

IV International Conference Risk Management in Energy – 2021

Global Energy after Covid-19: New risks and opportunities for development

Dmitry Sokolov

Head of Energy Economics and Forecasting Department

18 May 2021



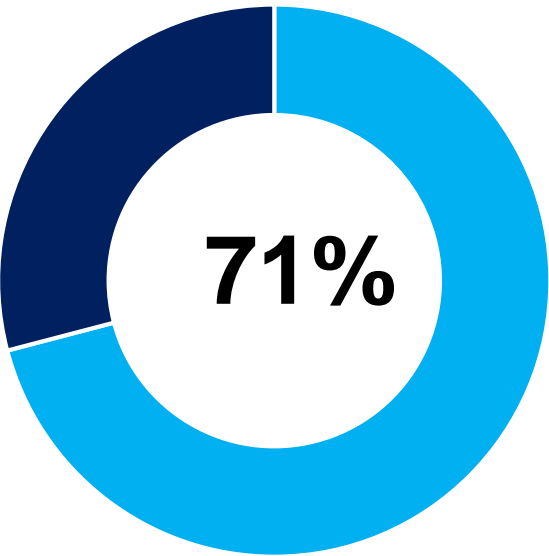
GECF

Gas Exporting Countries Forum

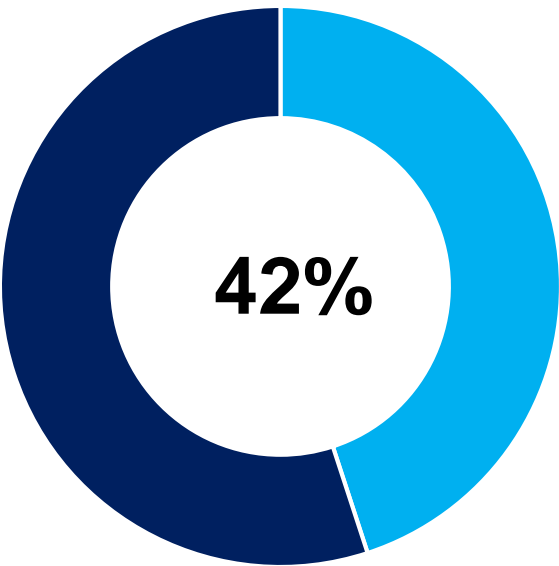
- 2001, Tehran – Establishment of the GECF as a collaborative platform
- 2008, Moscow – Signing of the Intergovernmental Agreement and Statute, transformation of the GECF into a full-fledged international organisation

