PLENARY SESSION: WHERE ARE WE HEADING?

WHAT DO THE NUMBERS SAY? GLOBAL STATISTICS AND TRENDS – IMPLICATIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN OIL AND GAS

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ABSTRACT

BP Energy Outlook 2030 is BP's first forward-looking analyses to be published, after 60 years of producing definitive historical data in the BP Statistical Review of World Energy.

BP's base case – or most likely projection – points to primary energy use growing by nearly 40% over the next 20 years, with 93% of the growth coming from non Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (non-OECD) countries. Non-OECD countries are seen to rapidly increase their share of overall energy demand from over half currently to two-thirds.

Over the same period, energy intensity, a key measure of energy use per unit of economic output, is set to improve globally led by rapid efficiency gains in the same non-OECD economies, under these projections.

According to the BP Energy Outlook, diversification of energy sources increases and, for the first time, non-fossil fuels (nuclear, hydro and renewables) are together expected to be the biggest source of growth. Between 2010 and 2030 the contribution to energy growth of renewables (solar, wind, geothermal and biofuels) is seen to increase from 5% to 18%.

Natural gas is projected to be the fastest growing fossil fuel, and coal and oil are likely to lose market share as all fossil fuels experience lower growth rates. Fossil fuels' contribution to primary energy growth is projected to fall from 83% to 64%. OECD oil demand peaked in 2005 and in 2030 is projected to be roughly back at its level in 1990. Biofuels will account for 9% of global transport fuels.

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