

World Energy Markets: Challenges for Leadership and Policy

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Director



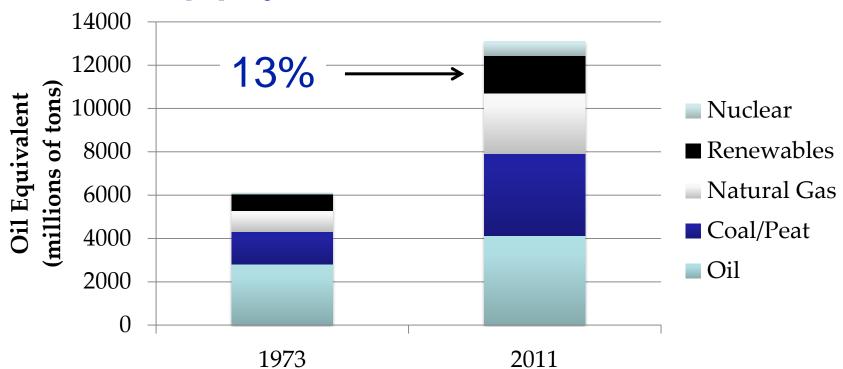


What percent of the world's energy supply was from renewable energy in 2011?

- a. 9%
- **b.** 13%
- c. 18%
- d. 25%



World total primary energy supply, 1973 and 2011





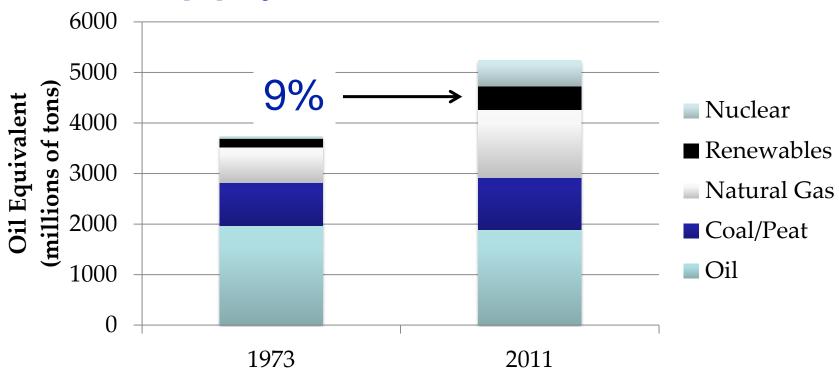


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OECD total primary energy supply, 1973 and 2011





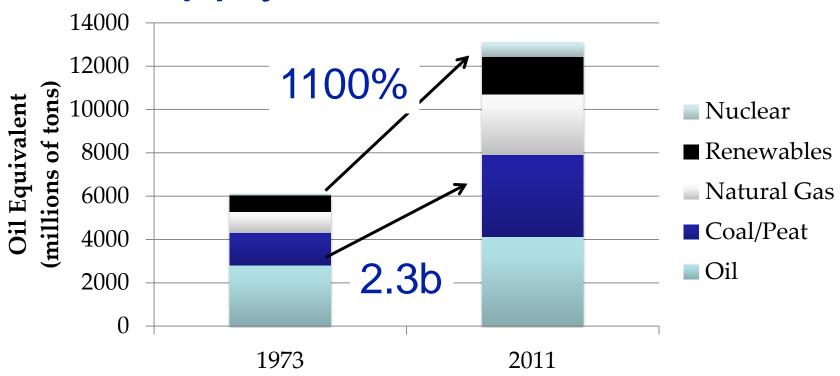


In percentage terms, what source of energy has increased more than any other in the world in the past 40 years? In terms of units of energy?

- a. Renewables
- b. Nuclear
- c. Natural gas
- d. Coal



World total primary energy supply, 1973 and 2011







Which group of countries produced the most natural gas in 2012?

