

The Global Energy Challenge: Reviewing the Strategies for Natural Gas

Conrad Enill

Minister of Energy and Energy Industries
The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago



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"Adjusting the Balance between Security of Supply and Demand"





Energy Security - The Global Energy Challenge: Reviewing the Strategies **Which View?**

for Natural Gas

Consumers

Energy security contains three (3) essential goals:

- the **availability** of energy needed for stable economic and social development;
- freedom from interruption of the energy supply; and
- the **affordability** of energy prices.

Producers

- **<u>Undistorted energy prices</u>** to enable markets to work efficiently
- Free and open trade, efficient energy markets and a secure framework for investment contribute
- Dialogue and cooperation that leads to price stability at a level that producers assures sufficient revenues to meet their goals and <u>obligations</u>

Cooperation among all energy market participants helps to improve understanding and promote confidence necessary to achieve global energy security.



Security of Gas Demand

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Natural gas consumption to increase TCF in 2006 to 153 TCF in from 104 2030.

Globally, natural gas remains a key energy source for industry and for electricity generation.

Large market opportunity for electricity in developing countries and conversions in developed countries

Electricity generation to account for 35 percent of the world's total natural gas consumption in 2030, up from 32 percent in 2006.

1.6 billion people — a quarter of humanity — live without electricity!

Number of people living without electricity

Region Millions without electricity

South Asia 706

Sub-Saharan 547

Africa

East Asia 224 Other 101

Market Demand is there - At What Price??!!



Security of Gas Supply

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- As at June 2009, worldwide, producers brought on-stream 186 new large fields with 1,217.9 TCF of recoverable gas. The leading regions for these developments were the Middle East with 586 TCF, the CIS with 32 fields and 300.7 TCF and the Far East with 158.2 TCF
- From 1995-2008 an average of 95 TCF of gas was added annually to reserves, whilst consumption averaged 89 TCF leading to an overall increase in remaining reserves. Total world reserves have increased every year since 1980!
- According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), more than \$20 trillion in new energy investment will be required through 2030 to meet the world's growing energy needs or over \$1 trillion/year.
- The recent massive finds in places such as Brazil and Iran point to a robust supply situation. The key factors are costs and market prices to support exploration!

Consumers need producers and producers need consumers, and it is that shared economic interdependence, bearing in mind exploration costs, that will provide the energy security that all of the world's citizens want and need.





