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Thursday, October 4, 2012

## **Main Topics**

Global Markets and Technology Trends

Perspective on European Energy Policies

Future of the Energy Community

## **Global Markets and Technology**

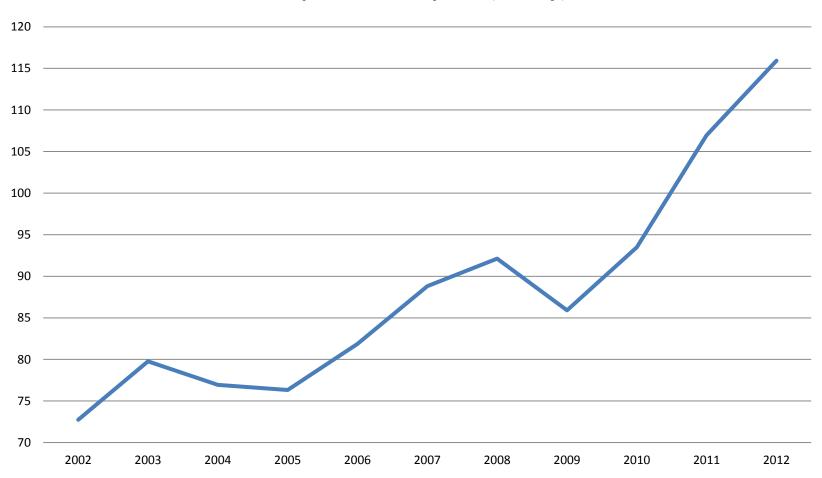
Perils of Prediction

- Dynamics of Energy Demand Growth
- Falling Prices and Increased Investment in Renewables

US Shale Gas and Potential Impacts

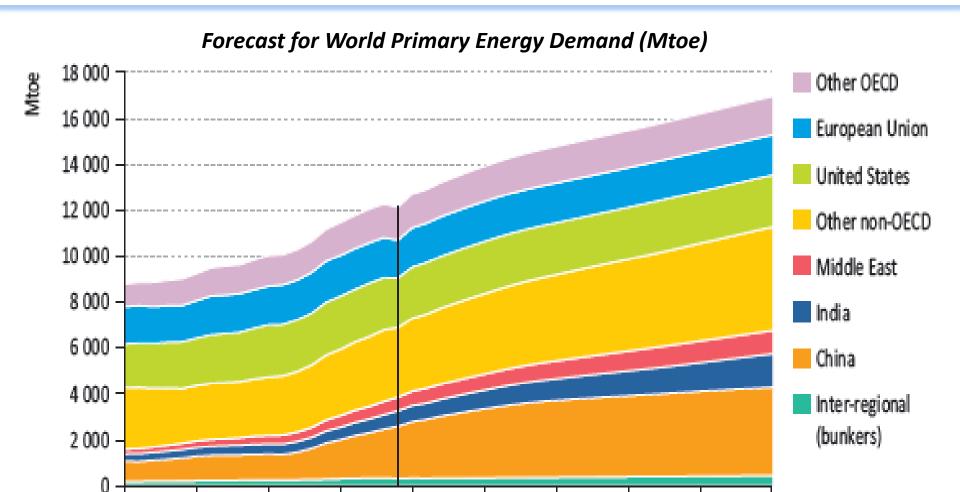
 The world's energy sector has witnessed dramatic changes over just the past several years and there are serious perils in trying to forecast the happenings in the energy sector over the next 40 years, as Fukushima and the shale gas turnaround illustrate.

