

Natural Gas in the IEA's 2°C Scenarios

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The IEA at a glance

- Formed in the wake of the 1973 oil embargo with a mission to promote member country energy security
- Autonomous organisation affiliated with the OECD
 - ➤ Governing Board decision-making body of senior officials from member countries (IEA Energy Ministers generally meet every two years next anticipated in 2013)
 - Executive Director reports to the Governing Board
 - Independent budget and policy making
 - Administrative support by OECD
- Staff of around 250 primarily energy experts, economists and statisticians

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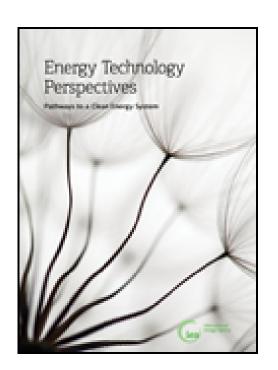
The IEA does:

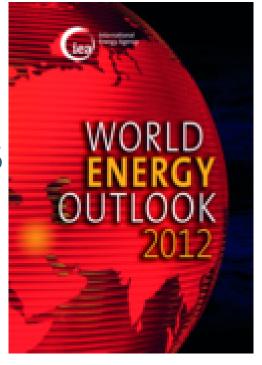
- Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Energy Data and Statistics
- Market Analysis: oil, gas, renewables, energy efficiency
- Economic Analysis (including World Energy Outlook)
- Energy Technology (including Energy Technology Perspectives)
- Low-carbon solutions: renewables, energy efficiency, climate policy
- Global co-operation



IEA long-term 2°C scenarios

- World Energy Outlook (WEO) since 1995
 - > 450 scenario

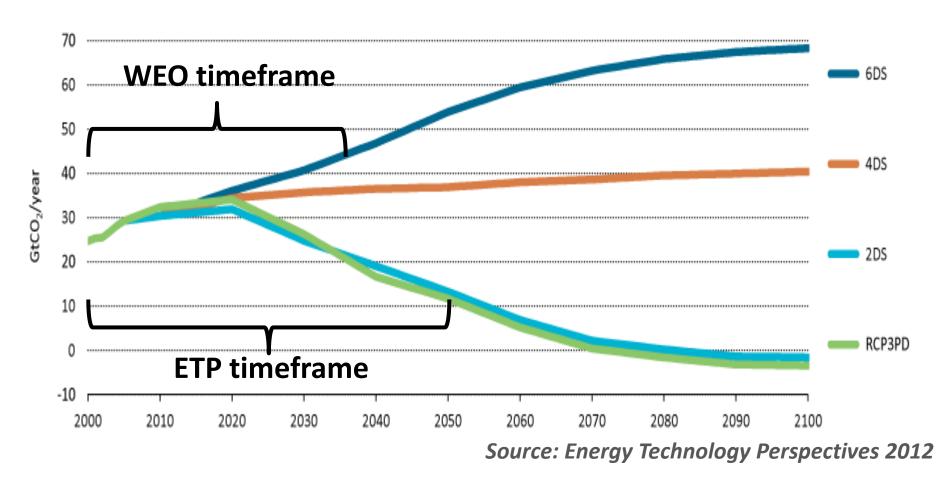




- Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP)
 - 2DS Scenario



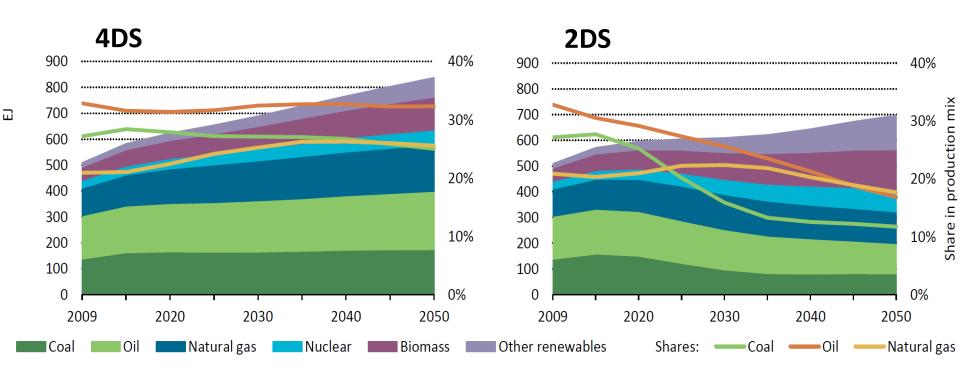
What long-term CO₂ reductions are needed?



