

**The smarter E Europe Restart 2021
Munich, 06-08 October**

**THE SMARTER E EUROPE TREND PAPER: SPRINGTIME FOR THE
ENERGY TRANSITION - THE END OF THE OIL AND COAL ERA**

Munich/Pforzheim, July 14, 2021: Already 40 years ago, scientists predicted what consequences the unchecked burning of fossil fuels would have for our climate and our lives. Nevertheless, nothing happened for decades. Meanwhile, climate protection is making progress, but still not fast enough. Even though the solutions have long been available. How a world without fossil fuels could look like is shown by The smarter E Europe Restart 2021 from October 6 to 8 at Messe München. And what happened in the first half of the year is shown in this chronology of an eventful spring for the energy transition.

A CO₂ content in the atmosphere of just under 420 ppm, parts per million, and a rise in global temperature of just over 1 degree Celsius in 2020 - these were the predictions made by scientists at major oil companies - 40 years ago. In doing so, they predicted with astonishing and frightening accuracy the consequences that the unchecked burning of fossil fuels would have on our climate. Nevertheless, nothing has been done about it for decades. But waiting and sitting it out is now a thing of the past. Increasingly, courts are enforcing climate protection with human rights - or their own shareholders - in mind. A chronology:

April 20: CO₂ emissions rise again

The International Energy Agency (IEA) presents its World Energy Review 2021. In the current year, energy-related CO₂ emissions worldwide will rise by 1.5 billion tons to 33 billion tons. This is the second-largest increase in history and will largely cancel out last year's decline because of the Covid 19 pandemic, the report says. High demand for coal-fired power is the main culprit.

April 29: The Federal Constitutional Court orders the German state to amend its climate protection law

The constitutional judges in Karlsruhe are calling on the German government to more closely regulate its reduction targets for greenhouse gas emissions for the period after 2030. As a result, Germany is now aiming for climate neutrality as early as 2045 instead of 2050; by 2030, CO₂ emissions are to fall by 65 percent compared to 1990 levels instead of the previous 55 percent. For 2040, the interim target of an 88 percent reduction has been redefined. Previously, the EU had already tightened its climate target for 2030. Instead of 40 percent, greenhouse gas emissions are now to be reduced by at least 55 percent below the 1990 level.

May 18: IEA turns away from oil

In its report "Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector," the IEA calls for no more money to be spent on new fossil fuel projects with immediate effect, and for the global power sector to achieve net zero emissions by 2040. New passenger cars with internal combustion engines should no longer be sold from 2035. The scale and urgency of the efforts needed to halt climate change and limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius are perhaps the greatest challenge humanity has ever faced, says IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol.

Although the perspective of the IEA, founded in 1974 in the wake of the oil crisis, had broadened over the years, the vehemence with which it is now calling for the energy turnaround surprises experts. "I don't think anyone would have expected this from the IEA. It's a big turnaround," the Financial Times, for example, quotes Dave Jones, an analyst at climate think tank Ember. The Agency

has seen fossil energy in a very positive light so far, he said. "To now come up with a claim like this is simply astonishing. It's like a knife in the fossil fuel industry."

May 21: No more money for coal

The G7 environment and energy ministers have decided to end government funding for conventional coal-fired power plants as early as the end of this year. They will "end direct government support for carbon-intensive fossil fuels," according to the final document of the G7 meeting.

May 26: A historic verdict - Shell must do more to combat climate change

The District Court of The Hague orders the British-Dutch oil company Shell to reduce its CO2 emissions by 45 percent by 2030 compared to 2019. This is the first time a court has forced a major private corporation to change its business policy in favor of climate protection. In 2019, Shell turned over \$352 billion worldwide, most of it from fossil fuels. Now the corporation must make significant cuts to its traditional business and invest in new business models. The ruling could be groundbreaking regarding other climate lawsuits and set a precedent.

May 26: Shareholders urge U.S. oil companies Chevron and Exxon Mobil to change course

Exxon now has three candidates from the hedge fund Engine No. 1 on its board of directors, who want to get the energy giant to reduce its carbon footprint. The activist fund holds only 0.02 percent of the shares in Exxon Mobil but received powerful support from BlackRock and other major investors against the resistance of Exxon's management. At Chevron, a clear majority of shareholders voted that the company should also reduce so-called Scope 3 emissions, which are, among other things, the emissions produced when Chevron's customers burn oil and gas.

June 6: U.S. climate agency NOAA reports a new monthly record for CO2

In May 2021, an average of 419 ppm CO2 particles was measured at the Mauna Loa Atmospheric Baseline Observatory in Hawaii. This is the highest value since precise measurements began 63 years ago.

The smarter E Europe Restart 2021: The new energy world in Munich

Climate protection is making progress, but still not fast enough. Even though the solutions have long been available. How a world without fossil fuels could look like is shown by The smarter E Europe Restart 2021. At its four exhibitions, Intersolar Europe, ees Europe, Power2Drive Europe and EM-Power Europe, experts and executives will find (almost) everything they need for a successful energy transition: solar energy and cogeneration, technologies for integrating and storing renewable energies, electromobility, charging systems and concrete solutions for CO2-neutral companies. Following the Corona-related cancellation in 2020, this year's The Smarter E Europe Restart 2021, with its four energy exhibitions, will take place from October 6 to 8 at Messe München. During the last scheduled event period, from July 21 to 23, 2021, The smarter E Industry Days will also take place digitally. A highlight of the online event: the award ceremony for the Intersolar, ees and The smarter E AWARD 2021 on July 20, 2021, at 3 p.m.

AWARD Finalists:

All finalists of The smarter E, Intersolar and ees AWARD 2021 can be found in our Hall of Fame: <https://www.thesmartere-award.com/en/hall-of-fame/hall-of-fame>

2 Conferences, 2 Forums:

At the conferences and exhibitions forums as part of The smarter E Europe Restart 2021, you can find out about all facets of the new energy world and discuss them with leading experts from the energy industry: For example, about decentralization, digitalization and sector coupling of energy supply, technology trends in photovoltaics and energy storage. and about the latest charging

technology for electric vehicles. <https://www.thesmartere.de/ein-ticket-vier-konferenzen?ref=m5f5f11cf9050e1498f211256-s5fc4ccc68957f17a996fecb3-t1625491036-c66e205c8>

The smarter E Europe Restart 2021

Date: 6.–8. Oktober 2021
Venue: Messe München (Hallen A4-A6, B5-B6)
Exhibition area: 55.000 m²
Exhibitors: 800
Visitors: 20.000+

You can find more information at:

www.thesmartere.de
www.intersolar.de
www.ees-europe.de
www.powertodrive.de
www.em-power.eu

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