



# Sustainable Recovery

Workshop COVID-19: Accelerating a better energy future for all?

25 June 2020, Andreas Schroeder

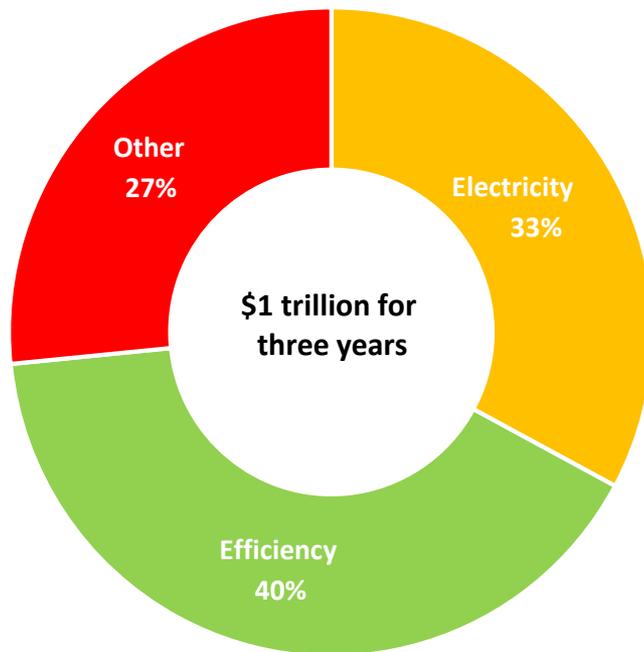
# Context

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- Covid-19 is creating the largest economic crisis since the great depression: global GDP is expected to decline by at least 6% in 2020.
- 300 million jobs are at risk across the economy and around 6 million in energy-related sectors
- Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are set to fall by around 8% in 2020, but recoveries from previous global economic crises have generally been accompanied by a large jump in emissions.
- The immediate focus of governments has been on healthcare and financial interventions to help avert economic meltdown: energy sectors have not featured prominently in spending plans to date
- The magnitude of this crisis, lessons from previous crises, and the current trajectory for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions mean there is a very strong case for the energy sector to play a central part in upcoming plans.
- Based on detailed bottom-up assessment of over 30 energy measures, and economic analysis carried out by the International Monetary Fund, the IEA has designed a sustainable recovery plan for the energy sector that would create jobs, boost economic growth, and improve sustainability and resilience.

# A plan for a Sustainable Recovery post Covid-19

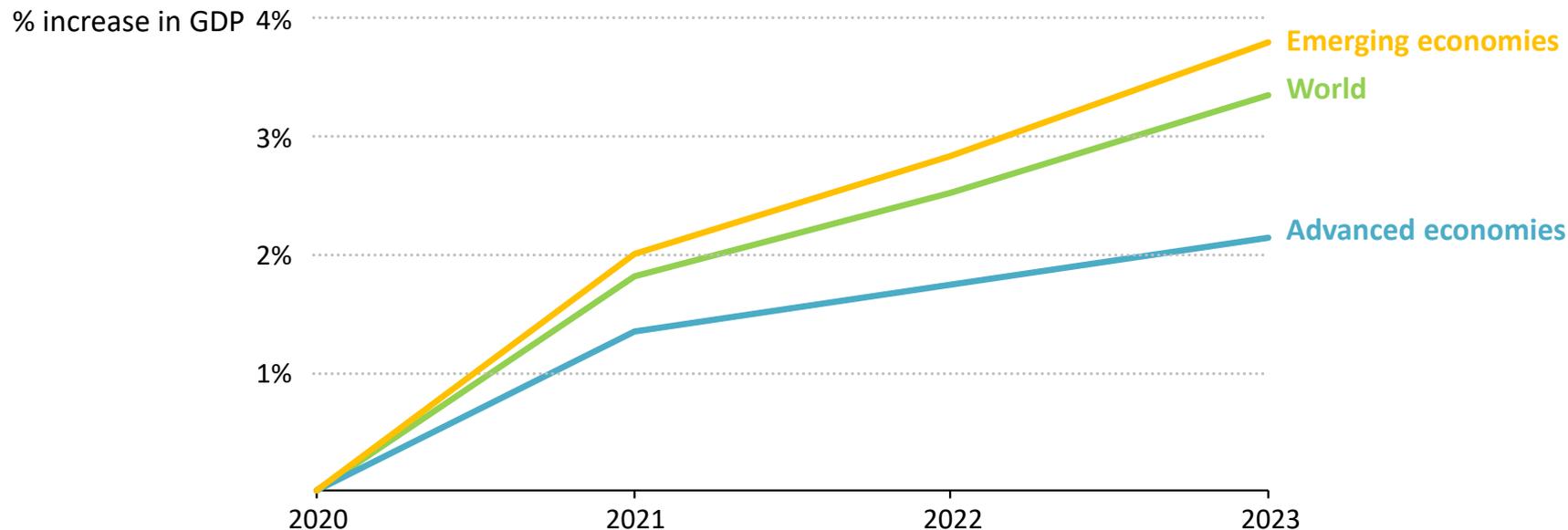
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The Sustainable Recovery Plan provides an integrated approach to support economic recovery and jobs while improving the resiliency & sustainability of the energy system

