

# WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2017

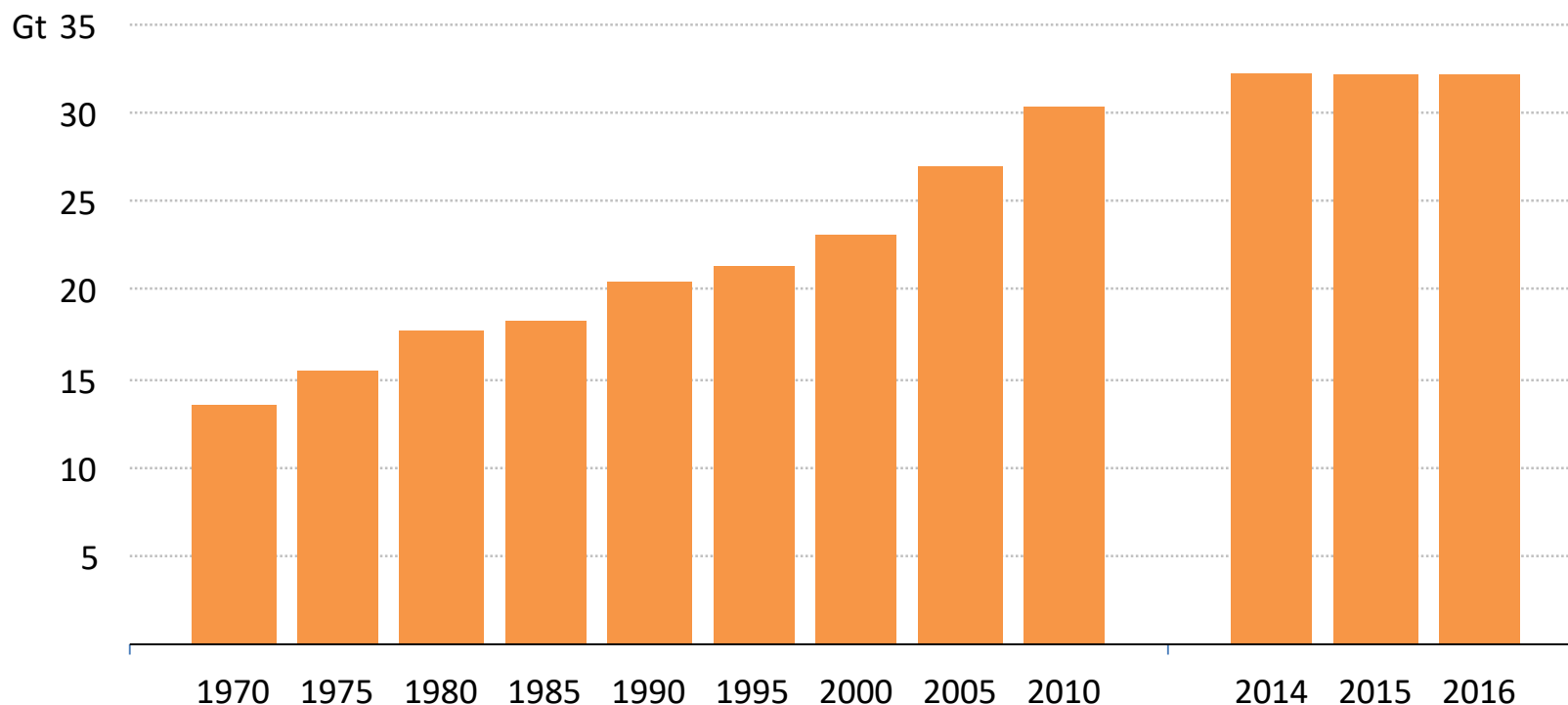
Tim Gould

BRU21 Conference 2017

Trondheim, 30 May 2017

# Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions flat for 3 years

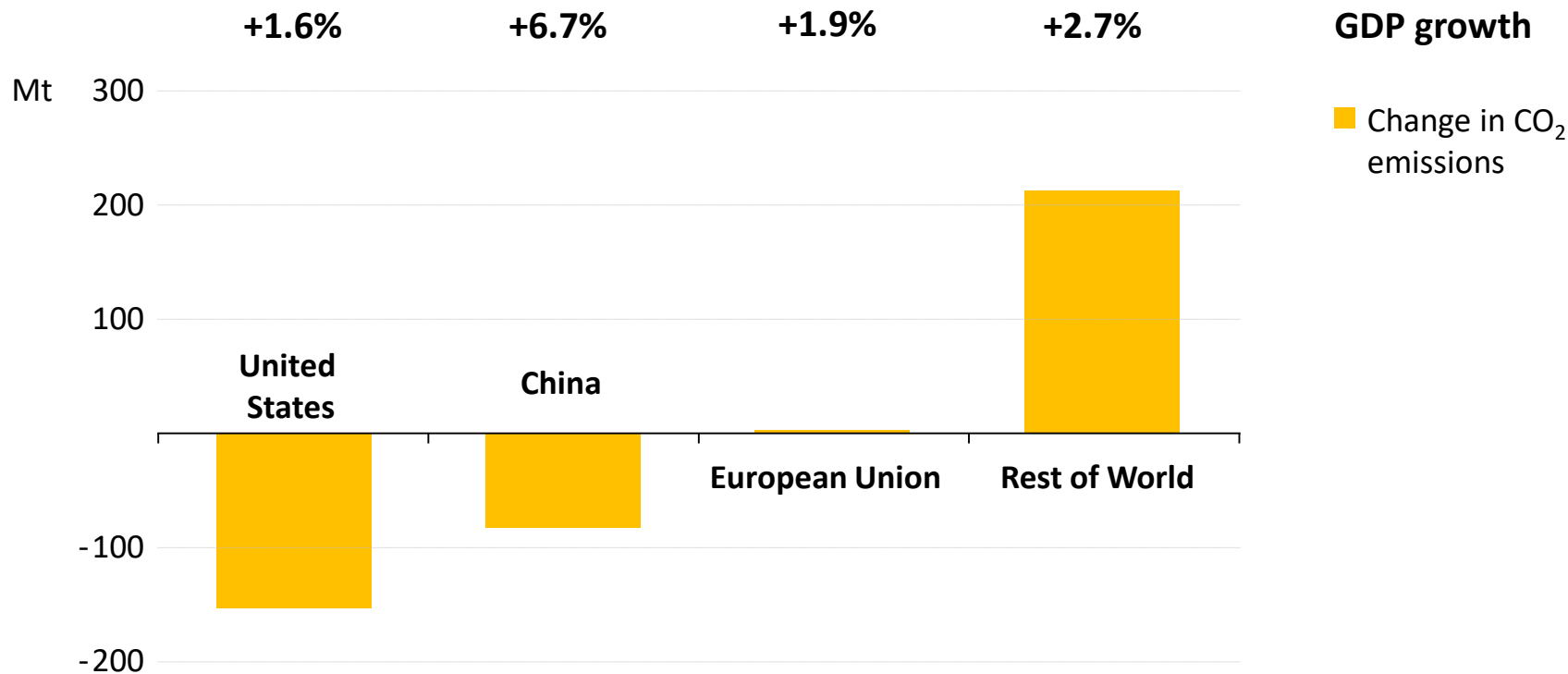
## Global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



