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The energy sector is probably one of the most impacted by the unpredictability or uncertainty of the US policy. The new United States energy policy is based on energy dominance, nonetheless we may touch upon climate issues, geopolitics and also certain segments, like oil, gas, coal, maybe renewable energy, and if we still have time, we will cover nuclear energy. All of these elements are closely linked together as a system, so we cannot really discuss only one sector. We have to see the energy sector as a whole. [...] When I was head of the IEA before, the IEA started the so-called 450 ppm scenario. That is a scenario to contain the atmospheric temperature to 2°C until the end of the century. Now in the recent *Energy Technology Perspective* of the IEA this year, they described a scenario called The Beyond 2°C Scenario. This means aiming at a 1.75°C target to the end of the century, but net zero emission by 2060, so this is a really challenging scenario, but it covers the very interesting issue of electric vehicles. To produce a transport revolution, very strong government intervention is necessary. [...] Their publication was released in June, so it was just before the UK and France announced the ban on internal combustion engines, but it is clearly mentioned that a ban on internal combustion engines would be needed to achieve this Beyond 2°C Scenario. [...] When I was at the IEA, I always said that the government policy in the energy sector infrastructure must be stable and predictable, otherwise the private sector will never invest in infrastructure for 40 or 50 years. [...] How can we make the energy policy more stable and predictable?