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You are all familiar with the world energy outlook of the IEA; we see it each year in November, and it is a projection, not a forecast. There are a number of scenarios in the world energy outlook, and the announced policies scenario is based on countries doing what they say they will do. There are three scenarios. One is business as usual, just carrying on doing what you are doing, one is doing what you say you will do, and one is doing what you should do, which gets you to a lower carbon emissions scenario in 2050.

This scenario takes you to three and a half degrees. Business as usual takes you to six degrees. Doing as you should do takes you to two and a half degrees. Therefore, we are somewhere in this range, but the purpose of this is to say that in 2035 you will end up in a scenario of three and a half degrees, and we are not really consistent with this scenario yet.

What does that mean? We have the scenarios, we have some technologies, we have some strategies; we have seen lots of ways we perhaps can achieve the so-called 450 scenario, with 450 PPM. Some of them are becoming further and further fetched, but anyway these scenarios are out there. We supposedly know what to do, and have identified the policies and strategies. The question then is how we are doing with that, and our first two speakers will address that.

Jacques Lesourne will take the perspective of the OECD countries, and whether their energy policies are consistent with achieving these objectives, where they deviate and how, and what might be done. Anil Razdan, former Power Secretary of India, will take the perspective of the emerging world and offer some insights into what challenges they are encountering there.