***IEA analysis for 2016 shows that global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions did not increase for the third consecutive year in a row, even though the global economy grew***

.. with regional variations

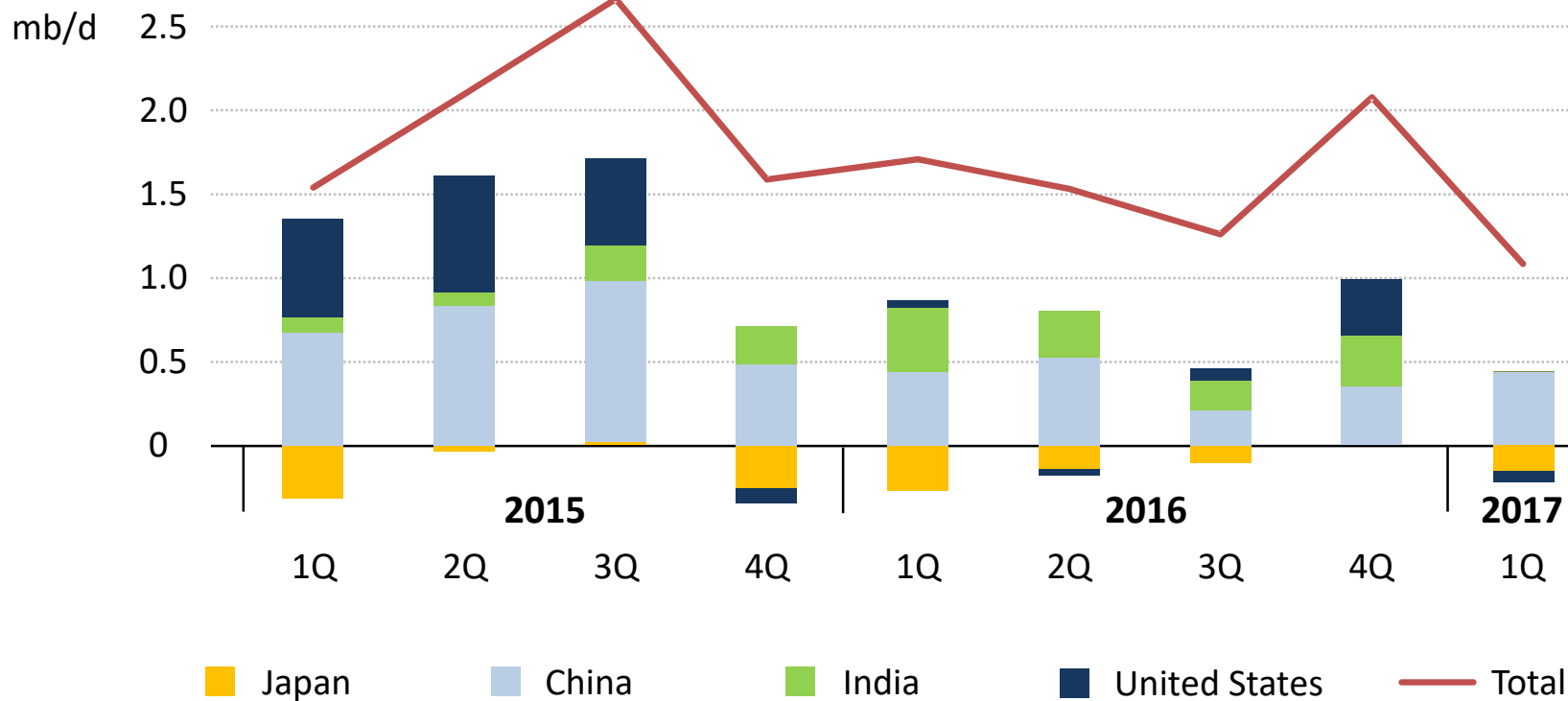
### Change in annual energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2016



***Coal-to-gas switching, alongside strong growth in low-carbon fuels & technologies, has been instrumental to the fall in emissions in the United States & China***