#### Japan's LNG Imports (bcm/y)



Source: for 2002-2011 BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2003-2012, for year 2012: Japanese expectations

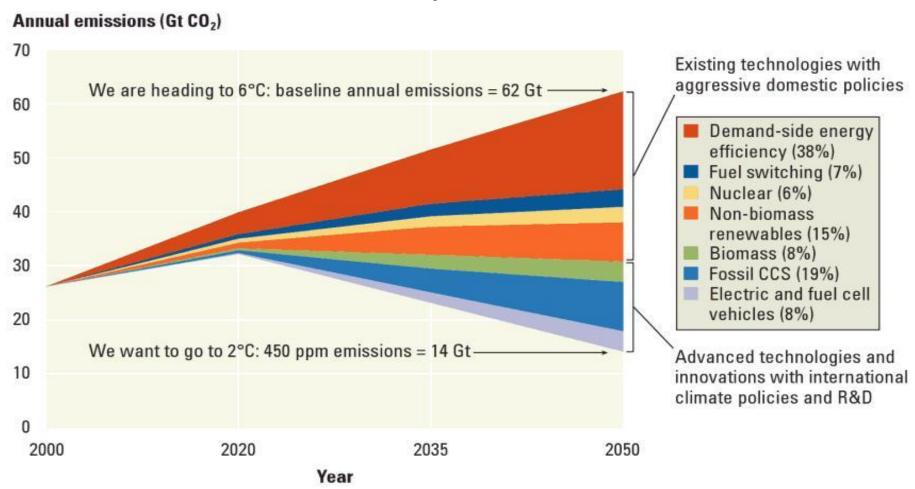
 The IEA projects that 80% of future electricity growth will be in the non-OECD countries, particularly in India and China.



Source: World Energy Outlook, IEA, 2011; New Policies Scenario

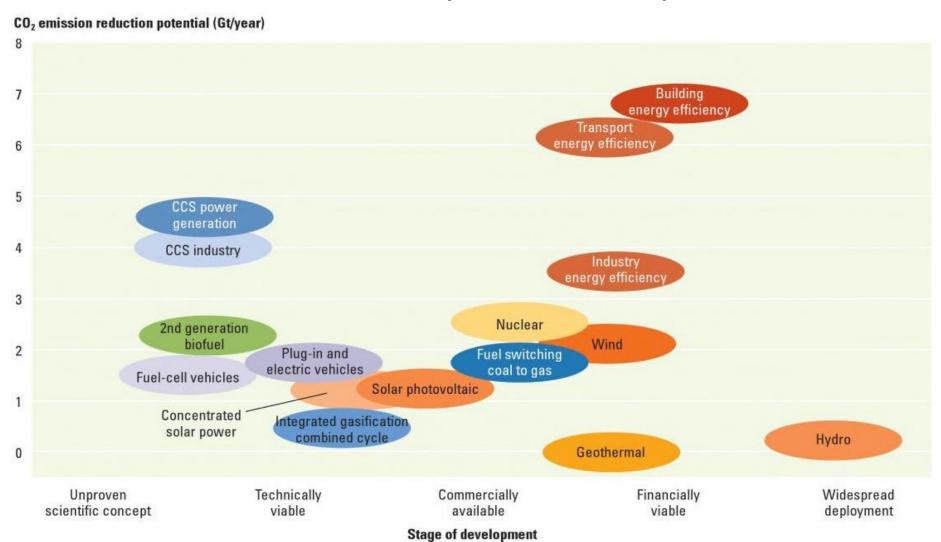
 We are witnessing dynamic changes in the energy sector driven by worldwide investments into new technologies to transform the way we produce, deliver, and consume energy.

# Demand-side Energy Efficiency has Greatest Potential for CO2 Emissions Reduction



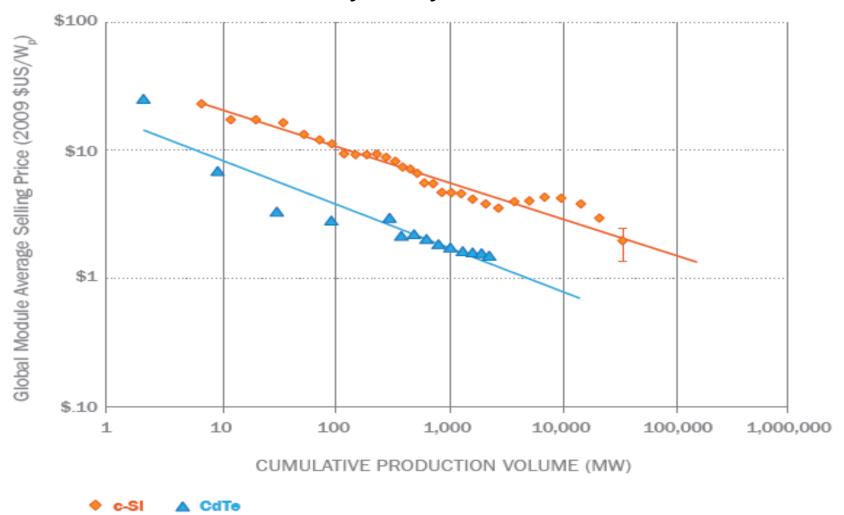
Source: World Bank, World Development Report 2010

