

## Foundations of global energy system shifting

- Resurgence in oil & gas production in some countries
- Retreat from nuclear in some others
- Signs of increasing policy focus on energy efficiency

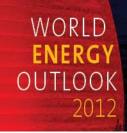
## All-time high oil prices acting as brake on global economy

Divergence in natural gas prices affecting Europe (with prices 5-times US levels) and Asia (8-times)

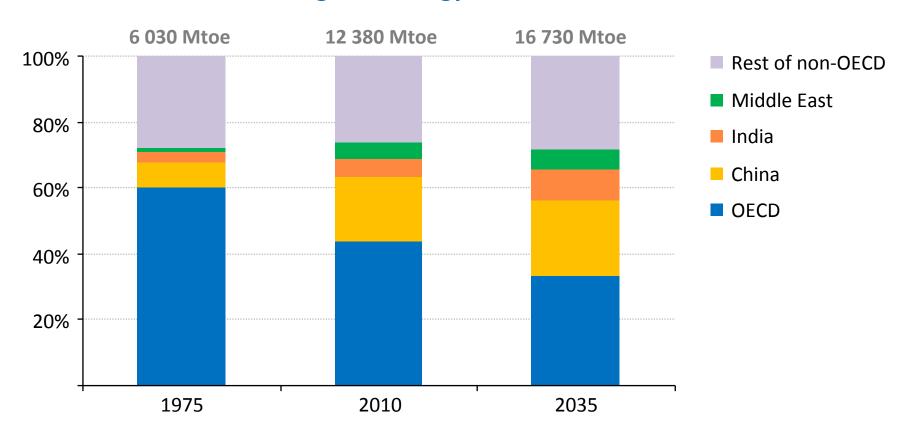
## Symptoms of an unsustainable energy system persist

- > Fossil fuel subsidies up almost 30% to \$523 billion in 2011, led by MENA
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at record high, while renewables industry under strain
- Despite new international efforts, 1.3 billion people still lack electricity

## Emerging economies steer energy markets

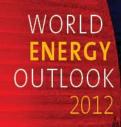


### Share of global energy demand

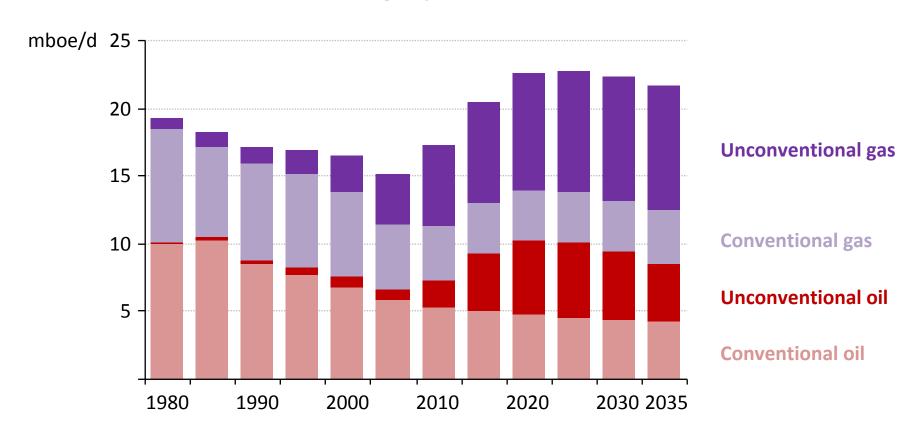


Global energy demand rises by over one-third in the period to 2035, underpinned by rising living standards in China, India & the Middle East

## A United States oil & gas transformation



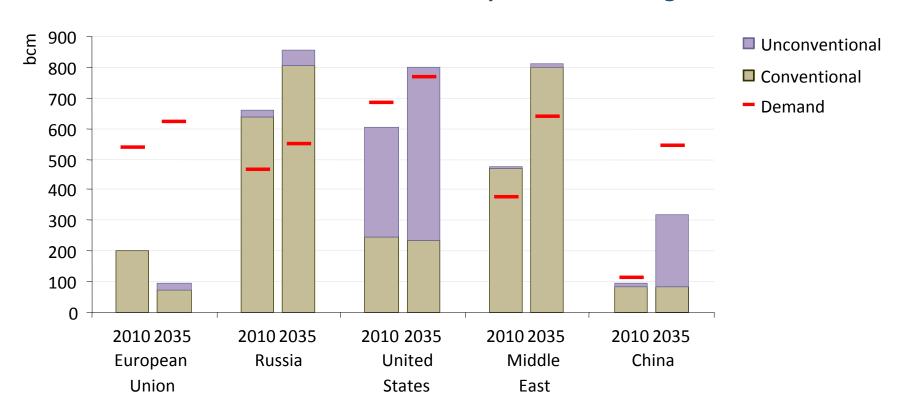
### **US oil & gas production**



The surge in unconventional oil & gas production has implications well beyond the United States

