



The economic and climate cost of dependence on fossil fuels

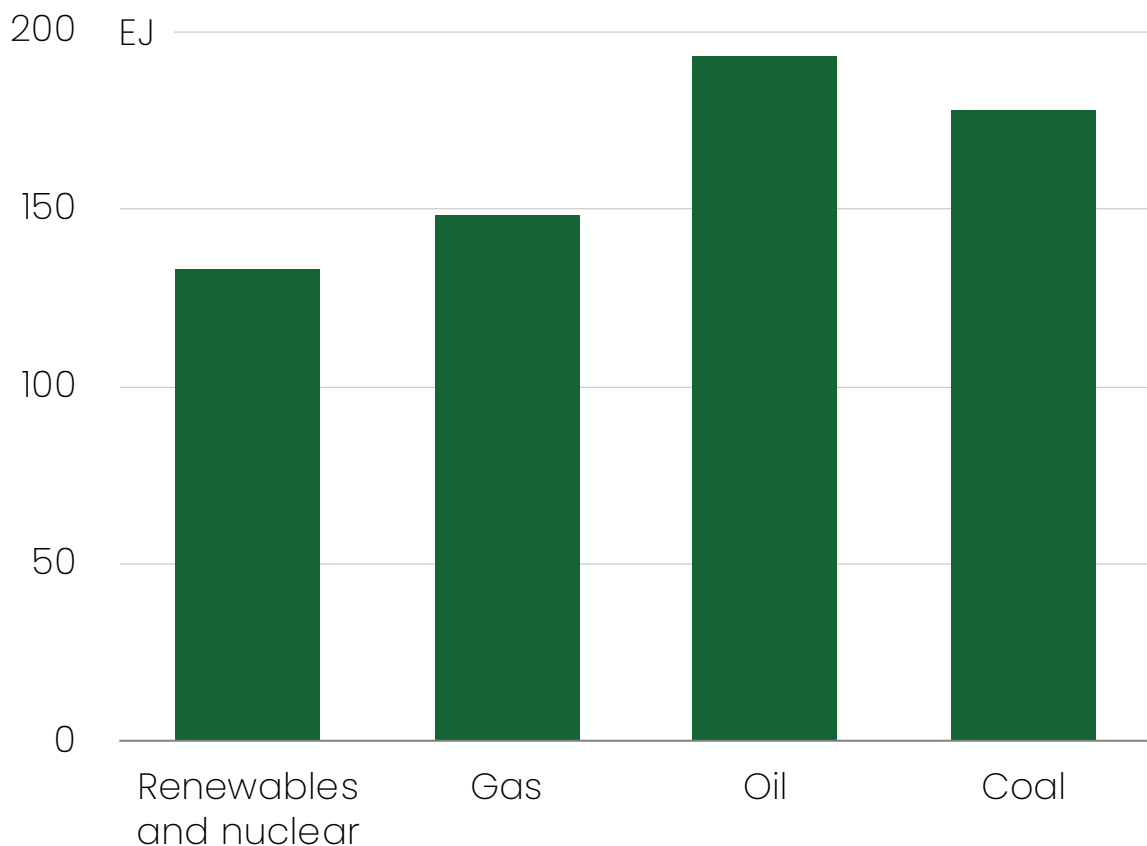
Kingsmill Bond, CFA

January, 2026

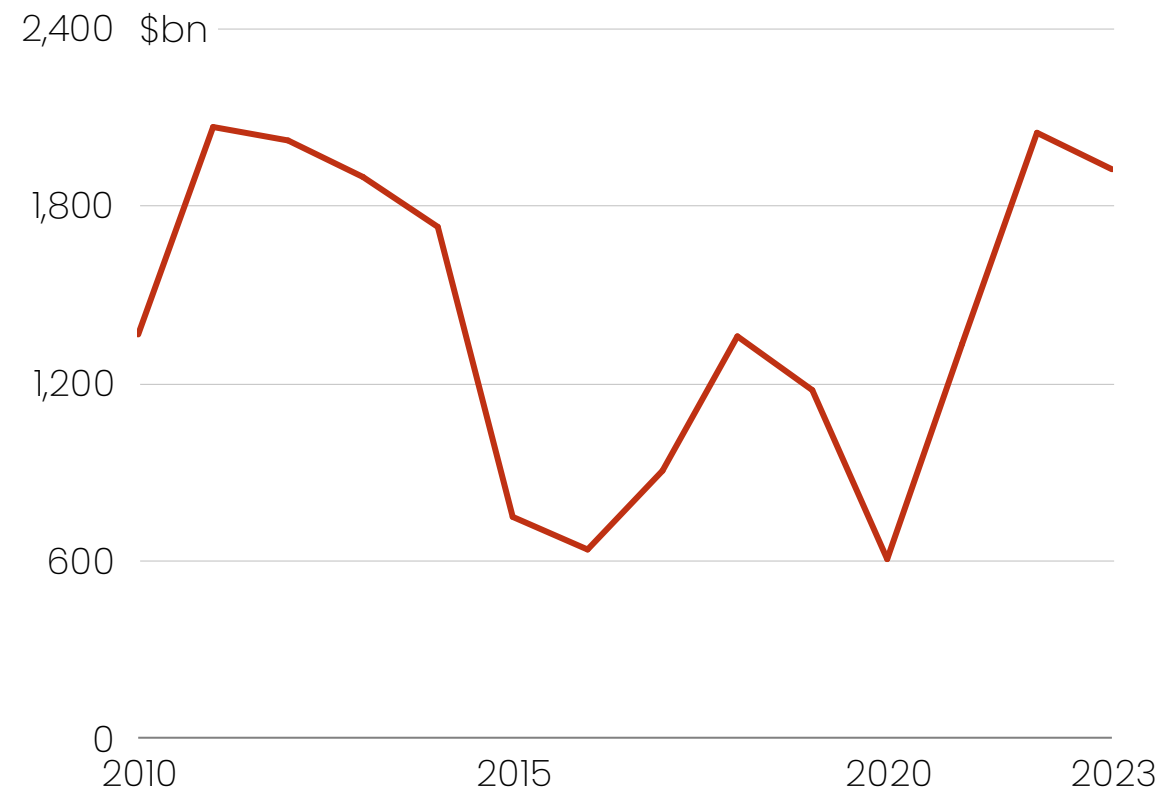


We live in an energy system apparently dominated by fossil fuels

Global primary energy supply in 2024

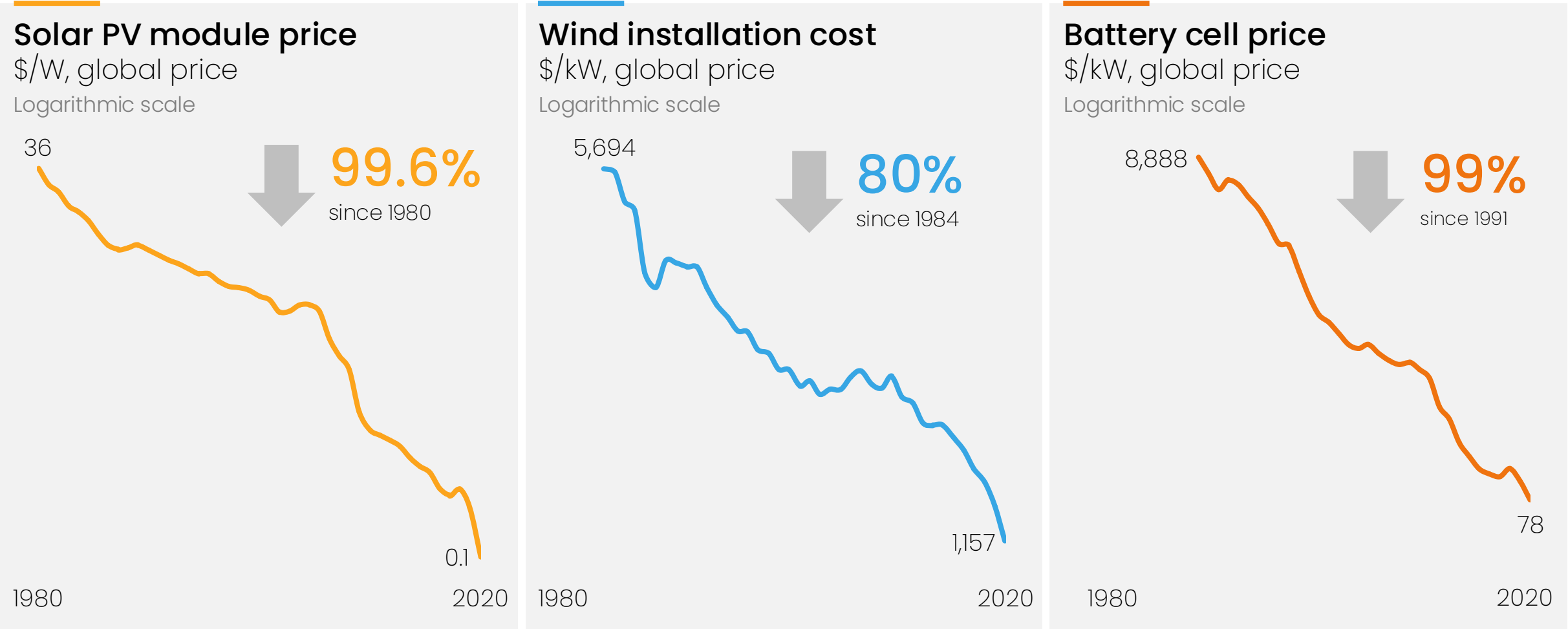


Oil rents



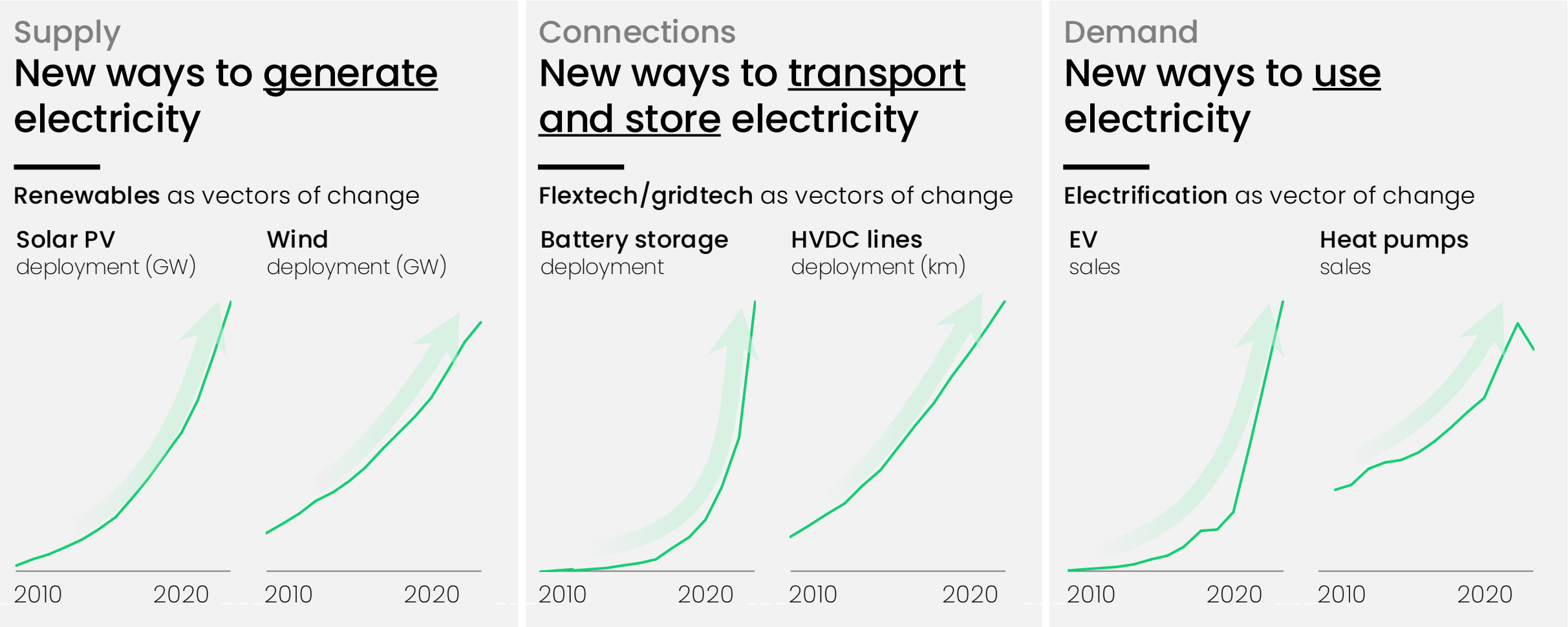
But there is a technology revolution going on in energy