#### **EE** is More Financially Viable than Other Options



Source: World Bank, World Development Report 2010

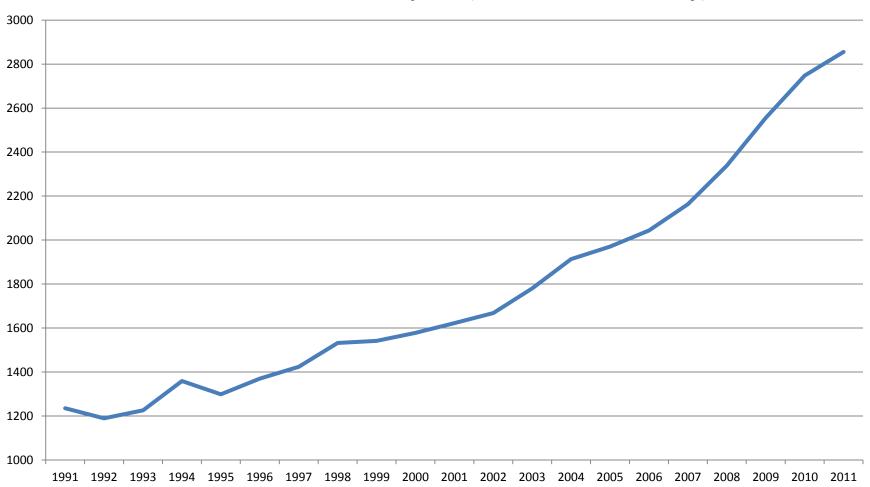
#### Decrease of Price of Photovoltaic Panels



Source: Quadrennial Technology Review, US Department of Energy, August 2012

- Saudi Arabia has announced plans to invest \$109 billion to develop 41,000 megawatts of solar projects over the next 20 years.
- Algeria is looking to develop 2600MW of renewables by 2020 and 12,000MW by 2030.
- Morocco is looking to develop 6,000 MW of solar, wind and hydro and supply 30% of its electricity from renewables by 2030.

#### Saudi Arabia's Oil Consumption (thousands barrels/day)

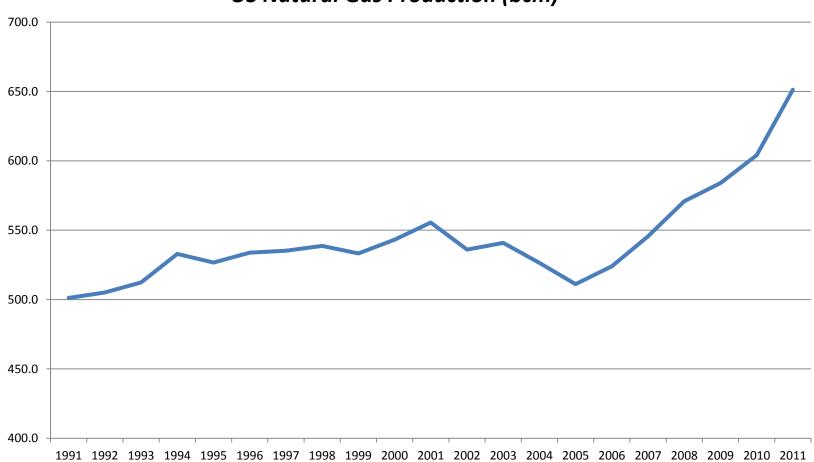


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012

 But the dramatic development of the new technologies does not apply only to renewable energy. There is also another sector, where technological progress has dramatically changed the old paradigm and is transforming markets.

