



International Gas Union



The Climate Change Challenge and the Role of the Natural Gas

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**10th GAS Information Exchange for the Western
Pacific (GASEX) Conference**

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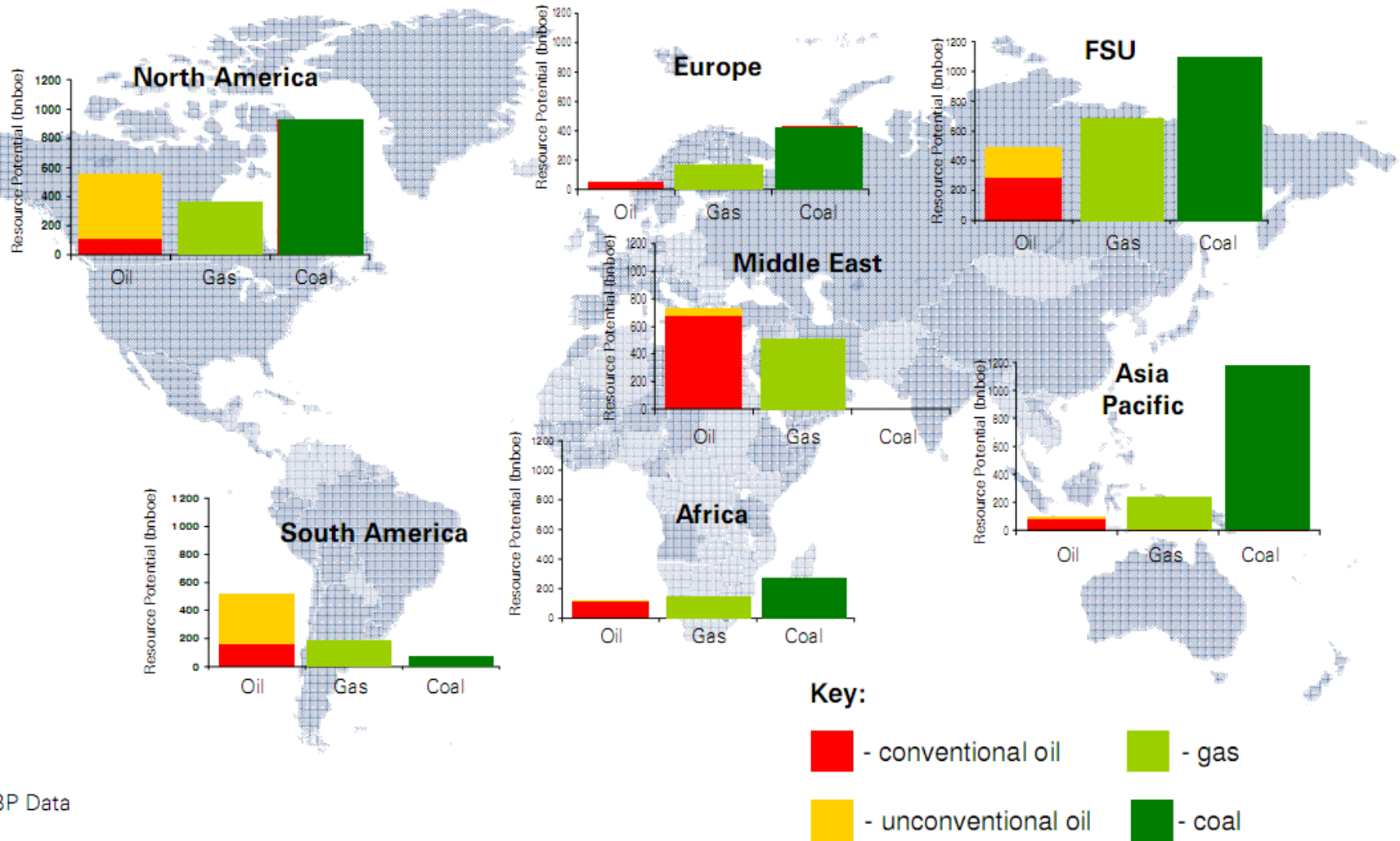
- **How to supply in sustainable manner energy to the growing world population and the also growing industrial activity?**
- **How to curb the increasing GHG emissions in spite of the growing population and industrial activity?**
- **How to accomplish that with the present dependency on fossil fuels and the concentration of reserves in a few countries?**
- **How to develop these reserves in a timely manner with the present uncertainty of energy policies in the few consuming countries where demand is concentrated?**
- **How can the participation of renewables be increased in the primary energy matrix?**



HC and C Reserves



Oil, Gas and Coal Resources by Region (bnboe)



