



International  
Energy Agency

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# WORLD ENERGY INVESTMENT OUTLOOK

*Special Report*

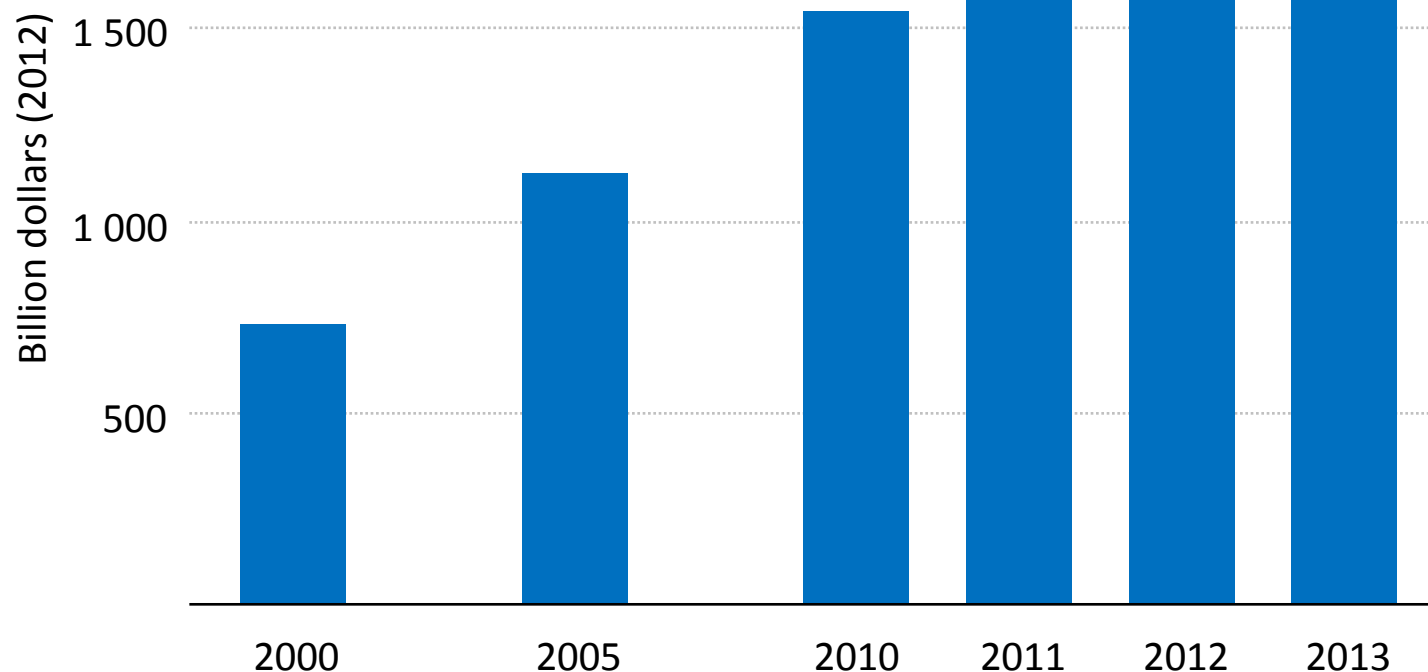
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**Paris, 15 January 2015**



