

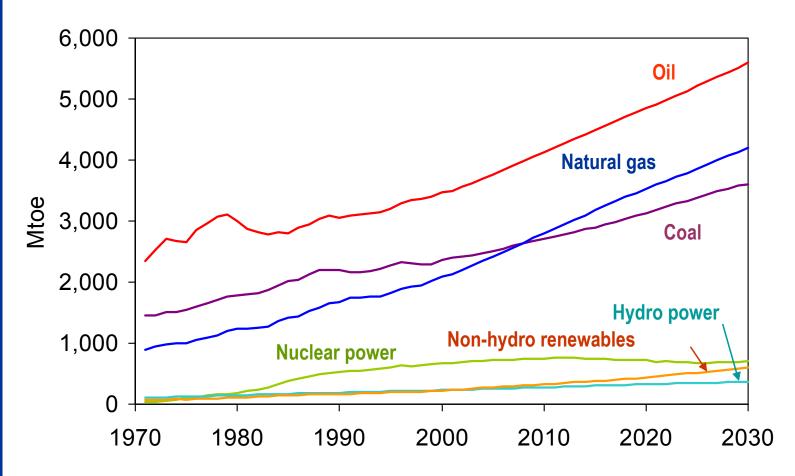
## Global Strategic Energy Challenges

Dr. Fatih Birol Chief Economist Head, Economic Analysis Division International Energy Agency US DOE
Special Award
for Analytical
Excellence

Award of Excellence

World Coal Institute Special Award

### **World Primary Energy Demand**



Gas grows fastest in absolute terms & non-hydro renewables fastest in % terms, but oil remains the dominant fuel in 2030



### **Global Strategic Challenges**

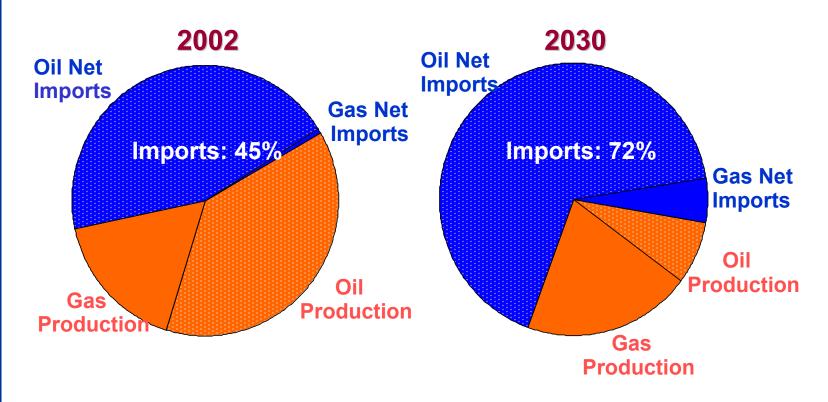
Security of energy supplies

Threat of environmental damage caused by energy use

 Uneven access of the world's population to modern energy

Investment in energy-supply infrastructure

## Developing Asia Oil and Gas Imports



Developing Asia will become more dependent on oil & gas imports, from fewer countries – mainly Middle East and Russia.



### **Global Strategic Challenges**

Security of energy supplies

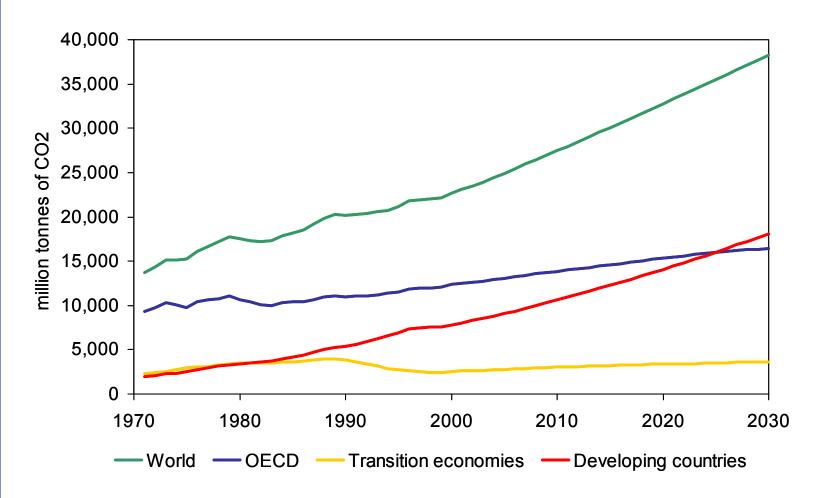
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# WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK

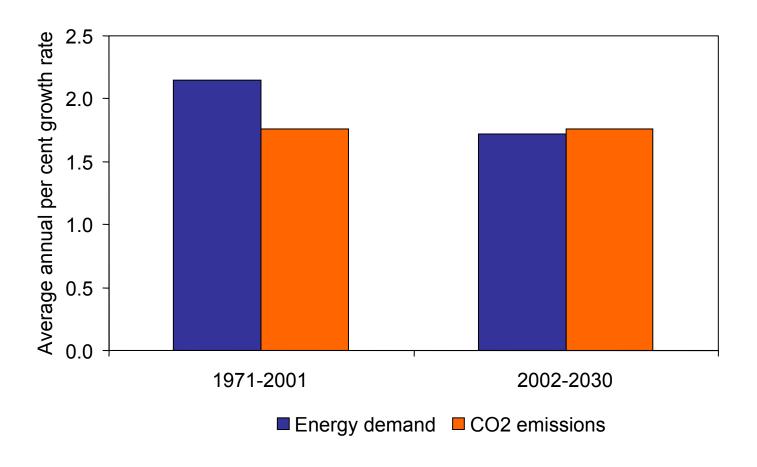
## **Energy-Related CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions**



World emissions increase by 1.8 % per year to 38 billion tonnes in 2030 – 70% above 2000 levels



## World Primary Energy Demand and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions



Emissions increase faster than demand over the next 30 years, because the share of fossil fuels in the energy mix grows



### **Global Strategic Challenges**

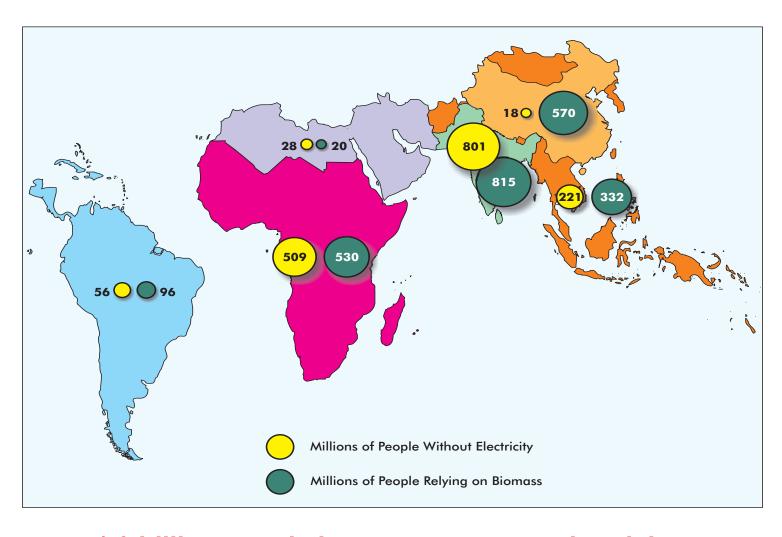
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## **Map of Global Energy Poverty**



1.6 billion people have no access to electricity, 80% of them in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa



### **Global Strategic Challenges**

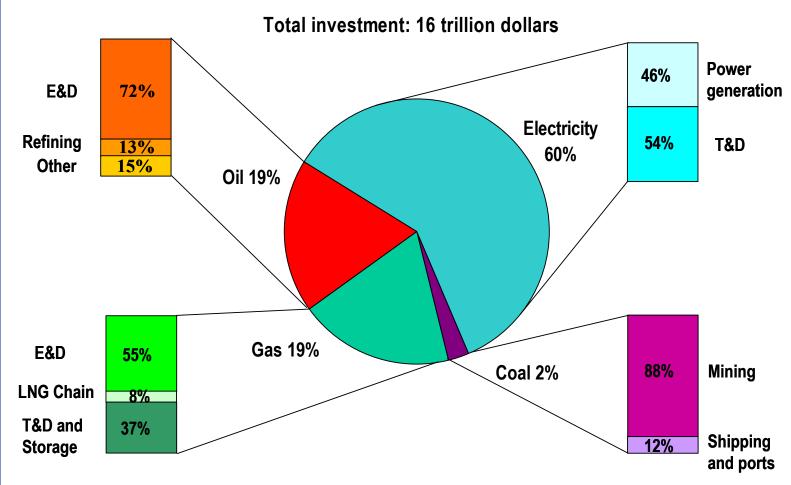
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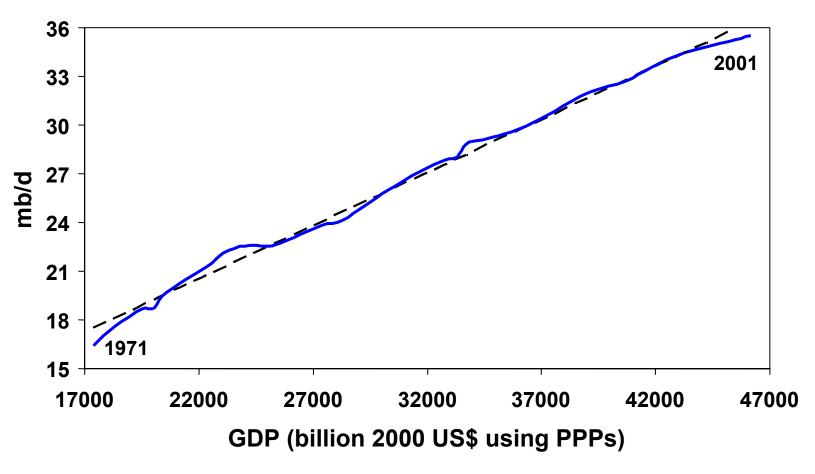
## World Energy Investment 2001-2030



Production accounts for the majority of investment in the supply chain – except for electricity

