



# Energy Crisis and Energy Transition in the Transport Sector

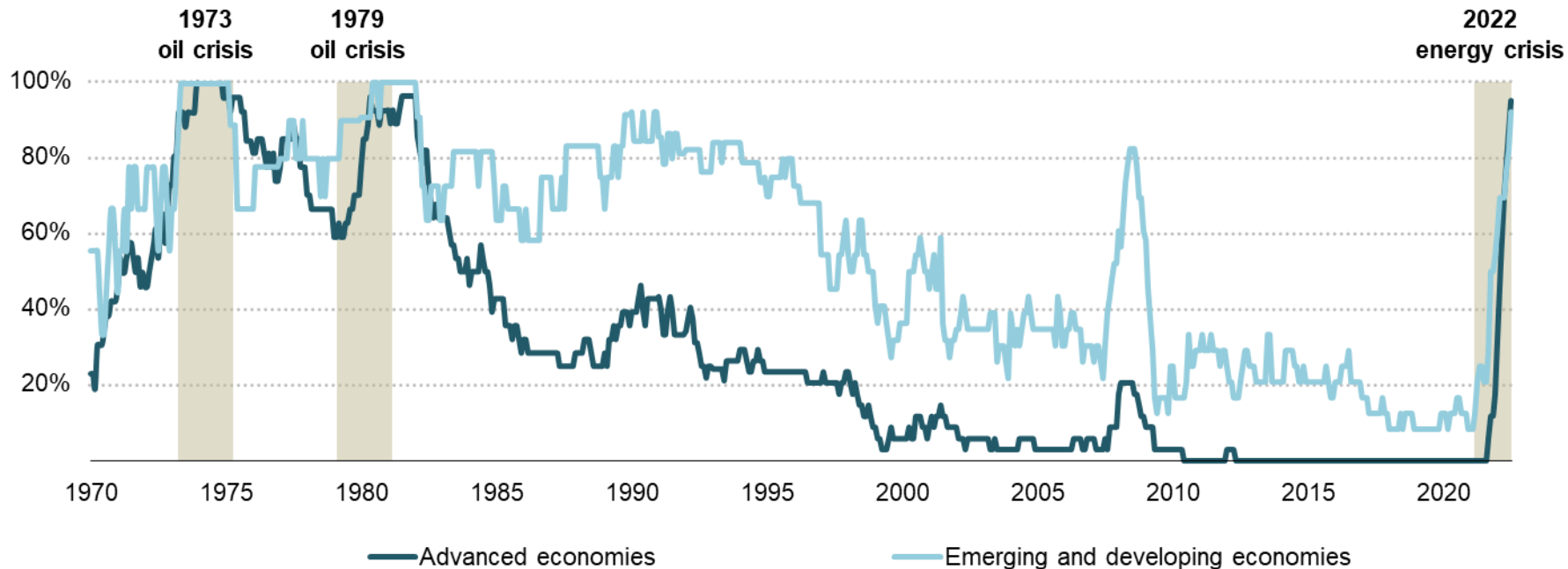
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UIC, Energy Saving Best Practice Workshop

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# An energy shock of unprecedented breadth and complexity