Decades of steady cost innovation improved electrotech economics





Leading to spectacular growth of electrotech

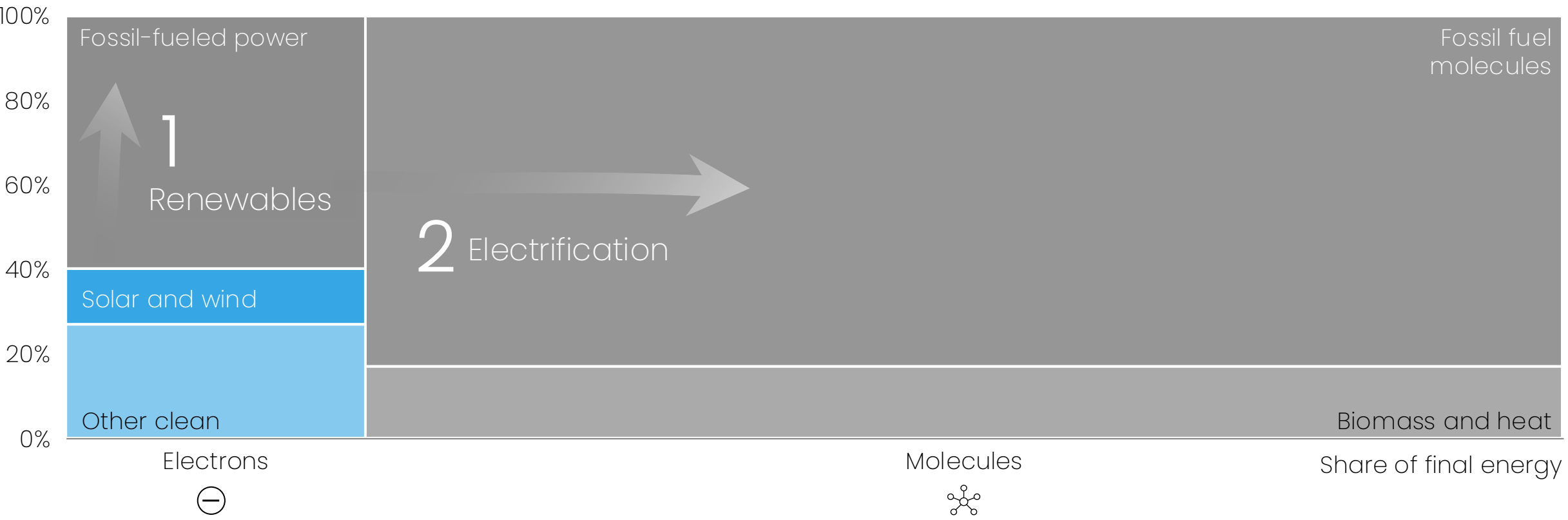


Across two vectors of change

Renewables replace fossil electricity; electrification replaces fossil molecules

Global final energy demand in 2023

Share of final energy



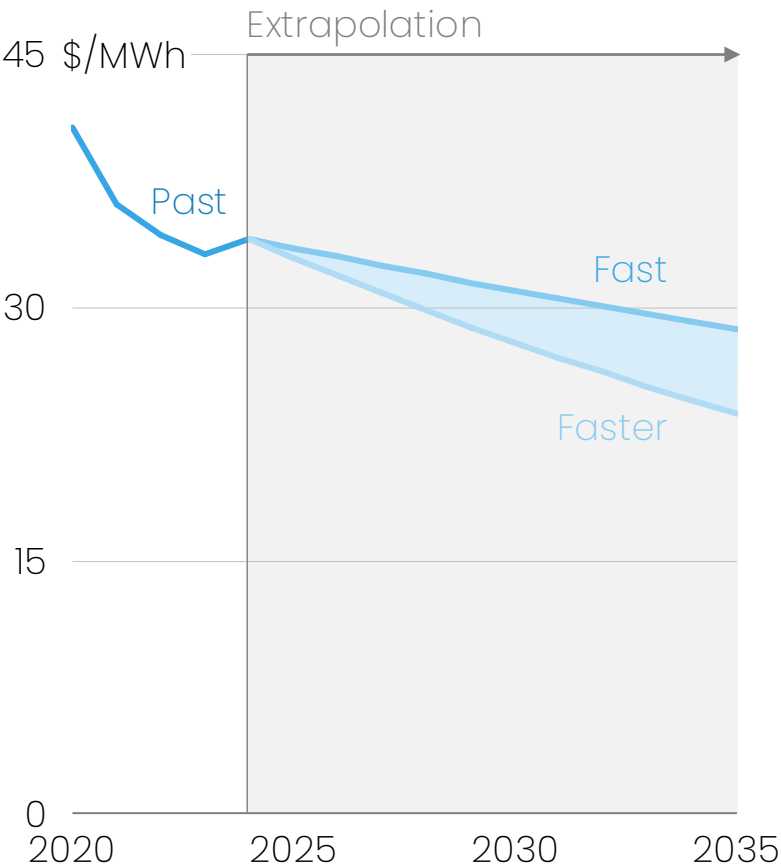


Electrotech will get cheaper driven by learning curves

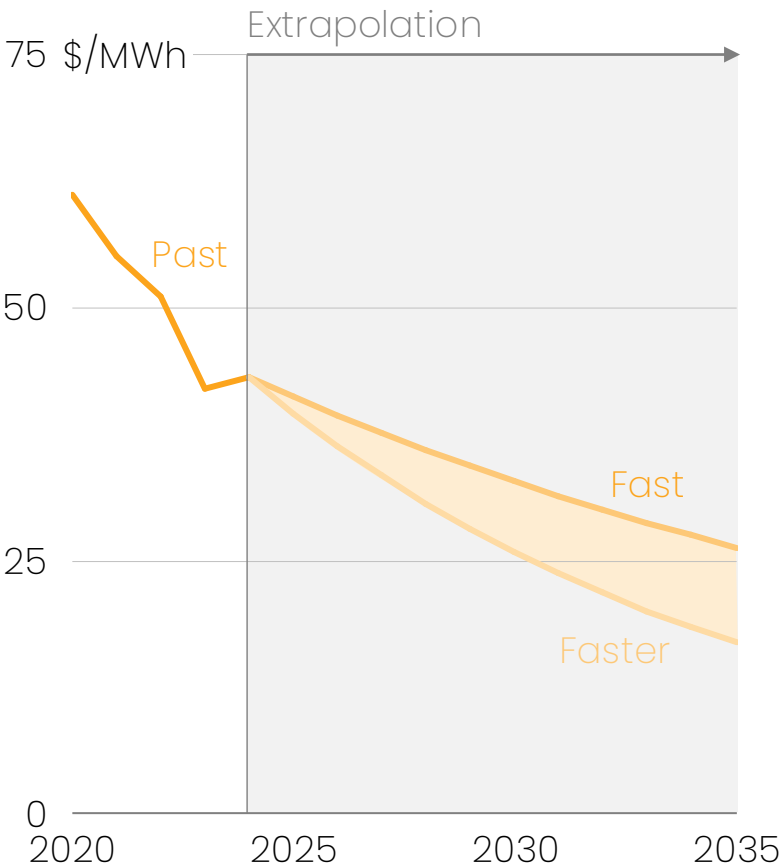
From competitive to irresistible



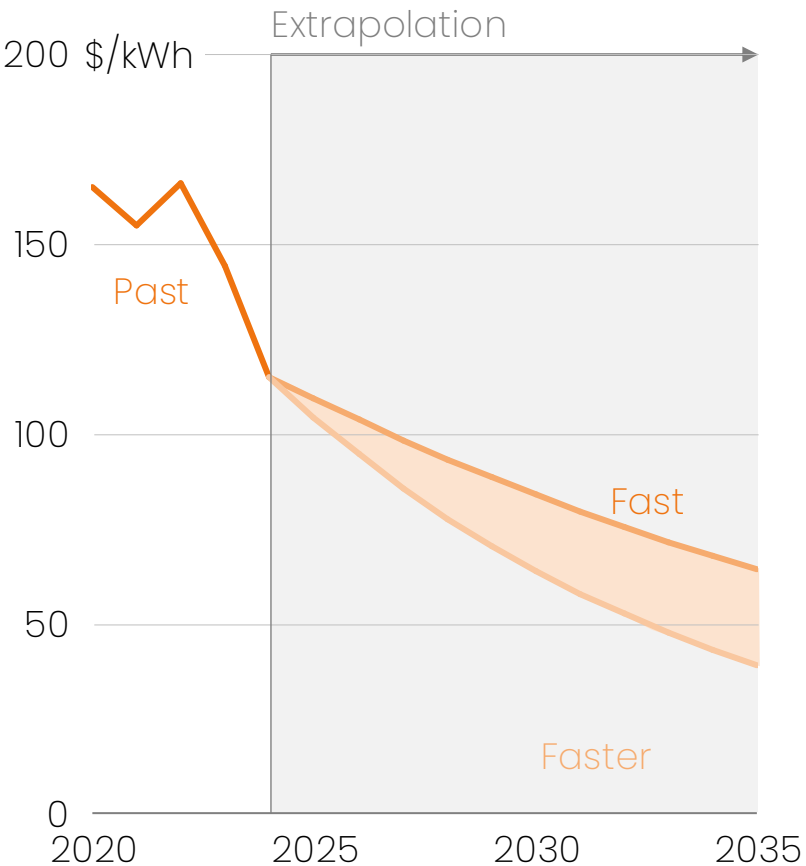
Wind costs



Solar costs



Battery costs



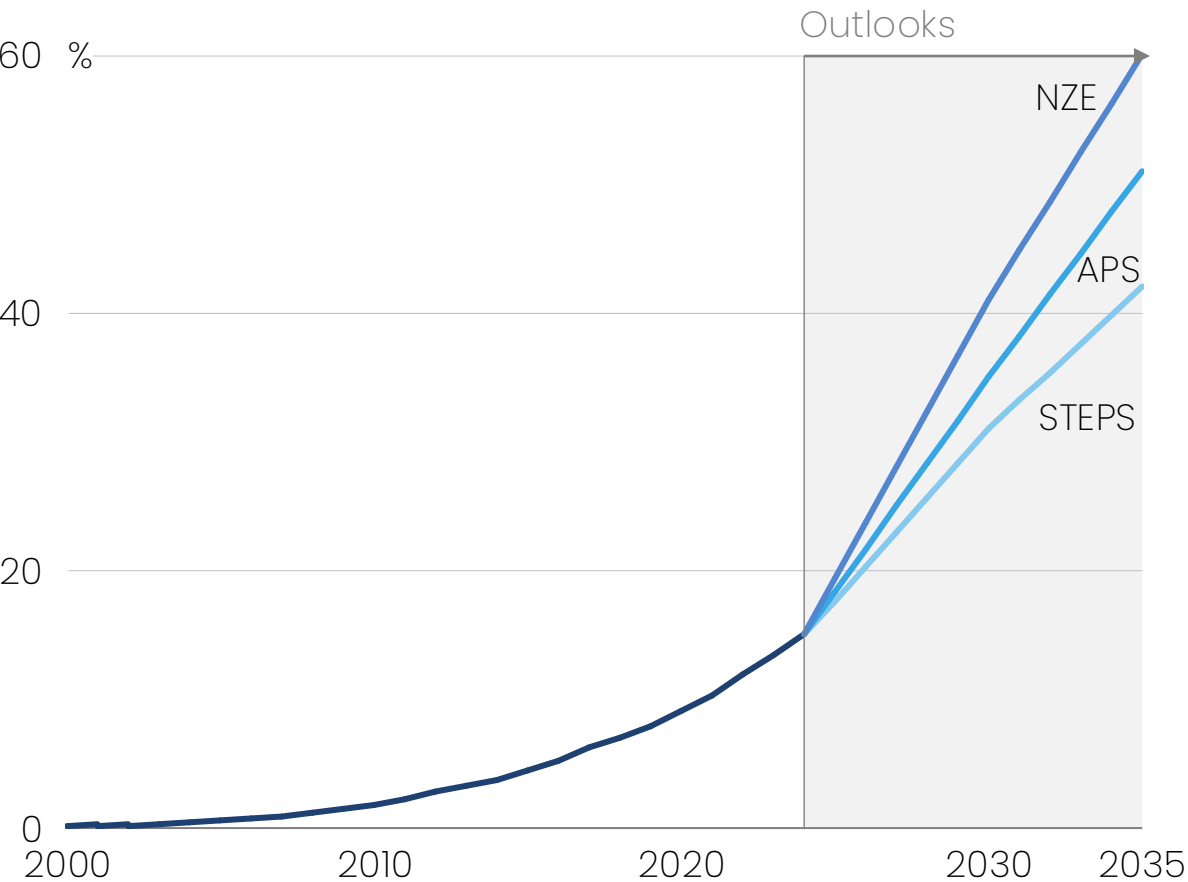