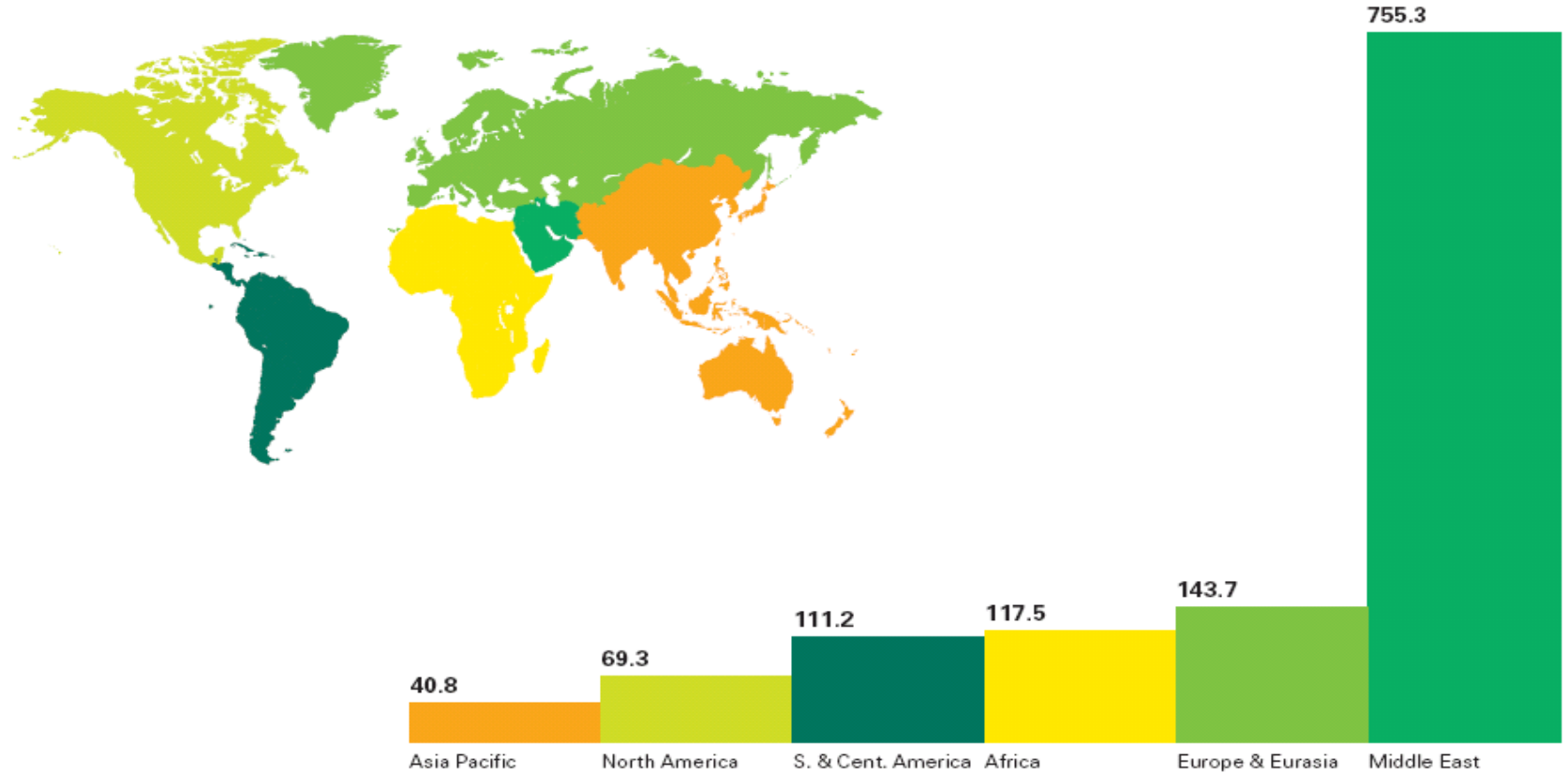
Source: BP Data



Oil Proved Reserves



Proved reserves at end 2007
Thousand million barrels



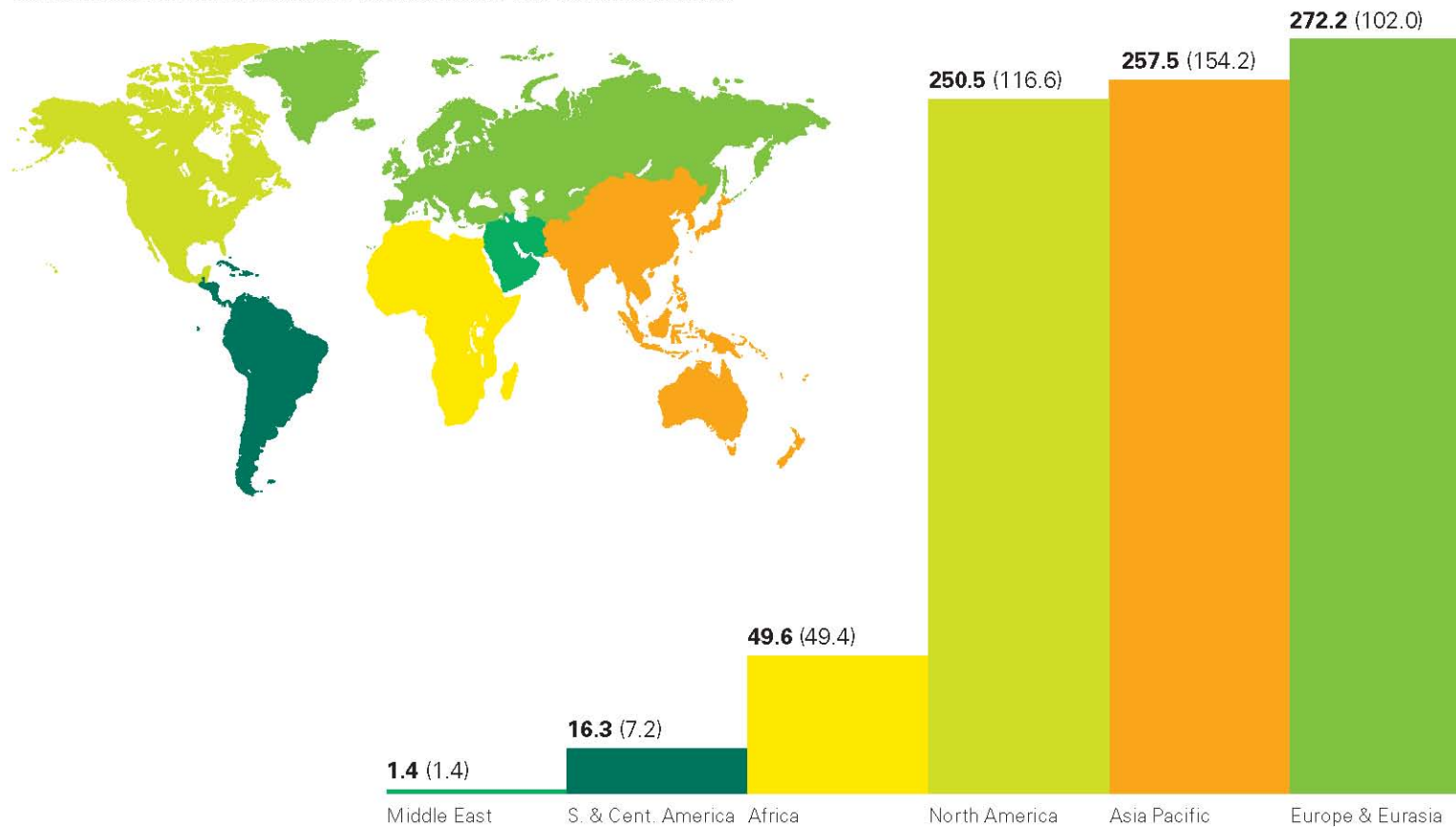


Coal Proved Reserves



Proved reserves at end 2007

Thousand million tonnes (anthracite and bituminous coal shown in brackets)



