1. Oil prices are on the rise

Oil prices rose as high as $80/bbl in early 2018 for the first time since 2014; up almost 100% since January 2016. Global oil production is expected to hit 100 million barrels per day by the end of 2018. Rising fuel prices could slow down the global economy.

Global oil consumption is expected to top 100 million barrels per day by the end of 2018.

2. Renewables, carbon-free generation, and storage are expanding

In early December 2017, the largest floating solar power station in the world – 40 GW, 800,000 m² was launched in China. Triggered by electric vehicle development, battery technologies are progressing quickly.

2017 investments in electric renewables generation decreased by 7% to $298 billion.

Investments in the oil and gas value chain witnessed an increase.

3. Climate change objectives are in question as a result of economic growth

The Paris 2015 Climate Accord objectives to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C in 2050 is becoming difficult to achieve.

Global energy-related CO₂ emissions spiked in 2017, reaching a historic high of 32.5 gigatons.

The US, UK, Mexico, and Japan showed declines in Carbon emissions.

4. China’s growing importance in energy

Controlling most of the world’s rare earth metals, China is a formidable player in critical resources.

China is a large consumer with growing needs and the biggest emitter of GHG, well above the US.

China is building new coal plants domestically and worldwide, making it a significant global energy equipment provider.

5. The digital revolution is accelerating

Digital adoption has huge potential to decrease costs in the industry and service sectors.

IoT and blockchain have witnessed progressive adoption.

Cybersecurity remains a big concern but this will not prevent utilities from deploying their digital transformation plans.

Grid operators will strongly benefit from digitization.

For more information, please visit: www.capgemini.com/WEMO