Sources: IRENA, BNEF, Ember Futures extrapolation based on learning rates; a method set out in detail by Oxford INET among others. Costs are derived by extrapolating historic growth rates and learning rates for each of the key technologies for the next decade. Solar assumes growth (g) of 15%-18% and learning rates (LR) of 20-30%. Wind 8-13%(g) growth 12-17% (LR). Batteries 19-22% g & 19-29% LR.



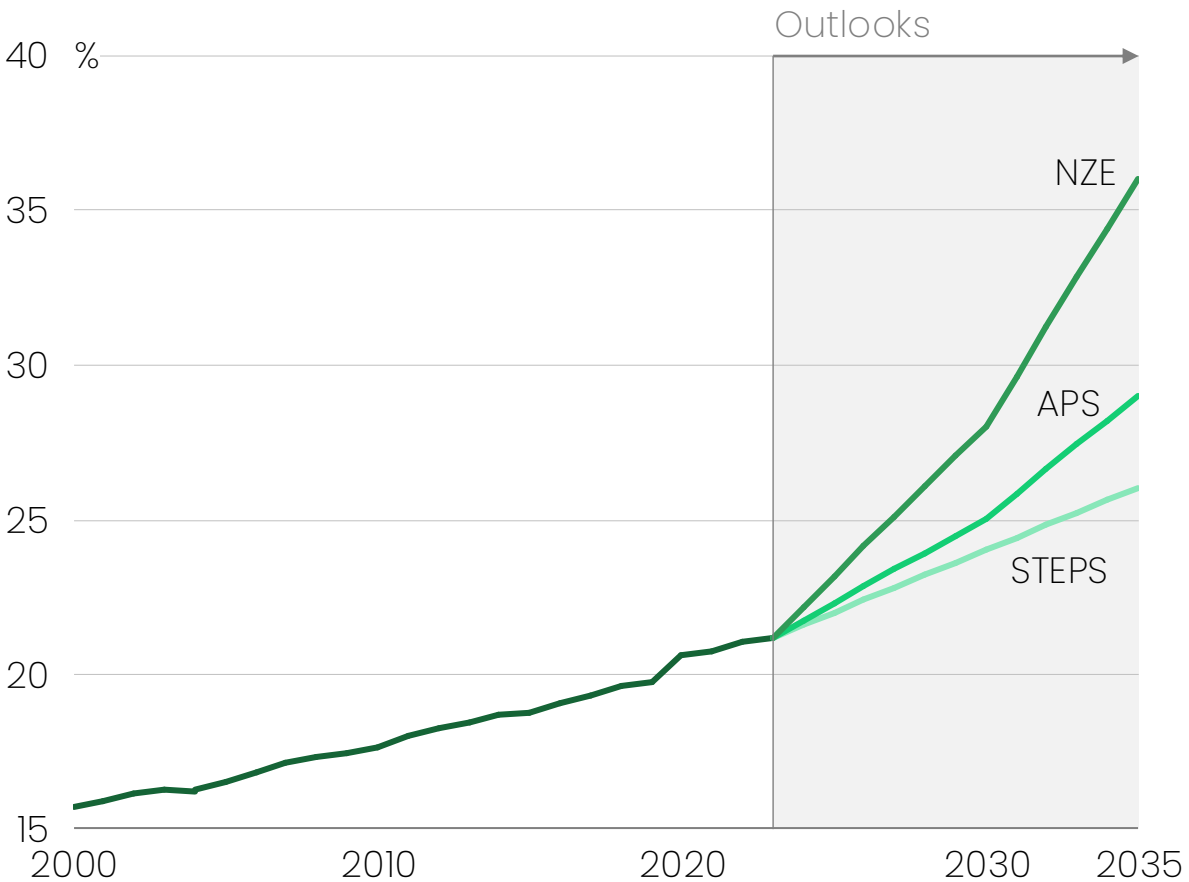
The future is renewables and electrification

The momentum will continue

Solar & wind share of global generation



Electricity share of final energy



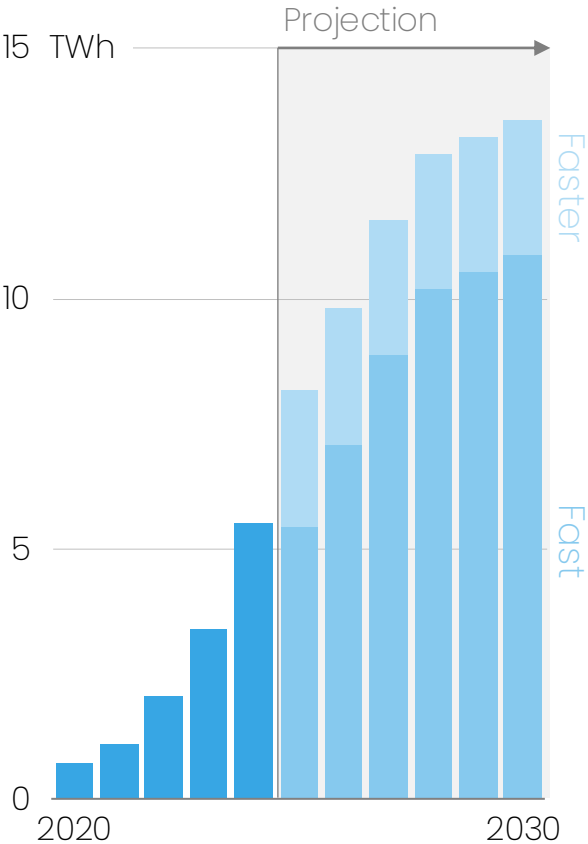


This is the decisive decade

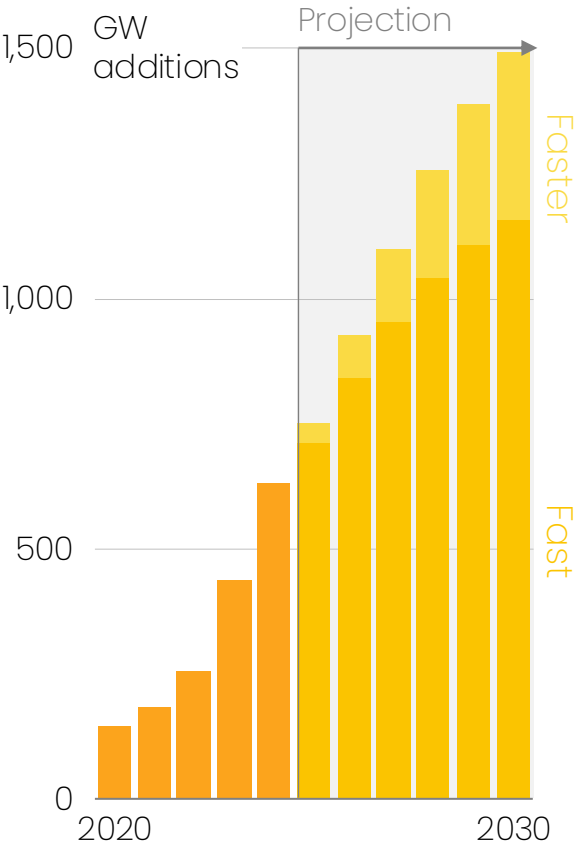
A century in the making, electrotech will define this decade



