



# World Energy Outlook 2021

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A large blue right-angled triangle is positioned in the bottom right corner of the slide. The text 'International Energy Agency' is written vertically in white, sans-serif font along the right edge of the triangle.

International  
Energy Agency

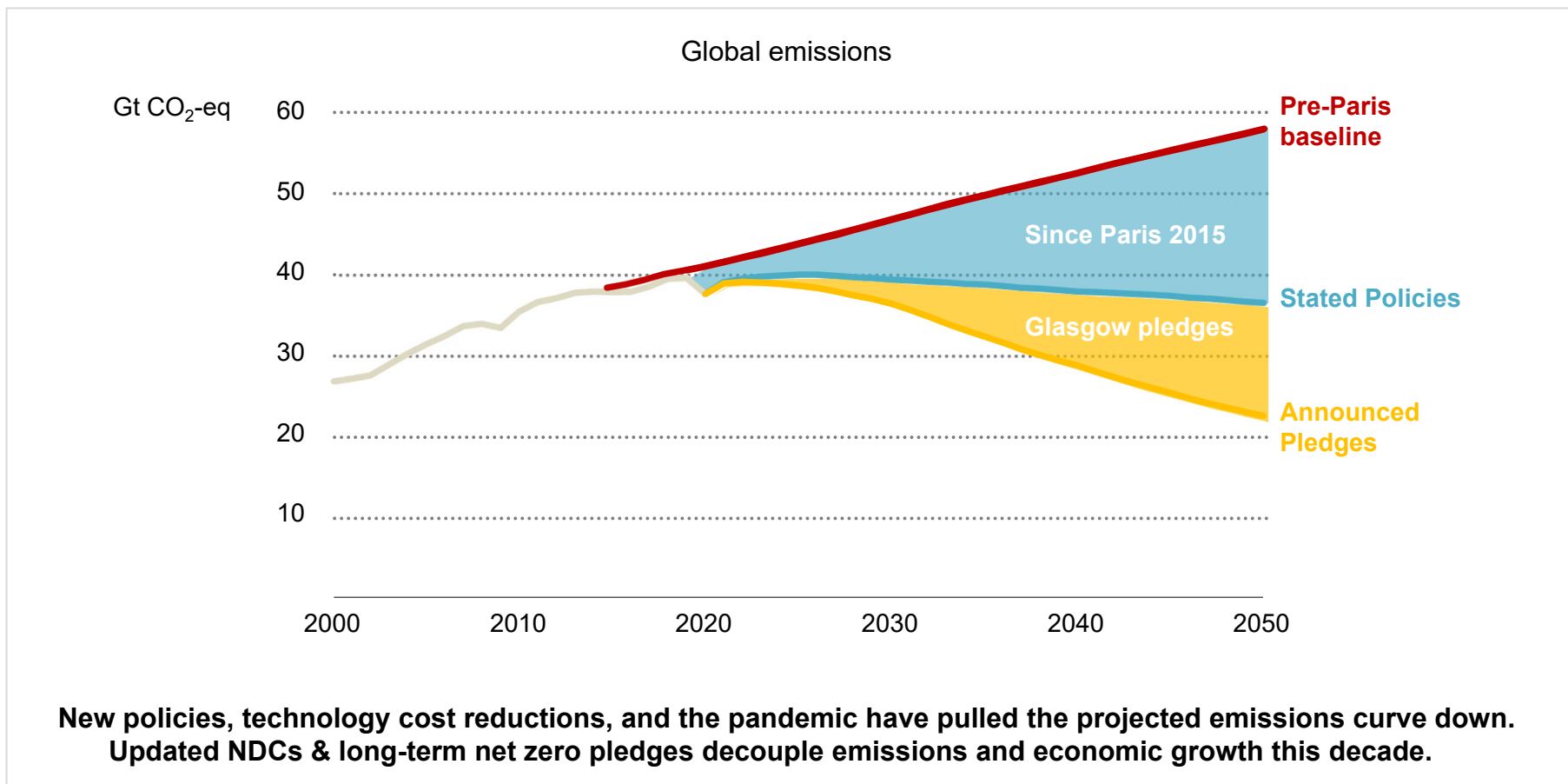
## Context

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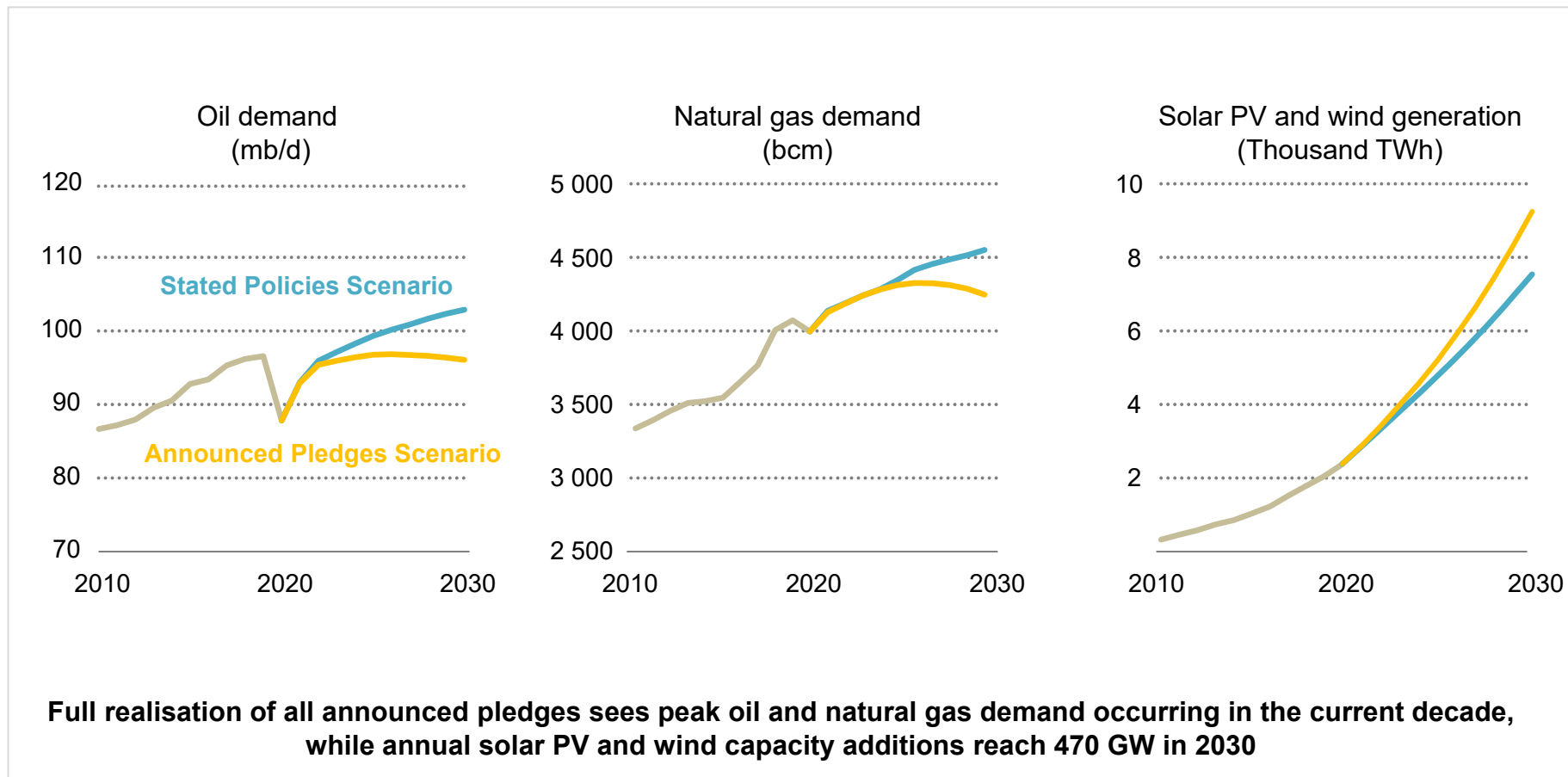


- In the run-up to a crucial COP26 meeting in Glasgow:
  - Economic recovery is putting gas, coal & power markets under strain, with sharp spikes in prices
  - Weather-related factors are having large implications for the energy sector
  - A new global energy economy is emerging, with wind, solar & EVs all setting new records
  - The shadow of the pandemic still looms large, and has set back progress on energy access
- Climate ambitions have never been higher, but the energy & emissions data does not match the rhetoric
- This special edition of the WEO explores the transformation of the energy sector in detail, examining:
  - Where the world is heading, and how this changes if countries meet all their announced pledges
  - How the world can keep the door to 1.5 °C open, following the IEA's landmark net zero by 2050 roadmap
  - The opportunities and benefits that lie along the way, as well as the implications for energy security