# But this is not (yet) a story about oil

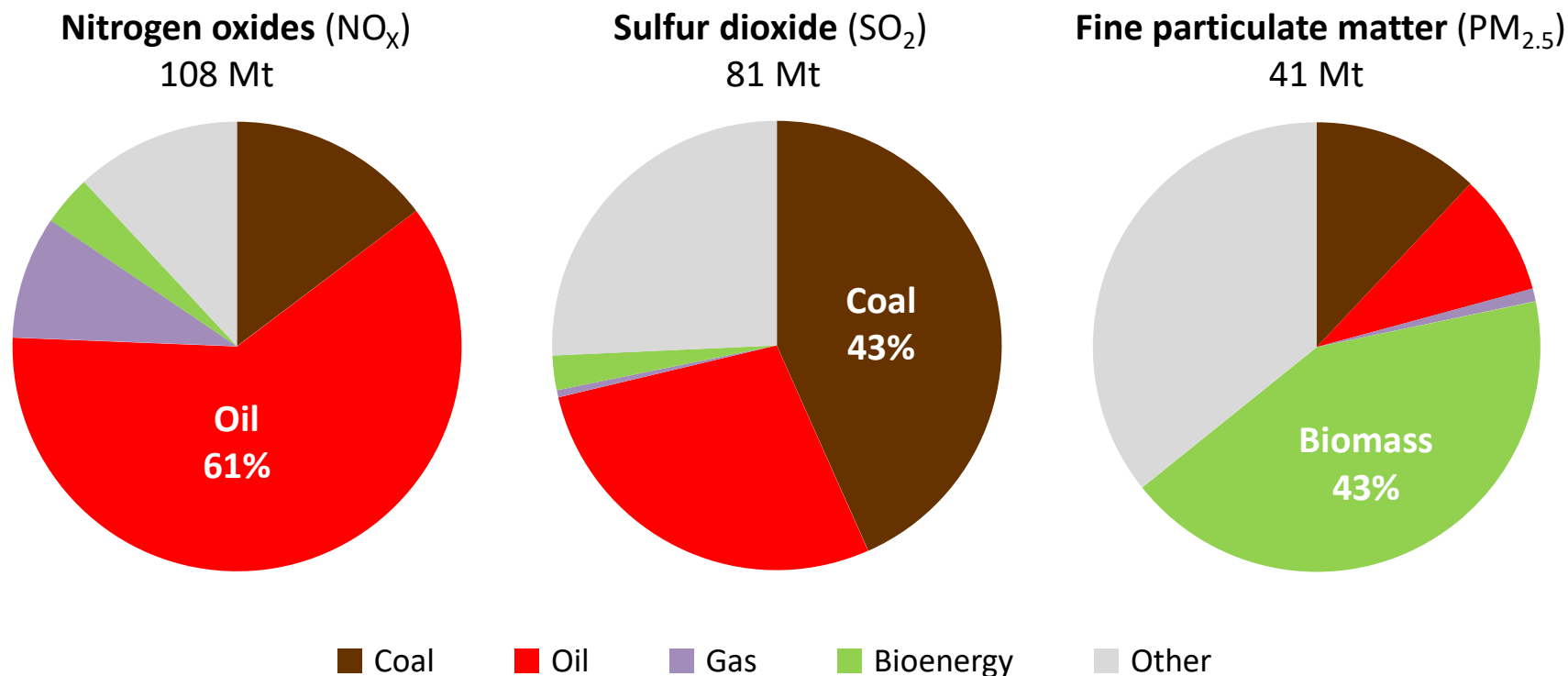
## Global oil demand growth, year-on-year



***Demand growth has decelerated since 2015, but lower prices have helped to keep year-on-year growth in consumption well above 1 mb/d***

# Air pollution is an energy problem

## Pollutant emissions, 2015



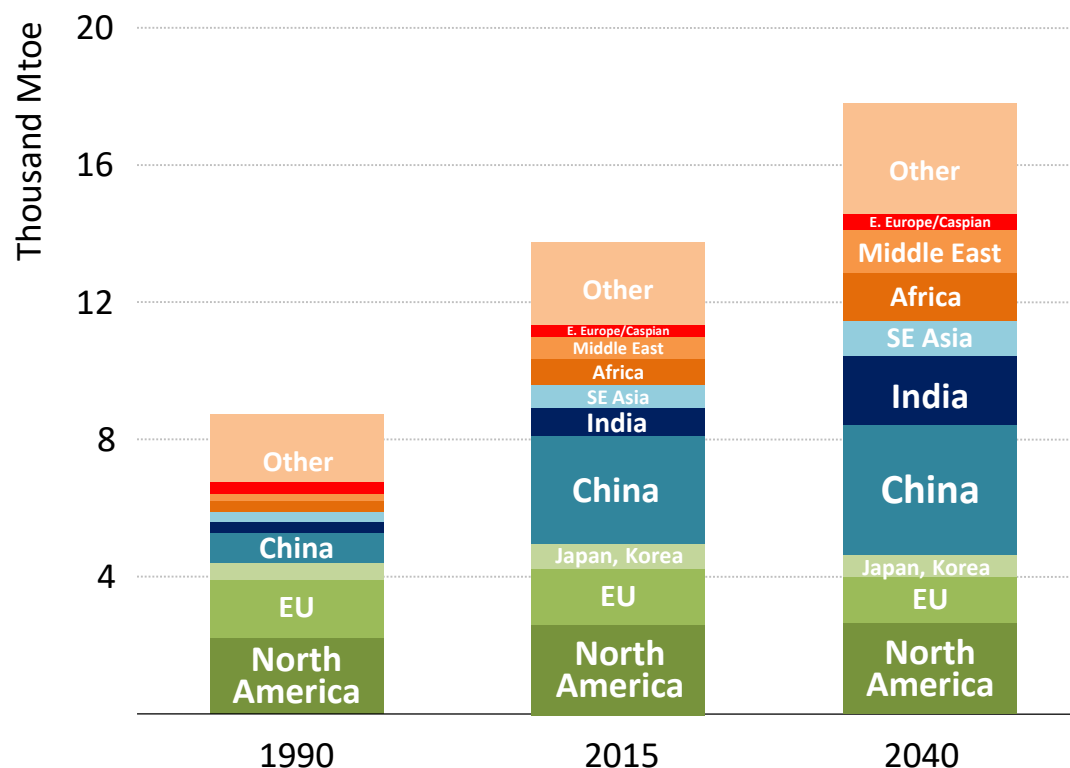
Source: WEO Special Report: Energy and Air Pollution