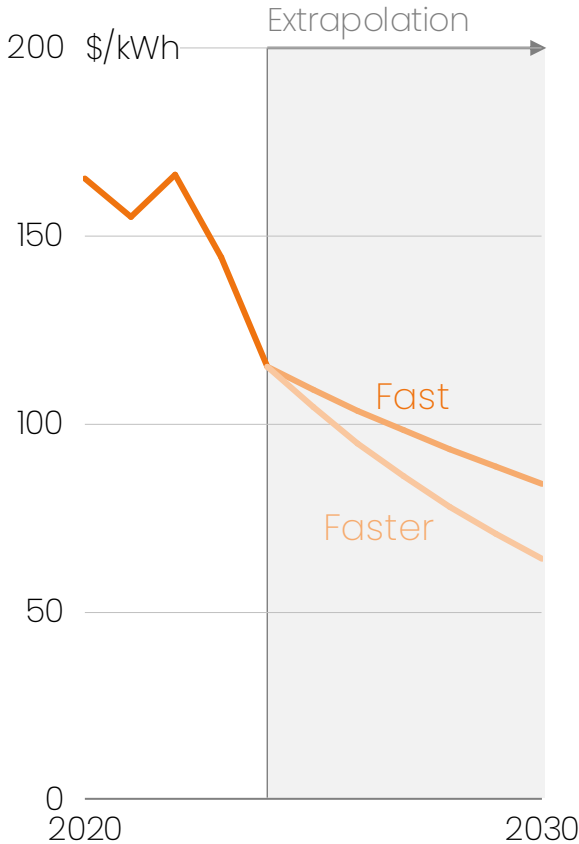
Manufacturing capacity is built: Batteries



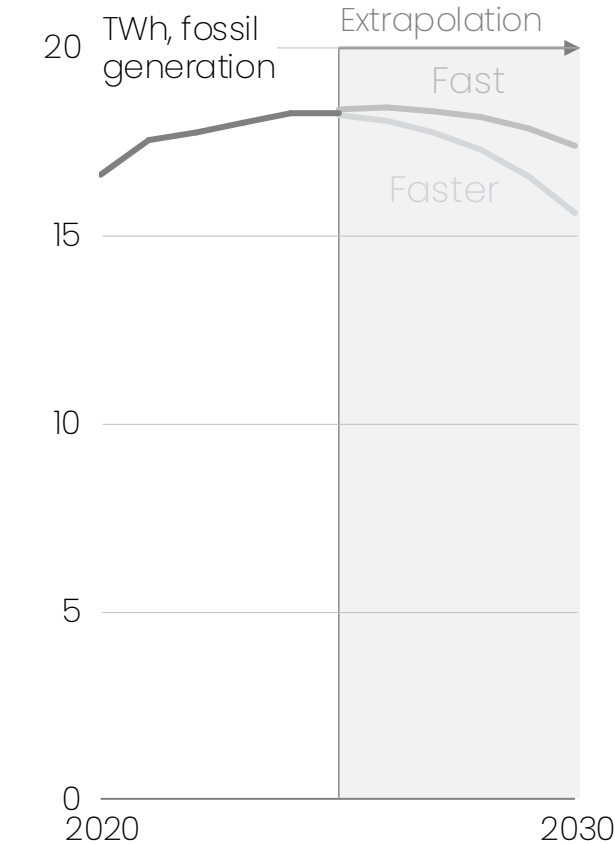
S-curves hit their steepest parts: Solar