- a. OECD
- b. Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia
- c. Asia
- d. Middle East

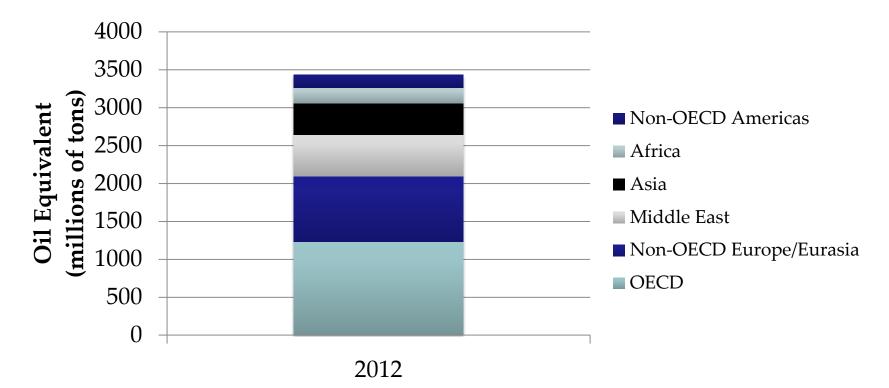








World natural gas supply, 2012







Which is the most subsidized fuel for generating electricity in the U.S.?

- a. Nuclear
- b. Fossil fuels
- c. Solar
- d. Wind







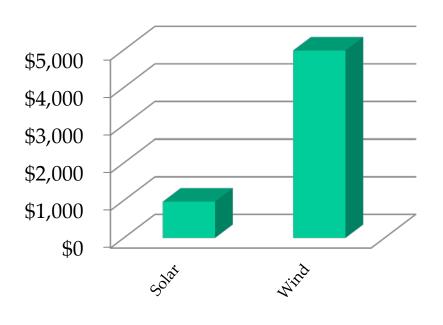


Fuel Subsidies (\$ millions)

Traditional Fuels

\$5,000 \$3,000 \$2,000 \$1,000 \$0 Oil and Cas Coal Auctean

Renewables





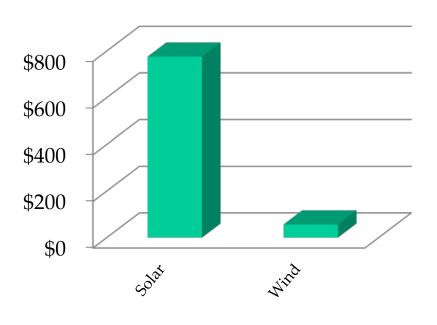


Subsidies per MwH

Traditional Fuels

\$4 \$2 \$0 in and Cas in the date of the coal interest coal

Renewables







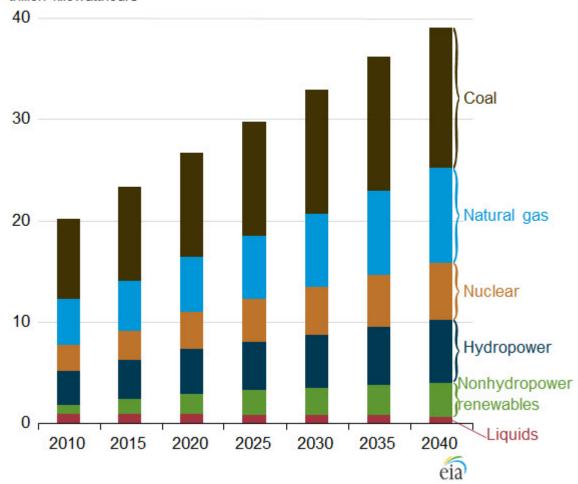
What does the U.S. project to be the largest fuel source for electricity supply worldwide in 2040?