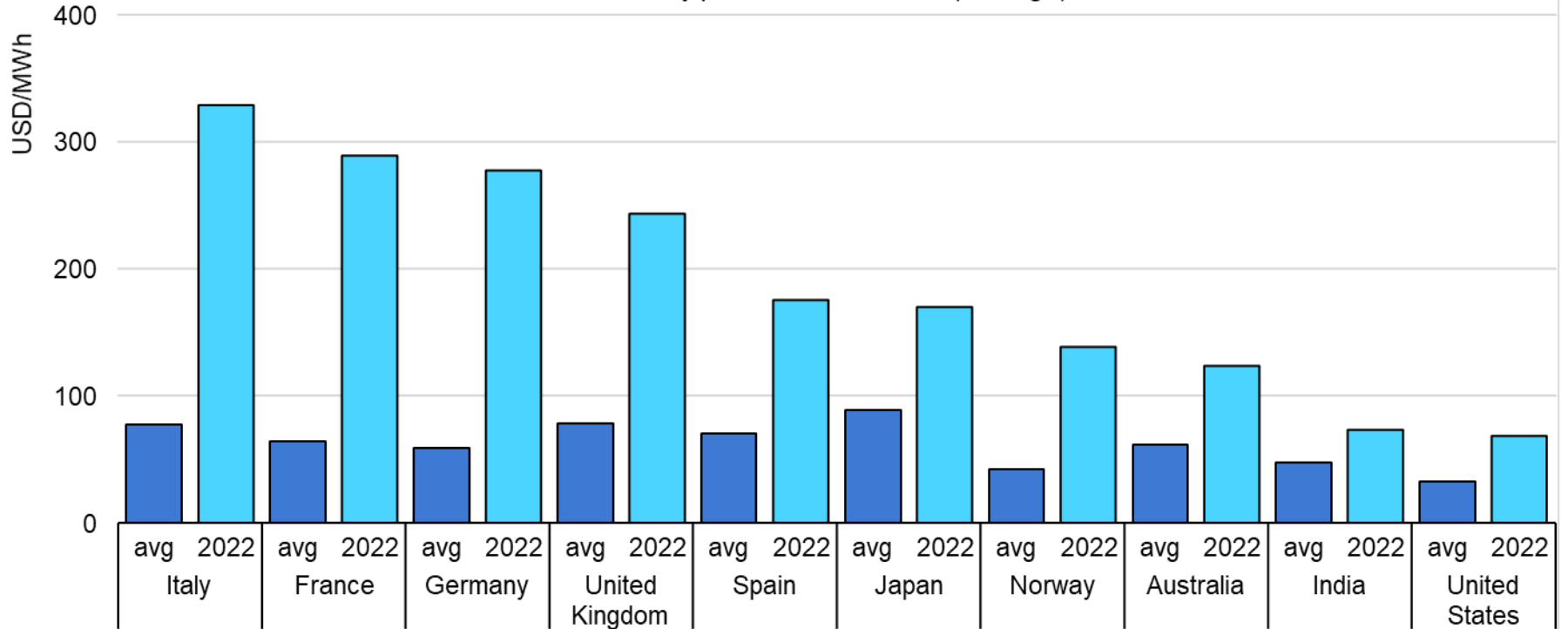
Percentage of countries with annual inflation greater than 6%



**Exacerbating already tight energy markets, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has tipped the world into a global energy crisis of unprecedented breadth and complexity, affecting all countries and the vulnerable in particular**