Electrotech get too cheap to resist: Batteries

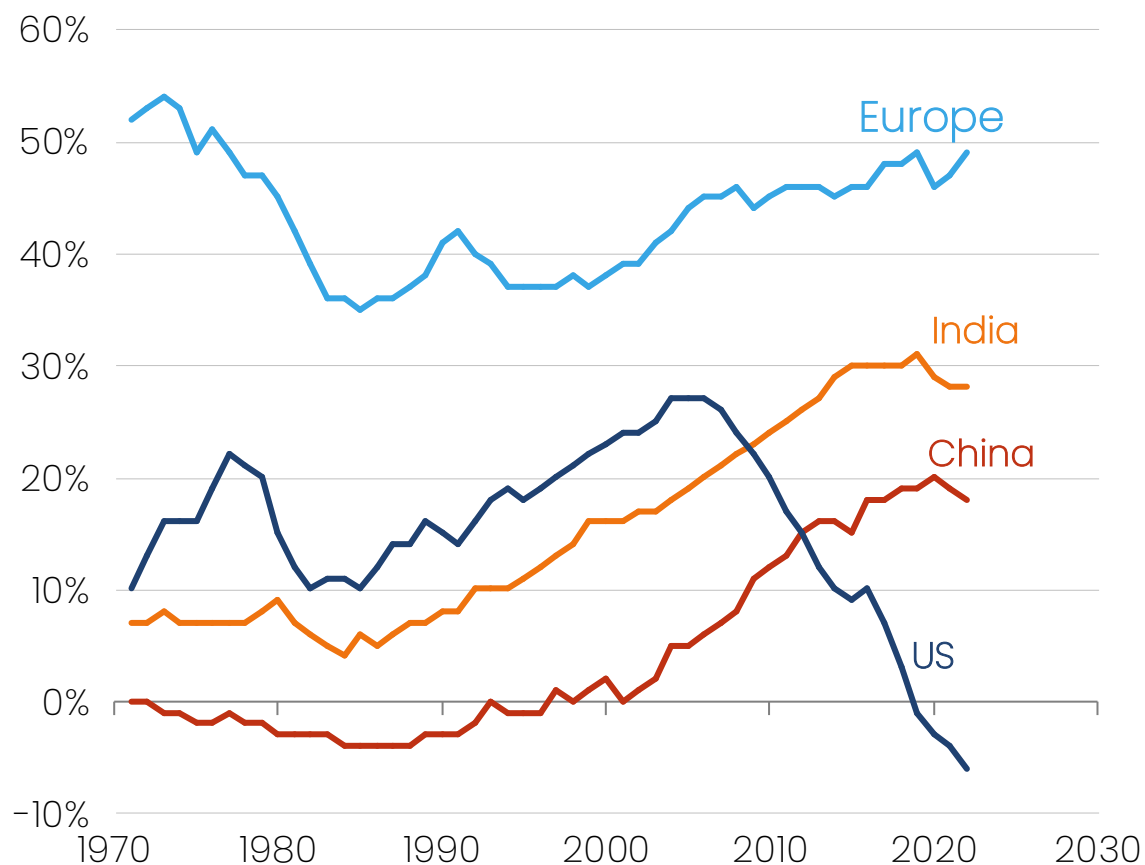


Fossil fuel demand enters terminal decline

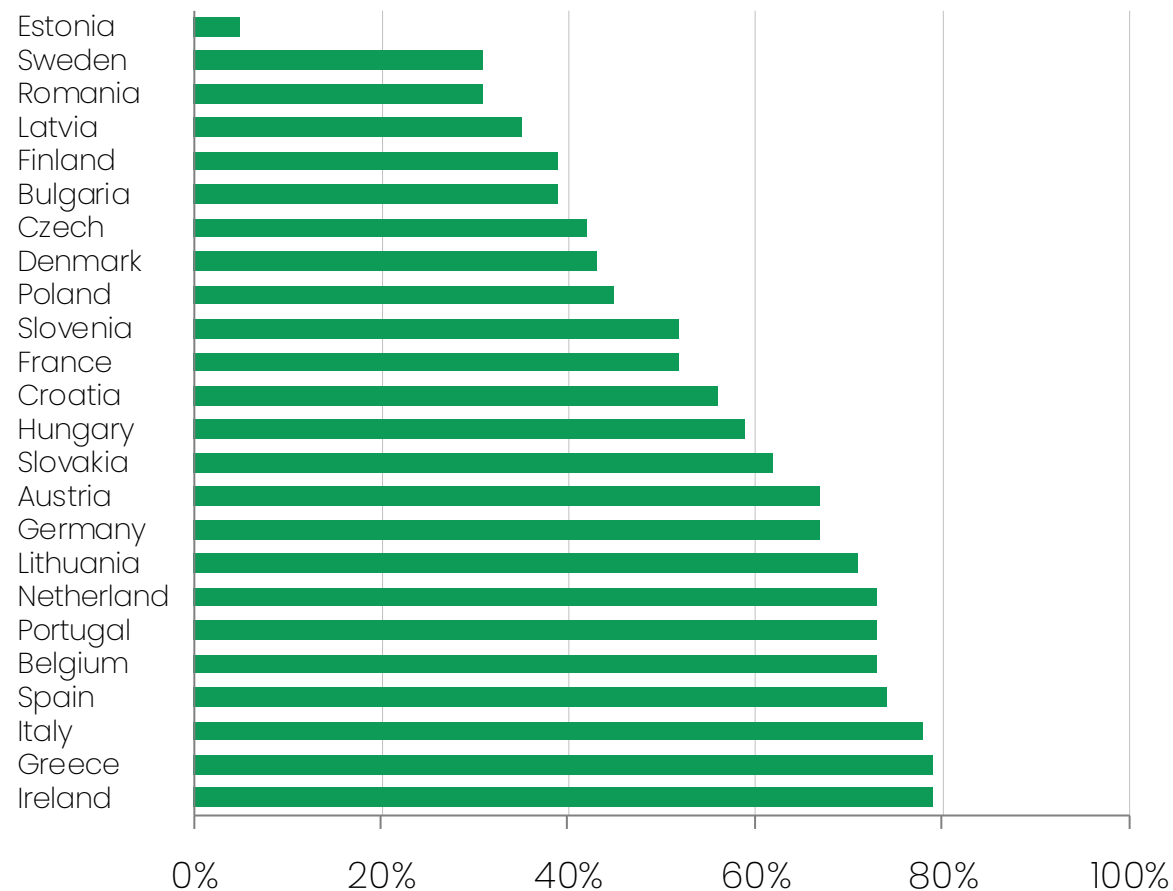


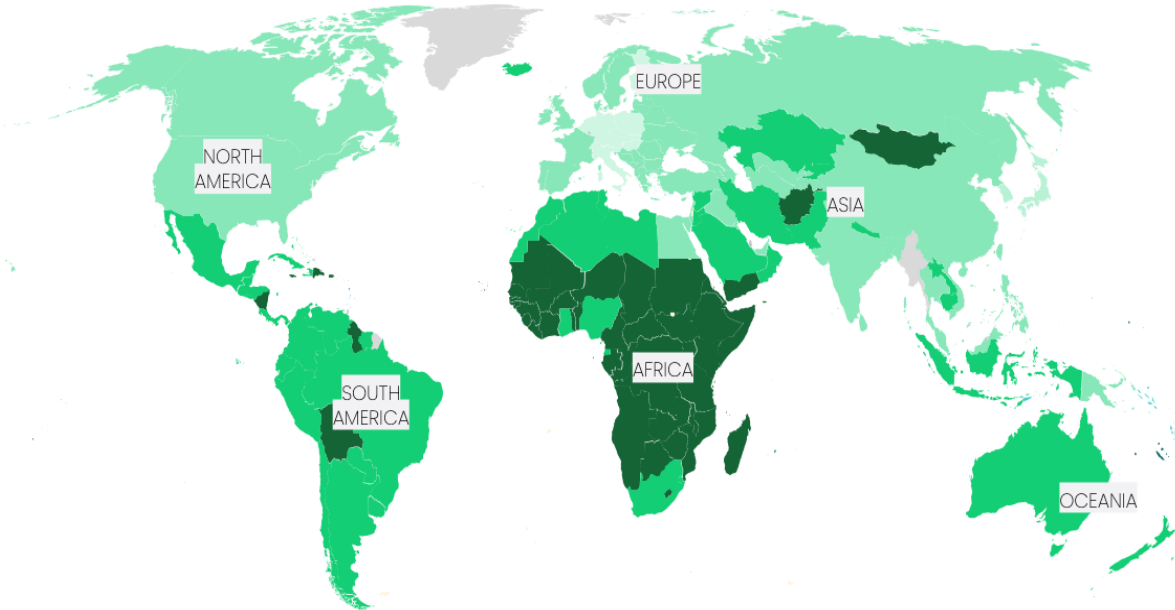
Europe is very poorly positioned for the fossil fuel system

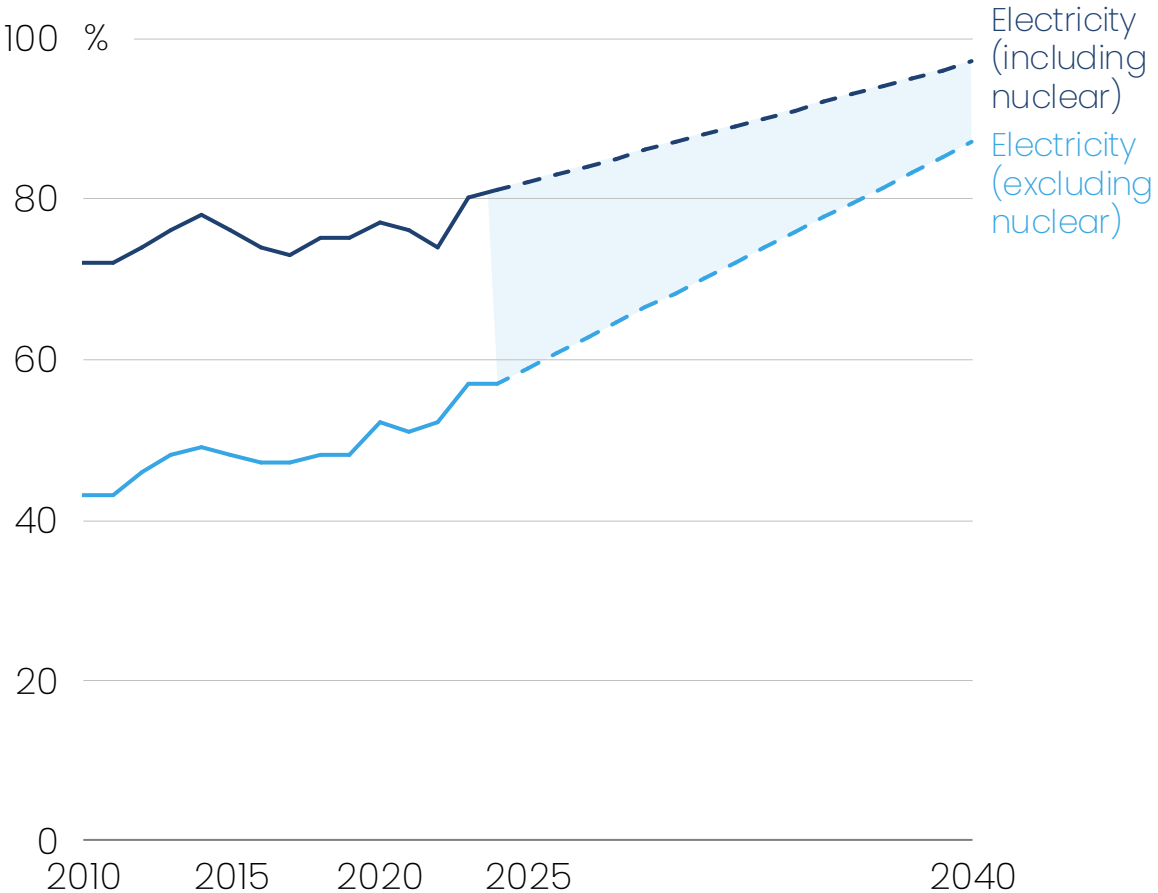
Net fossil fuel imports as share of primary energy demand



Net fossil fuel imports as share of demand 2022





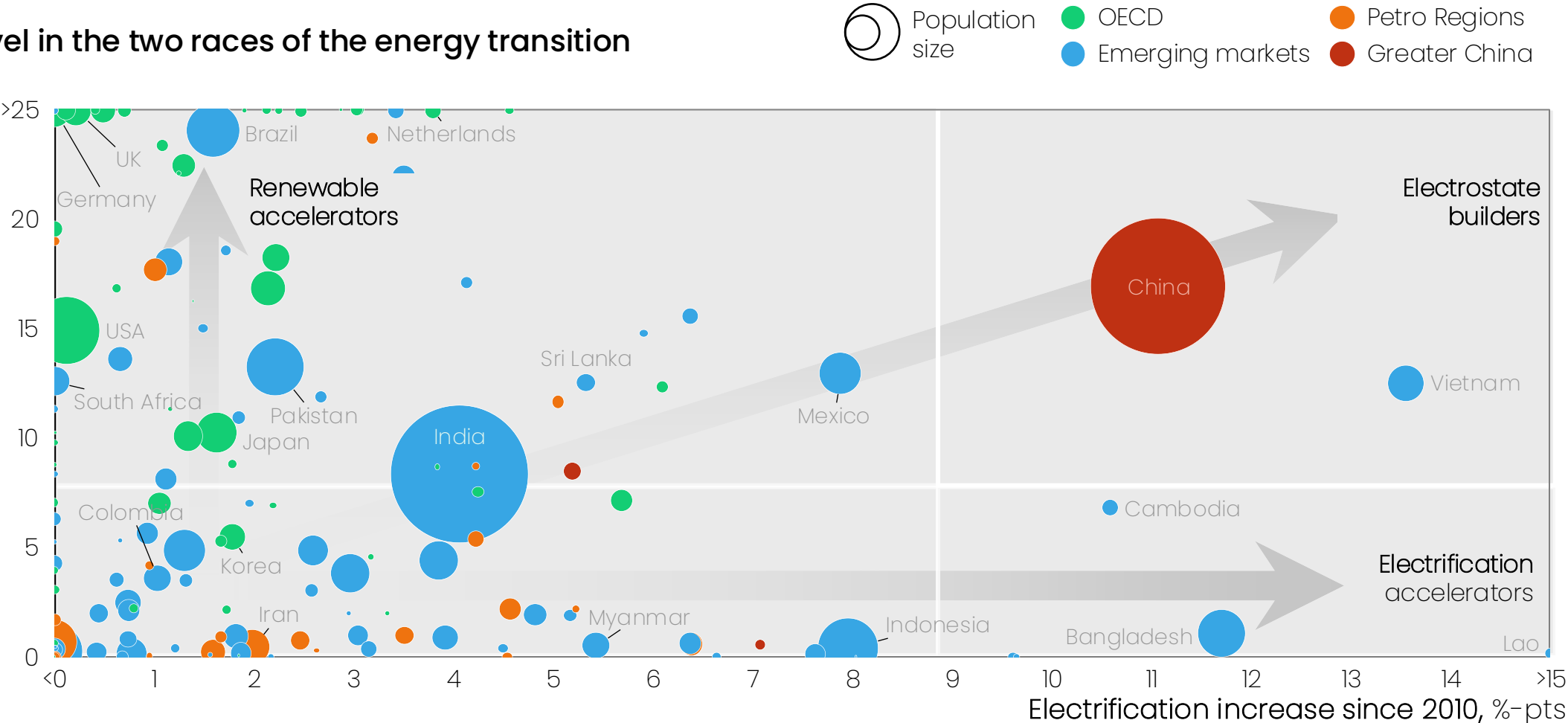


But Europe is falling behind in practice

Many countries are building renewables; few an electrostate

Direction of travel in the two races of the energy transition

Wind & solar generation share increase since 2010, %-pt

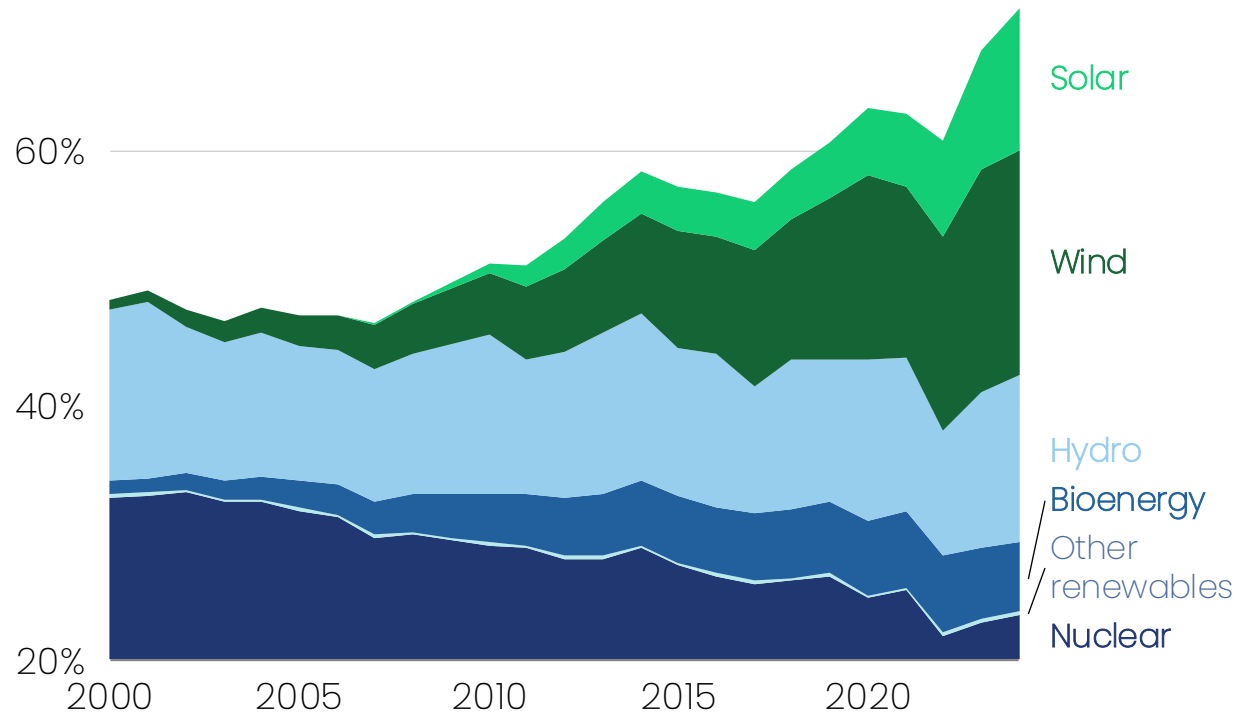


Europe needs to focus on electrification

Renewables was stage one and is on track; we need to focus on stage two which is electrification