# The world is starting to bend the emissions curve



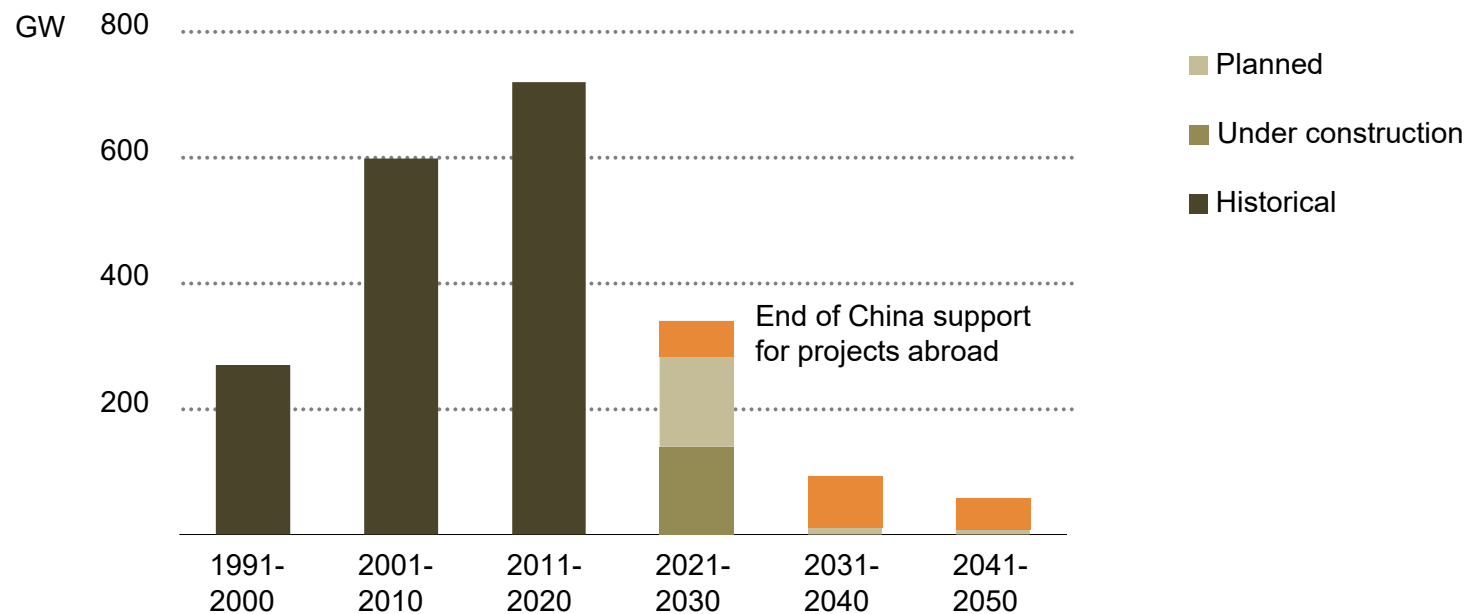
# And announced pledges re-shape global energy markets



