Mr. Kishan KUMARSINGH and Mr. Artur RUNGE-METZGER
Co-Chairs of the ADP,
UNFCCC Climate Change Secretariat
P.O. Box 260124, D 53153 Bonn, Germany

Paris, 13 August 2013

Dear Co-Chairs Kumarsingh and Runge-Metzger,

The International Energy Agency (IEA) welcomes the invitation for observer organisations to submit views on enhancing pre-2020 ambition under Workstream 2 of the ADP. Building on the two formal presentations made by the IEA at the June 2013 negotiating session[1] we are please to submit four recent pieces of IEA analysis that are highly relevant to Workstream 2. These publications are all available for free download from our website, at the addresses shown below.

1. *Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map*

This World Energy Outlook Special Report highlights a package of four key policies that together can keep emissions within reach of a 2°C pathway to 2020, with no net economic cost:

- Targeted energy efficiency measures in buildings, industry and transport
- Limiting the construction and use of the least-efficient coal-fired power plants
- Actions to halve expected methane releases from the upstream oil and gas industry
- Implementing a partial phase-out of fossil fuel consumption subsidies

This builds on the World Energy Outlook 2012's Efficient World Scenario, which found that more efficient use of energy resources could deliver an extra USD 18 trillion of cumulative global economic output through 2035 while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/RedrawingEnergyClimateMap_2506.pdf

2. Tracking Clean Energy Progress 2013

This analysis assesses progress in the development and deployment of key technologies that will be needed for the transition to low-carbon energy systems, mapping which are on track against interim 2020 targets in the IEA 2012 Energy Technology Perspectives 2°C scenario, which lays out pathways to a sustainable energy system in 2050. The report finds that although mature renewable power generation and electric and hybrid vehicles are making good progress, this is offset by slow progress in other technologies (in particular nuclear, CCS, stemming growth in emissions from coal-fired power generation, biofuels and buildings). An

[1] Mr Philippe Benoit presented at the 7 June workshop on pre-2020 ambition in the energy sector, and Mr Fatih Birol presented the IEA World Energy Outlook Special Report *Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map*, on 11 June at a joint UNFCCC-IEA special event.

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overall message is that the carbon intensity of energy supply (the "ESCII" index) has been largely unchanged for the last 20 years, as growth in clean energy has been matched by growth in high-emissions coal use.
To download the publication, access interactive data visualisations and download the data used in the report visit http://www.iea.org/etp/tracking/

3. IEA's 25 Energy Efficiency Recommendations

The IEA's 25 energy recommendations cover a robust portfolio of policies to cost-effectively increase energy efficiency by establishing market signals to motivate effective action, accelerate the introduction of new technologies, and strengthen and enforce minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) for appliances, lighting, equipment and building energy codes. The IEA estimates that if implemented globally without delay, the proposed actions could save as much as 7.6 gigatonnes (Gt) CO2/year by 2030, or 17% of the current annual worldwide energy consumption. The IEA encourages all countries to consider these policies in context of their economy priorities.
http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/25recom_2011.pdf

4. Technology roadmap: carbon capture and storage

The IEA sees carbon capture and storage as a key technology for long-term decarbonisation of the energy sector, with the potential to contribute one-sixth of the CO2 emission reductions required in 2050 from the energy sector. The current decade is critical for moving CCS beyond the demonstration phase. This roadmap explains the next steps industry and governments must take to develop strong business models, to implement incentive frameworks and mobilise the necessary financial resources to drive cost-effective CCS deployment. Looking towards 2020, the roadmap highlights 7 critical actions over the next seven years that can achieve realistic results across the whole chain of capture, transport and storage technologies and operations.
http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/CCS_Roadmap.pdf

Thank you for the opportunity to make this IEA work available to the UNFCCC process. We would welcome the opportunity to share the results of our analysis in any forthcoming workshops.

Yours sincerely,

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