MEMBERS

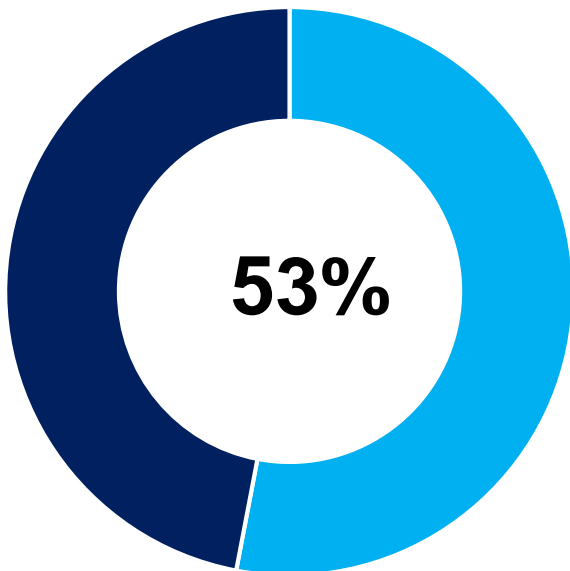
Proven Natural Gas Reserves



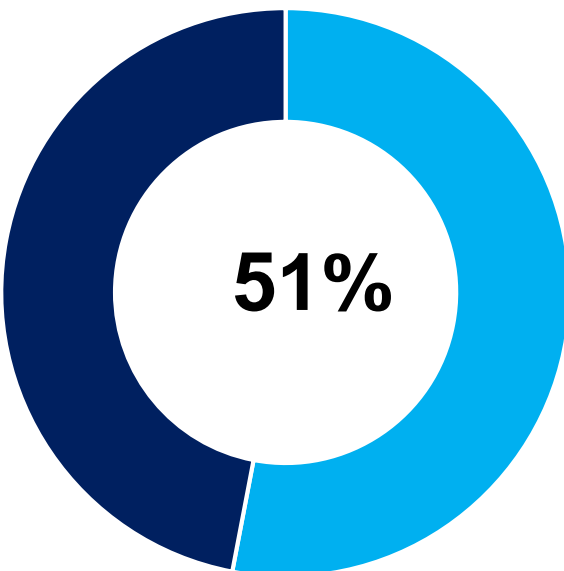
Marketed Gas Production



Pipeline Gas Exports



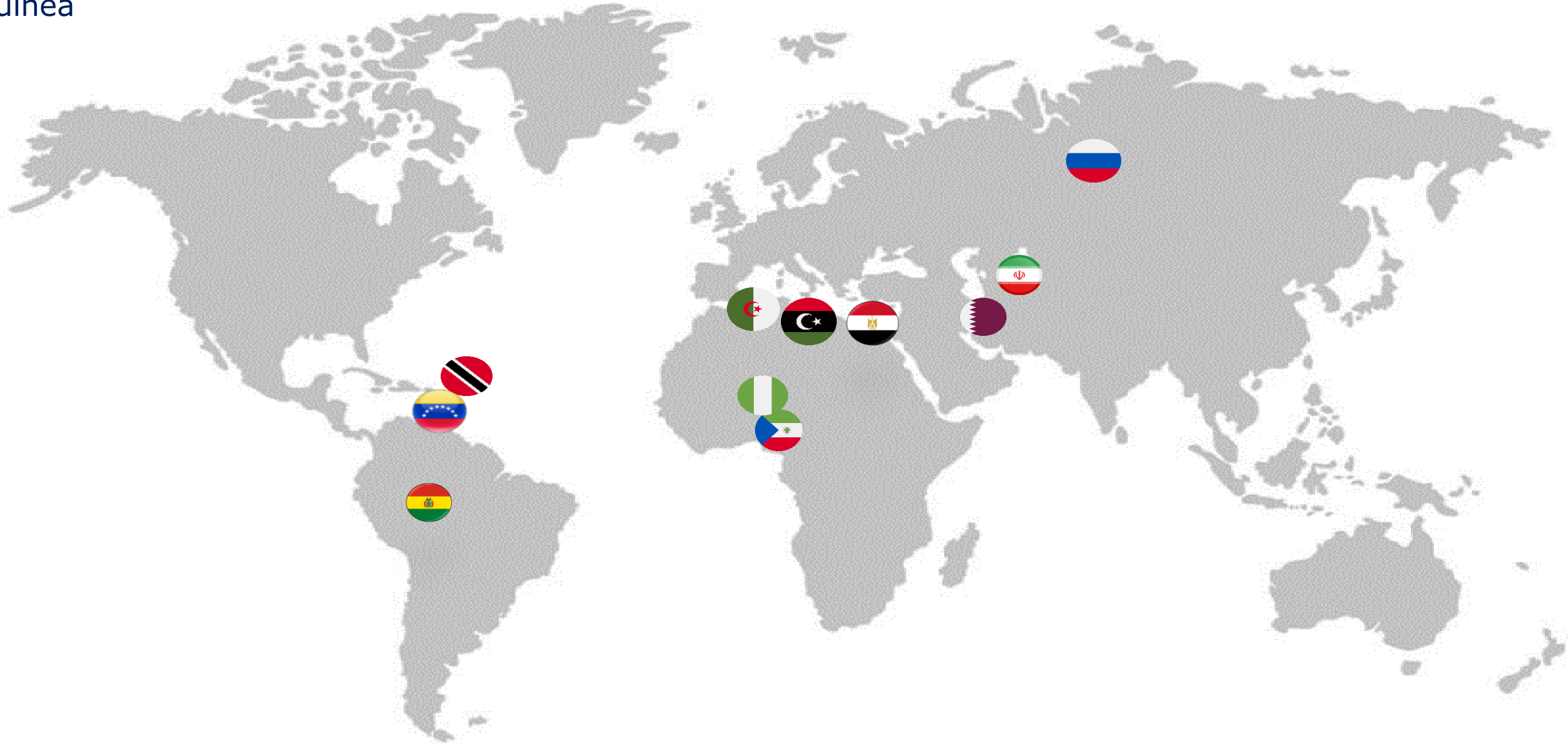
LNG Exports



OBSERVERS

11

- Algeria
- Bolivia
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Iran
- Libya
- Nigeria
- Qatar
- Russia
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Venezuela



8

- Angola
- Azerbaijan
- Iraq
- Kazakhstan
- Malaysia
- Norway
- Peru
- United Arab Emirates