 It is the sharp and rapid increase of the U.S. natural gas production sometimes referred to as the "shale revolution."

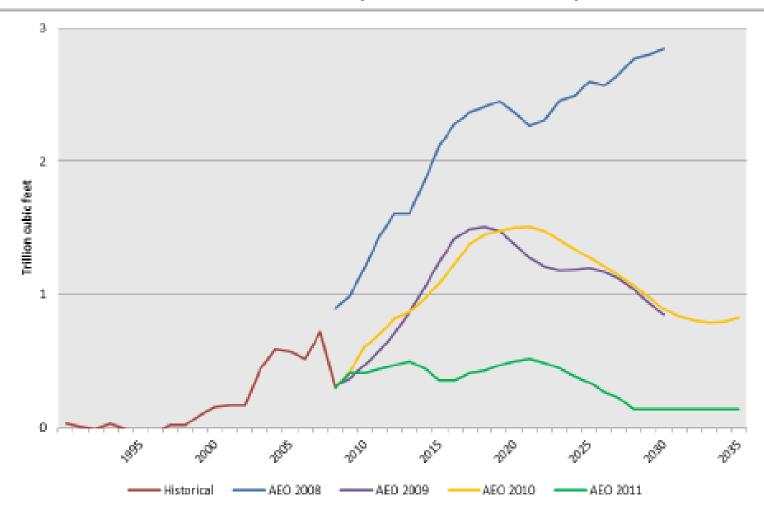
#### **US Natural Gas Production (bcm)**



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012.

 The U.S. shale gas boom hasn't stopped at our borders. The United States, which, four years ago, was projected to become the world's largest importer of LNG, has dramatically decreased its LNG imports, and is poised to, depending on policy drivers, become an exporter. This dramatic change has already had important impacts on the global gas market.

#### Historical and Projected Net US LNG Imports

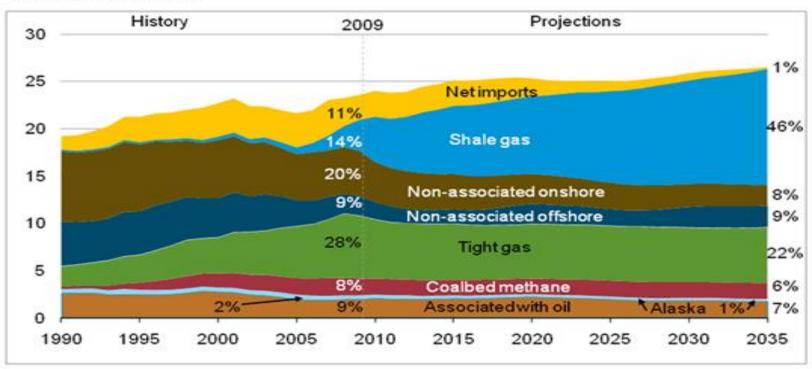


Source: Quarterly Report on European Gas Markets, European Commission, 2012 - based on the Annual Energy Outlooks of the US Department of Energy.