# New coal power is on its way out

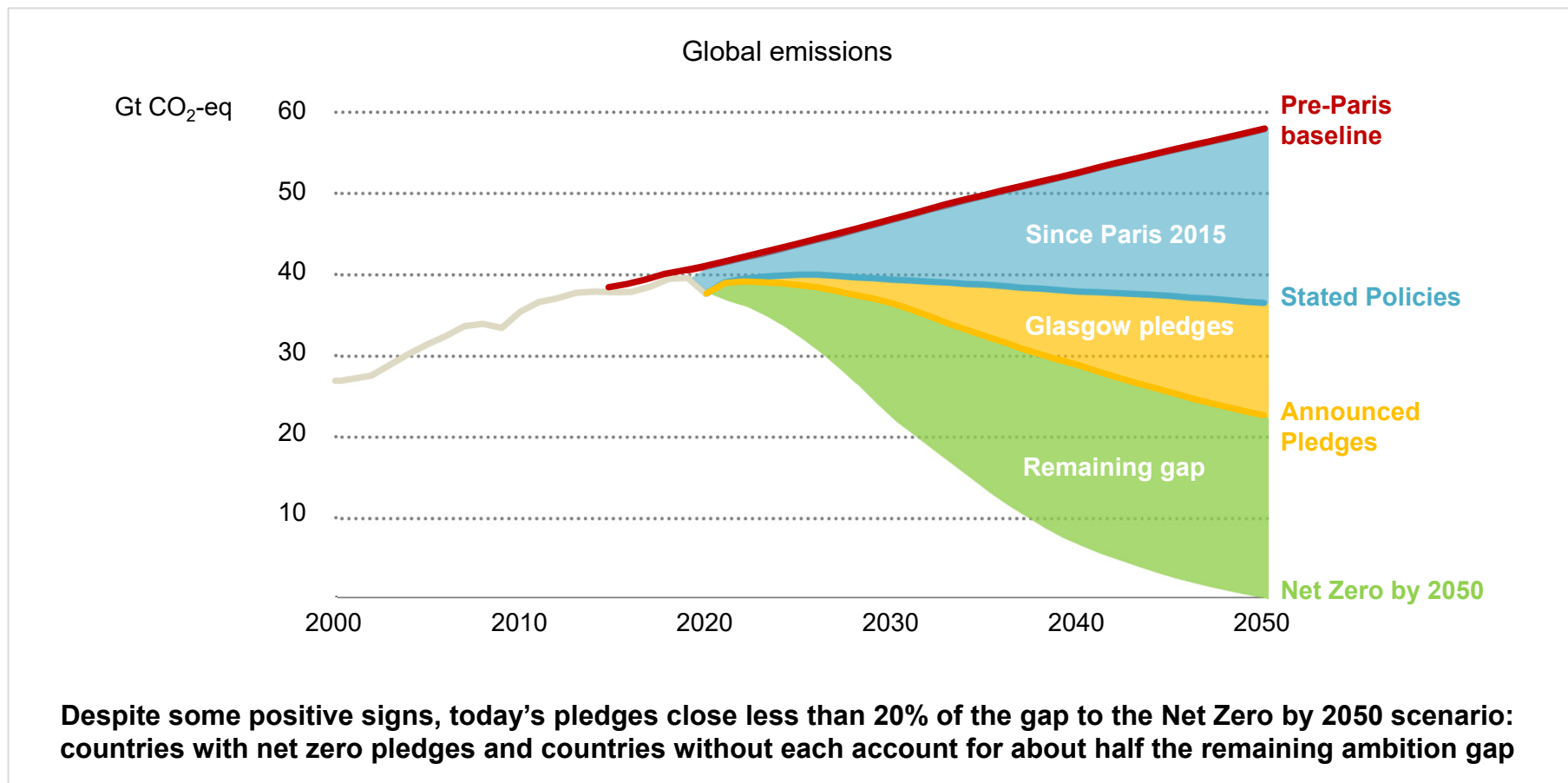


Coal-fired capacity additions in the Announced Pledges Scenario

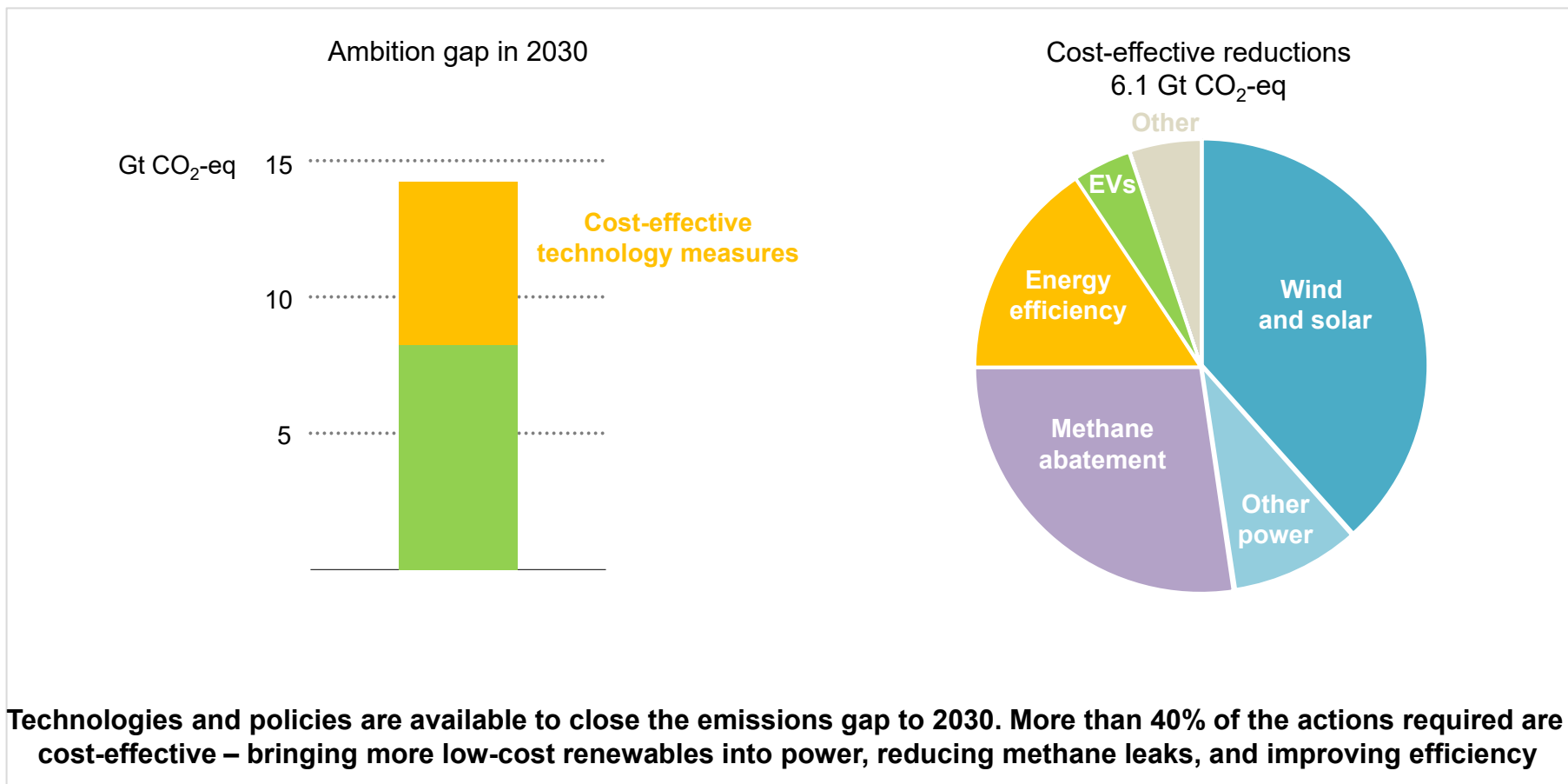


**After decades of growth, construction of unabated coal power plants sharply declines under