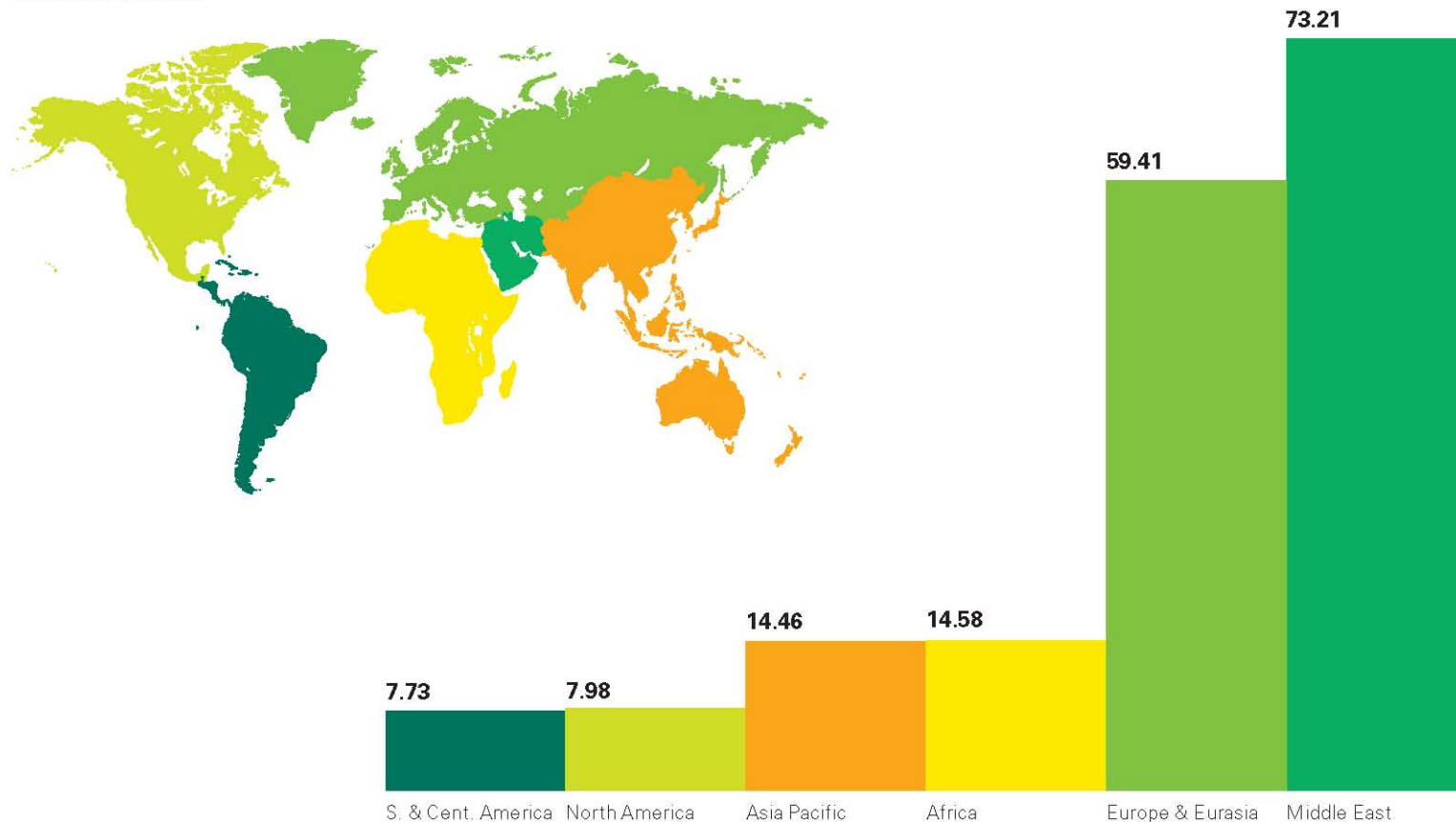


Natural Gas Proved reserves

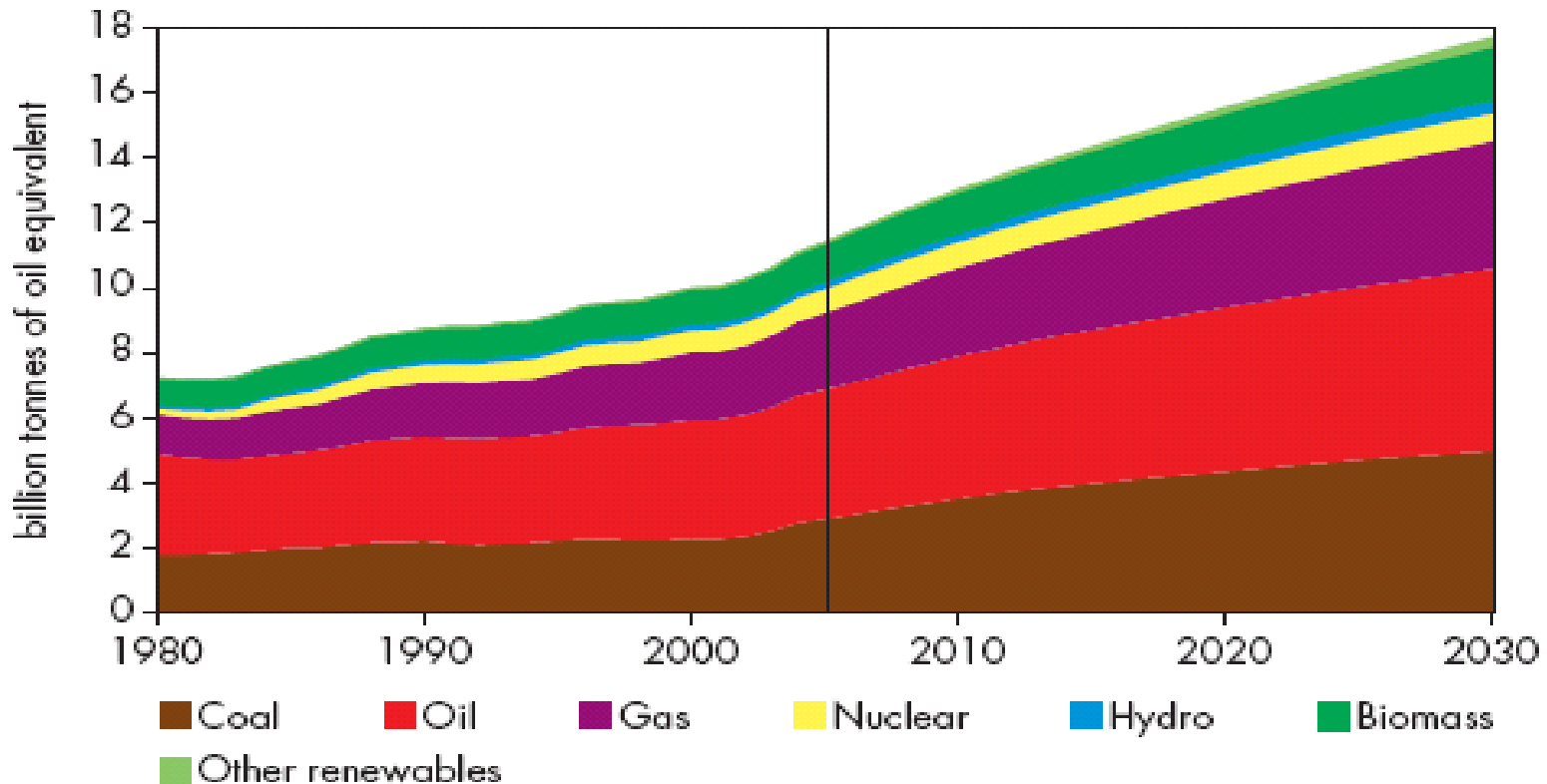


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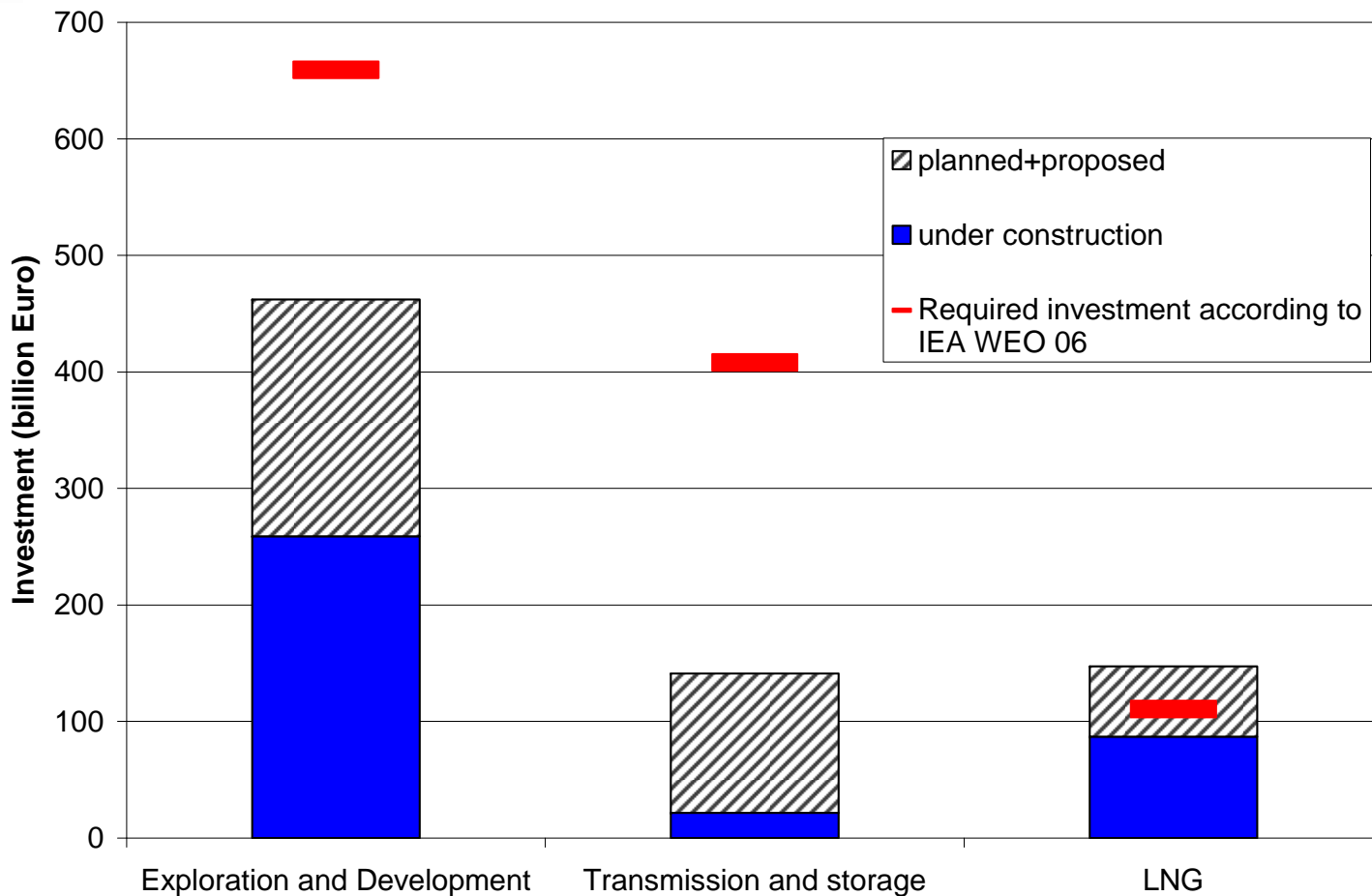
Proved reserves at end 2007
Trillion cubic metres



World Primary Energy Demand in the Reference Scenario



Risk of global underinvestment in the gas sector to 2015



Source: IEA, Market Review Natural Gas 2007



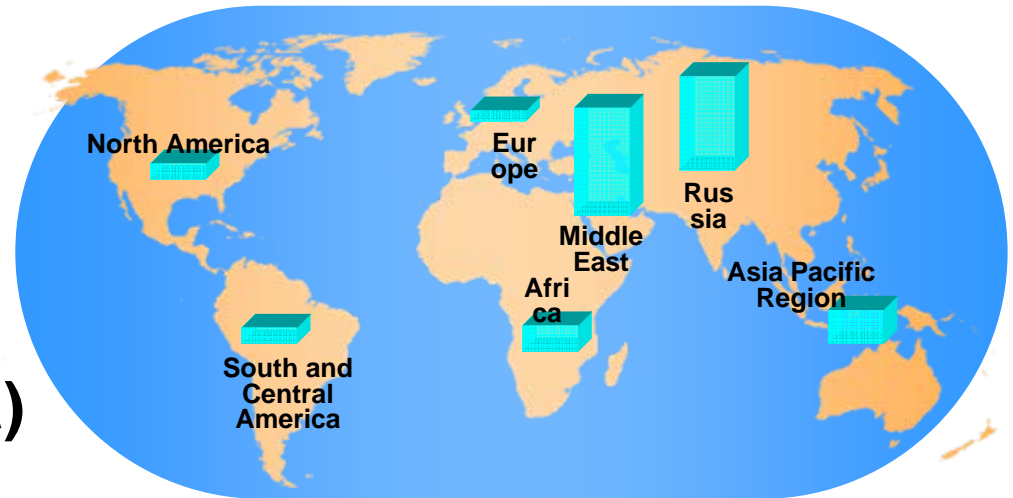


Tendency of resource nationalism



- **NOCs hold majority of gas reserves**

- **Concentrated on few hands, (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Russia, Qatar, Venezuela)**



Source: Source: BP Statistical review 2006, Figures from 2005

- **IOCs control only 6% world reserves**

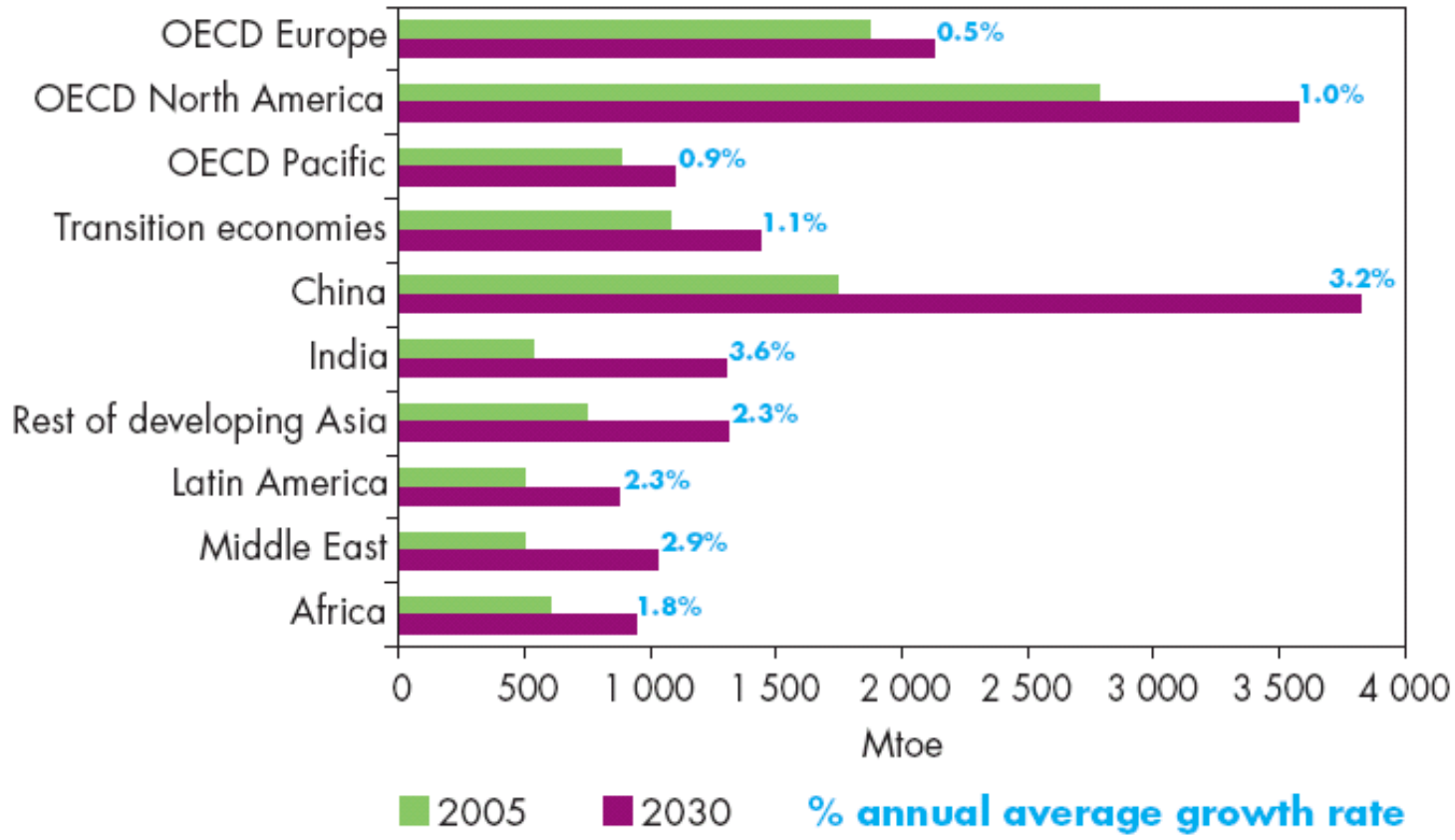


Regional Energy Demand



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Figure 1.3: Primary Energy Demand by Region in the Reference Scenario