# The energy sector could be a major driving force for economic growth

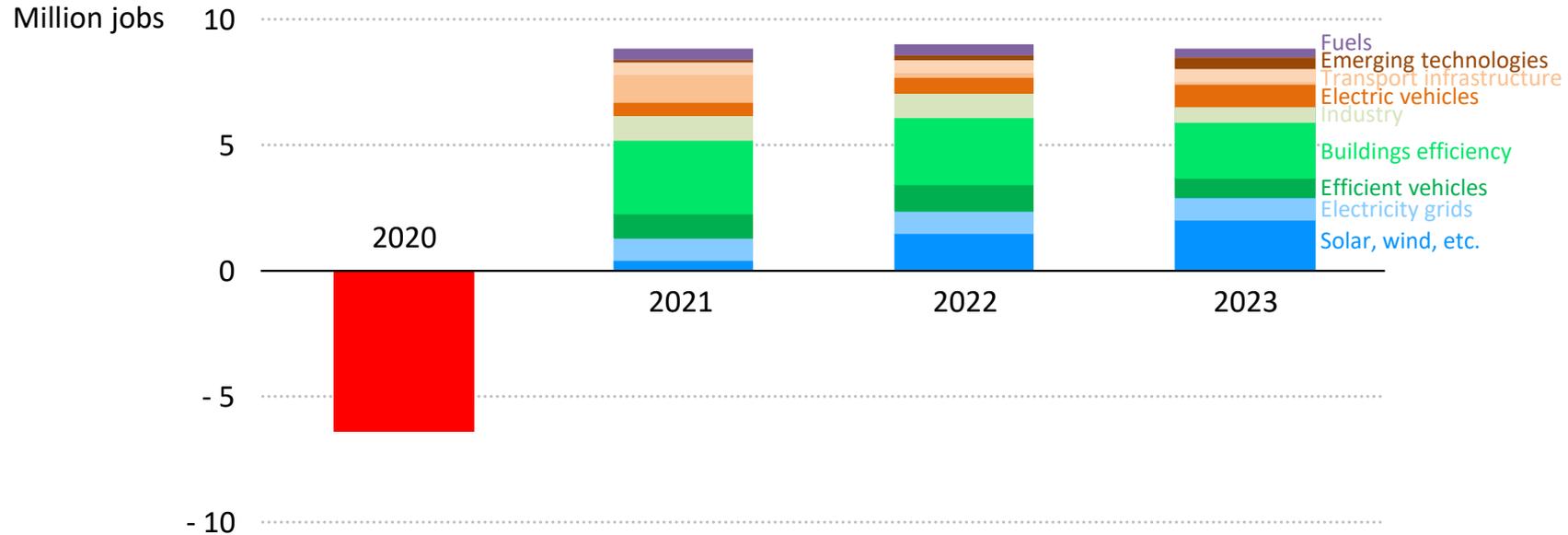
Additional growth in real GDP from the Sustainable Recovery Plan



An assessment conducted in co-operation with the International Monetary Fund shows that the Sustainable Recovery Plan would boost average annual global GDP growth by 1.1% to 2023.