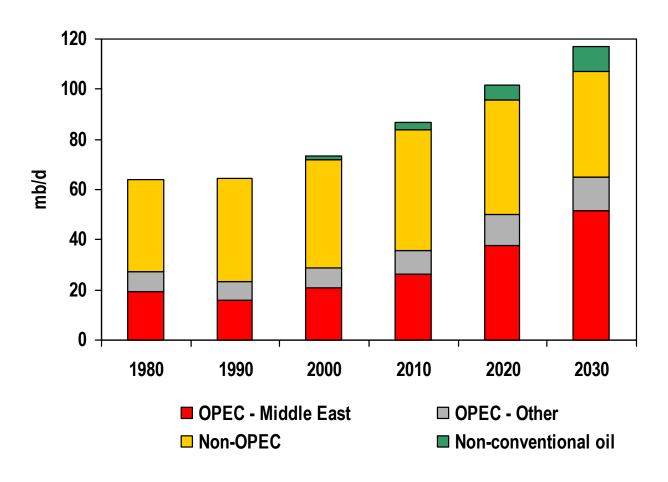


### **World Transportation Oil Demand**



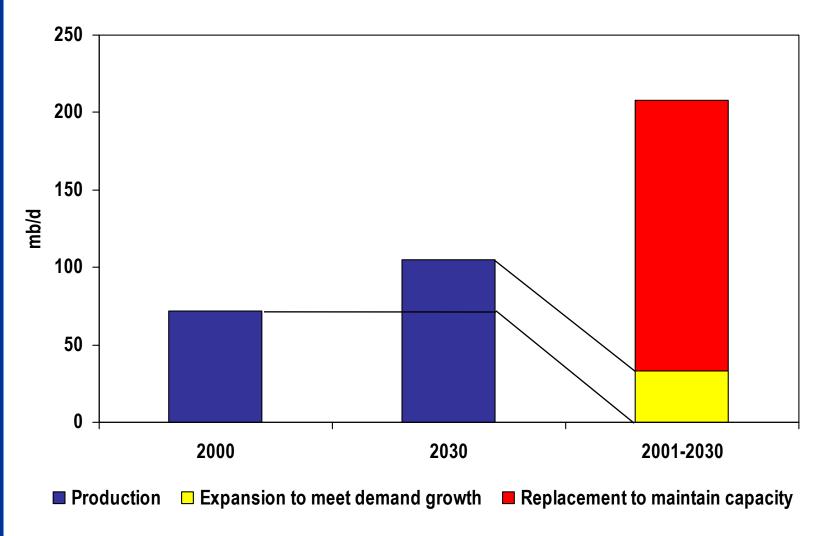
Oil demand for transport increases very closely in line with GDP in all regions

#### **World Oil Production**



OPEC countries – mainly in Middle East – will account for bulk of the increase in world oil production to 2030

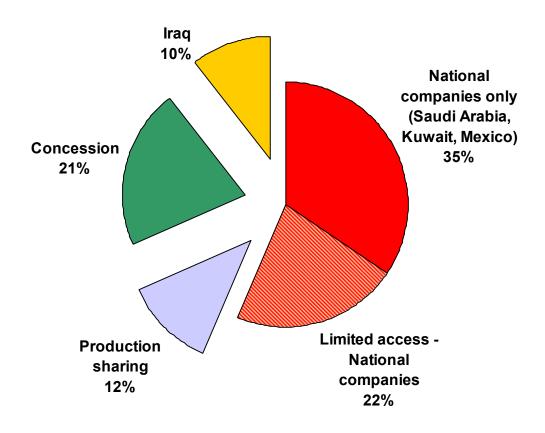
## Oil Production and Capacity Additions



The bulk of additions to crude oil production capacity will be needed simply to maintain capacity



#### **Access to Oil Reserves**



1,032 billion barrels

Access to much of the world's remaining oil reserves is restricted



#### Oil and Gas Reserves

Proven reserves are sufficient to meet demand for next three decades

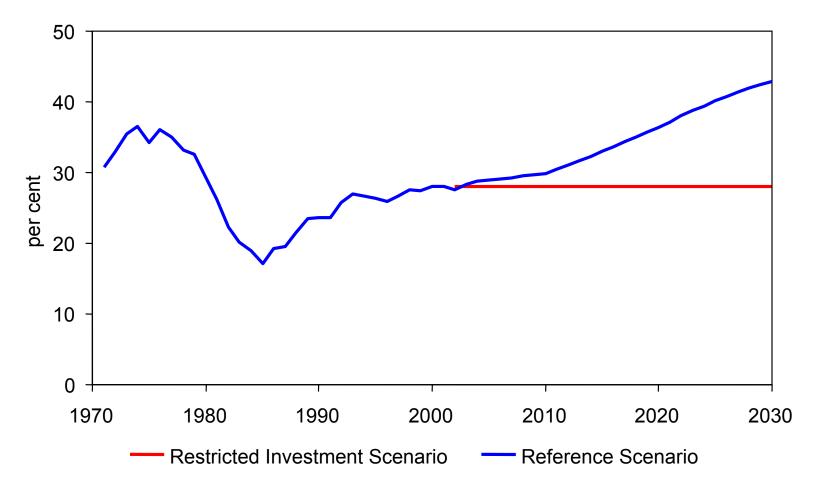
 But considerable uncertainty over remaining probable and possible reserves