***Energy is the single most important cause of emissions of all the main pollutants***



# Global demand: emerging economies set the pace

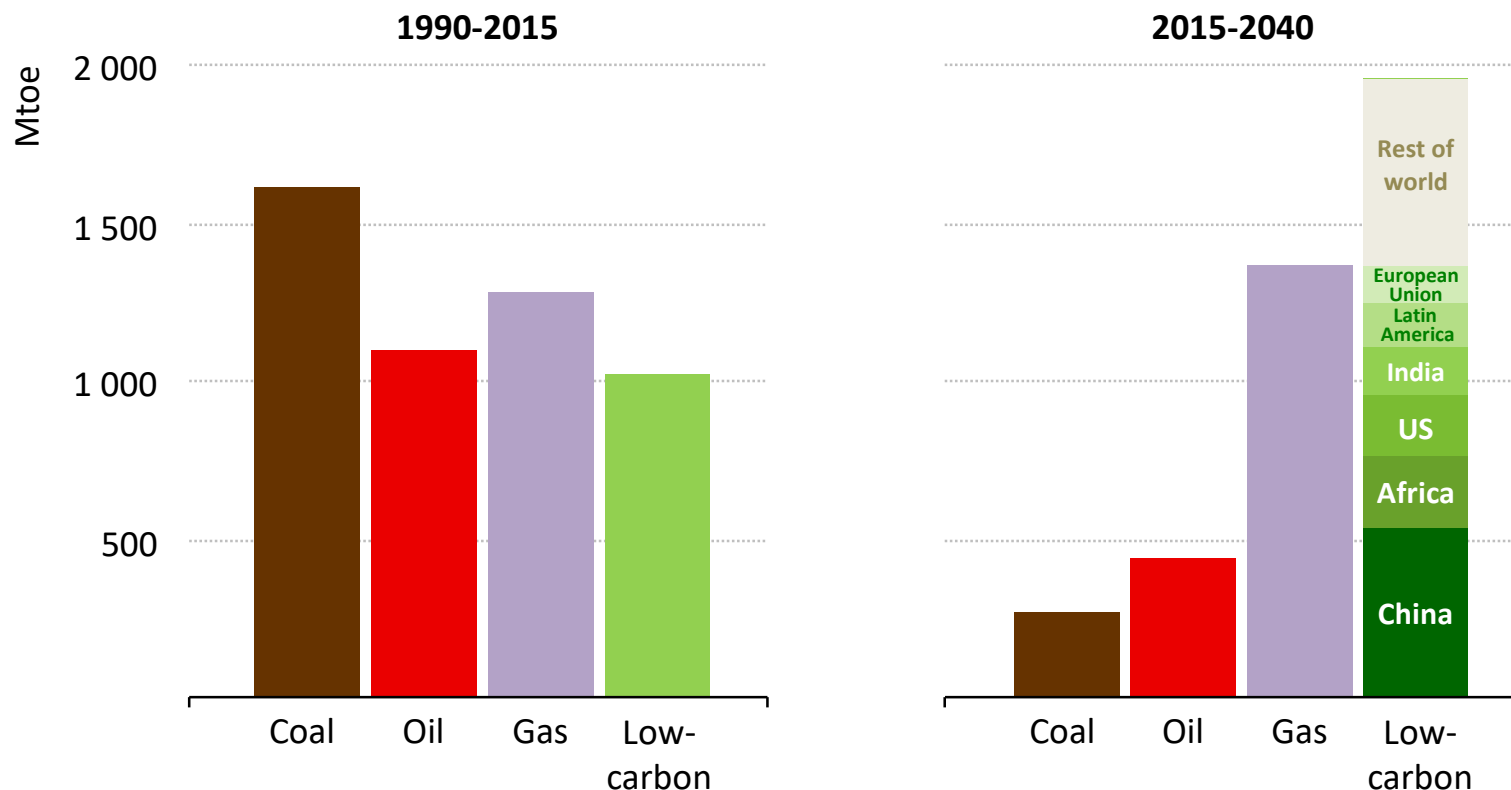
## Primary energy demand by region



***Rising access, incomes & urbanisation mean that emerging economies, led by India, account for all of the growth in global energy demand growth to 2040***

# A new 'fuel' in pole position

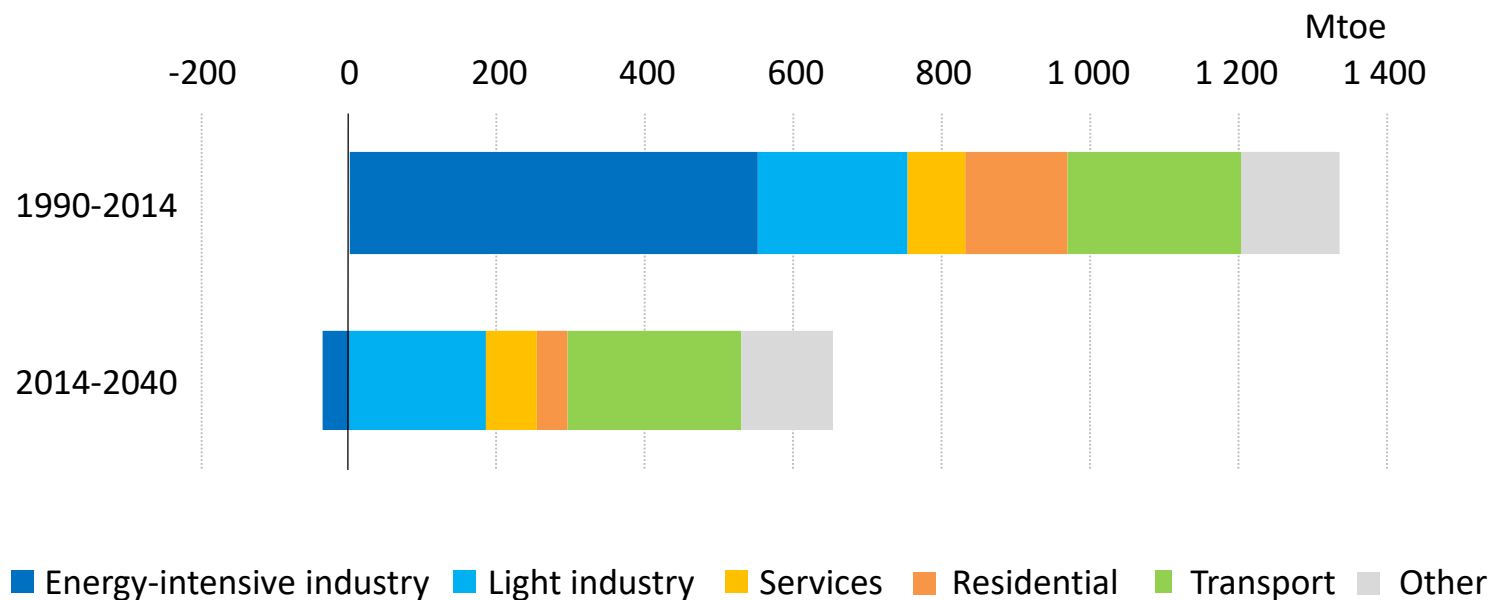
## Change in total primary energy demand



