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We have six panellists here today and we will talk about energy and climate. We discussed a lot already yesterday and today about the so-called unpredictability caused by the American president Mr Trump. 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 energy dominance, so good luck to the US, but 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. 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.

This systemic thinking is always what we have to do more of in the future. When I was head of the IEA before, the IEA started the so-called 450ppm 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 book 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. The topic of EVs and artificial intelligence is very interesting. This transformation of the transportation sector revolution is one of the interesting subjects which we already covered yesterday and today.