Global Energy Demand Growth

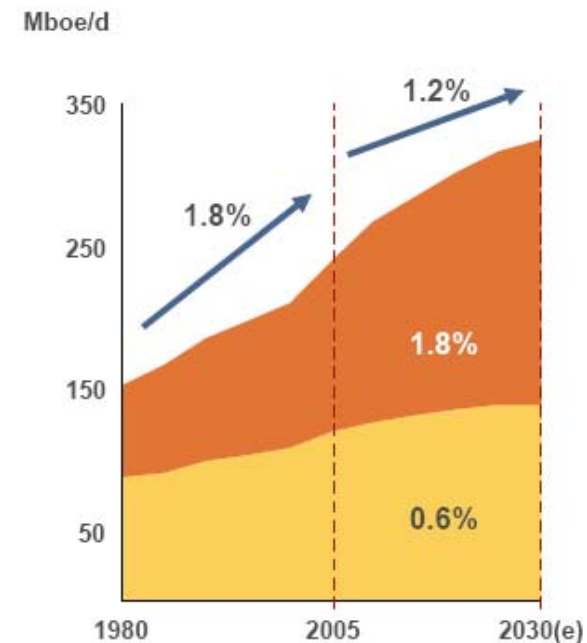
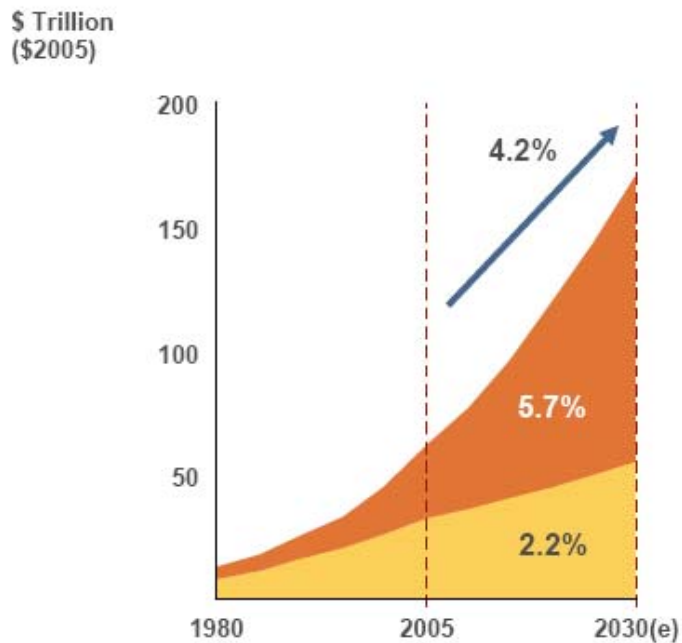
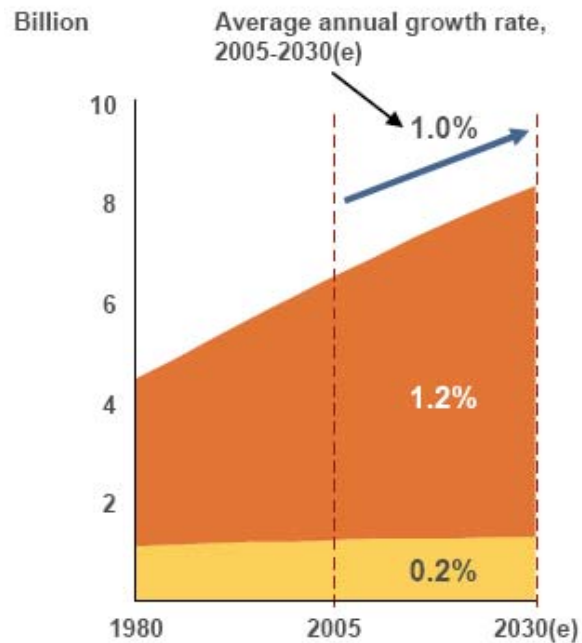


Population

GDP

(purchasing power parity)