# A Sustainable Recovery Plan creates new jobs

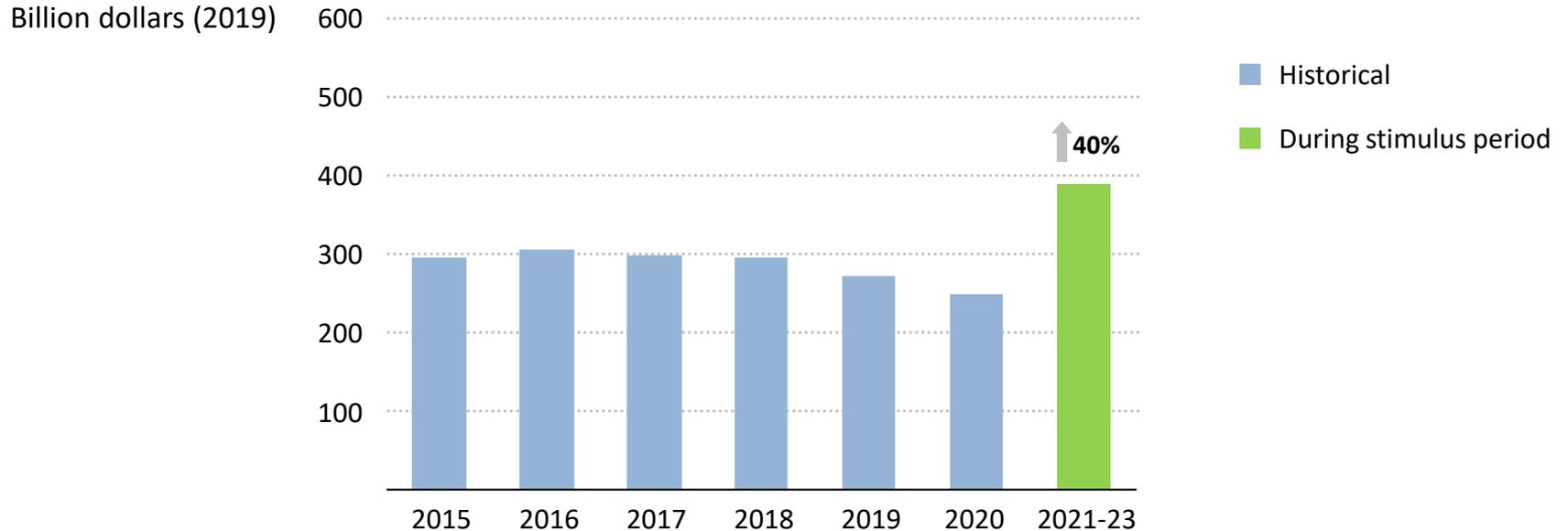
Energy-related jobs at risk due to Covid-19 in 2020 and new jobs created by the Sustainable Recovery Plan



With 6 million jobs that could be permanently lost due to the crisis, the plan could create or save some 9 million jobs in every year between 2021 and 2023 with most being in efficiency and in power.