announced pledges, and cancellations could cut 20 Gt of emissions to 2050, comparable to savings from the EU reaching net zero by 2050**

## A large ambition gap remains in 2030



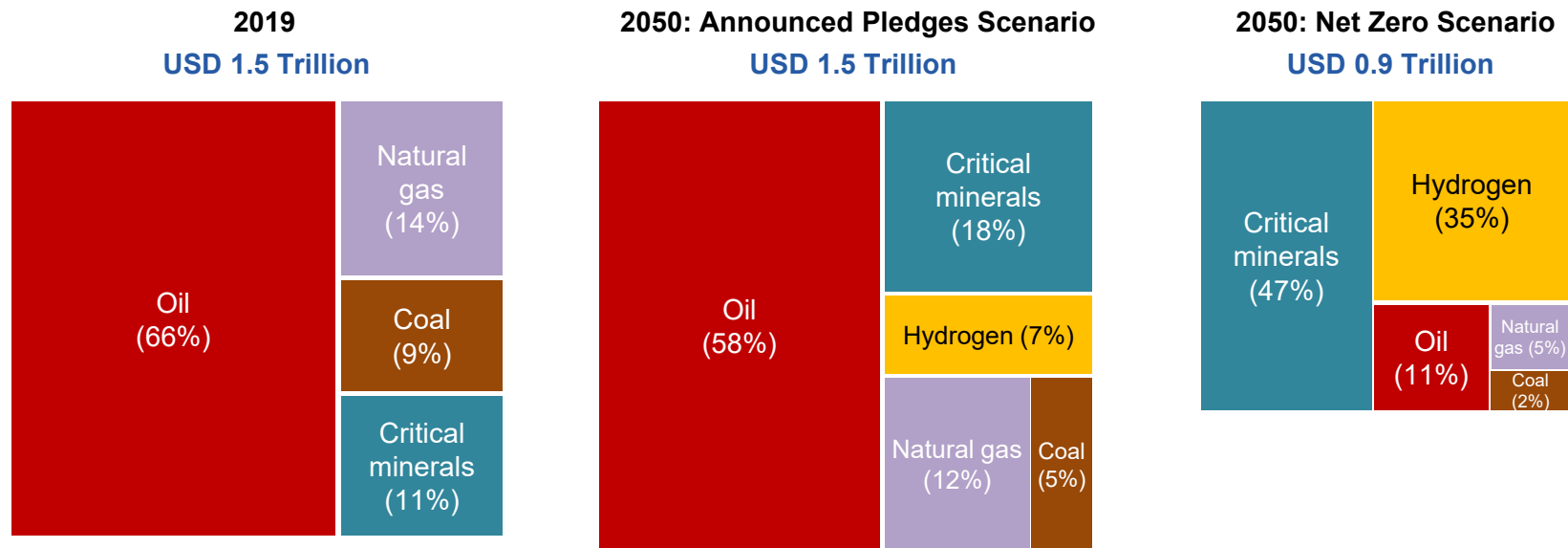
## But we have cost-effective ways to close the gap



