

World Energy Markets Observatory 2018/2019

5 Major Global Trends







Oil prices rose as high as **\$80/barrel** for the first time since 2014; up almost **100% since** January 2016 Global oil consumption is expected to top **100 million** barrels per day by the end of **2018**

Rising fuel prices could slow down the global economy

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



2017 investment in electric renewables generation decreased by 7% to \$298 billion



Investments in the oil and gas value chain witnessed an increase



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

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

Global energy-related CO₂ emissions spiked in 2017, reaching a historic high of 32.5 gigatons The Paris 2015 Climate Accord objective to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C in 2050 is becoming difficult to achieve

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







4. China's growing importance in energy

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





coal plants domestically and worldwide, making it a significant global energy equipment provider

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





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

Grid operators will strongly benefit from digitization



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





For more information, please visit:

www.capgemini.com/WEMO