ETP 2012 2DS is broadly consistent with a long term 2° C scenario (RCP3PD) that has zero CO_2 emissions by 2075



Natural gas still plays a key role in 2050



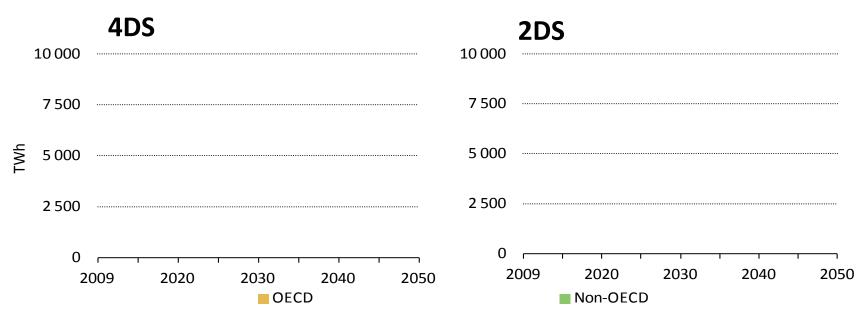
Source: Energy Technology Perspectives 2012

Although the share of fossil fuels in total primary energy production declines by 2050, the share of natural gas declines least.



Natural gas as a transitional fuel in the power sector

- Power generation from natural gas increases to 2030 in the 2DS and the 4DS.
- From 2030 to 2050, generation differs markedly.

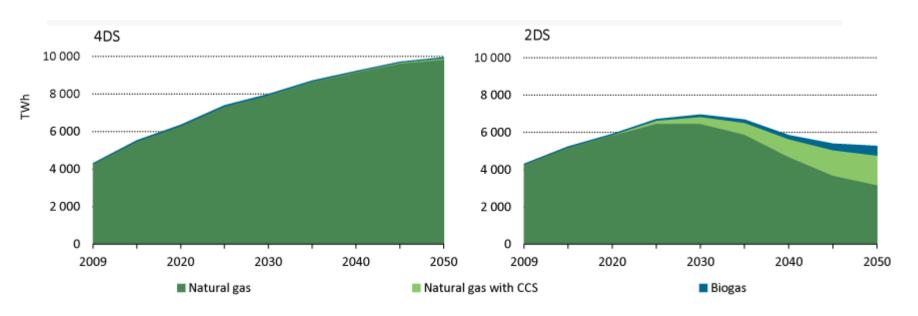


Source: Energy Technology Perspectives 2012

Natural gas-fired power generation must decrease after 2030 to meet the CO₂ emissions projected in the 2DS scenario.



Biogas and CCS are essential components of a low-carbon future

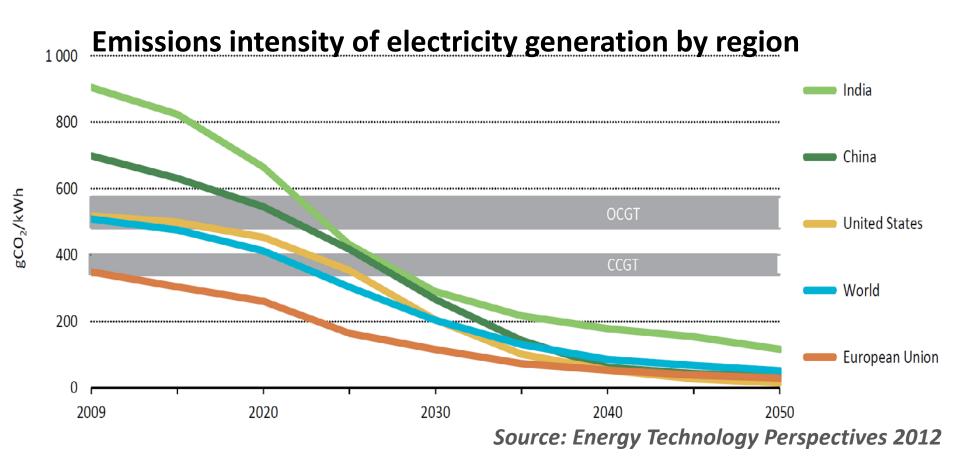


Source: Energy Technology Perspectives 2012

In the 2DS, 40% of the electricity generated from gas comes from natural gas with CCS and biogas.