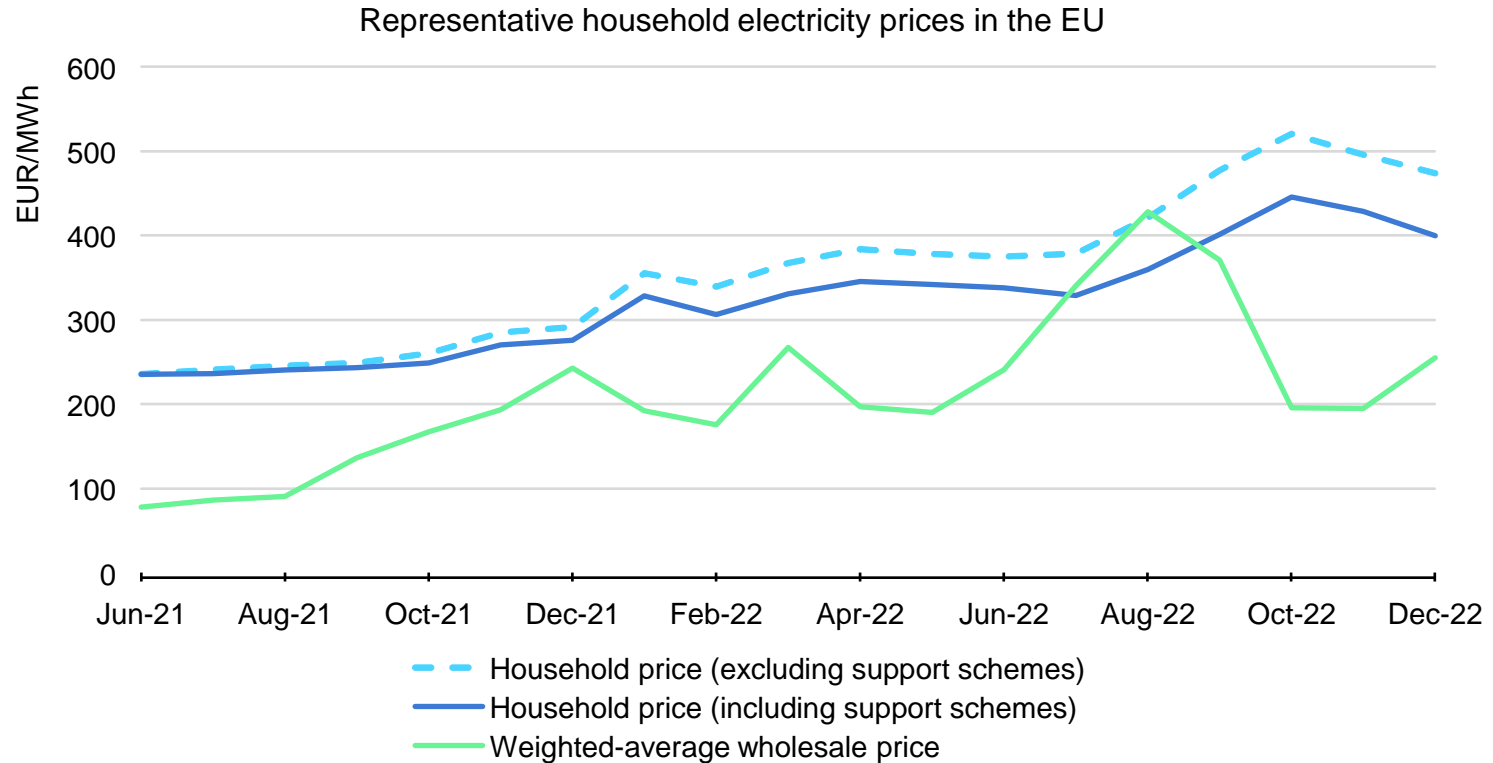
# Electricity prices remain elevated led by energy commodities' cost

Annual wholesale electricity prices in 2017-2021 (average)



**Electricity markets were impacted differently across the world – Europe being hit the hardest**

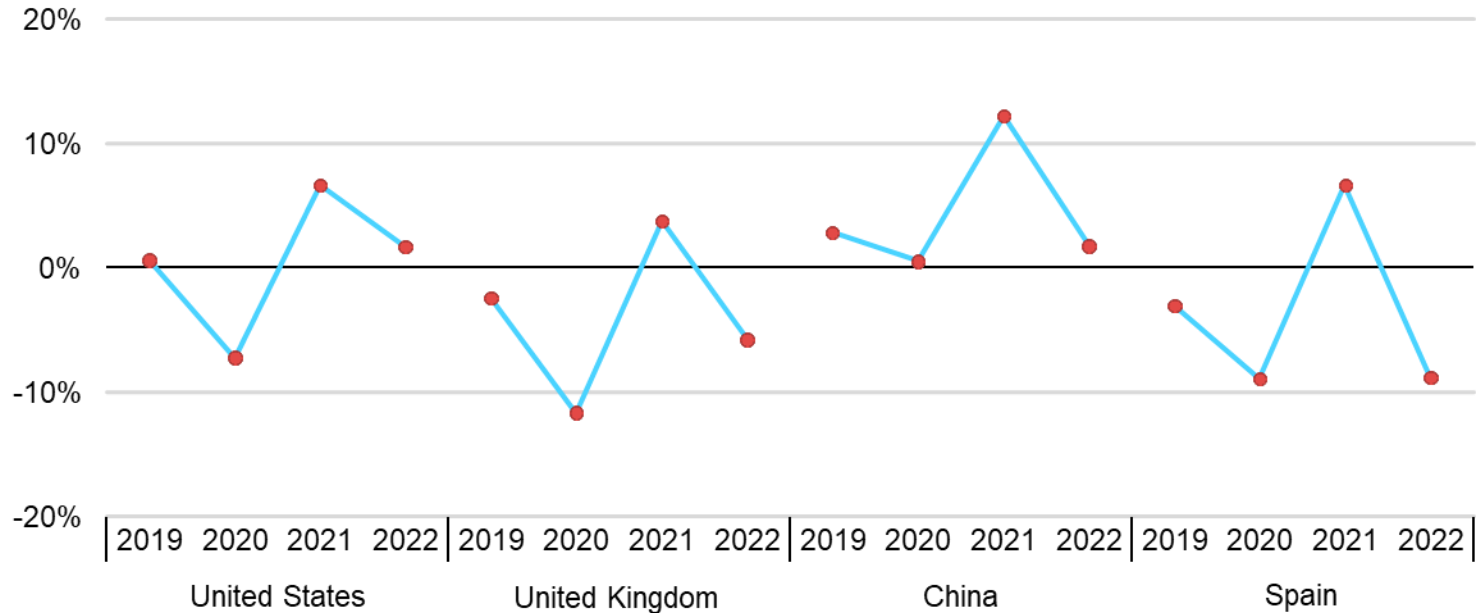
# Shielding residential consumers via support measures



