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2nd IEA-IEF-OPEC Symposium on Gas and Coal Market Outlooks
A global mix that is slow to change

Today's share of fossil fuels in the global mix, at 82%, is the same as it was 25 years ago; the strong rise of renewables reduces this, but only to around 75% in 2035
Different regional doses of economics & policies affecting the rise of gas.

Economic drivers prevail in North America, while elsewhere policies play a much larger role in pushing – or curbing – natural gas production & use.
Sub-Saharan Africa contributes to a new diversity in global supply

Increase in gas production in selected countries & regions, 2012-2040

Mozambique & Tanzania join the US, Canada & others in an expanding cast of LNG exporters: production increases in every major region of the world, except Europe.
China accounts for 45% of the rise in global gas trade in our main scenario to 2035; unconventional output in China is critical to prospects for an Asian golden age of gas.
Low energy density comes with a cost

Transportation is 7% of global oil investment, but 30% for gas, with high capital costs for infrastructure constraining the pace at which LNG globalises gas markets.
Conclusions

- Factors on both the supply & demand side pushing gas towards a higher share in the global energy mix

- But a brighter outlook for gas can’t be taken for granted: economic facts are stubborn, policy & pricing barriers hard to shift

- The unconventional revolution will take time to spread: developments in China are critical to the global outlook

- The rise in LNG – notably from the US – set to have a major impact on international market efficiency & security

- Natural gas has a role to play in moving us towards a low-carbon energy economy, but it is no panacea