New Energy and Climate Change

Paris, 19 March 2015

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Renewables and Natural Gas

« Growing Together towards a friendly planet »

- Gas in the global energy demand
- Gas in Europe
- Gas as a factor of stability
- Geopolitics and the energy strategy
- IGU relations with IGOs and NGOs

UNESCO, 19 March 2015 - Paris
World primary energy demand

Natural gas demand in selected regions

Note: CAAGR = compound average annual growth rate.

Source: IEA 2015
World natural gas demand by sector

Source: IEA 2014

UNESCO, 19 March 2015 - Paris
Assessed shale oil and shale gas basins in the world

Source: IEA, Advanced Resources International

UNESCO, 19 March 2015 - Paris
World natural gas production by type

Source: IEA 2014
Natural gas prices in Asia, Europe and the USA
The Natural Gas and LNG export potential

Source: OME

UNESCO, 19 March 2015 - Paris
Key sources of gas supply in Europe
Storage volumes in Europe 2012

The overall working gas volume in EU-27 is around 82 bcm

Source: GSE, Cedigaz
Russian Export Diversification Strategy (Bcm/year)

Source: Energy strategy of the Russian Federation until 2030
The new route of South Stream
(February 2015)
Gas pipeline projects in Central Asia
Number and share of people without access to electricity by country, 2012

Source: IEA WEO 2014
Electricity generation by fuel in sub-Saharan Africa

Source: IEA WEO 2014
IGU and UNESCO

Women in engineering in Africa and the Arab States
Paris, UNESCO, 10 December 2013
natural gas

+++ crucial role for a sustainable energy system/ to fight global warming
+++ ideal partner on the way to a renewable energy system
+++ still a limited and fossil resource and a possible obstacle to renewable energy / climate protection
+++ “fracking”: more risks than benefits
+++ storage capacities for renewable gas, a new market

+++ industry should develop a “road-map 2050”: with strategies to tackle climate change and pathways to a sustainable energy future
2015 World Gas Conference