# The rise of new energy-related commodities



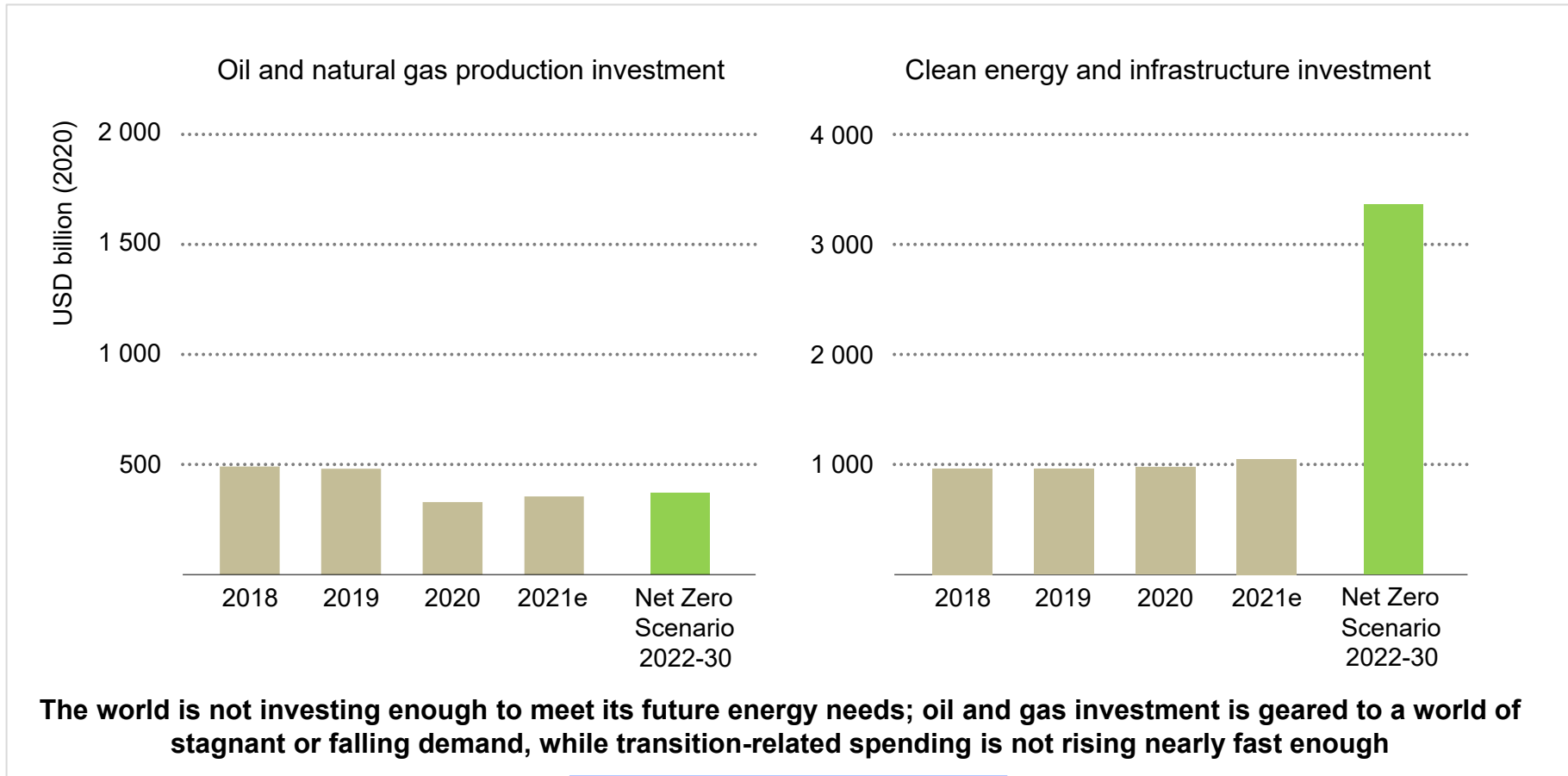
Value of international energy-related resource trade