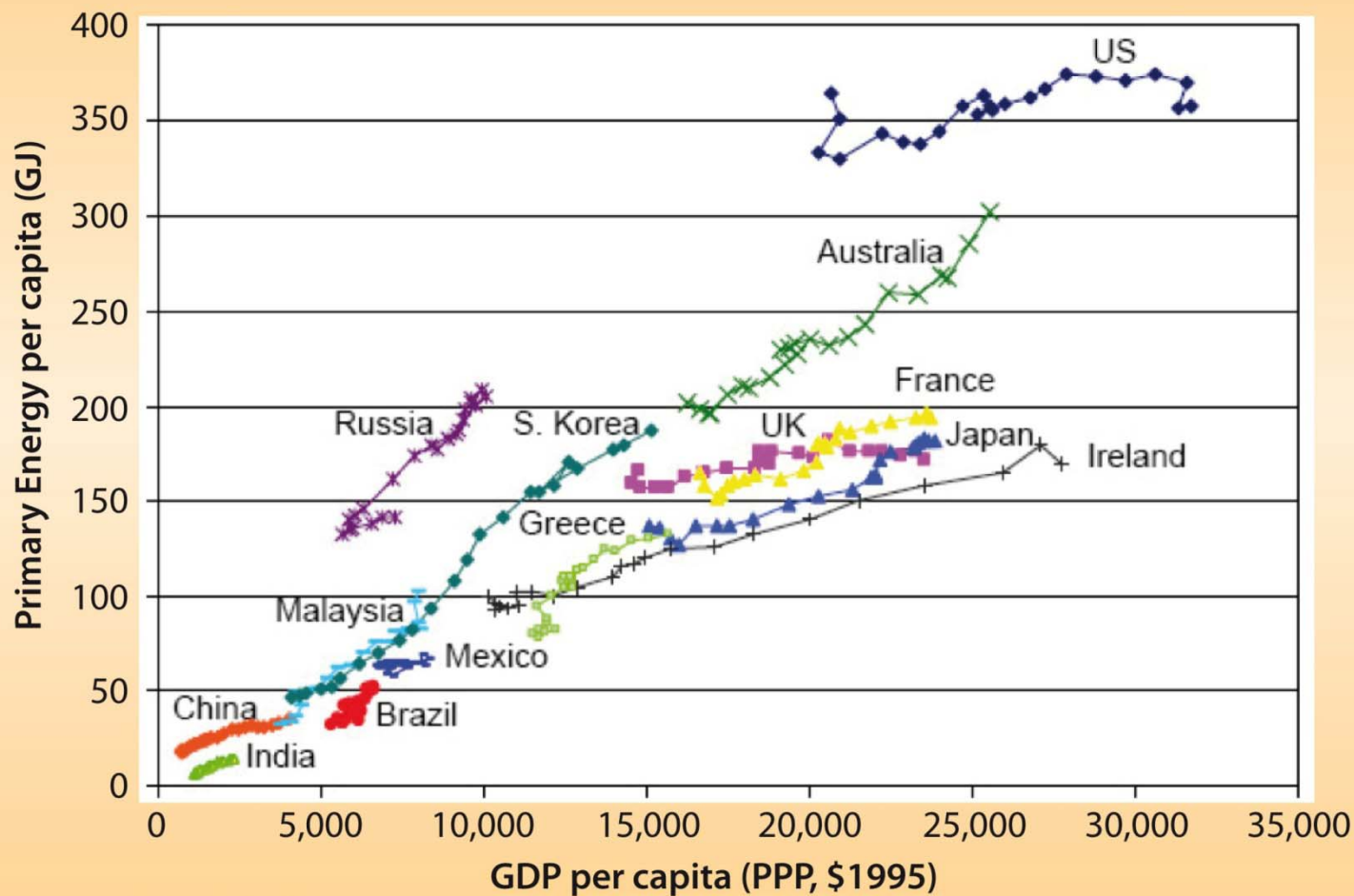
Energy demand



● OECD ● Non-OECD



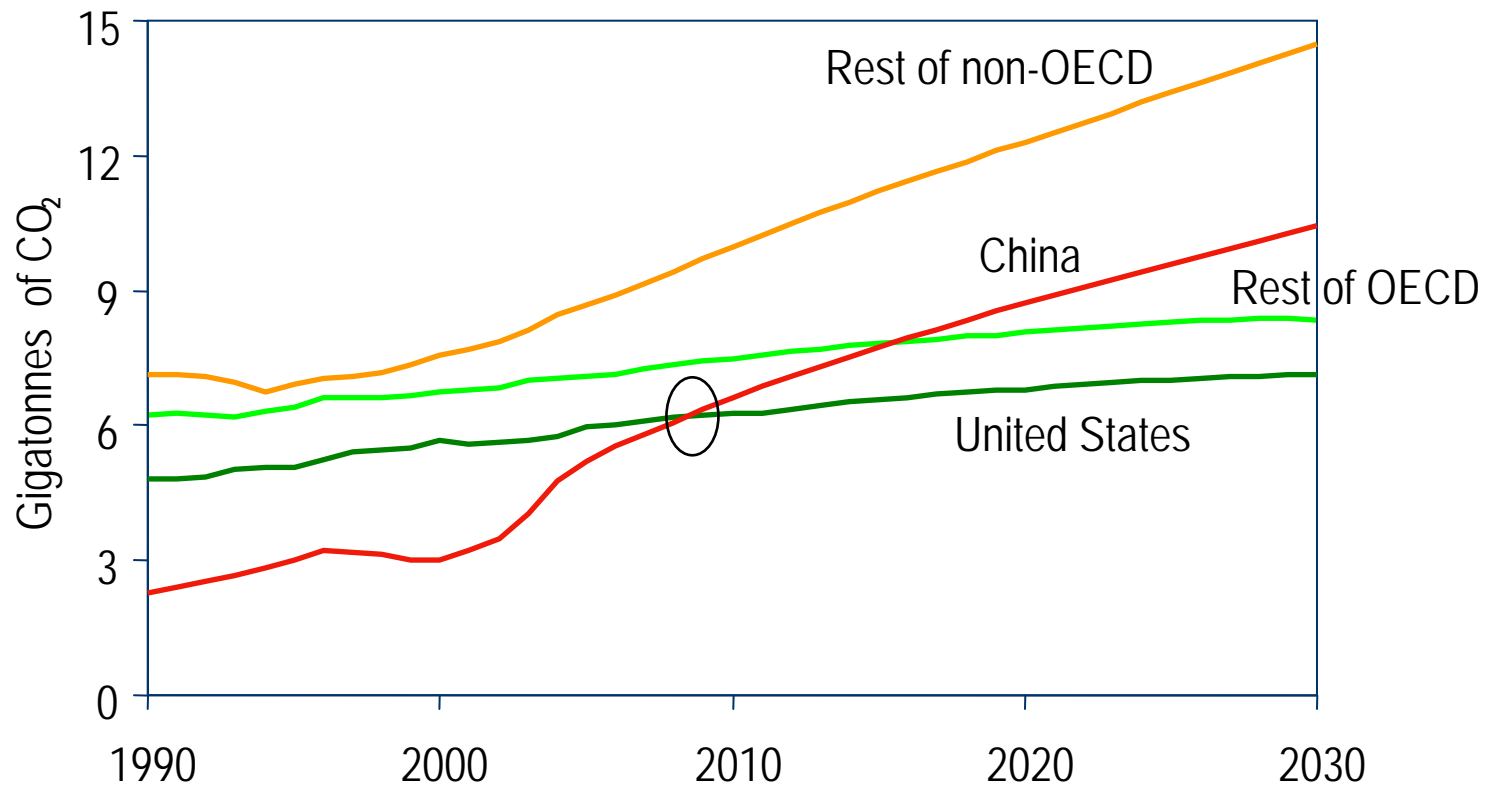
Energy Demand (1980-2002)



Source: UN and DOE EIA



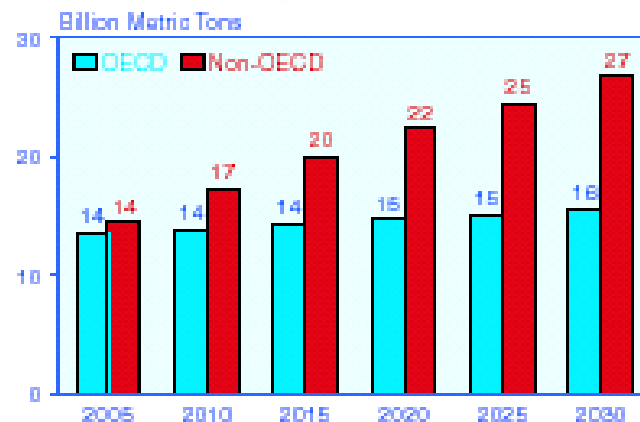
Energy related CO₂ emissions by region - China growing



Release Date: September 2008

Next Release Date: May 2009

Figure 75. World Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 2005-2030

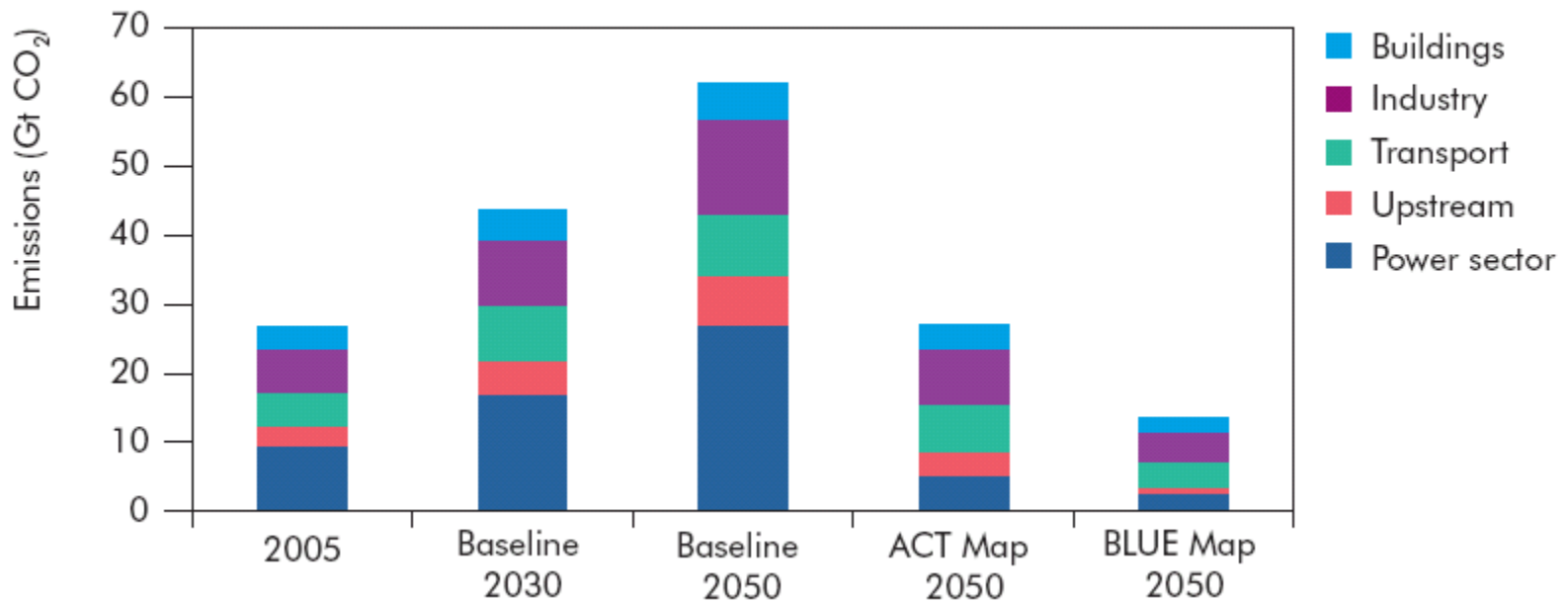


Sources: 2005: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *International Energy Annual 2005* (June-October 2007), web site www.eia.doe.gov/iea. Projections: EIA, *World Energy Projections Plus* (2008).

	OECD	Non-OECD
2005	13,6	14,5
2010	13,8	17,3
2015	14,4	20,0
2020	14,7	22,3
2025	15,1	24,5
2030	15,5	26,8



Figure 2.1 ▶ Global CO₂ emissions in the Baseline, ACT Map and BLUE Map scenarios