# After the rapid rise in investment in the 2000s, a pause

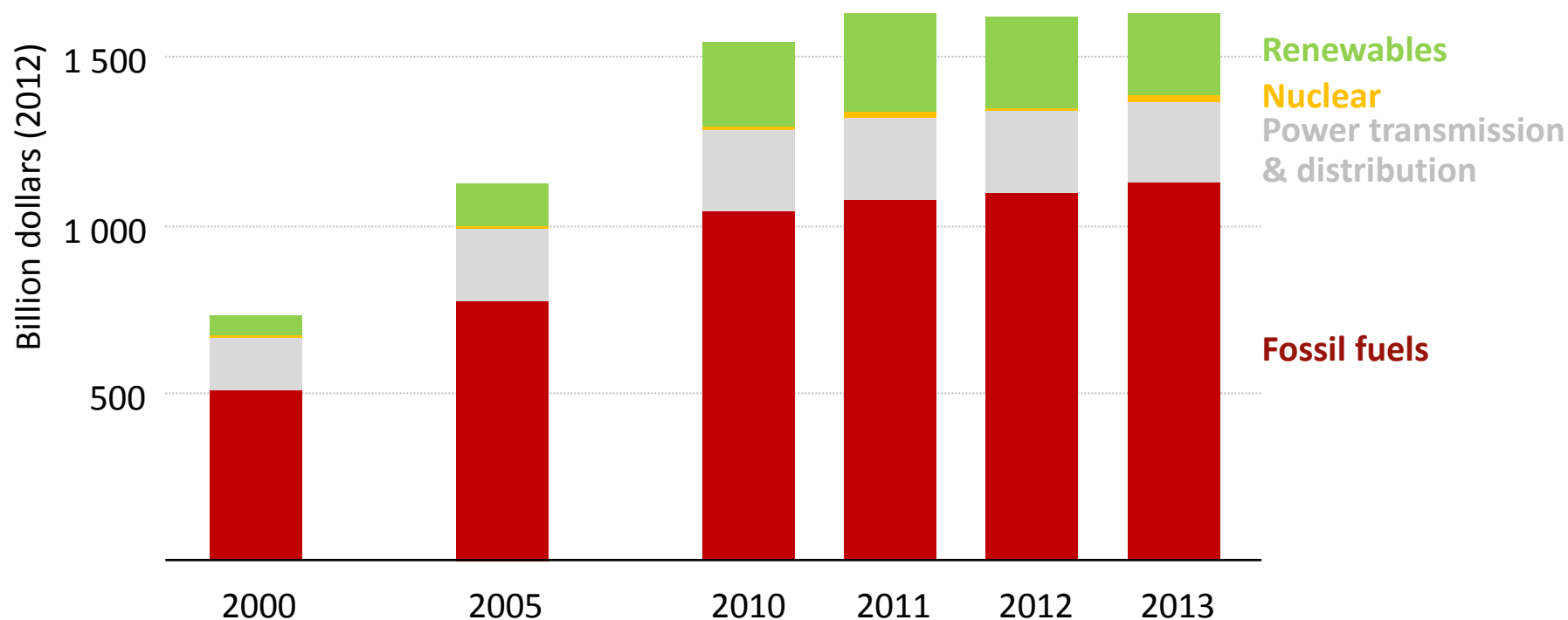
## Annual energy supply investment



***\$1.6 trillion was invested in 2013 to provide consumers with energy, a figure that has more than doubled in real terms since 2000***

# Renewables come of age, but fossil fuel investment still dominant

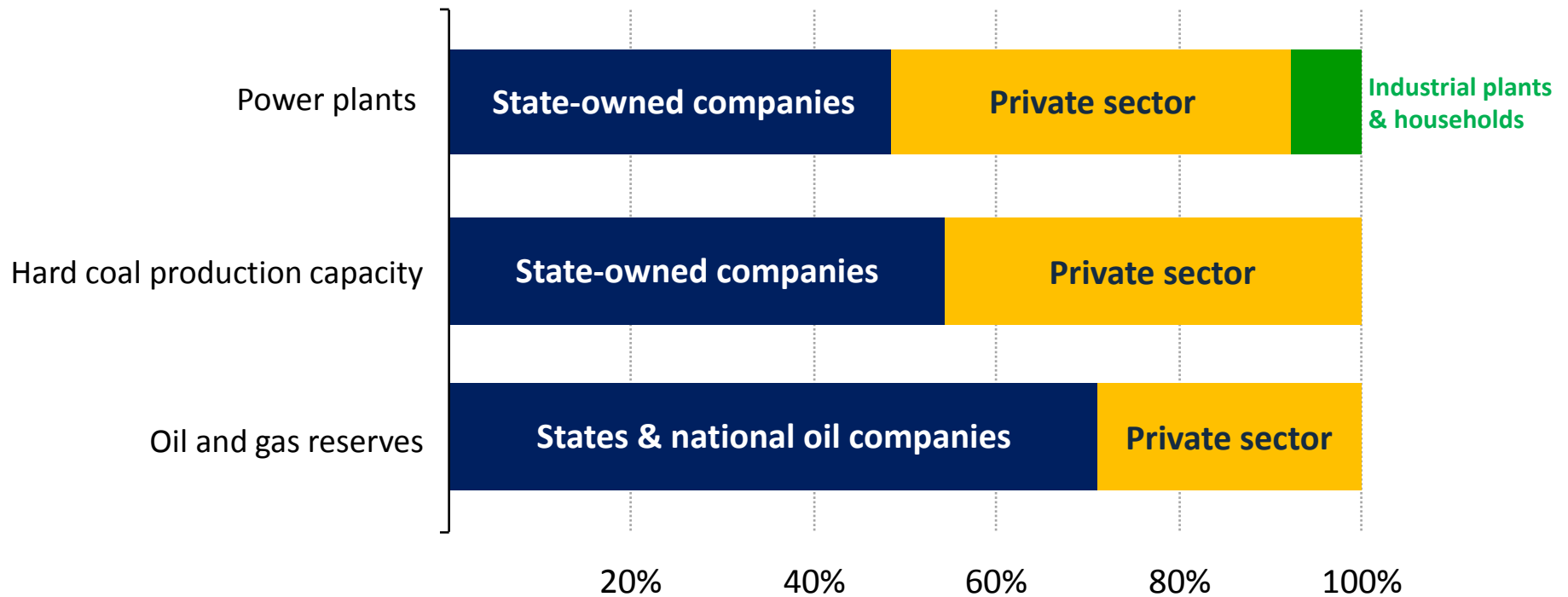
## Annual energy supply investment



***Investment in renewables rose from \$60 billion in 2000 to a high point approaching \$300 billion in 2011, before falling back since***