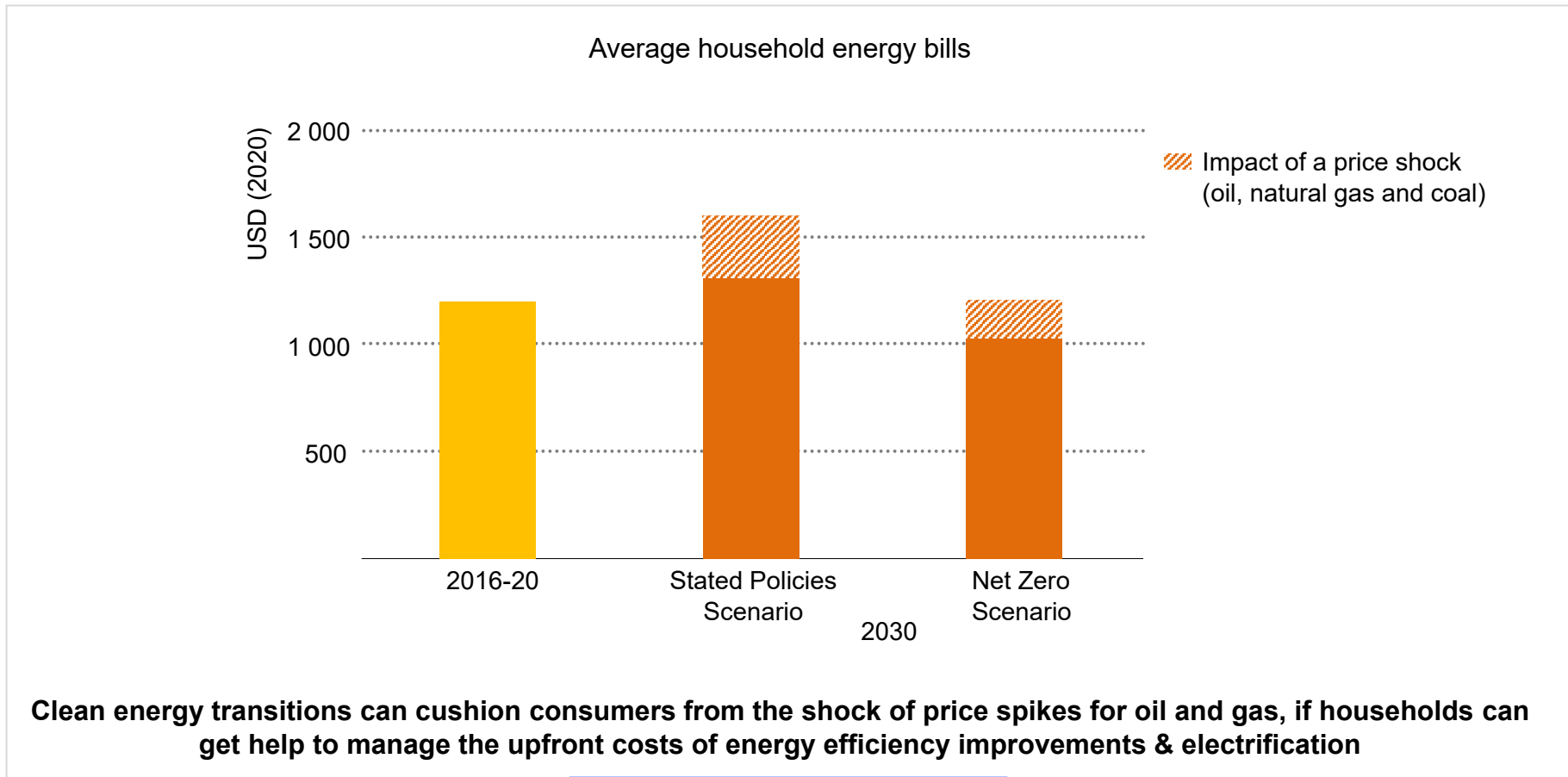
**Under announced pledges, a growing share of oil and gas trade flows towards developing economies in Asia. In all scenarios, but especially in the net zero pathway, critical minerals and hydrogen-based fuels are on the rise**