**Support measures in Europe helped dampen the impact of high prices on consumers**

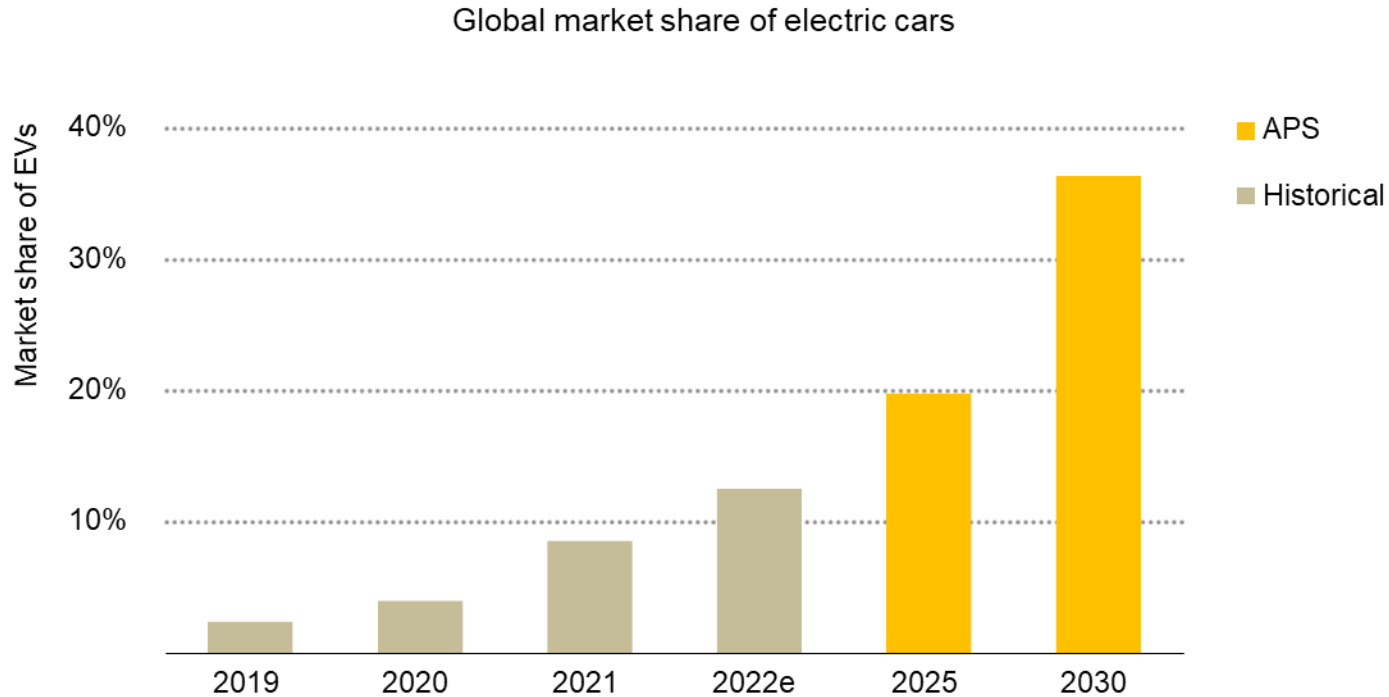
# Decline in industrial electricity consumption