Greenhouse gases by source

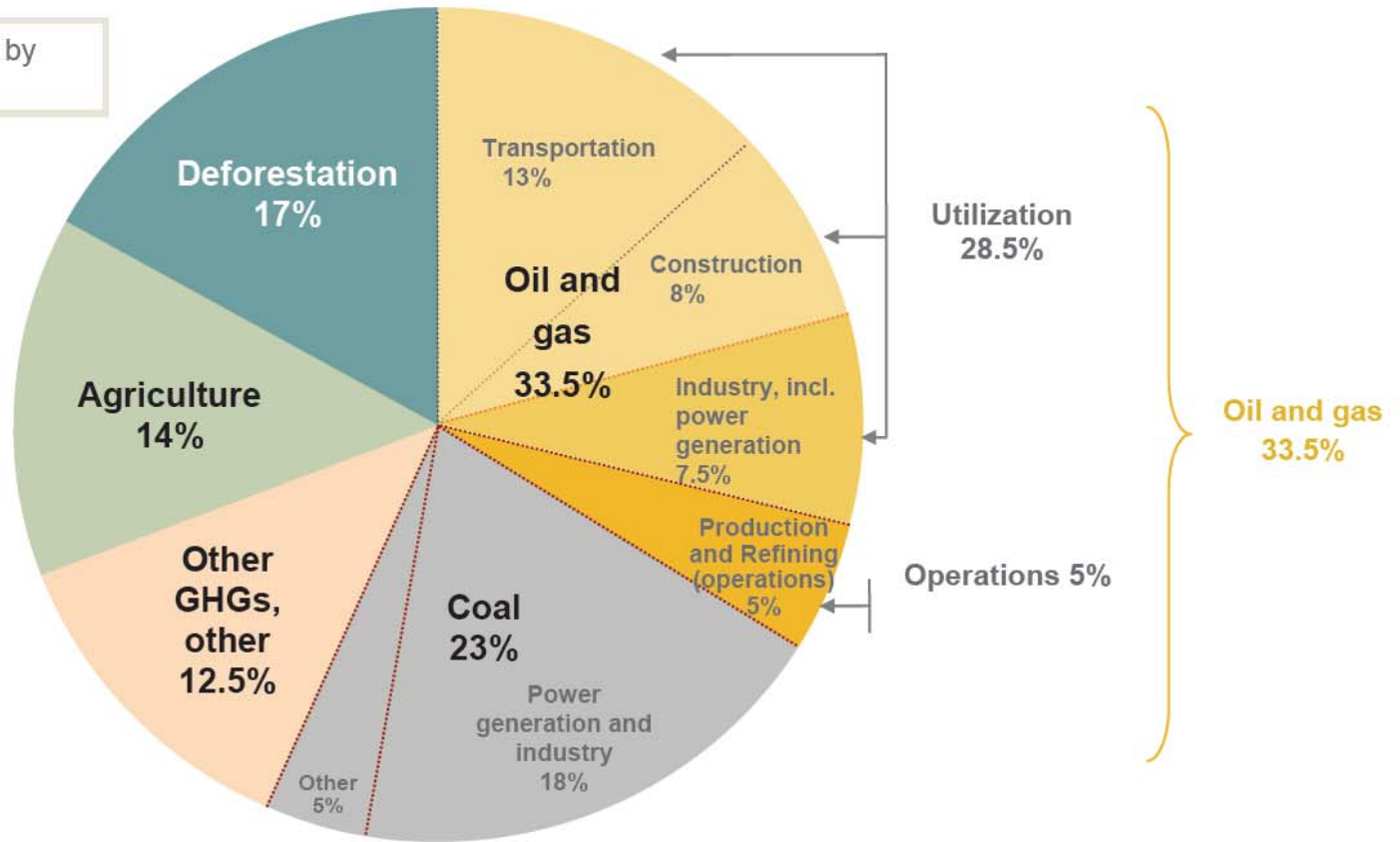
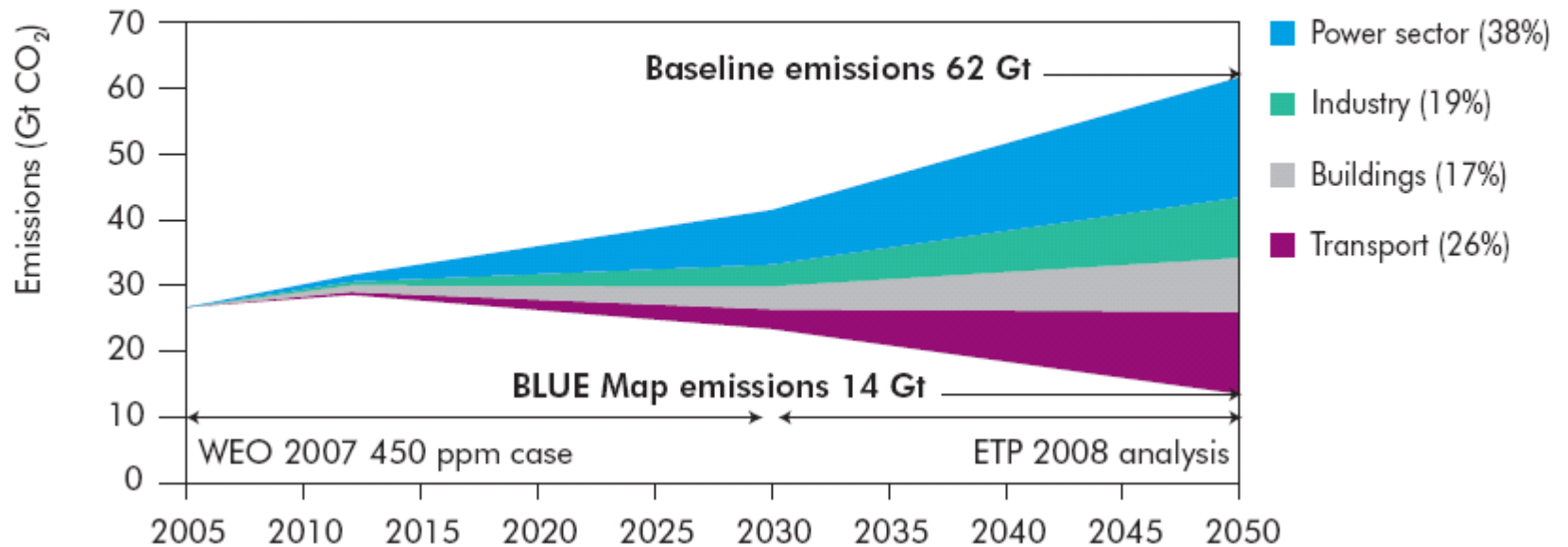


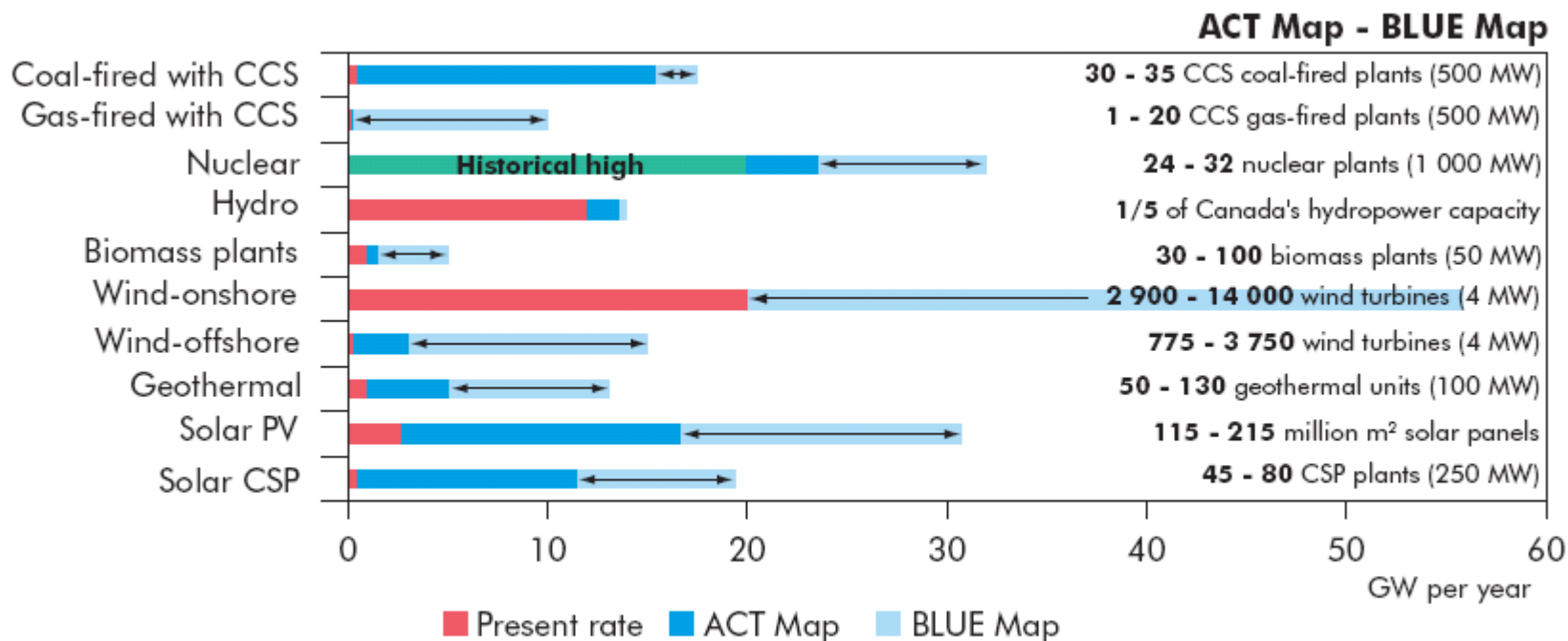
Figure 2.3 ► Reduction of energy-related CO₂ emissions from the Baseline scenario in the BLUE Map scenario by sector, 2005-2050



