priority in IEA member countries.

Summing up the parts