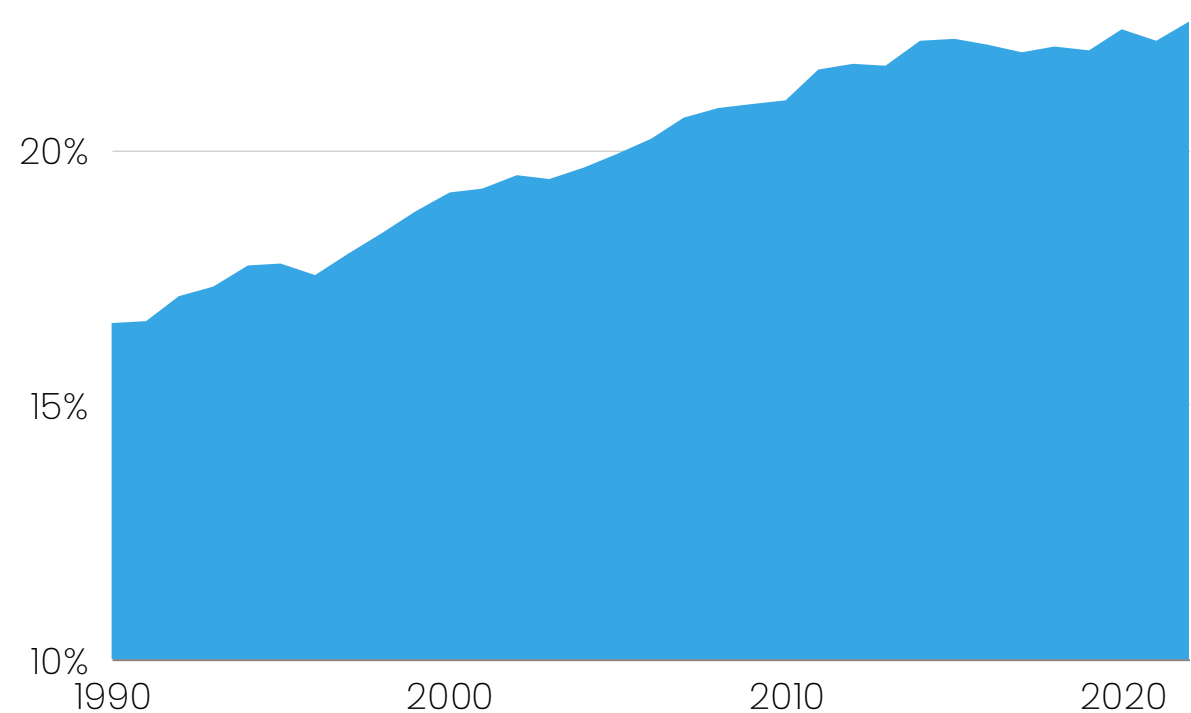
1. EU Renewables

80% of electricity generation



2. EU Electrification

25% of final energy demand



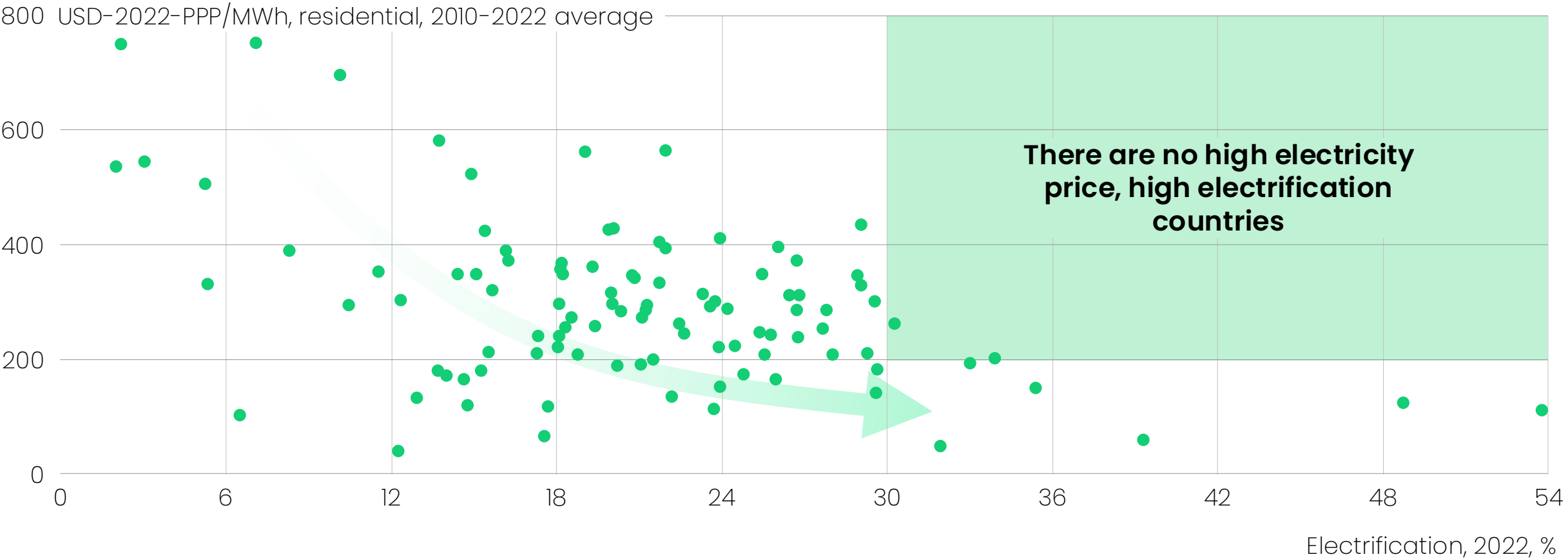


Reduce high electricity prices

Lower prices incentivise uptake

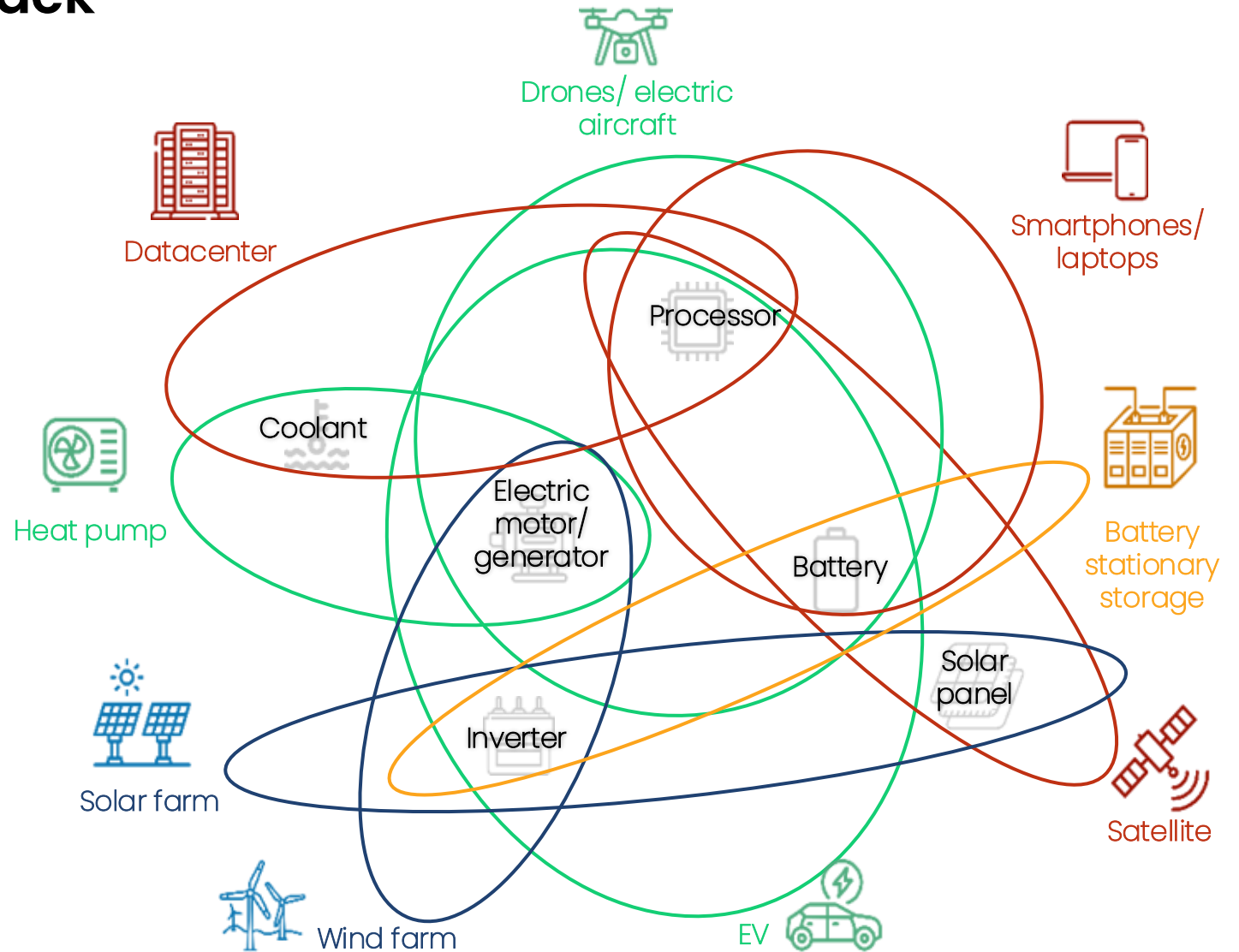


Electricity price



Build up the electrotech stack

Electrotech is made of the same components as digital tech, and inherits its momentum



