In OECD Europe, emission policies drive adoption of solar and wind, and they slow growth of natural gas and coal.

In non-OECD Europe and Eurasia, low demand growth and fewer policy incentives result in a slower changing electricity mix.

In OECD Europe, emission policies drive adoption of solar and wind, and they slow growth of natural gas and coal.

In India, rapid demand growth, declining renewables costs, and policy incentives drive adoption of coal, solar, and wind.

The electricity mix in China changes through a combination of growth and policy incentives.

Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.