

World Energy Outlook 2023

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India is set to witness a considerable reduction in its carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions by 2050, as reported by the **International Energy Agency (IEA)** in its World Energy Outlook 2023.



[Ref: freepik]

About the Report:

Source and Objective:

- This report provides a comprehensive view of how the **global energy system** could develop in the coming decades.
- It is designed to inform **policymakers**, **industry stakeholders**, and the general public about the challenges and opportunities in the future of energy.

Methodology:

• The report encompasses a wide range of parameters, including **energy consumption**, **sources**, **policy frameworks**, and **global challenges**.

Key Findings of the Report:

India's Energy Outlook:

- India is projected to experience the highest growth in energy demand among countries or regions in the next three decades.
- Power consumption for household air conditioners in India is expected to increase nine-fold by 2050.
 - It will surpass current consumption levels in Africa.
- By 2030, India's industry will emit 30% less CO2, and each kilometre driven by a passenger car will release 25% less CO2.
- These projections highlight the success of India's multi-faceted policy approach towards meeting climate commitments without compromising growth.



Global Energy Landscape:

- The energy sector remains **fragile** but has effective strategies to enhance **energy security** and **address emissions**.
- Immediate pressures from the global energy crisis have subsided, but energy markets, geopolitics, and the global economy remain unsettled.
- The emergence of a new clean energy economy, led by solar **PV** and **electric vehicles**, offers hope for the future.
- Clean energy investments have surged by 40% since 2020, emphasizing the economic case for mature clean energy technologies and the significance of energy security.

Bioenergy Prospects:

- Modern bioenergy, available in solid, liquid, and gaseous forms, constitutes over half of the global renewables supply.
- Solid bioenergy (biomass) is primarily derived from organic waste sources and is often pelletized for power generation or industrial use.
- Biogas and biomethane are gaining traction, especially in Europe, as low-emission domestic gas sources.
- The total modern bioenergy supply is projected to reach around 65 EJ in the APS by 2030 and over 70 EJ in the NZE Scenario.

Renewable Energy Growth:

- Renewables are set to constitute 50% of the global electricity mix by 2030.
 - It will be up from the current 30%.
- Solar, wind, electric cars, and heat pumps are among the clean energy technologies expected to redefine global power generation and usage.
- Global demand for **coal**, **oil**, and **natural gas** is anticipated to decline within this decade.
- Fossil fuel's share in the global energy supply is projected to drop from 80% to 73% by 2030.

About International Energy Agency (IEA):

- It is a **Paris-based autonomous intergovernmental** organization to make a **collective response** during major disruptions in the supply of **oil**.
- It was established in **1974** during the **1973 Oil Crisis** [in the framework of the <u>Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</u>]
- Members: 30 member countries and 8 Association countries
 - India is an associate member of the IEA and not a member state.
- Unlike the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it does not dispense grants or make loans.
- Main decision-making body: Governing Board composed of energy ministers or their senior representatives from each member country.
- Focuses on the "3Es":
 - Energy security,
 - Economic development, and
 - Environmental protection.



- It advises governments on effective policies on oil.
- Reports:
 - o Global Energy & CO2 Status Report
 - World Energy Outlook; World Energy Statistics
 - World Energy Balances and Energy Technology Perspectives