# The unconventional gas revolution takes time to spread

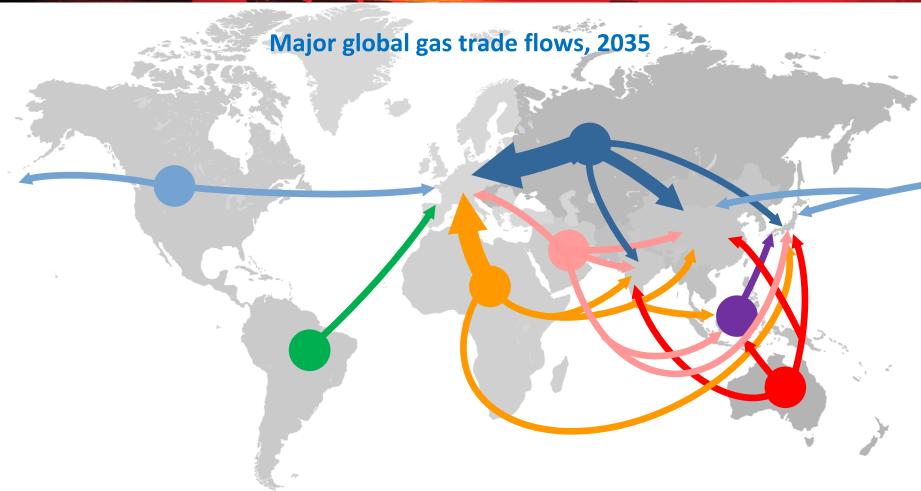
### Gas conventional and unconventional production and gas demand



Unconventional gas is set to play a central role in meeting rising natural gas demand, and is expected to account for almost 50% of increase in global gas production

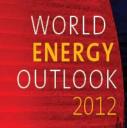
## Natural gas: towards a globalised market



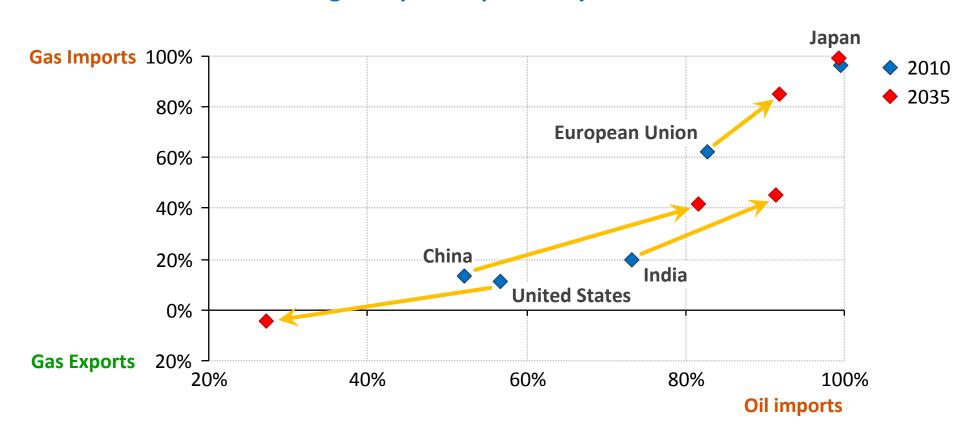


Rising supplies of unconventional gas & LNG help to diversify trade flows, putting pressure on conventional gas suppliers & oil-linked pricing mechanisms