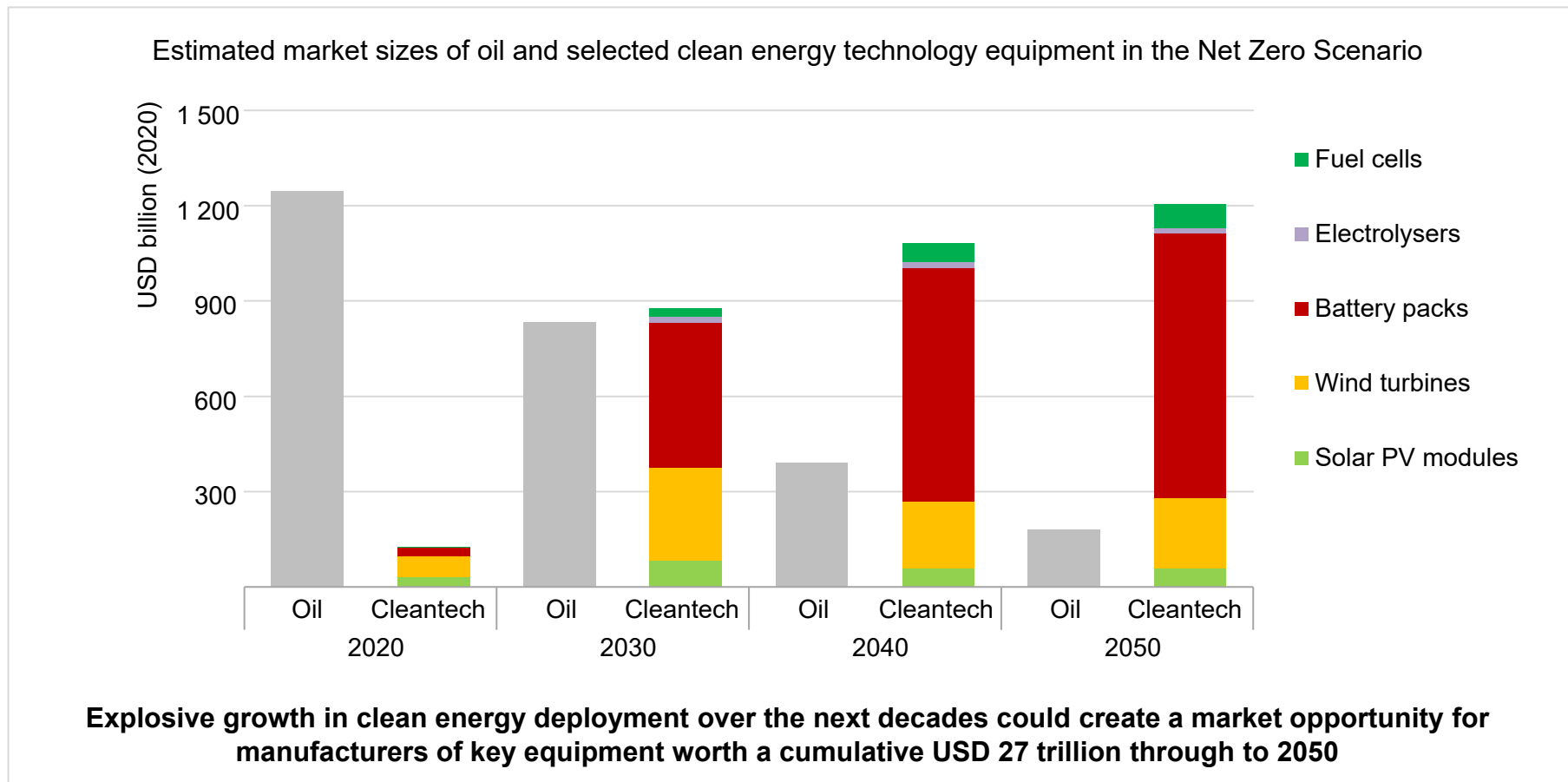
# Looming risk of more turbulence ahead for energy markets



# Well-managed transitions offer shelter from price volatility



# A new global energy economy is emerging



## Conclusions

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- The transition to a sustainable energy system is the solution to the turbulence that we are seeing in gas, coal and electricity markets today – not the cause
- A laser-like focus on clean electrification, energy efficiency, methane abatement & innovation can close the near-term gap with a 1.5°C future; cost-effective solutions are available & every country needs to step up
- The longer today's mismatch in energy investment persists, the greater the risks to energy security & price volatility. A massive policy-driven surge in clean energy transitions is the way forward
- A new global energy economy is emerging, one that will be more electrified, efficient, digitalised & clean – offering enormous potential for growth and employment
- Governments have unrivalled capacity to transform the energy sector: a wave of investment in a net zero future must be driven by an unmistakable signal from Glasgow