Investment's Scenario



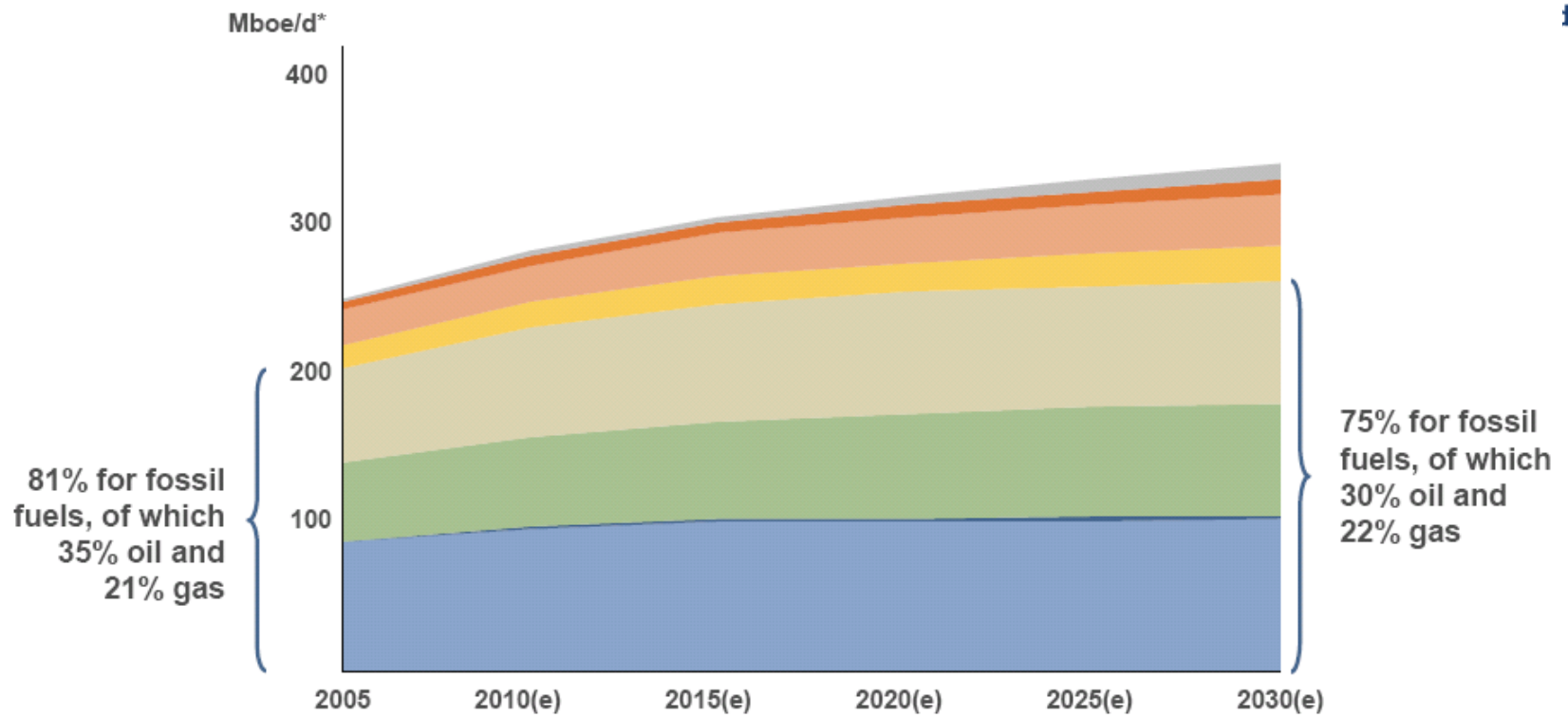
Figure 6.7 ▶ Average annual power plant investment in the ACT Map and BLUE Map scenarios, 2010-2050



Note: Chapter 2 outlines a number of scenarios for power generation. In practice, individual countries will have considerable choice in the balance of low-carbon-generation options that they prefer, depending on local circumstances, resource availability etc.



World Energy Supply



Actions to do

1. Energy Conservation

- People education
- Reducing consumption
- Billed for the amount of the emission

2. Energy Efficiency

- Depend on technology



Energy Efficiency



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**GDP vs. Energy Efficiency
(Top 40 Economies by GDP)**

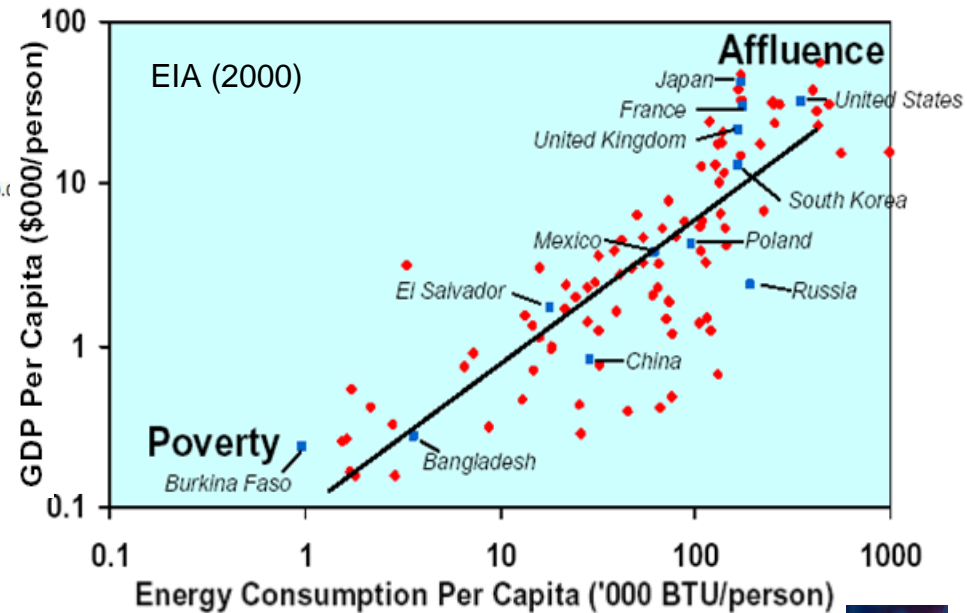
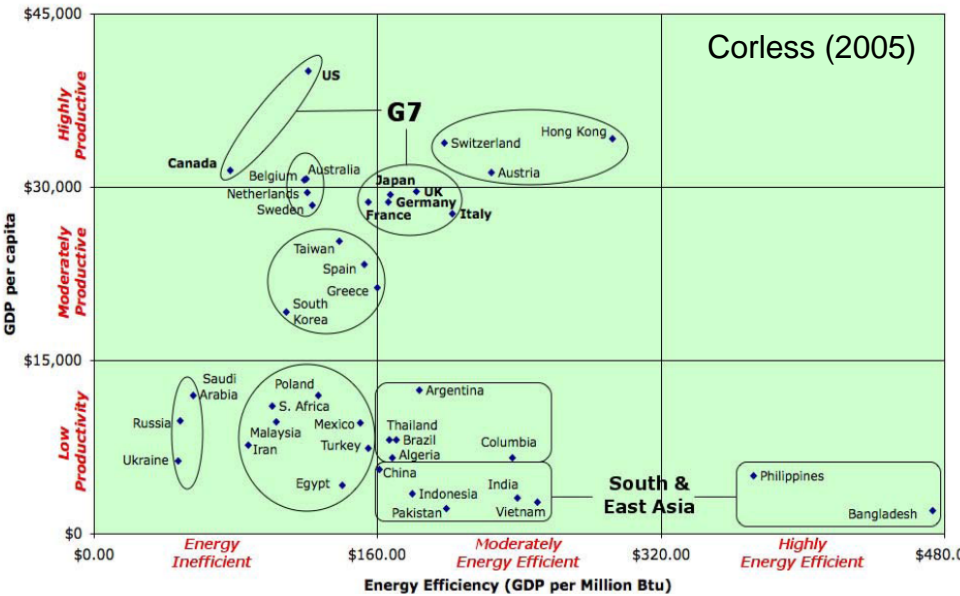
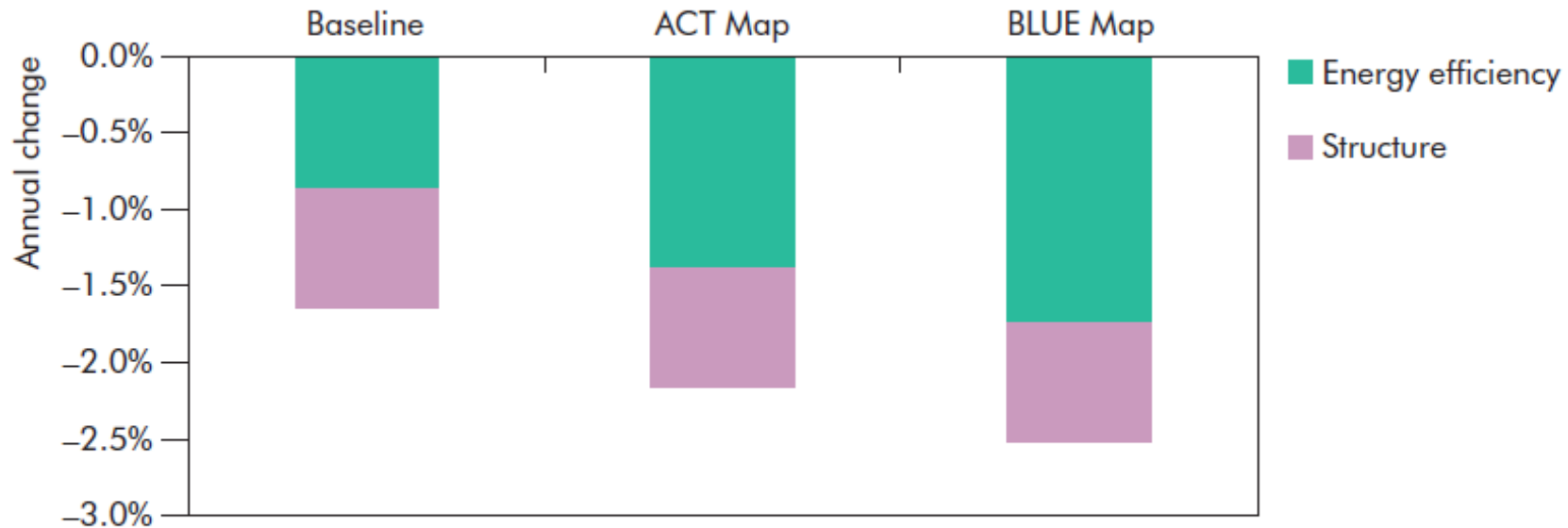