- a. Nuclear
- b. Coal
- c. Natural gas
- d. Solar
- e. Wind



Figure 18. World net electricity generation by energy source, 2010-2040

trillion kilowatthours







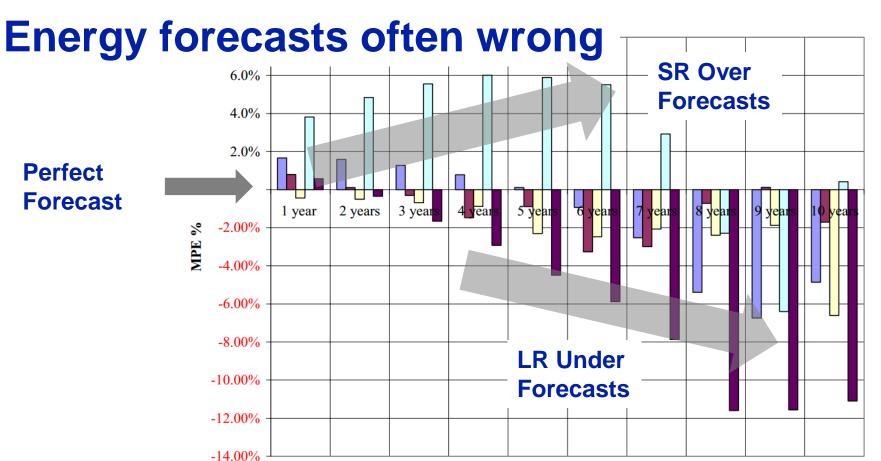
What does this mean for the future?

- Where is the demand?
- What will be consumed?
- What will be the pattern?
- What are the implications?



Caveat







■ Industrial

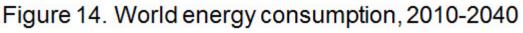
Forecasting horizon

□ Commercial

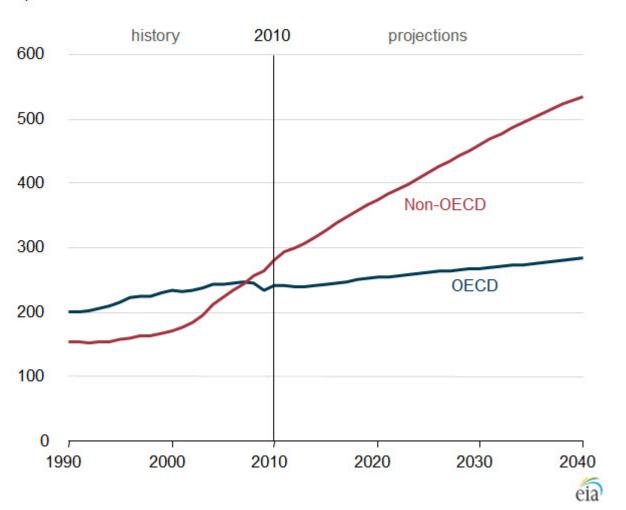
■ Residential

■ Delivered energy

■ Transportation



quadrillion Btu



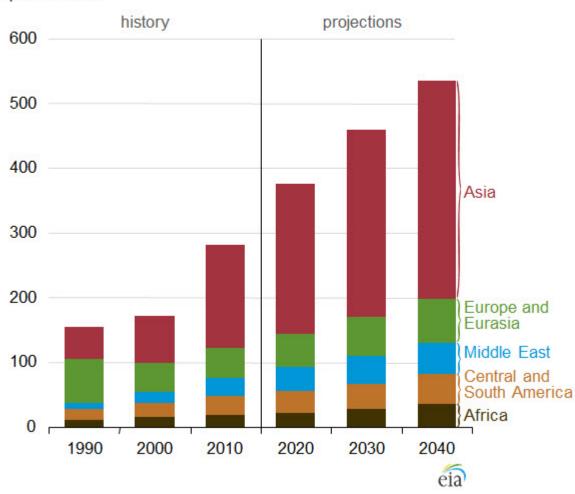
Forecasts are flat for OECD and growth for non-OECD.

Non-OECD consumption exceeds OECD.