## Different trends in oil & gas import dependency

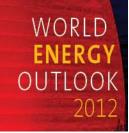


### Net oil & gas import dependency in selected countries

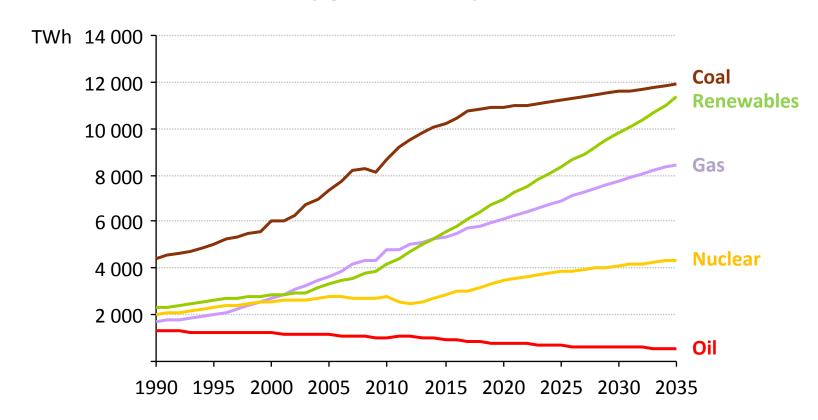


While dependence on imported oil & gas rises in many countries, the United States swims against the tide

## The power generation mix is set to change



#### Global electricity generation by source, 2010-2035

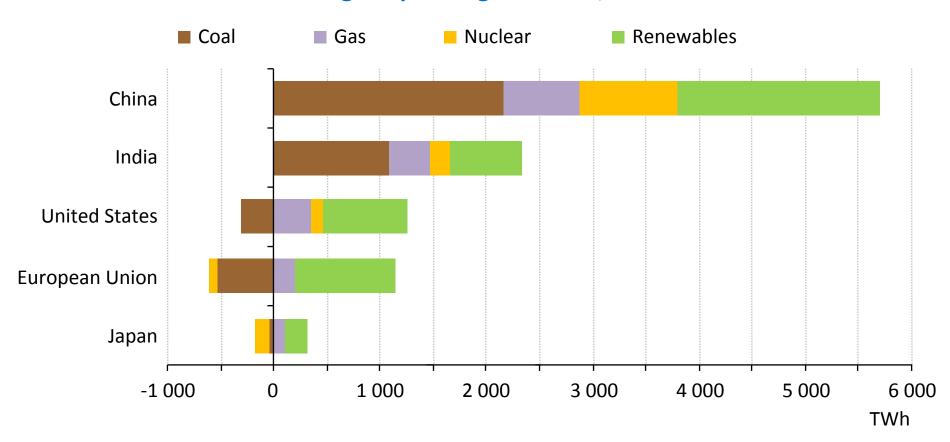


Renewables electricity generation overtakes natural gas by 2015 & almost coal by 2035; growth in coal generation in emerging economies outweighs a fall in the OECD

## A power shift to emerging economies

WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2012

### Change in power generation, 2010-2035

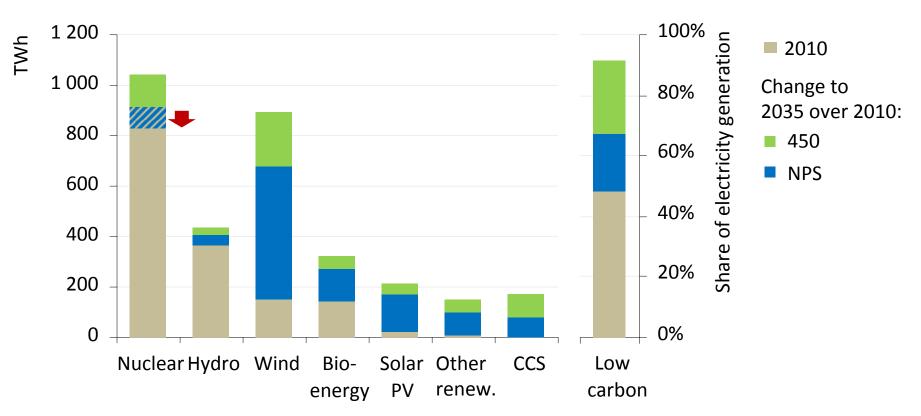


The need for electricity in emerging economies drives a 70% increase in worldwide demand, with China and India accounting for over half of the global growth