Figure 2.10 ▶ Contribution of energy efficiency and structural changes to reductions in final energy intensity under the scenarios



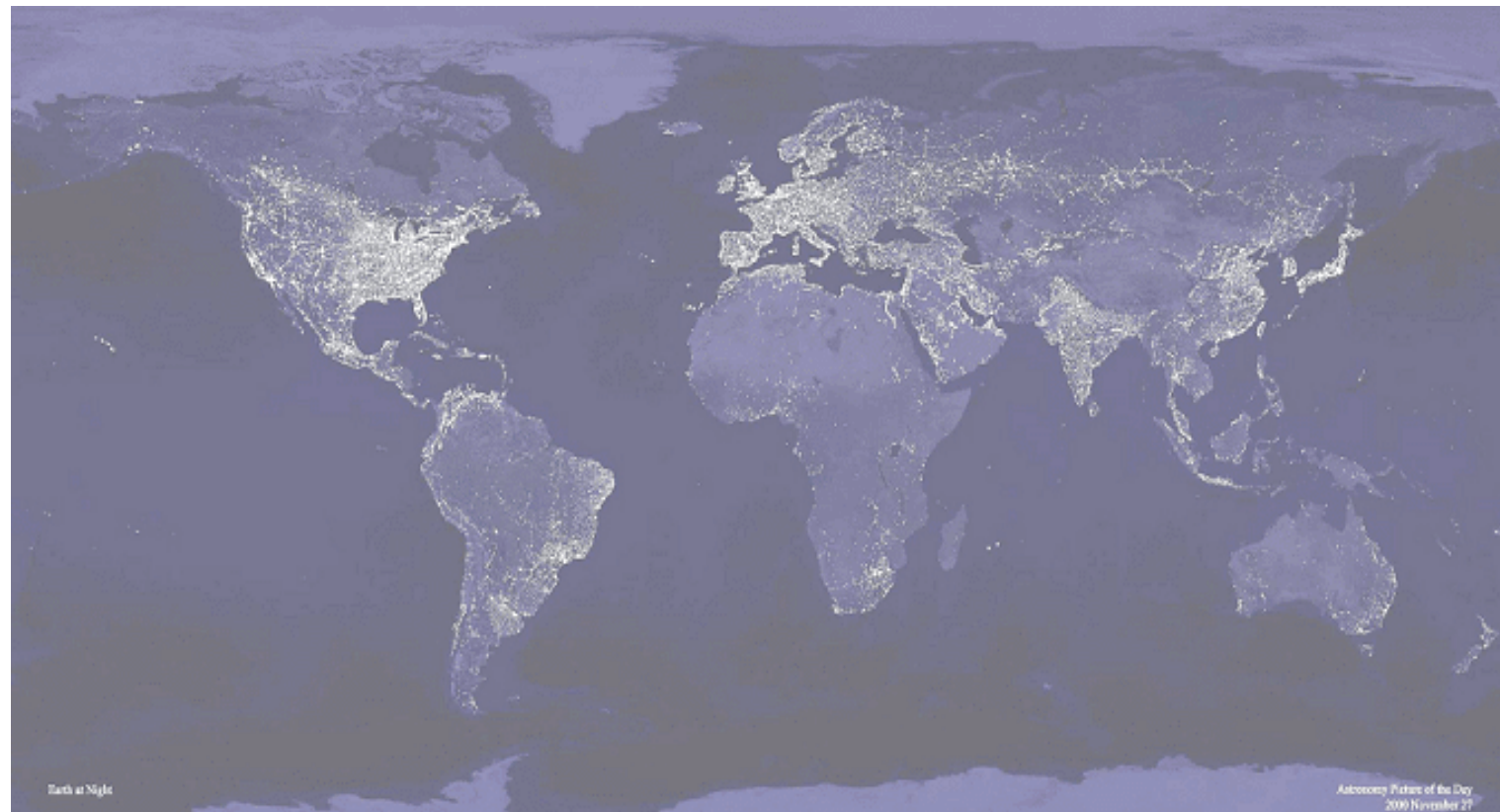
Key point

Increases in the rate of energy efficiency improvement are responsible for the faster reductions in final energy intensity under the ACT Map and BLUE Map scenarios.





Energy Conservation



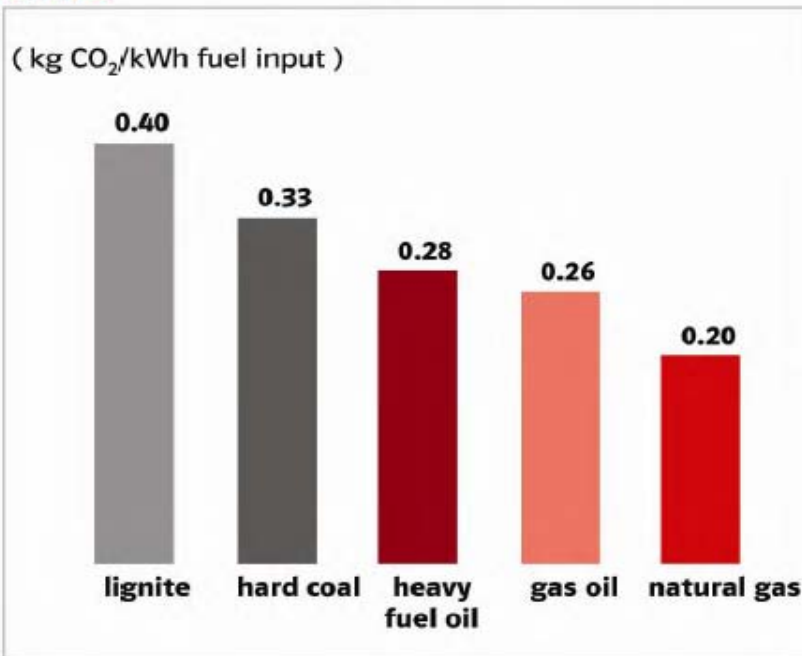
Earth at Night

Astronomy Picture of the Day
2009 November 27



3. Use Natural Gas

CO₂ formed by the combustion of fossil fuels:



Key facts:

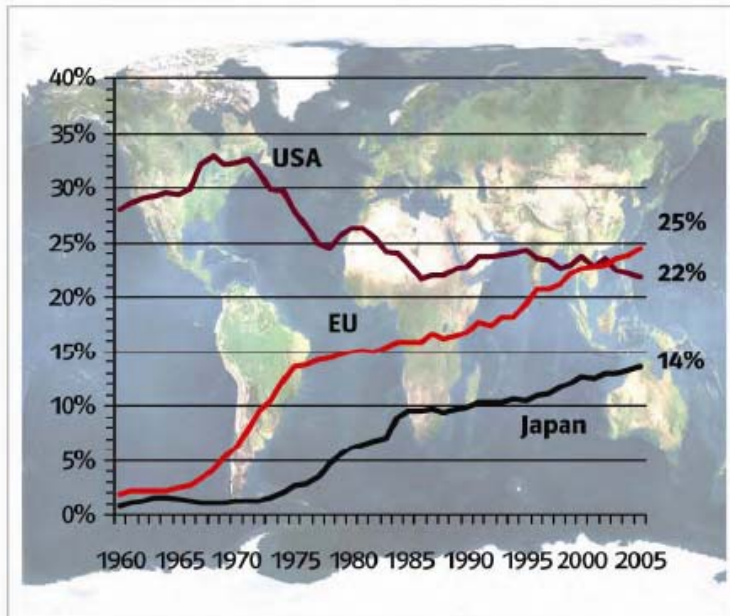
- Fossil fuels will be required to meet the world's energy demand well into the future
- Natural gas is the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon content
- Its extended use in existing and new application areas is a particularly good way of achieving a reduction in CO₂ emissions



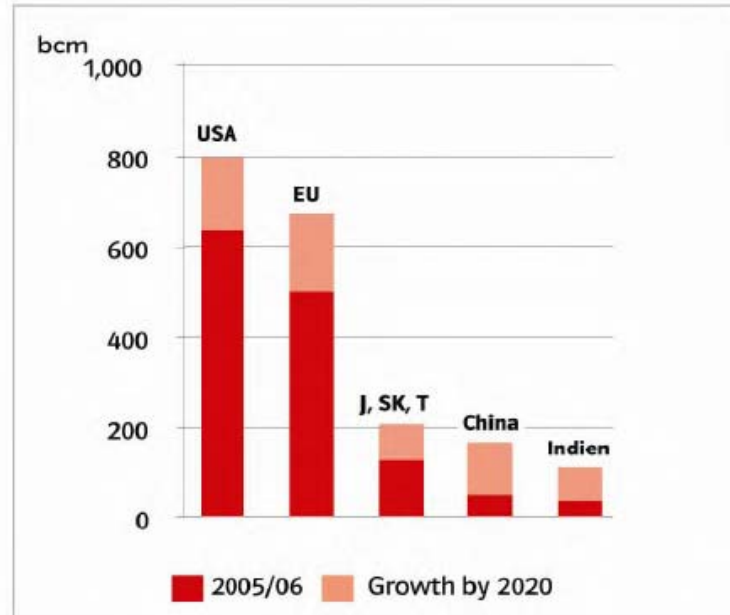
Natural Gas – a Success Story



Development of natural gas shares in primary energy consumption:



Gas demand 2005/06 and growth by 2020:



Source: E.ON Ruhrgas, Wood Mackenzie.



If you use energy

- DO IT LESS
- DO IT EFFICIENTLY
- DO IT WITH NATURAL GAS





**Thank you
for your attention!**

See you in Buenos Aires!

**24rd World Gas Conference
and Exhibition
October 5 – 9 2009**



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