Action program

- Sustainable maximization of the added value of gas for Member Countries
- Climate change (NZPF)
- Decarbonization (UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Paris Agreement)
- Innovations and digitalization (including GECF GGM and ESP)
- Technology cooperation (GECF Gas research institute)
- Hydrogen and NGVs
- Post-Covid-19 recovery based on natural gas economy

GECF Long-Term Objectives

GECF Global Gas Outlook 2050 supports all LTOs



International positioning of the GECF

as a globally recognized intergovernmental organization, which is gas market expertise reference institution and benchmark for gas exporting countries positions



Maximizing gas value

to pursue opportunities that support the sustainable maximization of the added value of gas for Member Countries



Developing the GECF view on gas market developments

through medium- and long-term market analysis and forecasting



Co-operation

to develop effective ways and means for cooperation amongst GECF Member Countries in various areas of common interests



Promotion of natural gas

to contribute to meeting future world energy needs, ensuring global sustainable development and responding to environmental concerns, in particular with regard to climate change



What are the main evolutions observed during COVID-19 outbreak?



Competitive natural gas and LNG prices have been predominant in most of the regions



Increasing awareness about the value of having a clean air after lockdowns



Increasing commitments towards net-zero emissions



Upward revision of renewables ambition



Accelerated disengagement or downward revision of coal development plans



Scaling up the deployment of gas decarbonization options (LNG offsetting; CCUS; conversion to hydrogen)



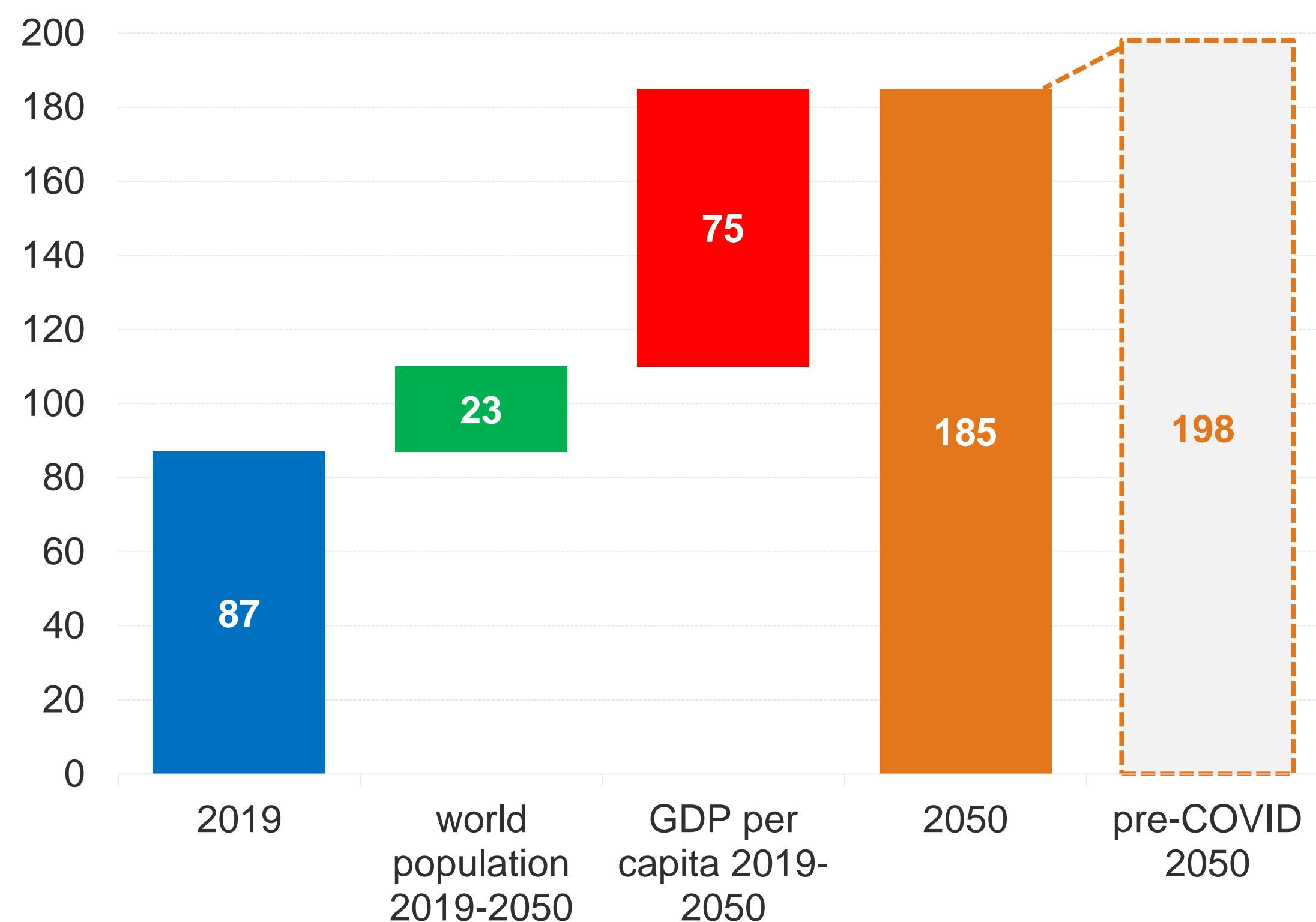
EVs are promoted as part of the clean solutions and post COVID-19 stimulus packages