Year-on-year change in industrial electricity consumption



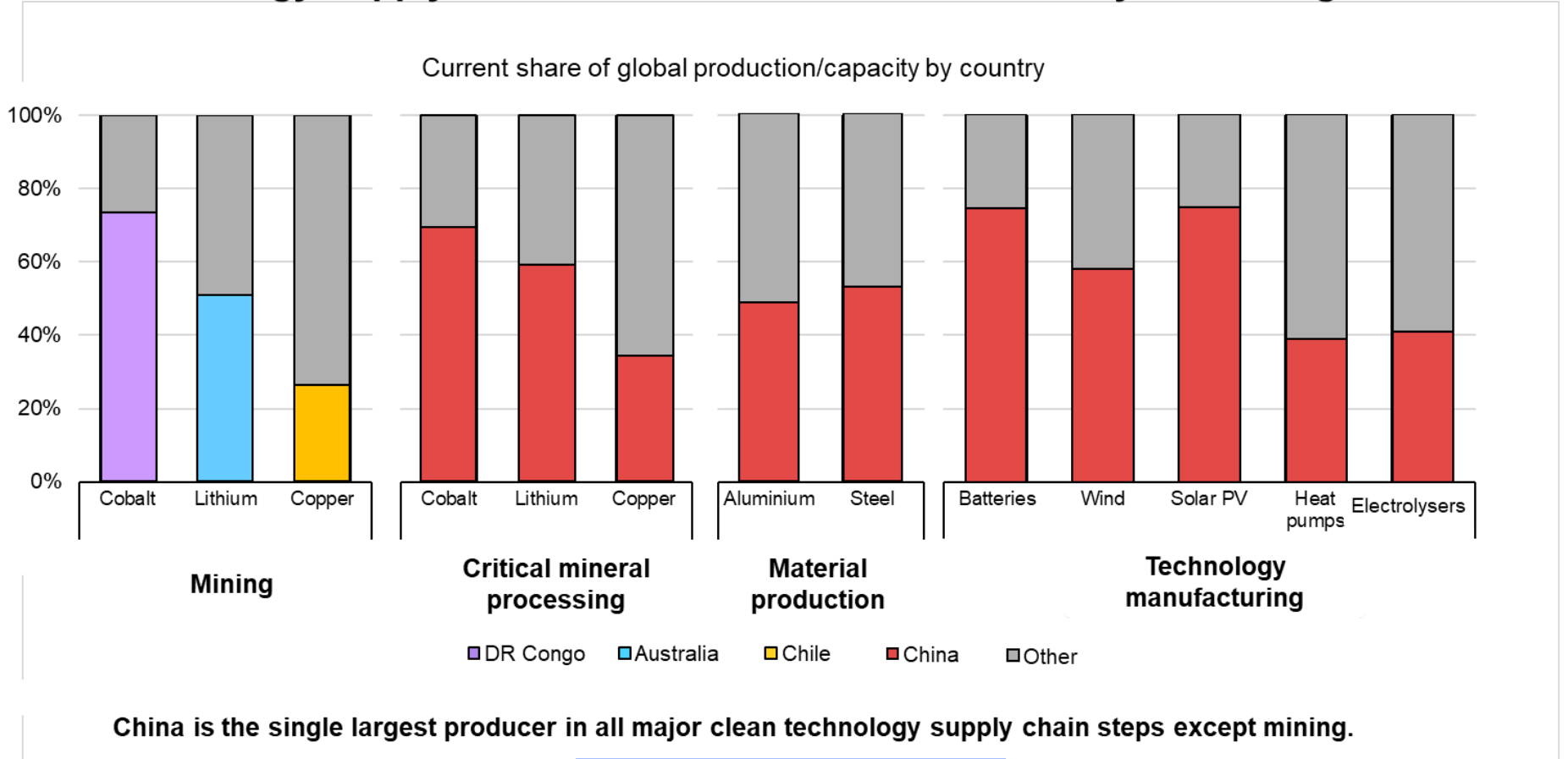
**Industrial electricity demand plummeted to historic lows in multiple countries in 2022**