In 2DS, natural gas becomes a 'high-carbon fuel' after 2025

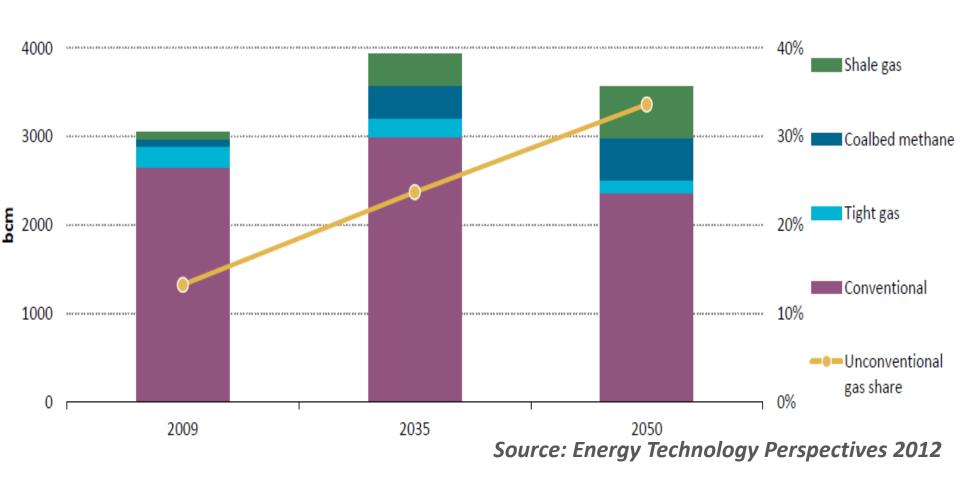


The global average CO2 intensity from natural gas-fired power generation falls below the carbon intensity of CCGTs in 2025.



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Unconventional gas rises in importance

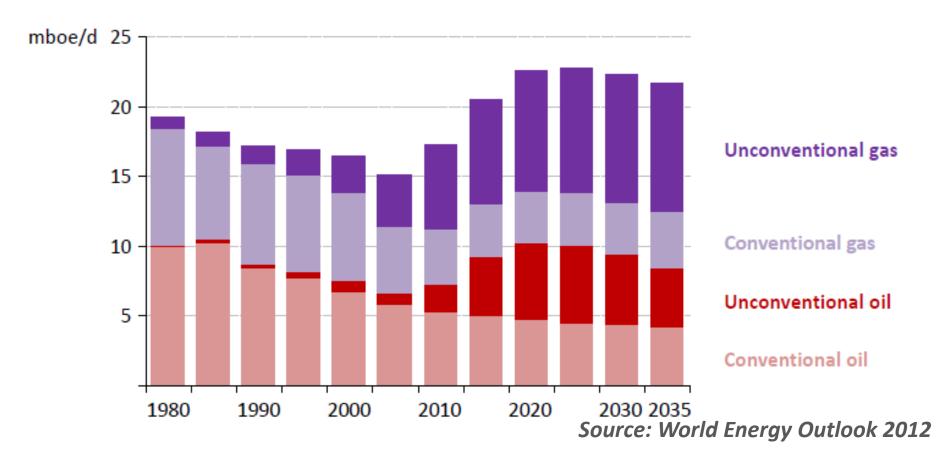


The share of unconventional gas of total gas supply continues to increase in both 4DS and 2DS.



A United States oil & gas transformation

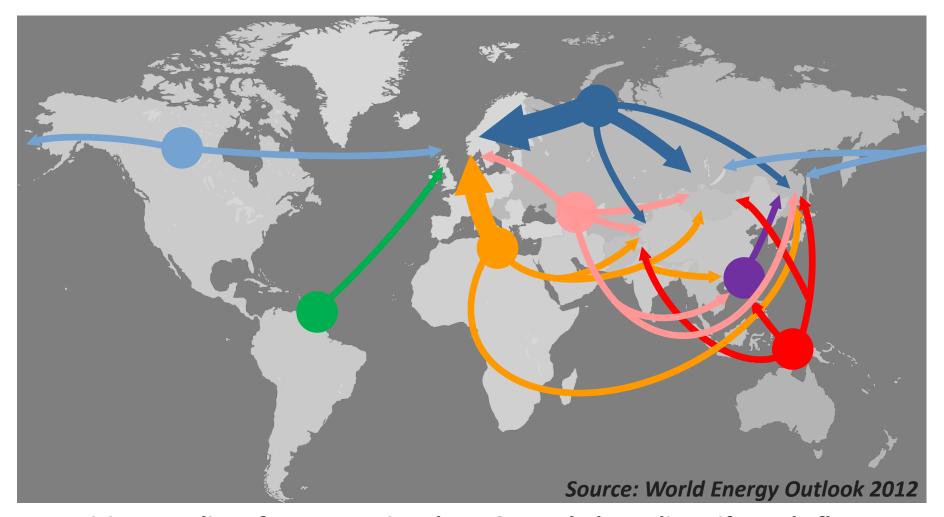
US oil and gas production



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



Major global gas trade flows 2035



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



ETP 2012: Natural Gas

- Increasing production of unconventional gas leads to an improvement in energy security in many regions.
- Regulation to mitigate the potential for environmental risks associated with production of unconventional gas must be introduced.
- Over the next ten years, gas will displace significant coalfired power generation. Gas-fired technologies to provide flexibility for power generation will be essential over the short term.
- First-generation, large-scale gas plants with CCS need to be demonstrated and deployed.



ETP2012: Natural Gas in the 2DS

- Natural gas will retain an important role in the power, buildings and industry sectors to 2050.
- The share of natural gas in total primary energy demand declines more slowly and later (after 2030) than other fossil fuels.
- Natural gas acts as a transitional fuel towards a lowcarbon electricity system.



Thank you for your attention

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- Energy Security
 - Environmental Protection
 - Economic Growth
 - Engagement Worldwide