Figure 15. Non-OECD energy consumption by country grouping, 1990-2040

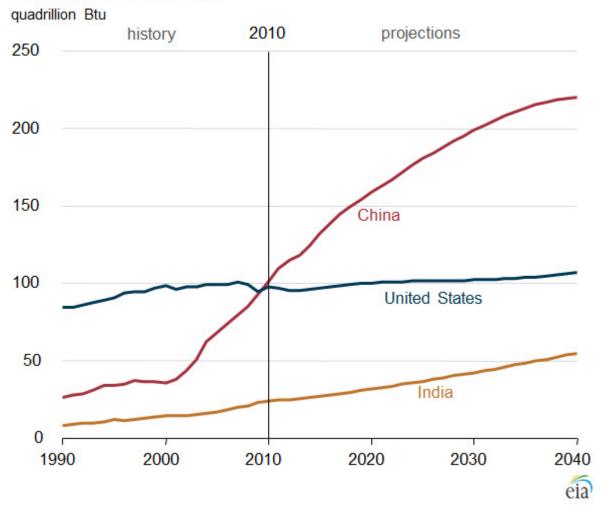




Most of the non-OECD growth is for Asia...



Figure 13. Energy consumption in the United States, China, and India, 1990-2040

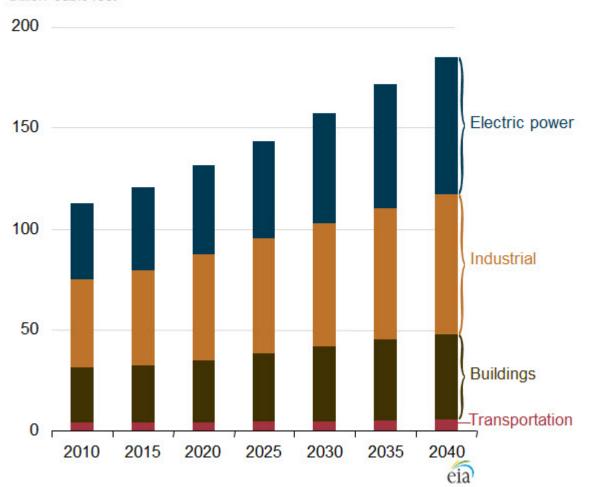


...primarily China



Figure 17. World natural gas consumption by end-use sector, 2010-2040

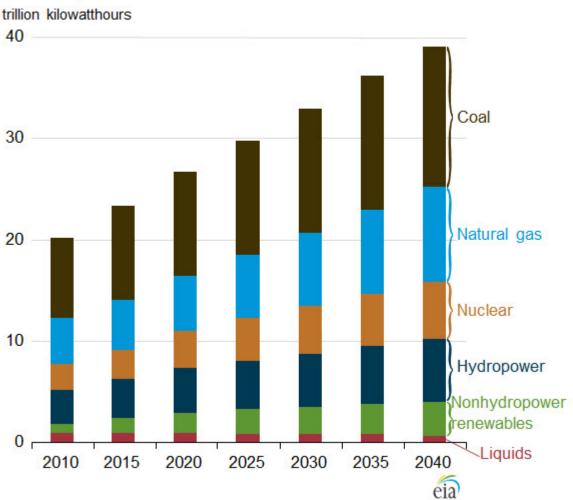
trillion cubic feet



Natural gas growth primarily industrial, but all areas grow

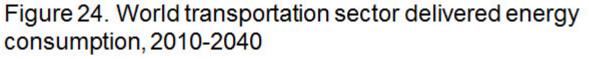


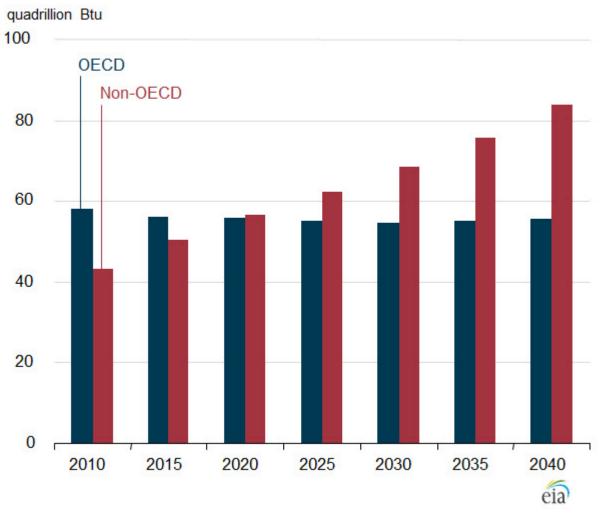
Figure 18. World net electricity generation by energy source, 2010-2040