***Low-carbon fuels & technologies, mostly renewables, supply nearly half of the increase in energy demand to 2040***

# China's economic transition re-shapes global trends

## Change in total final energy consumption in China

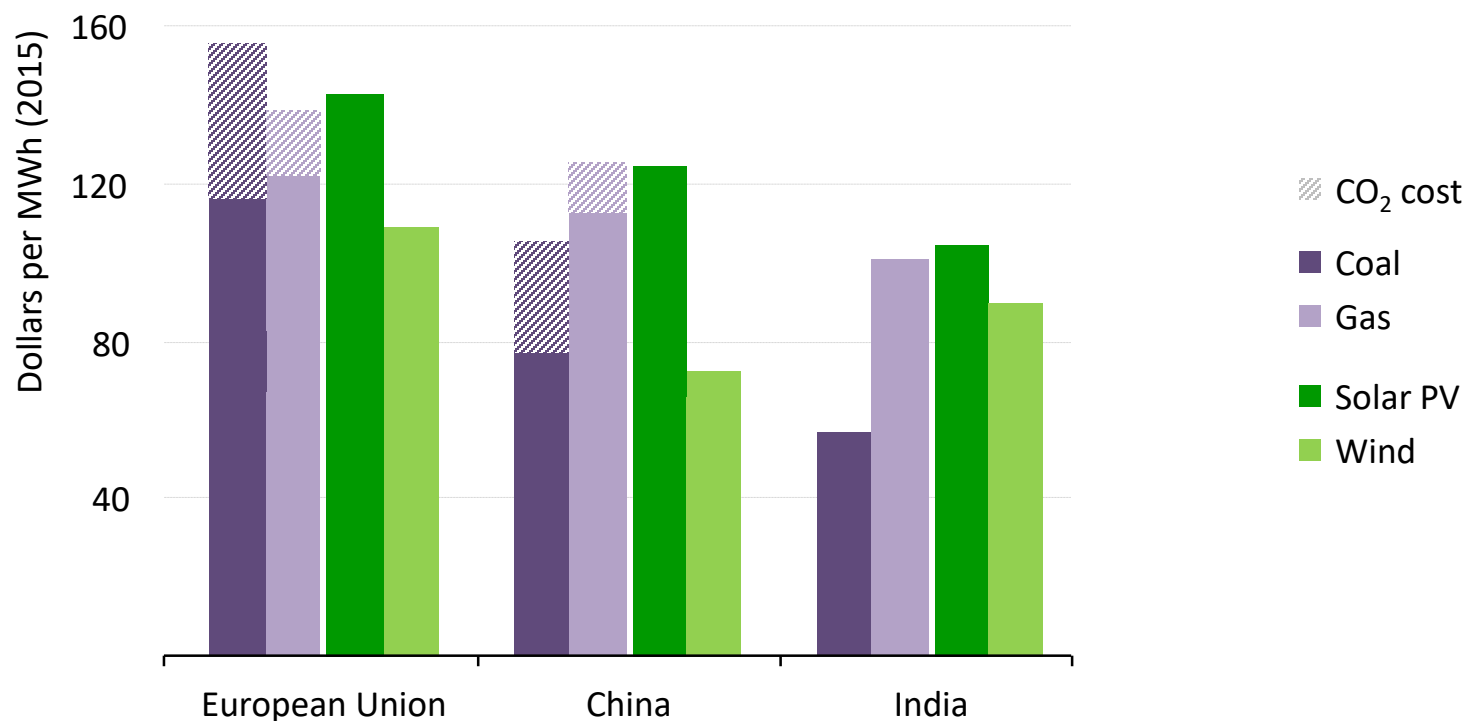


***China's energy-intensive industries are no longer the spur for future growth; the resulting fall in coal demand makes way for a strong rise in electricity & gas use***



# Renewables are increasingly competitive in all markets

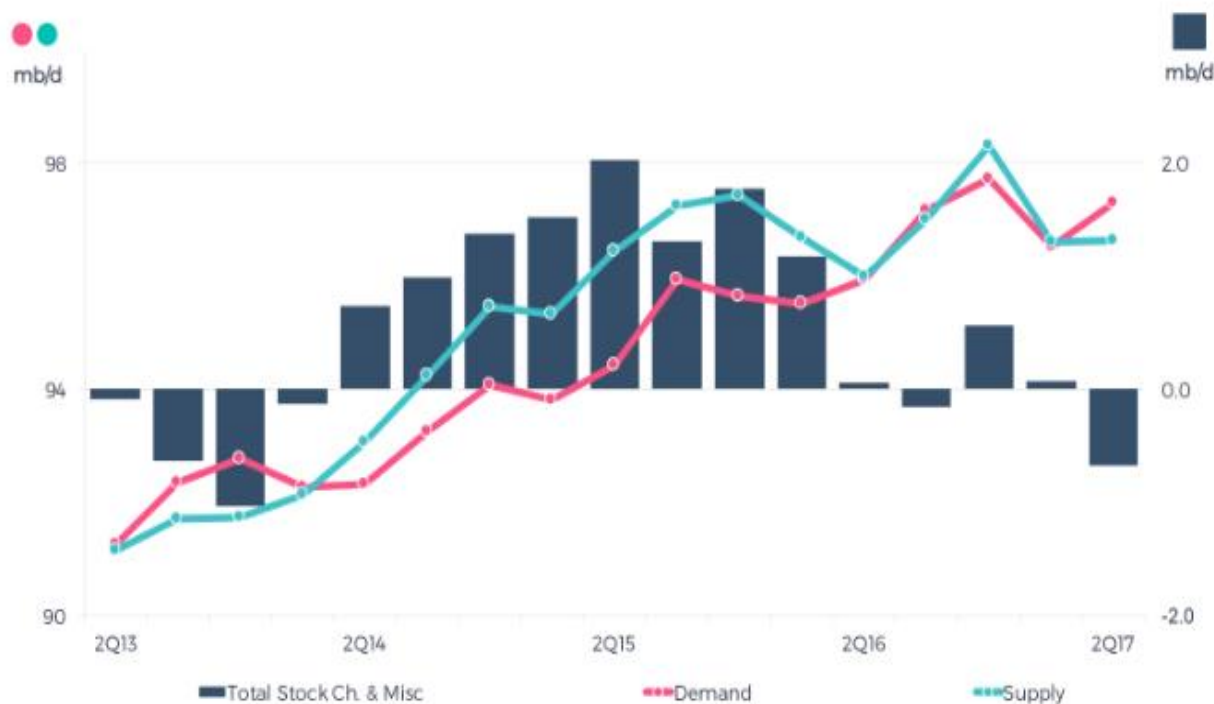
## Levelised cost of electricity by selected technologies, 2040