Several announcements and released strategies to support hydrogen economies

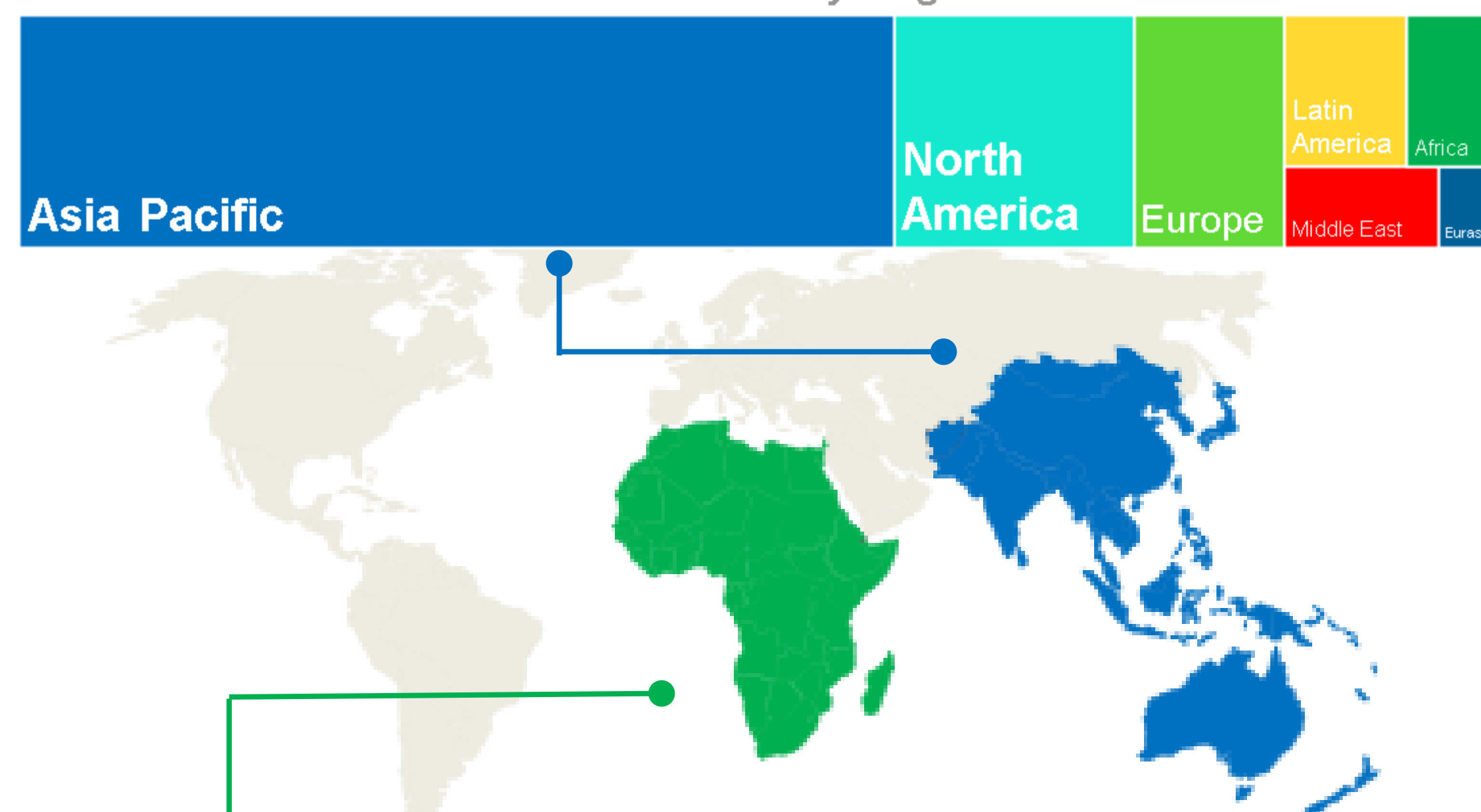
Global economic prospects

Global real GDP 2019 - 2050 (trillion USD 2019)