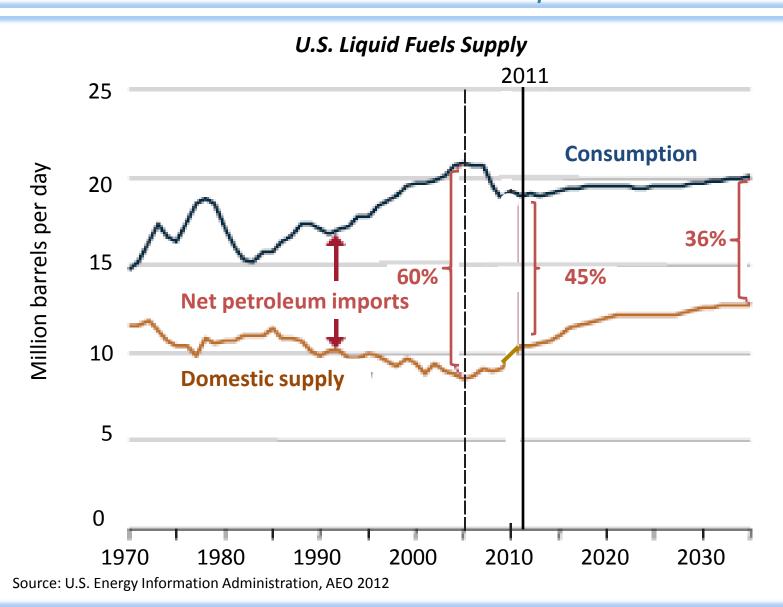
U.S. Shale Production

Shale gas offsets declines in other U.S. supply to meet consumption growth and lower import needs

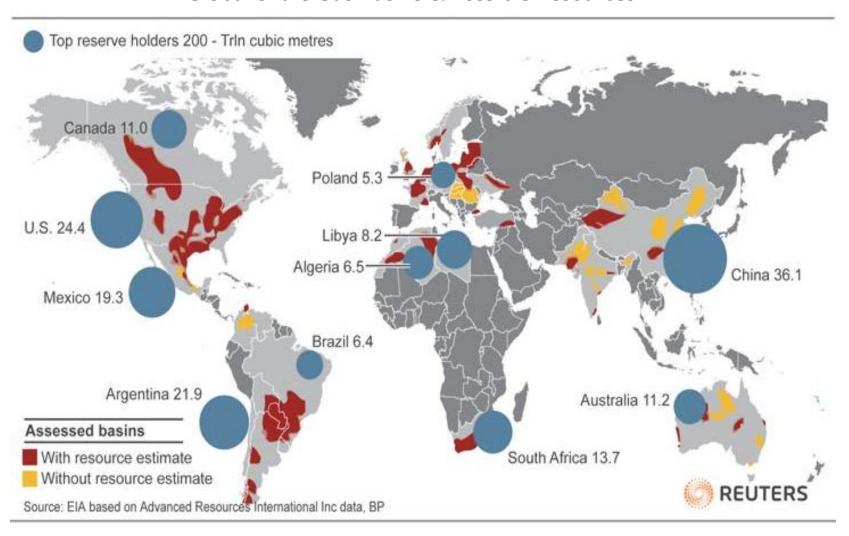
U.S. dry gas trillion cubic feet per year



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2011

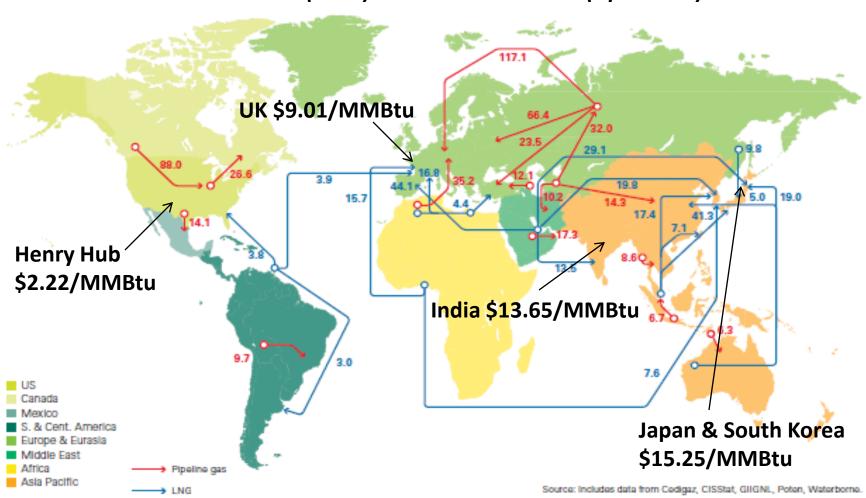


#### Global Shale Gas Basins & Possible Resources



 The natural gas revolution is not just about unconventional gas, such as shale. While it gets much less attention in the press, the world is adding significant new conventional gas reserves, which are viable to develop for LNG markets. Australia, for example, will soon become one of the world's largest LNG suppliers, and we see enormous potential for new supplies from East Africa, e.g. Mozambique and Tanzania.