# States hold many of the cards

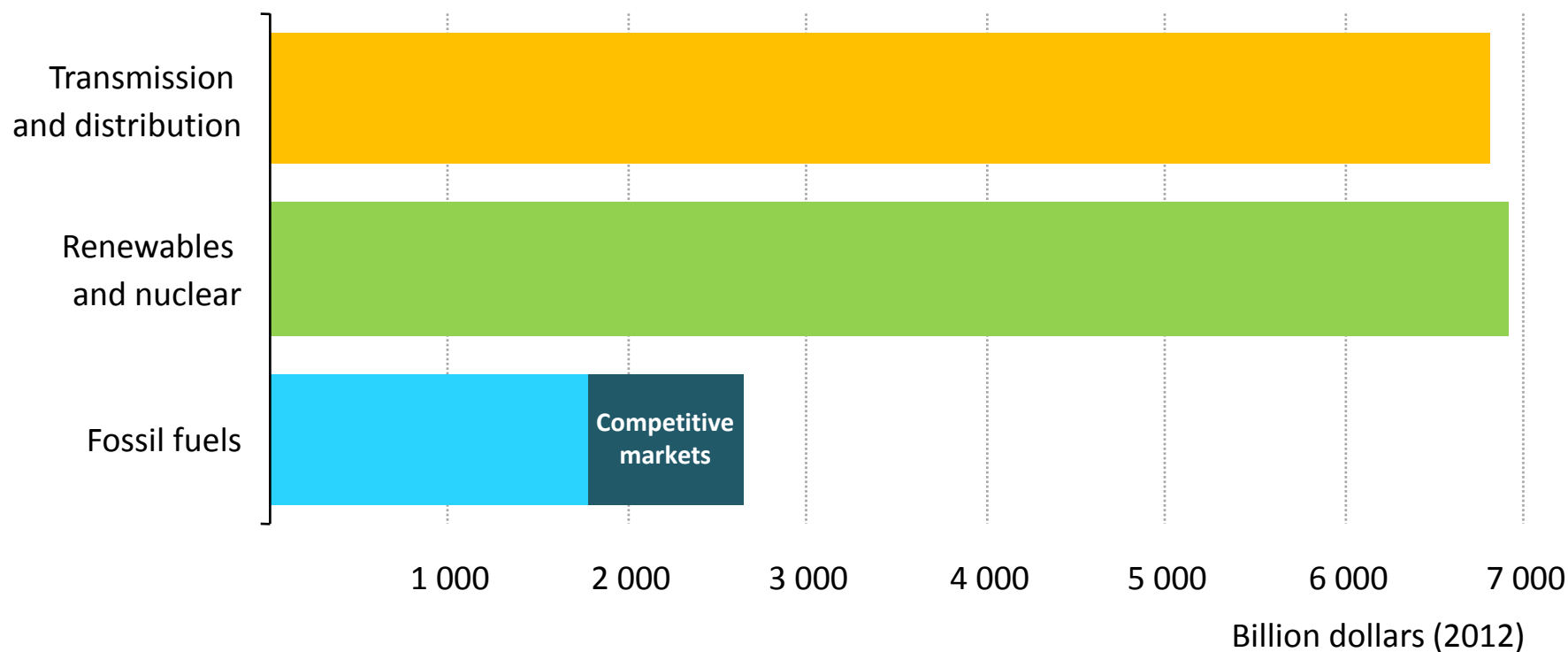
## Ownership of worldwide power plants, hard coal production, and oil & gas reserves



***Alongside investment by the private sector, the objectives, corporate culture & financing of state-owned companies are critical to future energy investment flows***

# Governments, not market signals, are driving power sector investment

## Power sector investment, 2014-2035



***With current market designs, competitive parts of markets require less than \$1 trillion of cumulative investment to 2035 out of total power sector needs of \$16.4 trillion***