***Falling costs and rising electricity prices lead more renewables to be competitive; by 2040, nearly half of wind and solar PV do not require any subsidies***

# An oil market in the balance

## Demand / supply balance until 2Q 2017

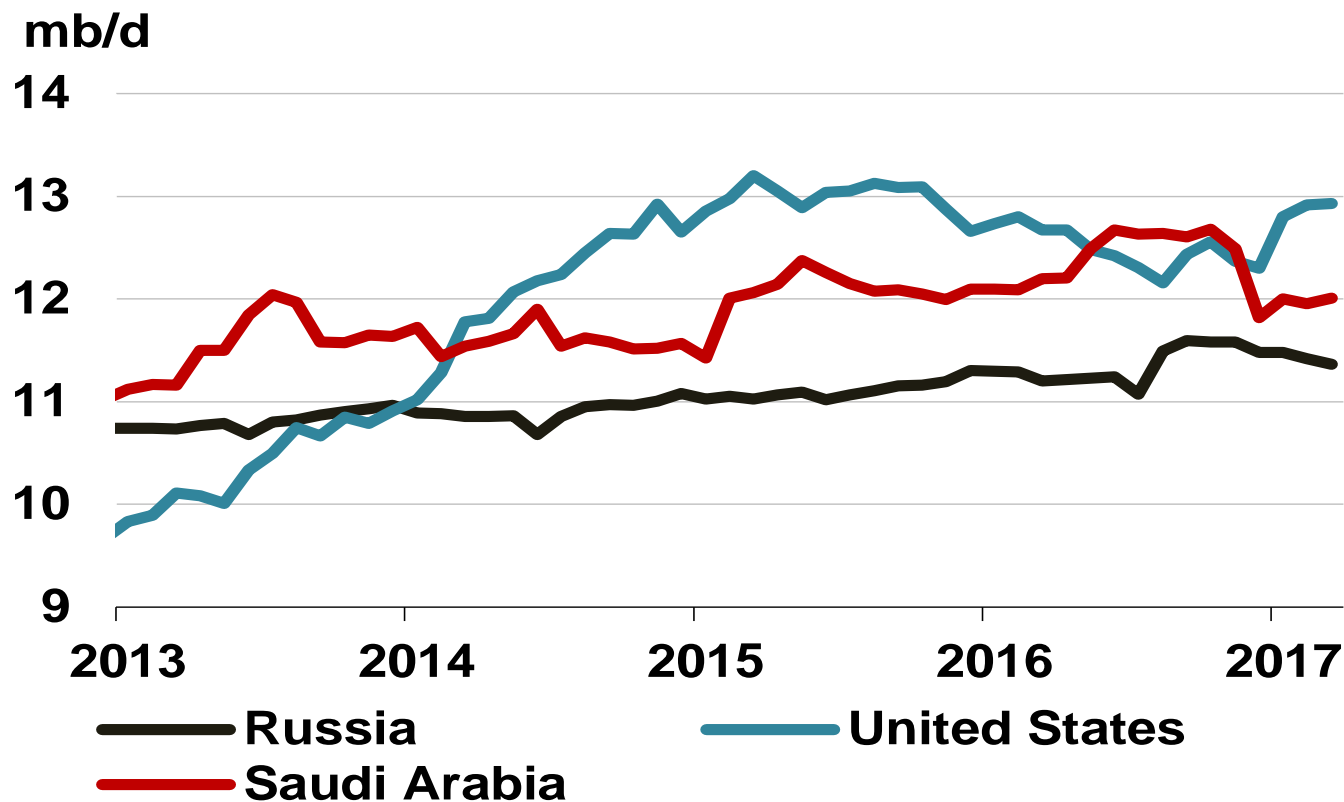


Note: For scenario purposes only, IEA assumes OPEC Production remains unchanged to end-2Q17

Source: IEA Oil  
Market Report

***In 2Q17, if OPEC's crude oil production level of 31.8 mb/d is maintained & nothing changes elsewhere in the balance, there is an implied stock draw of 0.7 mb/d***

## World's largest oil producers (total liquids)



Source: IEA Oil Market Report

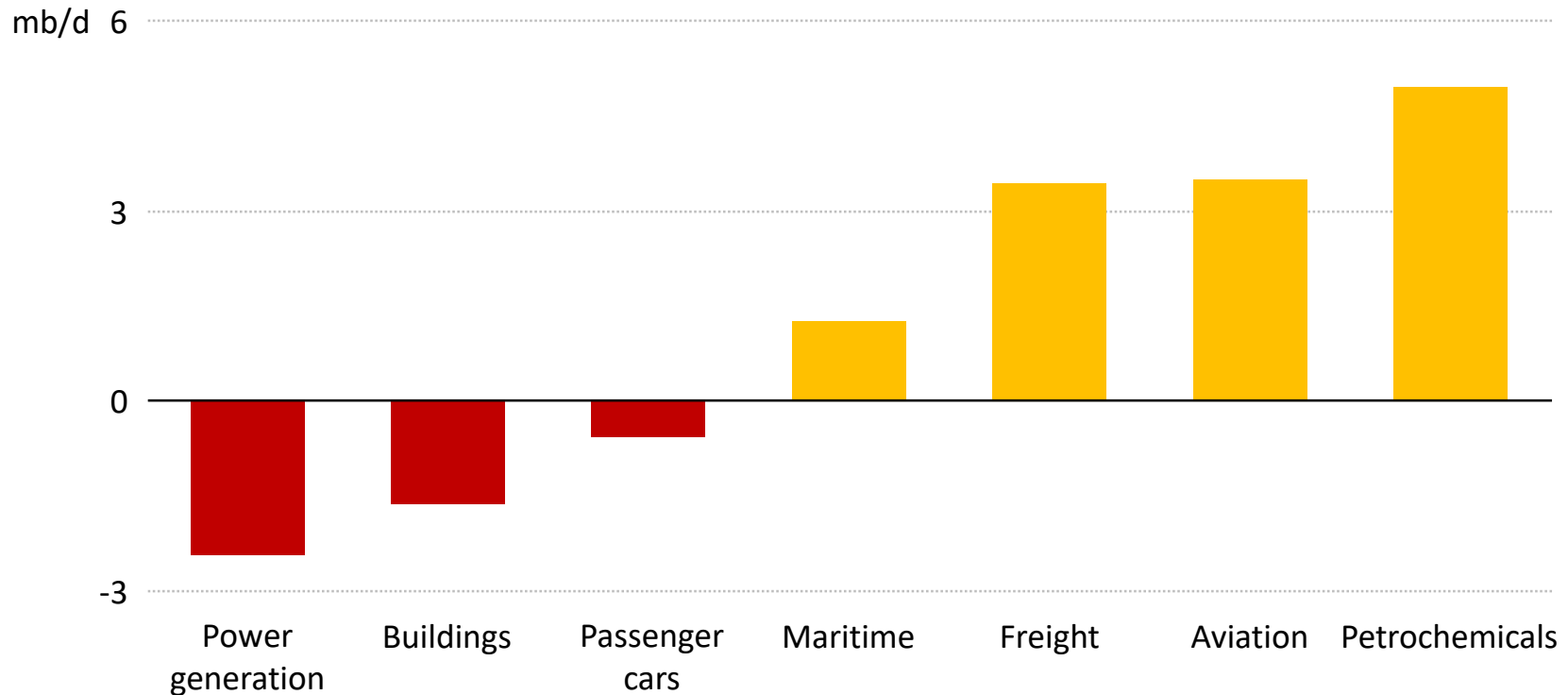
*But things are changing elsewhere, notably in the US shale sector where, as of May, the rig count had doubled from a year earlier*