# Spectacular growth in EVs signals a new energy economy taking root

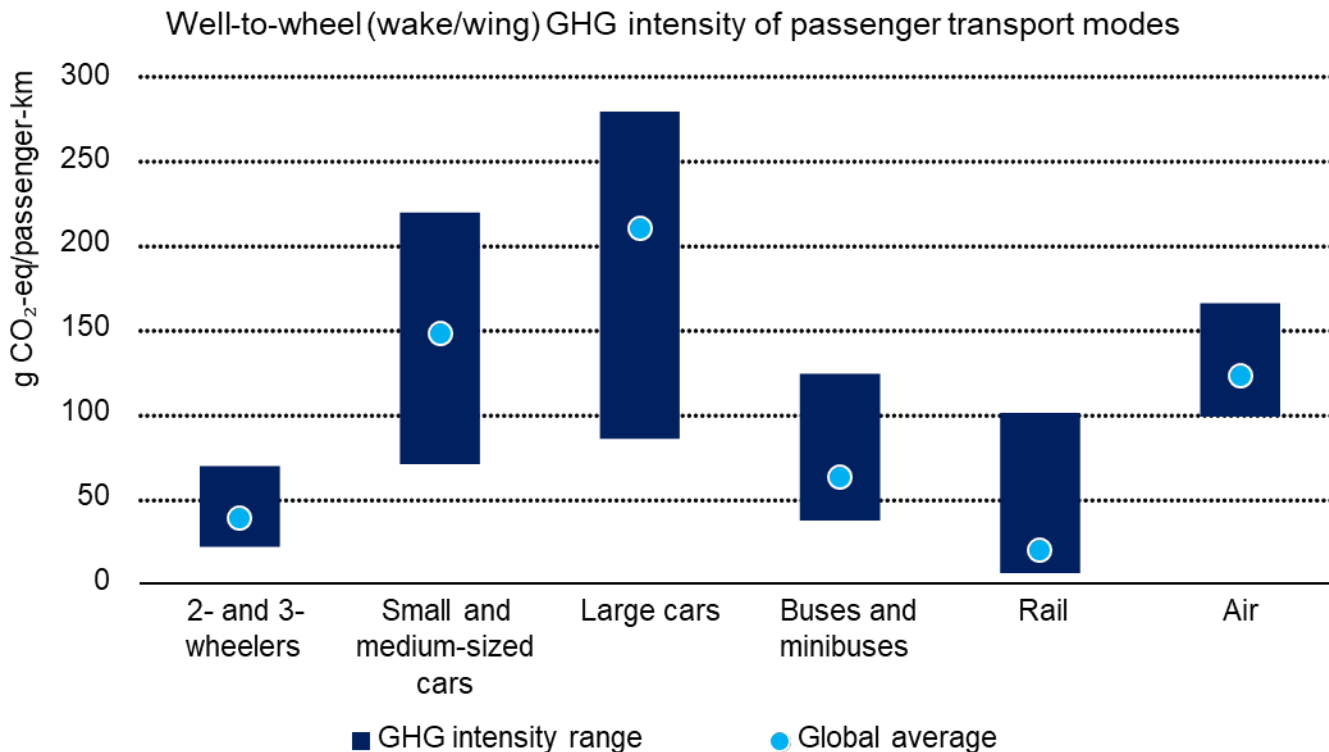


**By 2030, more than one out of every two cars sold in the US, the EU and China could be electric. EVs are vital for making energy supplies more secure rather than continuing to rely on fossil fuels.**

# Clean technology supply chain concentration risks extend beyond mining



# Rail is one of the most efficient and lowest emitting transport modes



**Rail accounts only for 2% of transport energy use thanks to its energy efficiency, with significant reliance on electricity in high-speed and urban rail services**



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