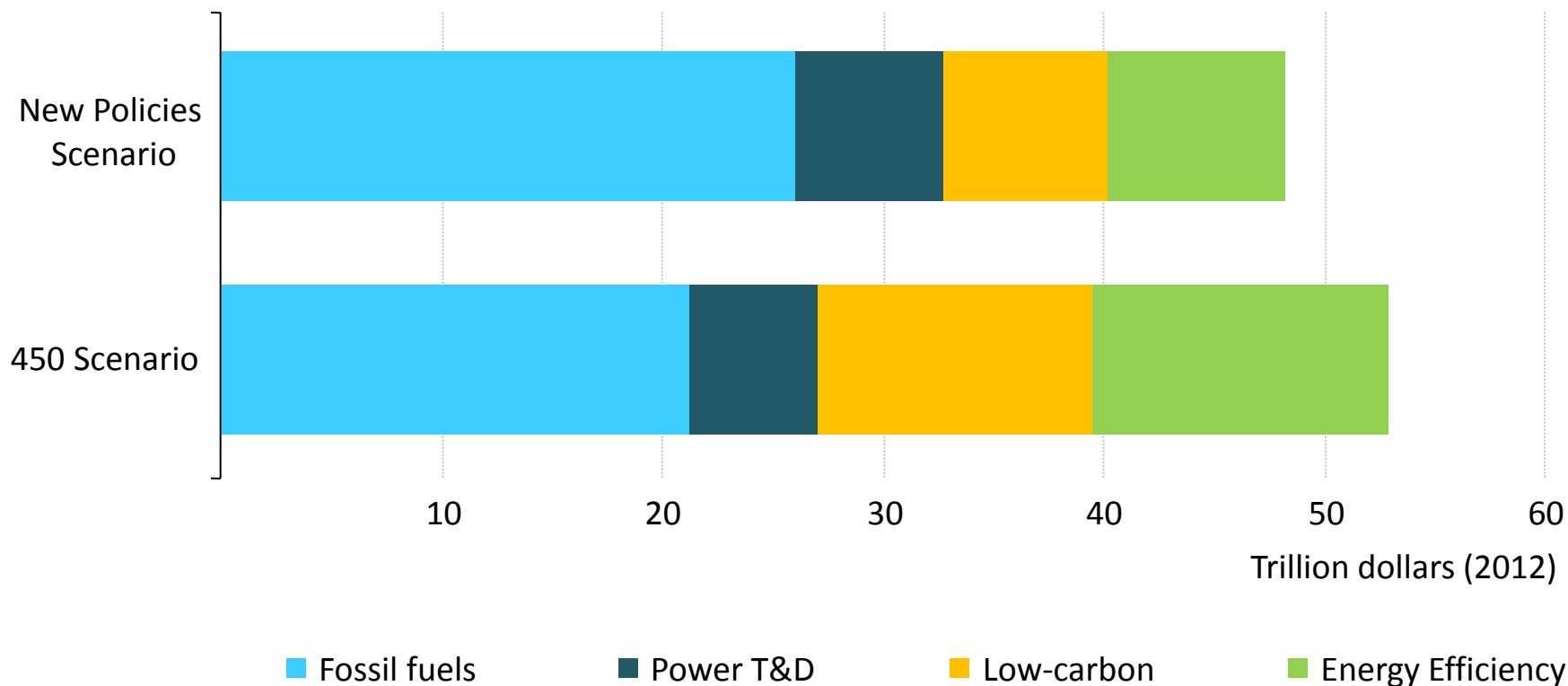


# Will Europe keep the lights on?

- Over the past decade, four-fifths of investment in European power generation went to renewables, 60% just to wind and solar PV
- Europe needs to invest \$2.2 trillion (2<sup>nd</sup> largest after China) to 2035 to replace ageing infrastructure & meet decarbonisation goals
- This investment won't happen with current market rules: wholesale power prices are 20% (or 20\$/MWh) below cost-recovery levels
- Current overcapacity offers some breathing space, but 100 GW of new thermal plants is needed before 2025 to safeguard reliability
- Higher wholesale prices could increase end-user bills, adding to the strain on households & on competitiveness of EU industry

# A new investment landscape for a 2 °C world

## Investment in the New Policies and 450 Scenarios, 2014-2035



***Efficiency spending is \$6 trillion higher & the composition of supply investment changes: CCS is widely deployed, \$300 billion of fossil fuel investment is left stranded***

# Committing capital in a fast-changing energy world

- **The role of governments in energy markets is on the rise, while private investors are wary of political and regulatory risks**
- **Energy investments are moving to areas with high up-front costs, complicating the task of securing finance**
- **Without reform to power markets, the reliability of Europe's electricity supply is under threat**
- **Credible policy & pricing signals, plus new financing vehicles, are essential to re-direct capital flows towards a 2 °C target**