Uncertainty is especially great in key producing countries

 Need for more transparent, consistent and comprehensive data is obvious

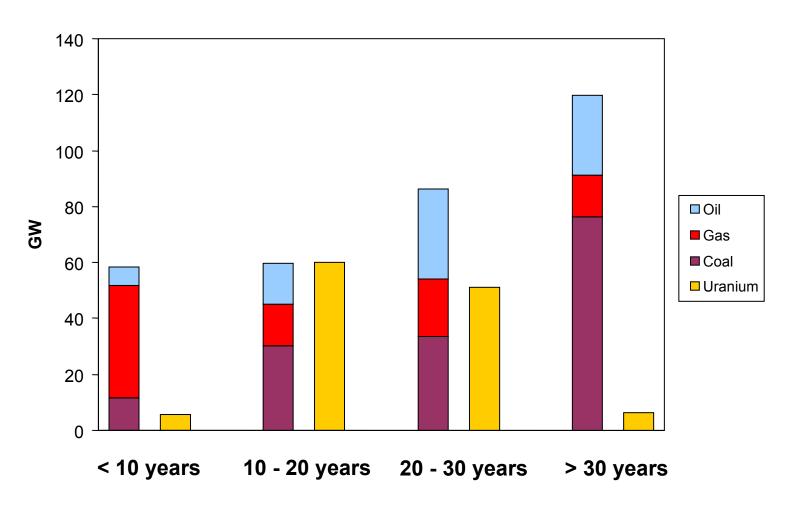


## Restricted Middle East Oil Investment Scenario OPEC Middle East Share in Global Oil Supply



OPEC Middle East's share of global oil production is assumed to remain flat at under 30% in Restricted Investment Scenario

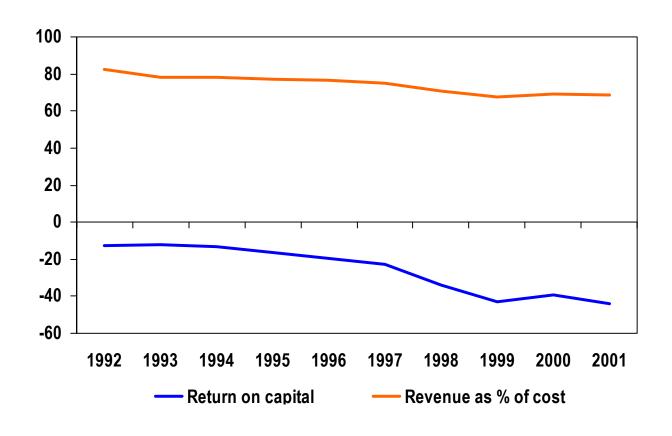
## Age of Installed Capacity in EU-15



Europe's power plants are ageing: half current capacity - mostly coal-fired - could be retired before 2030



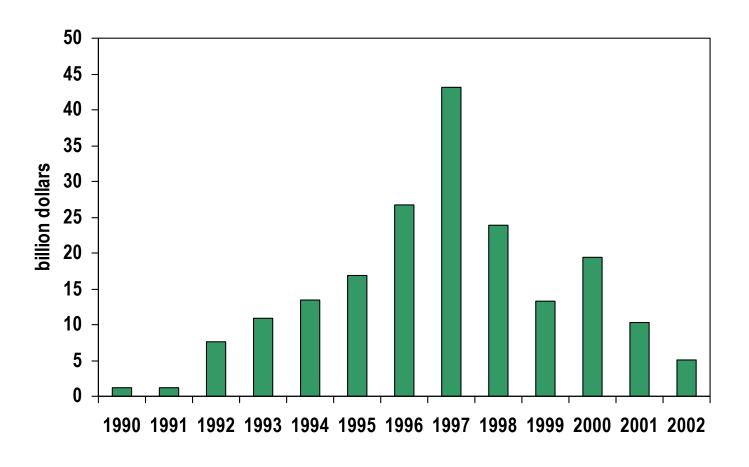
## Electricity Revenue and Return on Capital of Indian SEBs



The desperate financial straits of Indian state electricity boards underlines the urgent need for pricing reform



### Power Sector Private Investment in Developing Countries



Developing countries will need to reverse the slump in private capital flows if projected investment is to be forthcoming



### Some concluding remarks...

 Governments: less direct intervention as lender or owner – 'facilitator' role

 Policymakers need to ensure basic principles of good governance are applied and respected

 Fiscal and regulatory incentives for developing advanced technologies could speed their deployment and dramatically alter energy patterns

Need for concerted international efforts