#### World Gas Trade (2011) & Landed LNG Prices (April 2012)



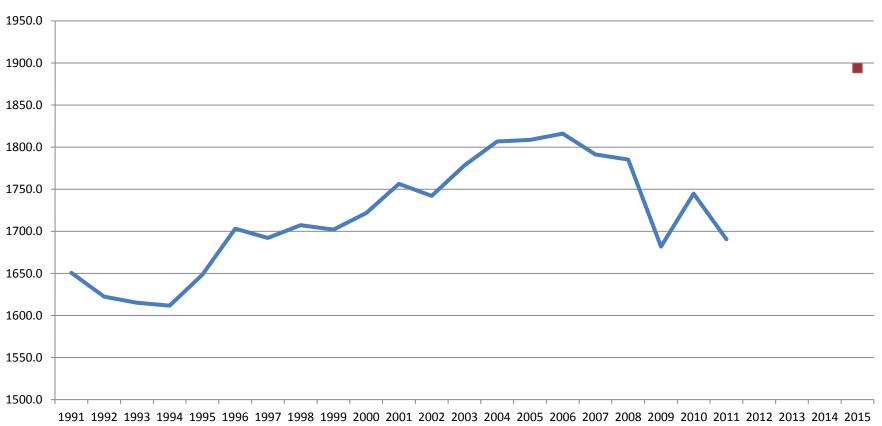
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#### Perspective on EU Energy Policies

- European Energy Demand
- Gas Market Trends
- Competitive Markets and the 20/20/20 Plan

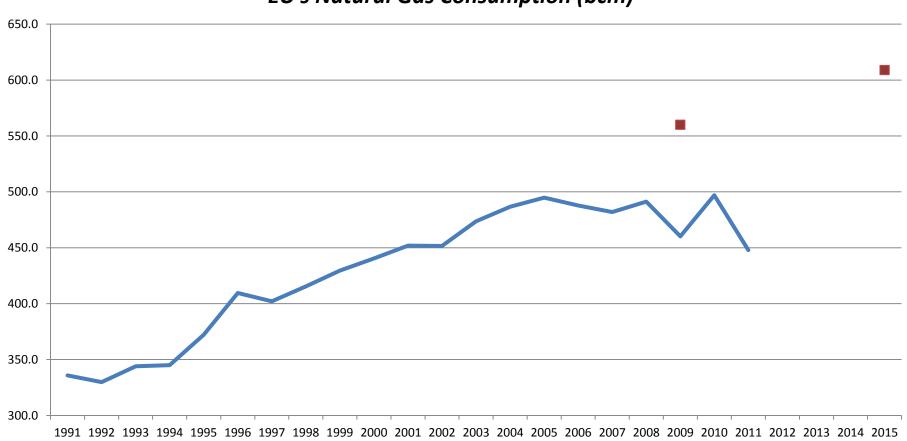
 The economic crisis in Europe has lowered the demand trajectories and created challenges to the transformational policies.

#### **EU's Primary Energy Demand (Mtoe)**

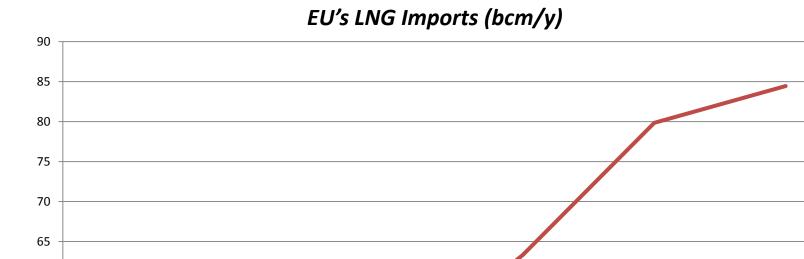


Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012, World Energy Outlook, IEA, 2006; Reference Scenario