# Entering a period of greater oil market volatility

- Approvals of new conventional crude oil projects in 2015-2016 have fallen to the lowest level since the 1950s
- If approvals remains low in 2017, an unprecedented effort will be needed to avoid a supply-demand gap in a few years' time
- US tight oil provides a potential lifeline, but cannot be relied upon to cover a major shortfall in the 'baseload' of oil supply
- Without a pick-up in investment, or a rapid slowdown in demand growth, the stage is set for the next boom-and-bust cycle for oil

# No peak yet in sight, but a slowdown in growth for oil demand

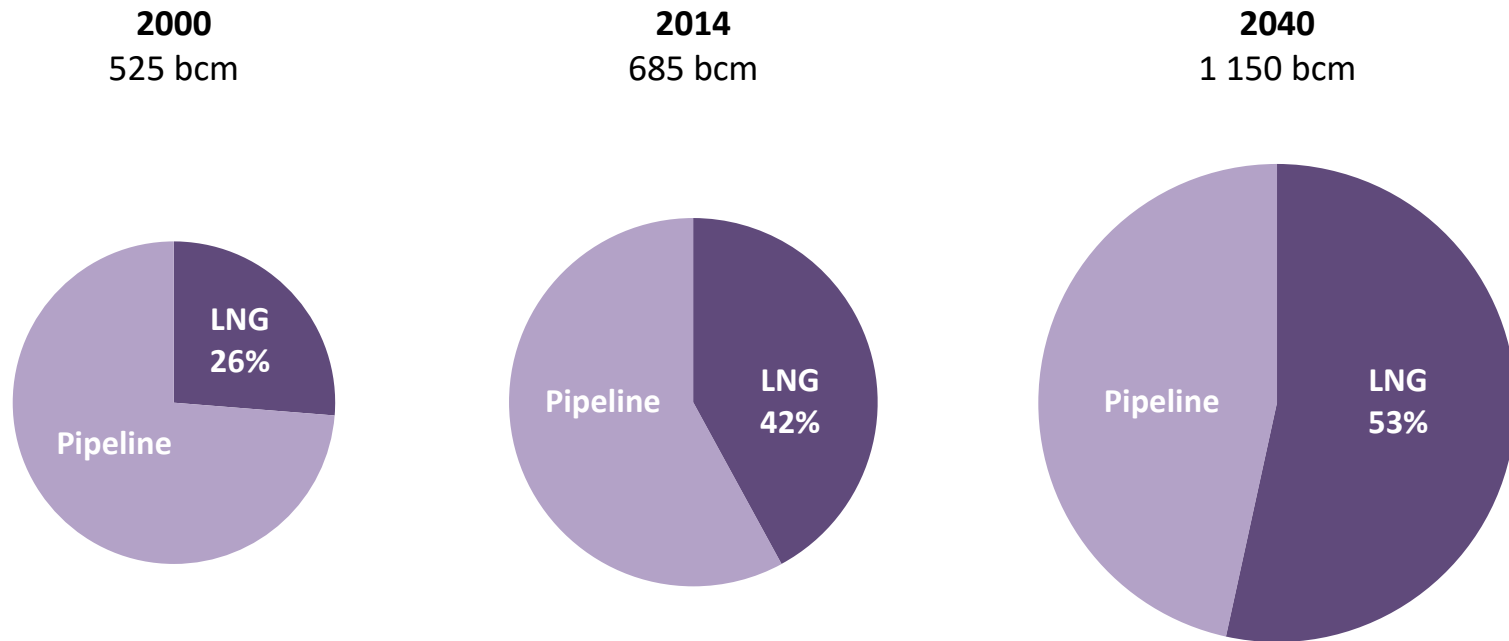
## Change in oil demand by sector, 2015-2040



*The global car fleet doubles, but efficiency gains, biofuels & electric cars reduce oil demand for passenger cars; growth elsewhere pushes total demand higher*