## EU moving towards cleaner forms of electricity generation

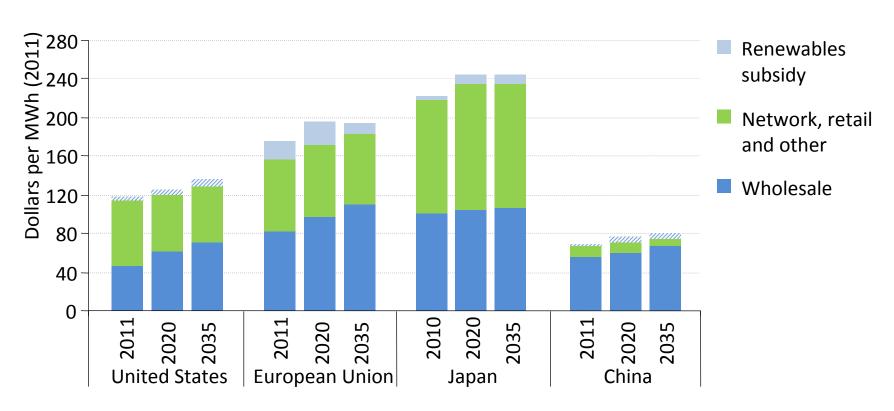
WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2012

Electricity generation by selected low carbon technology and share of generation by scenario in the European Union, 2010 & 2035



Wind & solar push up the share of renewables, with low-carbon reaching two-thirds of total generation in the NPS and around 90% in the 450 Scenario

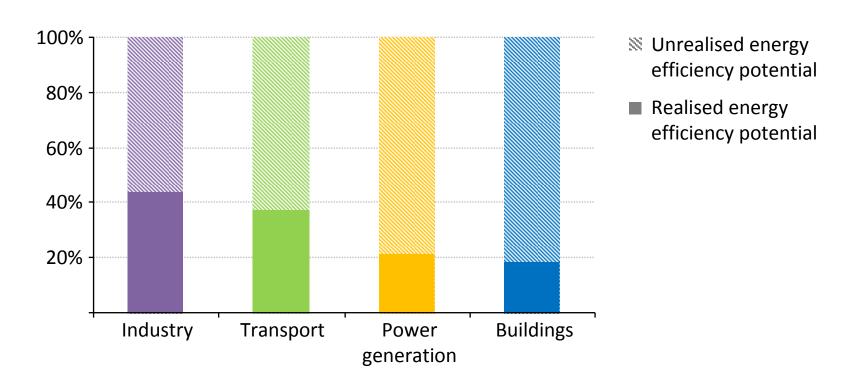
### Average household electricity prices, 2035



Electricity prices are set to increase with the highest prices persisting in the European Union & Japan, well above those in China & the United States

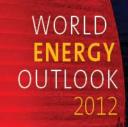
# Energy efficiency: a huge opportunity going unrealised

### **Energy efficiency potential used by sector in the New Policies Scenario**

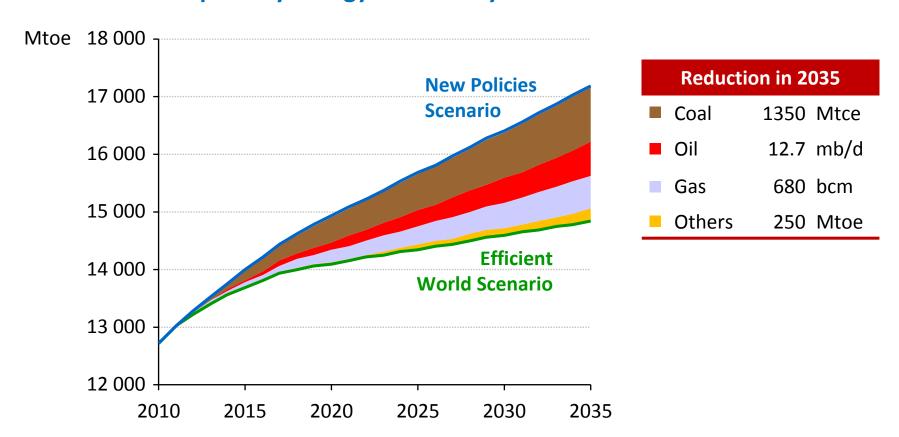


Two-thirds of the economic potential to improve energy efficiency remains untapped in the period to 2035

## The Efficient World Scenario: a blueprint for an efficient world



#### **Total primary energy demand by scenario**



Economically viable efficiency measures can halve energy demand growth to 2035; oil demand savings equal the current production of Russia & Norway

## Foundations of energy system shifting



- Policy makers face critical choices in reconciling energy, environmental & economic objectives
- Changing outlook for energy production & use may redefine global economic & geopolitical balances
- New opportunities and challenges arising in the power sector as the technology mix evolves
- As climate change slips off policy radar, the "lock-in" point moves closer & the costs of inaction rise
- The gains promised by energy efficiency are within reach & are essential to underpin a more secure & sustainable energy system