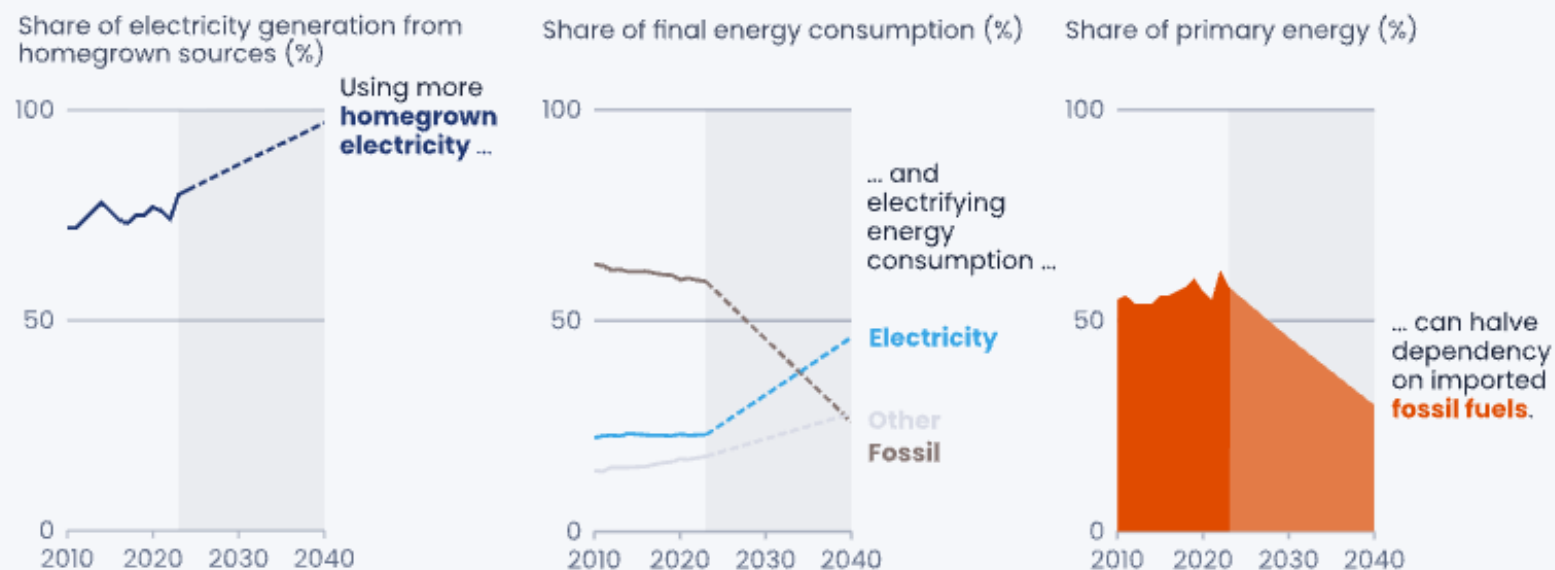
Focus on what works

We do not need to focus on endgame solutions in 2025

	Physics Does it make the energy system more efficient?	Economics Is it small and modular, so it can be manufactured at scale and benefit from learning curves?	Geopolitics Does it enhance the independence and security of its user?
CCS	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No
Biofuels	✗ No	✗ No	✗ No unless you are Brazil
Green hydrogen	✗ No	✗ Not really except for the electrolyser	✓ Yes unless imported
Electrotech	✓ Yes	✓ Yes	✓ Yes

Electrotech will dramatically reduce our energy dependency

Homegrown clean power and electrification can halve EU fossil import dependency by 2040



Source: Ember, Eurostat, European Commission

Homegrown electricity generation includes renewables, fossil fuels sourced in the EU, and nuclear. Fossil import dependency represents the share of imported fossil fuels in primary energy.

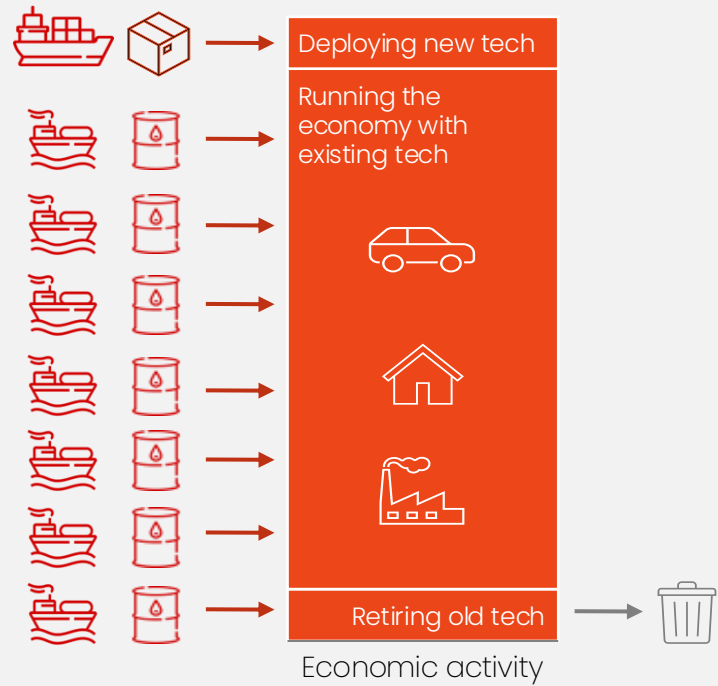
EMBER

Electrotech offers a path to permanent energy security

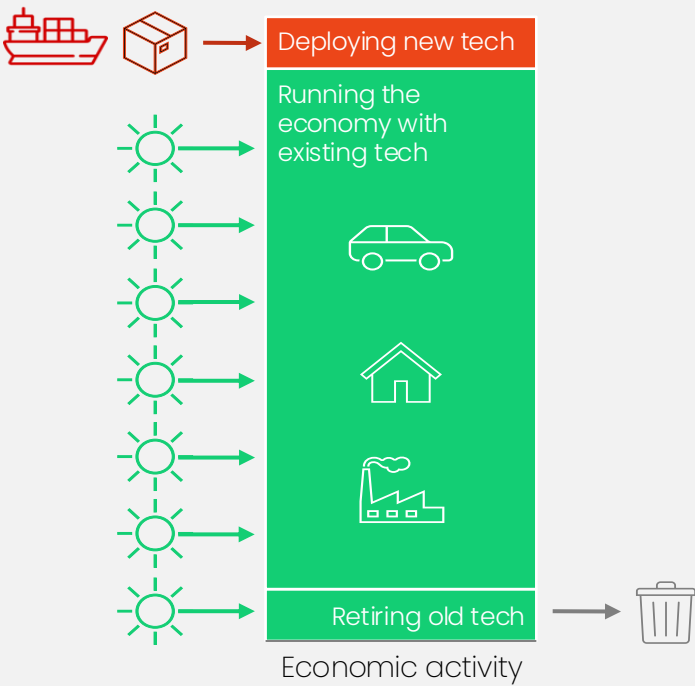
When fossil flows stop, the economy stops. When electrotech flows stop, only growth is at risk

From fossil import dependency... → ...to electrotech import dependency... → ...to full circular energy independence.

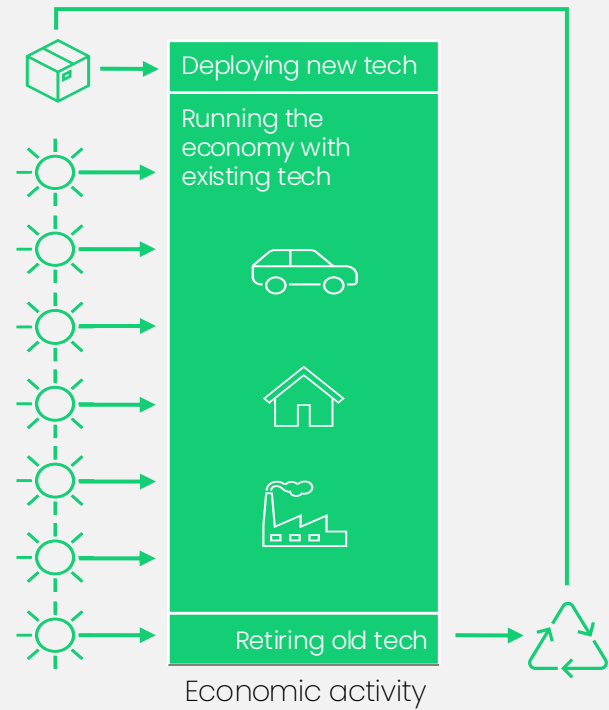
In an economy running on fossil imports, when imports stop, all activity stops



In an economy running on imported electrotech, when imports stop, only growth is inhibited.



In an economy running on local circular electrotech, trade shocks have little impact



At immediate risks without imports Not at immediate risk

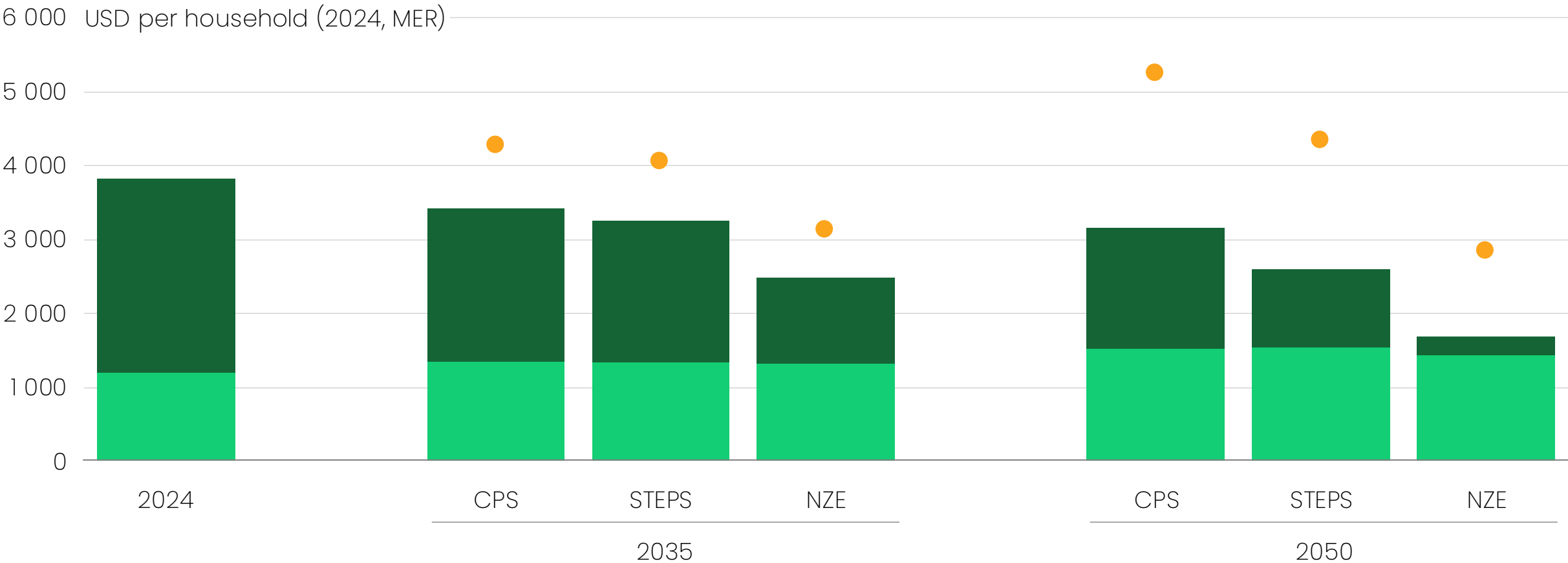


Electrotech will enable us to halve energy prices for European consumers

Electricity and total household energy bills by region and scenario, 2024, 2035 and 2050

