

## World Energy Markets Observatory 2018/2019

## 5 Major Global Trends





Oil prices are on the rise

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



Renewables, carbon-free generation, and storage are expanding



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

\*Source: IEA, 2018



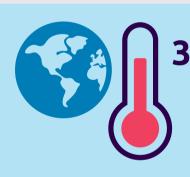
Investments in the oil and gas value chain witnessed an increase



In early December 2017, the largest floating solar power station in the world – 40 MW, 800,000 m<sup>2</sup> was launched in China



Triggered by electric vehicle development, battery technologies are **progressing** quickly



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

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



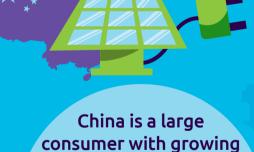
The Paris 2015 Climate Accord objective to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C in 2050 is becoming difficult to achieve



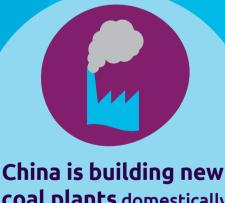
The US, UK, Mexico, and Japan showed declines in **Carbon emissions** 











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



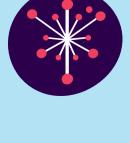


5. The digital revolution is accelerating

in the industry and service sectors

Digital adoption has huge potential to decrease costs

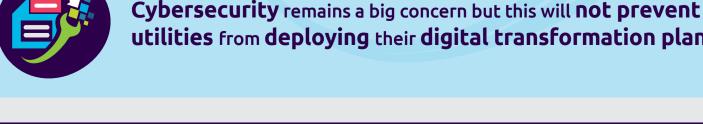




IoT and blockchain have witnessed progressive adoption

Grid operators will strongly benefit from digitization





utilities from deploying their digital transformation plans

www.capgemini.com/WEMO