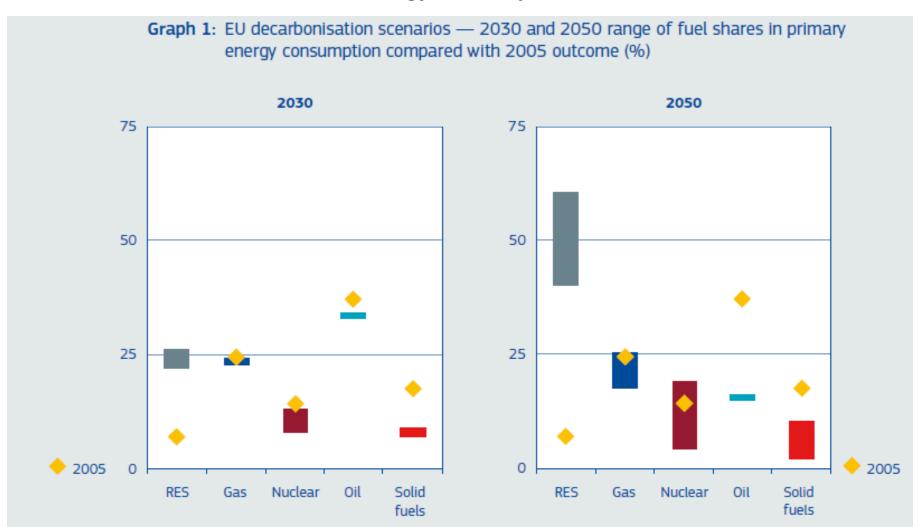
Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2012, World Energy Outlook, IEA, 2006; Reference Scenario



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy 2007-2012

 The 2050 Roadmap charts a vision of future movement towards cleaner, more efficient energy systems.

#### EU's Energy Roadmap 2050



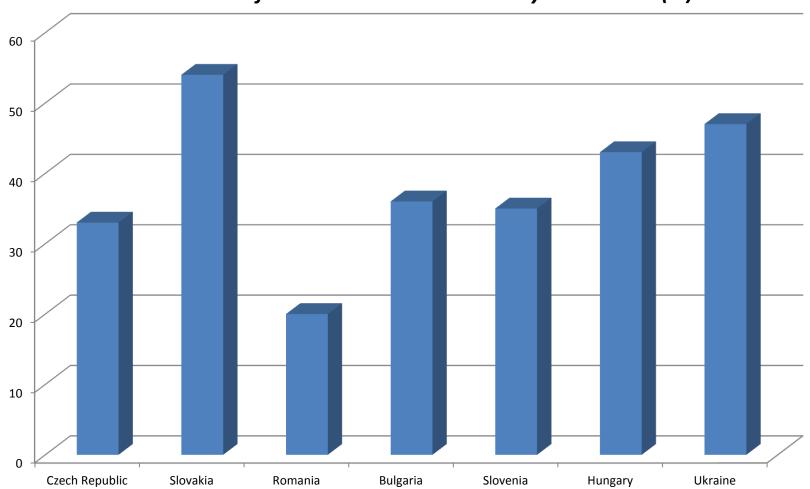
Source: EU's Energy Roadmap 2050

### Future of the Energy Community

- Progress under the Treaty
- Serious Investment Challenges Ahead
- Substantial Potential for Energy Efficiency and Renewables
- Future of Coal, Gas and Nuclear
- Linkages with North Africa

 The heavy reliance on coal and imported natural gas presents many challenges for the region. Key countries however, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia and Ukraine have significant nuclear industries.

#### Share of Nuclear Power in Electricity Production (%)



Source: For EU: Country factsheets - EU 27 Member States, European Commission, 2012 (based on data from 2009). For Ukraine: Annual Report of the Implementation of the Acqius under the Treaty Establishing the Energy Community, 2011, (based on data from 2008).

Thank you for your attention!