Advanced economies

Electricity Other energy Total (nominal terms)





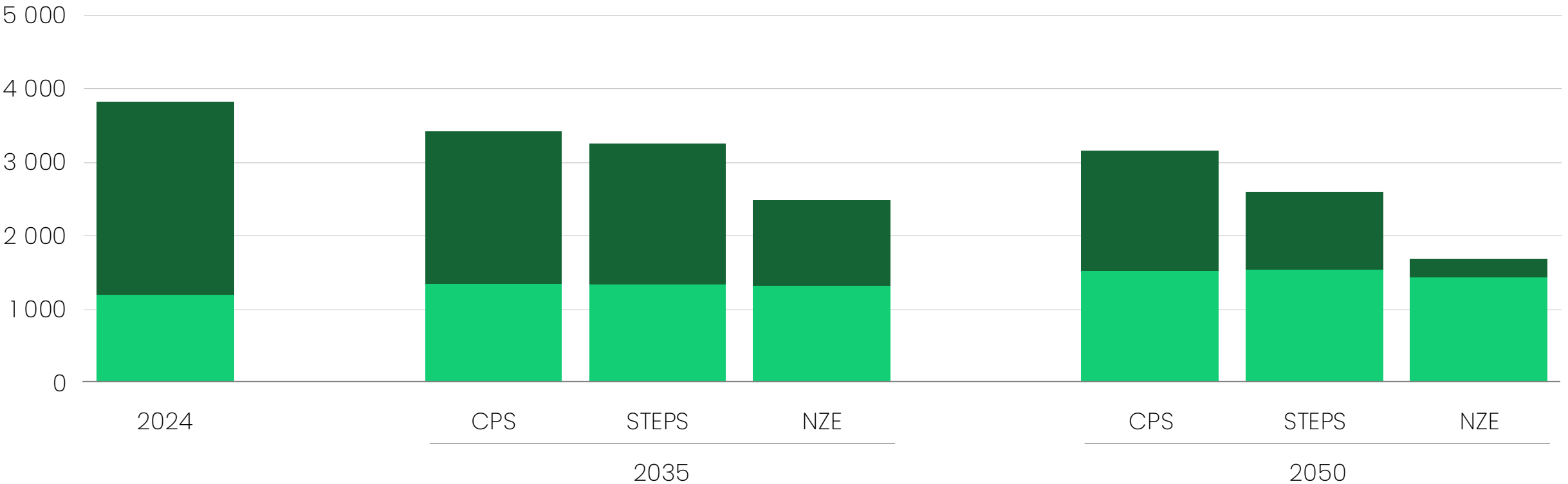
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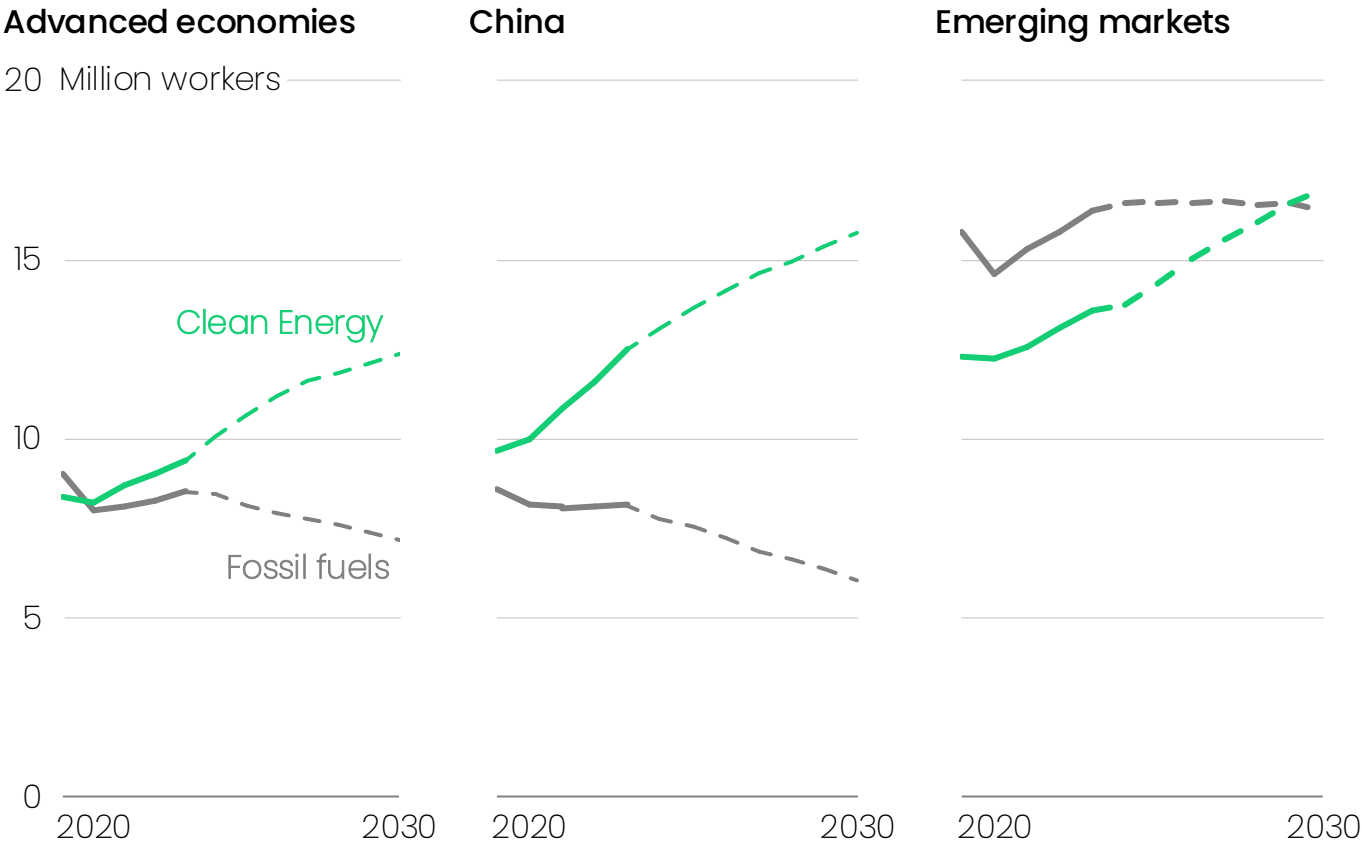
6 000 USD per household (2024, MER)



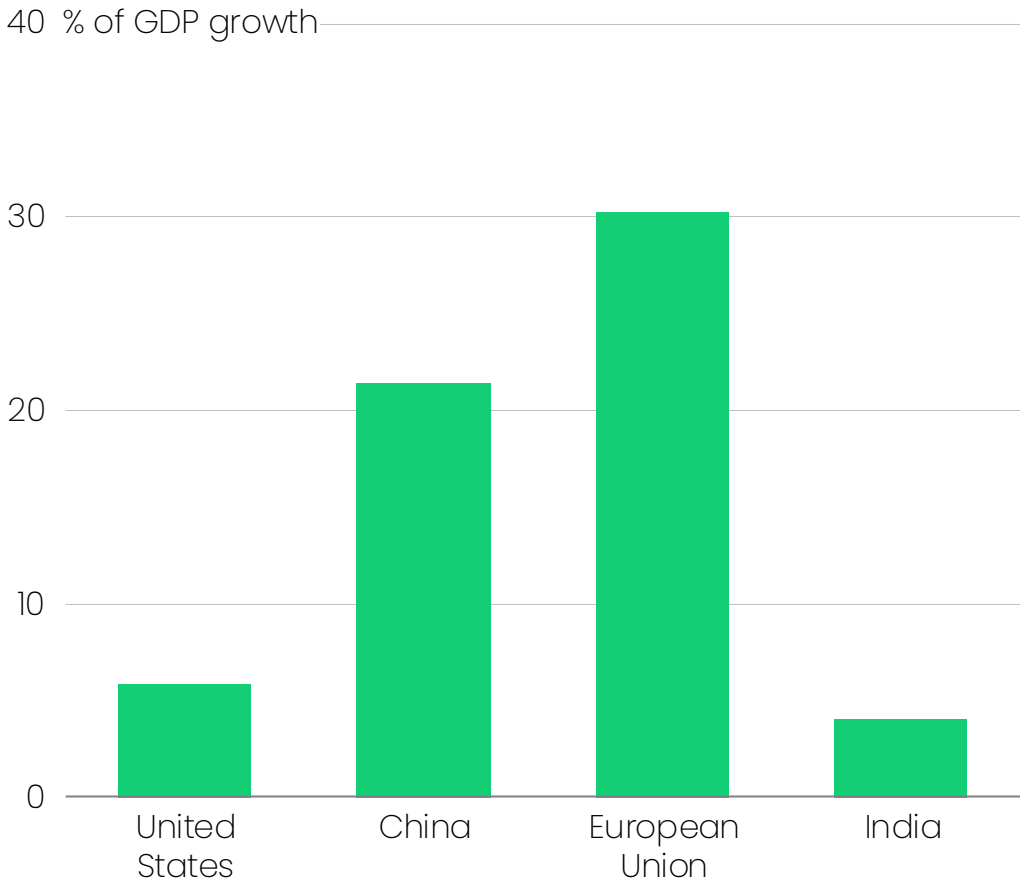
Open up the industries of the future to European companies and workers

Winning at electrotech means gaining cheap energy, jobs, growth, and future industries

Change in energy employment, 2019-2030



Contribution of cleantech to GDP growth, 2023





And cut emissions

The faster electrotech grows, the faster emissions will fall



Global CO₂ emissions from energy