Fossil fuels will dominate electricity generation







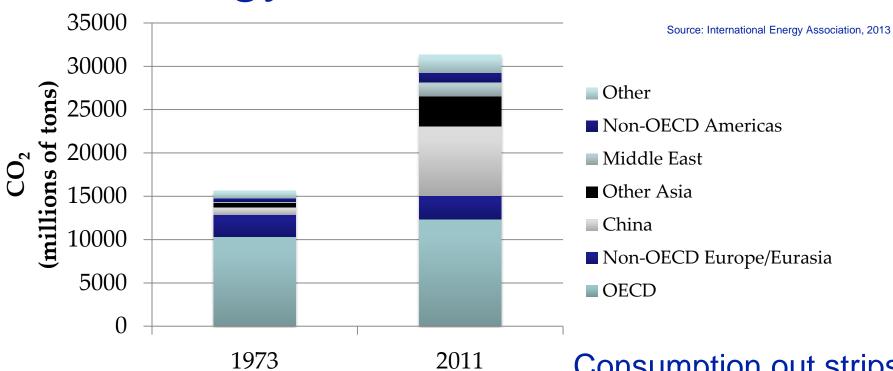
Transportation
grows in
non-OECD
and flat
in OECD







World carbon emissions from energy, 1973 and 2011

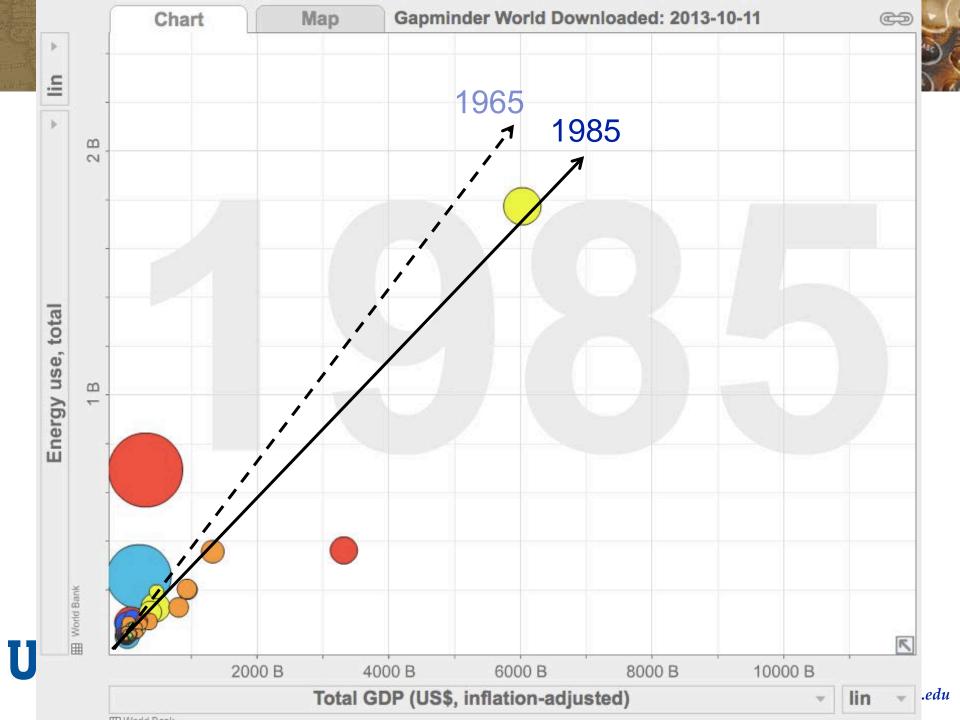


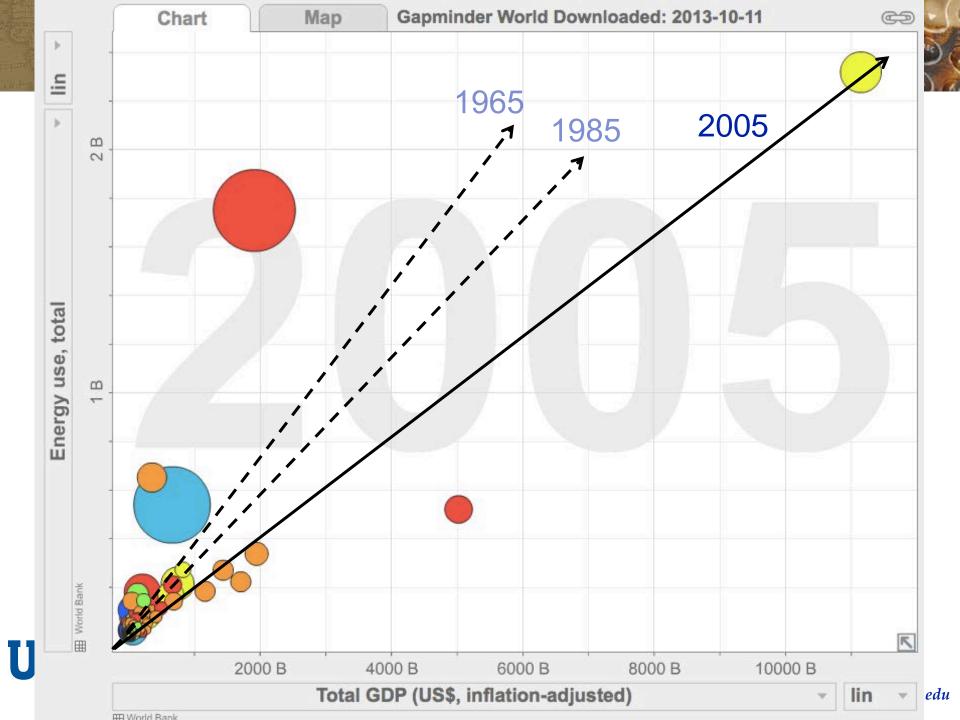


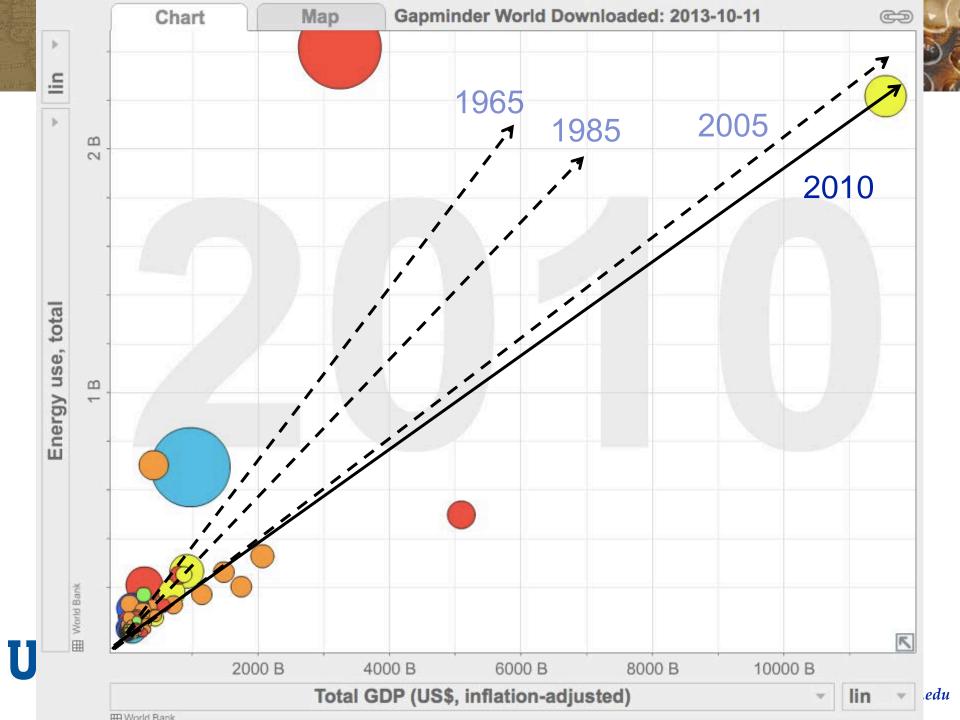
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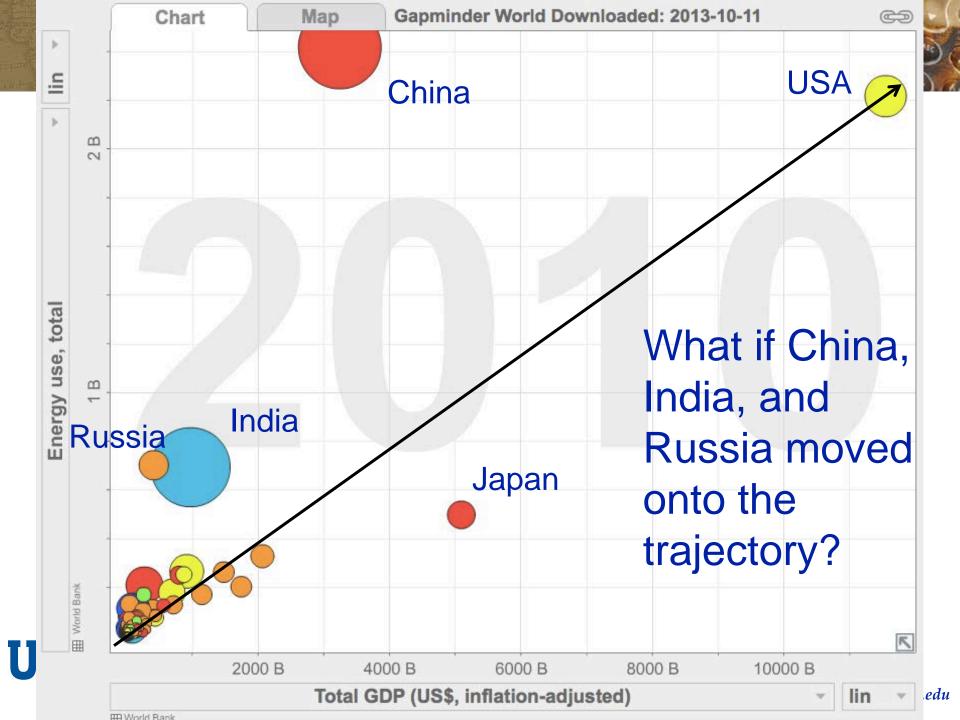
Consumption out strips emissions OECD, but not non-OECD













What are the energy drivers?

- Tech change
- Political changes
- Efficiency
- Resource scarcity
- Labor migration
- Climate policy



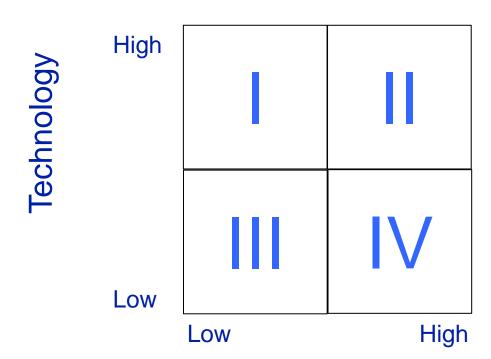


What are the energy drivers?

- Climate change policies
- Economic production
- Income growth
- Liberalization
- Increases in energy efficiency
- Geopolitics







Resource Scarcity



Losses

- Every change involves a loss
- People resist loss, not change
- Identify
 - Losses
 - Mitigation strategies





Three Juxtapositions

- Not BEST Practice, but NEXT Practice
- Not WHAT, but WHY
- Not LEADING, but LEADERSHIP





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