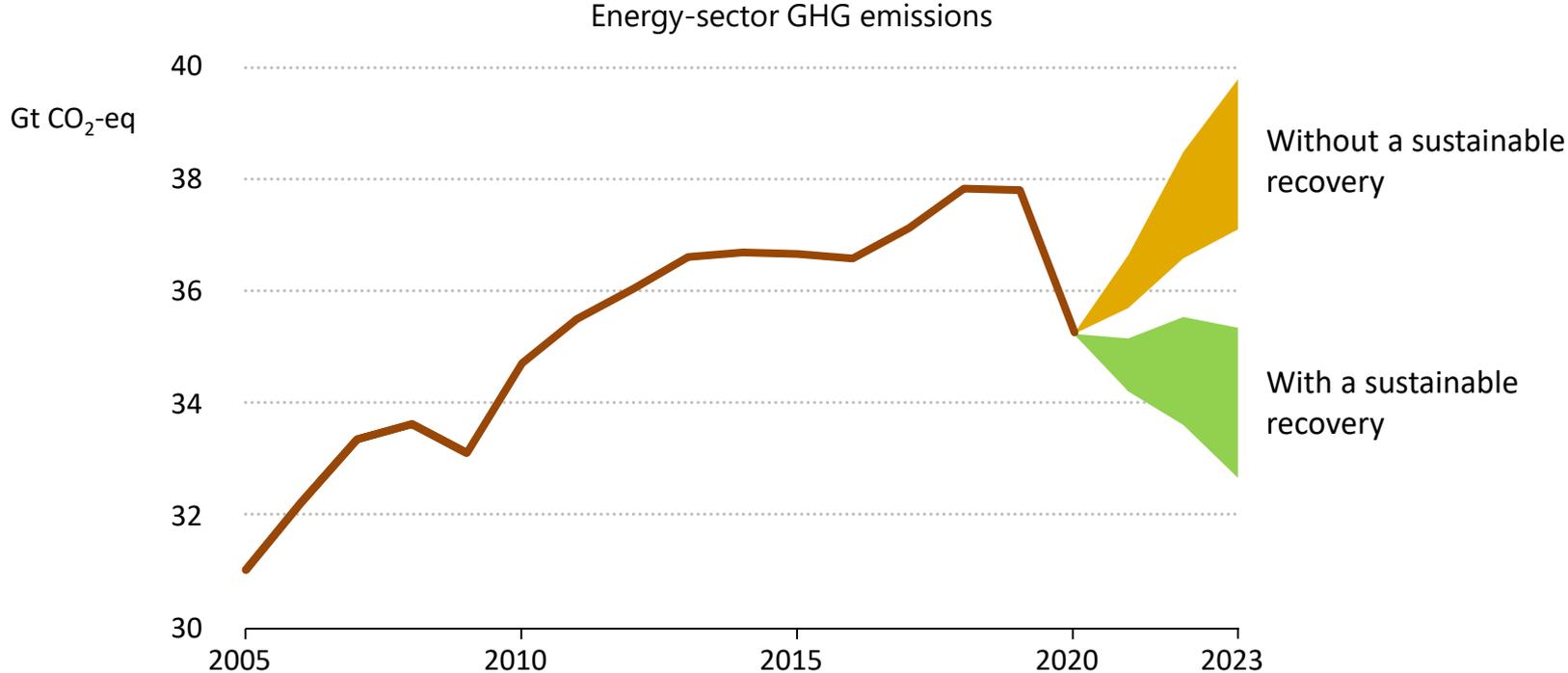
# Modern grids support robust and resilient electricity supply

Annual average global investment in electricity grids



The Sustainable Recovery Plan would boost spending in grids, and so help to bolster electricity security, modernise grids, and enhance reliability, efficiency and flexibility.

# Energy systems would shift towards structurally cleaner ones



The plan would make 2019 the definitive peak in global emissions, reducing GHG emissions by 4.5 billion tonnes and putting them on a path towards achieving long-term climate goals, including the Paris Agreement.

# Conclusions

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- Governments are set to make major decisions that will shape energy infrastructure and industries for decades to come.
- Implementing the Sustainable Recovery Plan can achieve a range of significant outcomes. Our analysis, carried out in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, shows implementing the plan can:
  - Boost global economic growth by an average of 1.1 percentage points a year
  - Save or create roughly 9 million jobs a year
  - Make 2019 the definitive peak in global emissions
- Direct government expenditure would be less than 10% of recovery plans announced to date, but it is crucial for governments to create the right conditions to materialise \$1 trillion a year for three years.
- The IEA will hold a Ministerial-level Clean Energy Transition Summit on 9 July and the Sustainable Recovery Plan will be a key element informing discussions.