# A wave of LNG spurs a second natural gas revolution

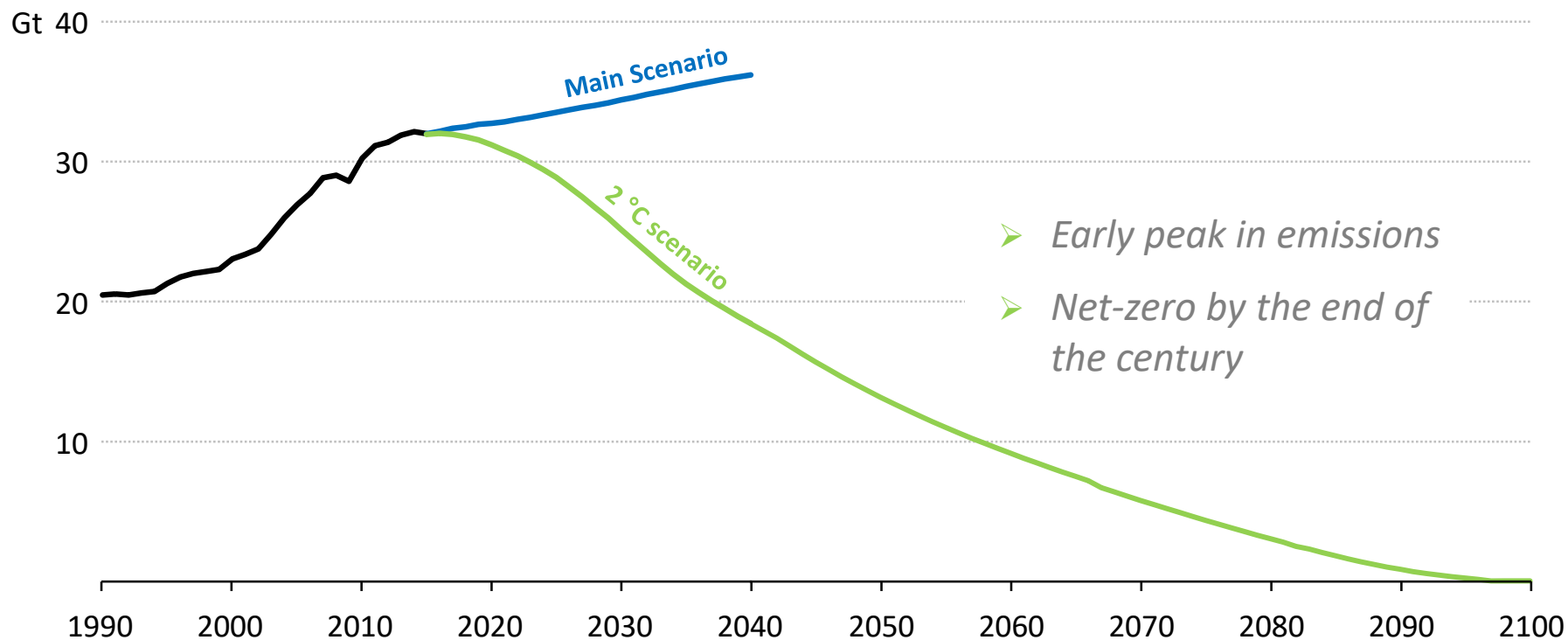
## Share of LNG in global long-distance gas trade



***Contractual terms and pricing arrangements are all being tested as new LNG from Australia, the US & others collides into an already well-supplied market***



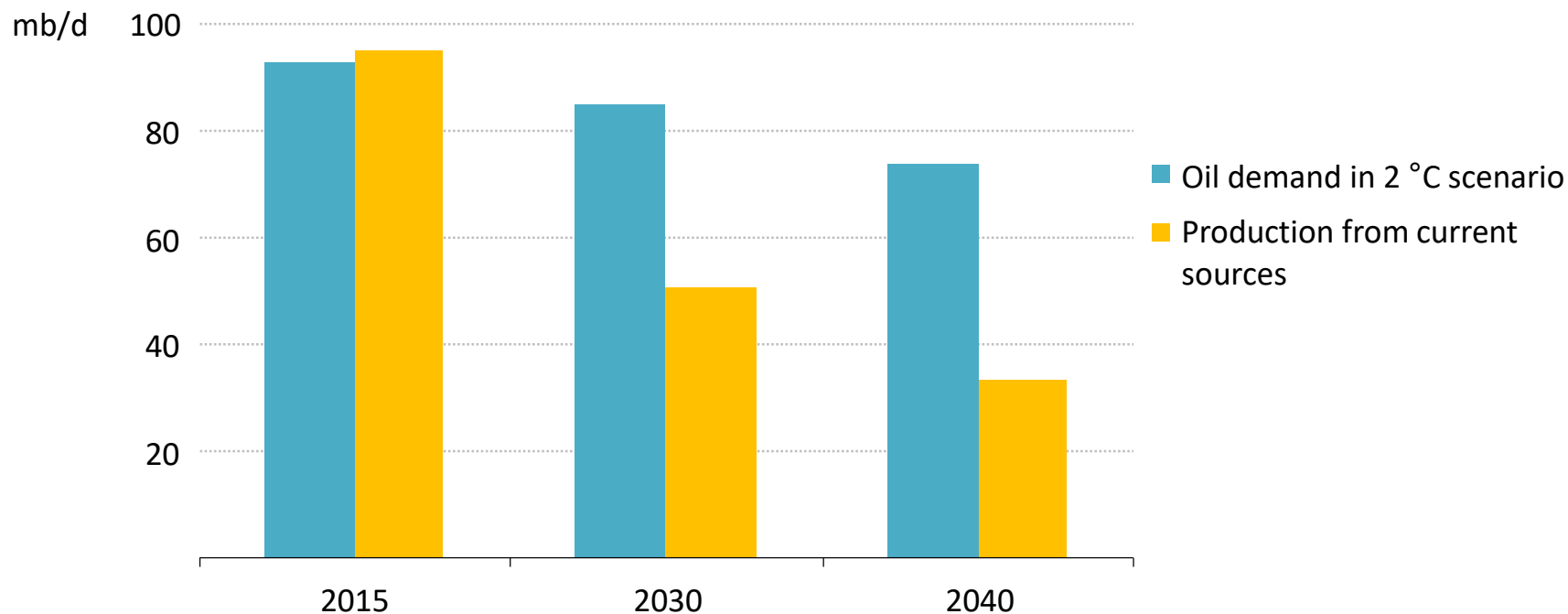
## Energy-sector CO<sub>2</sub> emissions



**Current pledges fall well short of limiting the temperature increase to below 2 °C**

# ... but new investment still needed

## Global oil demand in 2 °C scenario & decline in current supply sources



***Production from today's fields declines much faster than the fall in oil demand in a 2 degree scenario, leaving a gap that needs to be filled with new investments***

- **Energy security remains a major concern; potential vulnerabilities are growing, so too is the range of tools available to address them**
- **New oil market dynamics & subdued conventional upstream investment are ushering in a period of greater market volatility**
- **A wave of LNG is the catalyst for a second natural gas revolution, with far-reaching implications for gas pricing & contracts**
- **The next chapter in the rise of renewables requires policies to push their role in heat & transport & changes in power market design**
- **There is no single story about the future of energy: reaching energy & environmental goals depends on government policy actions**