- Global GDP will be 7% or USD 13 trillion lower in 2050 than the previous 2019 forecast (size of China's current economy in absolute terms) because of COVID-19
- Incremental population growth, mainly driven by Africa
- Asia Pacific – economic growth 'champion' contributing 60% of global real GDP growth over 2019 - 2050

Global GDP CAAGR 2.6% by Region 2019 - 2050

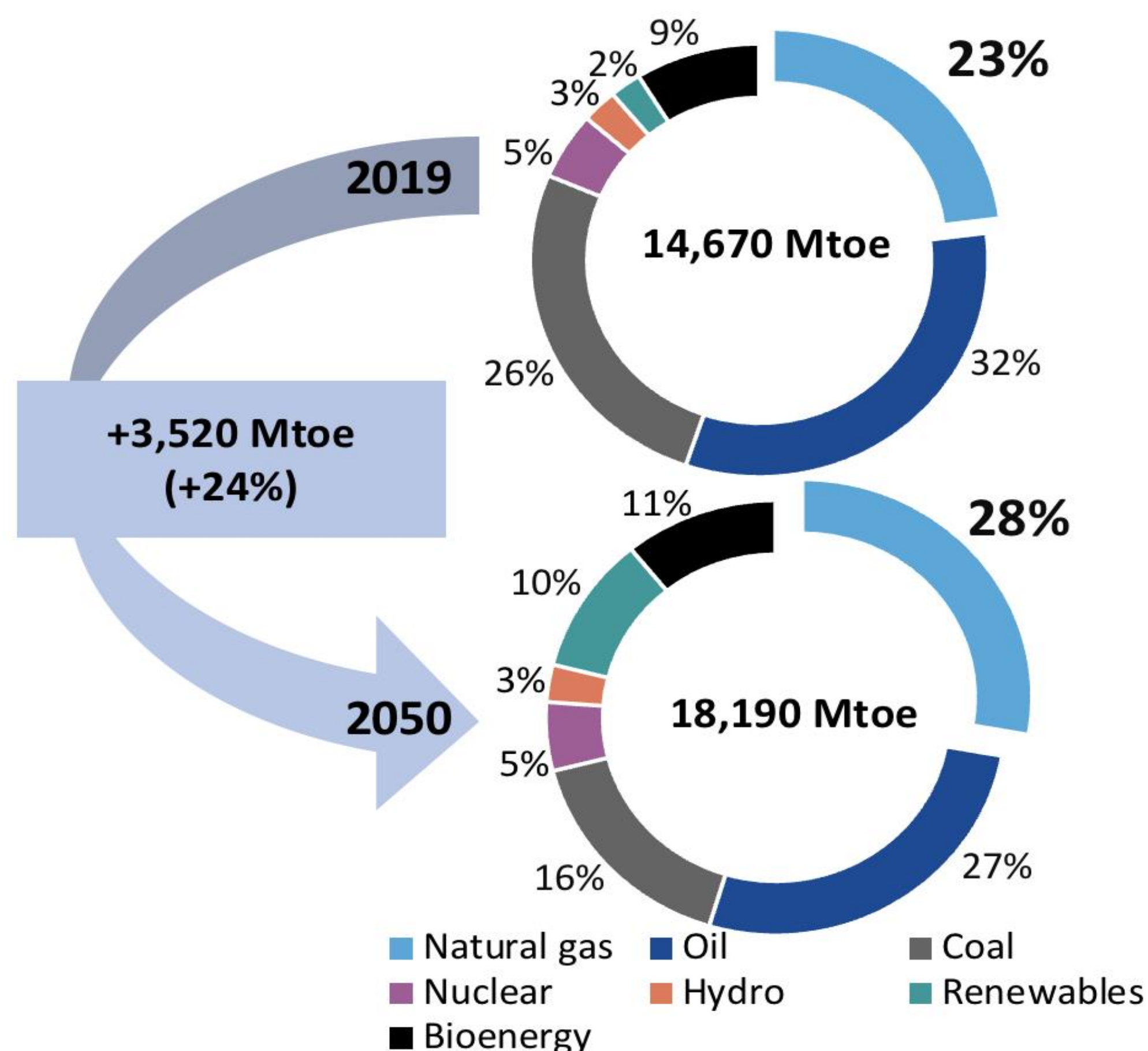


The World's Population CAAGR 0.7% by Region 2019 - 2050



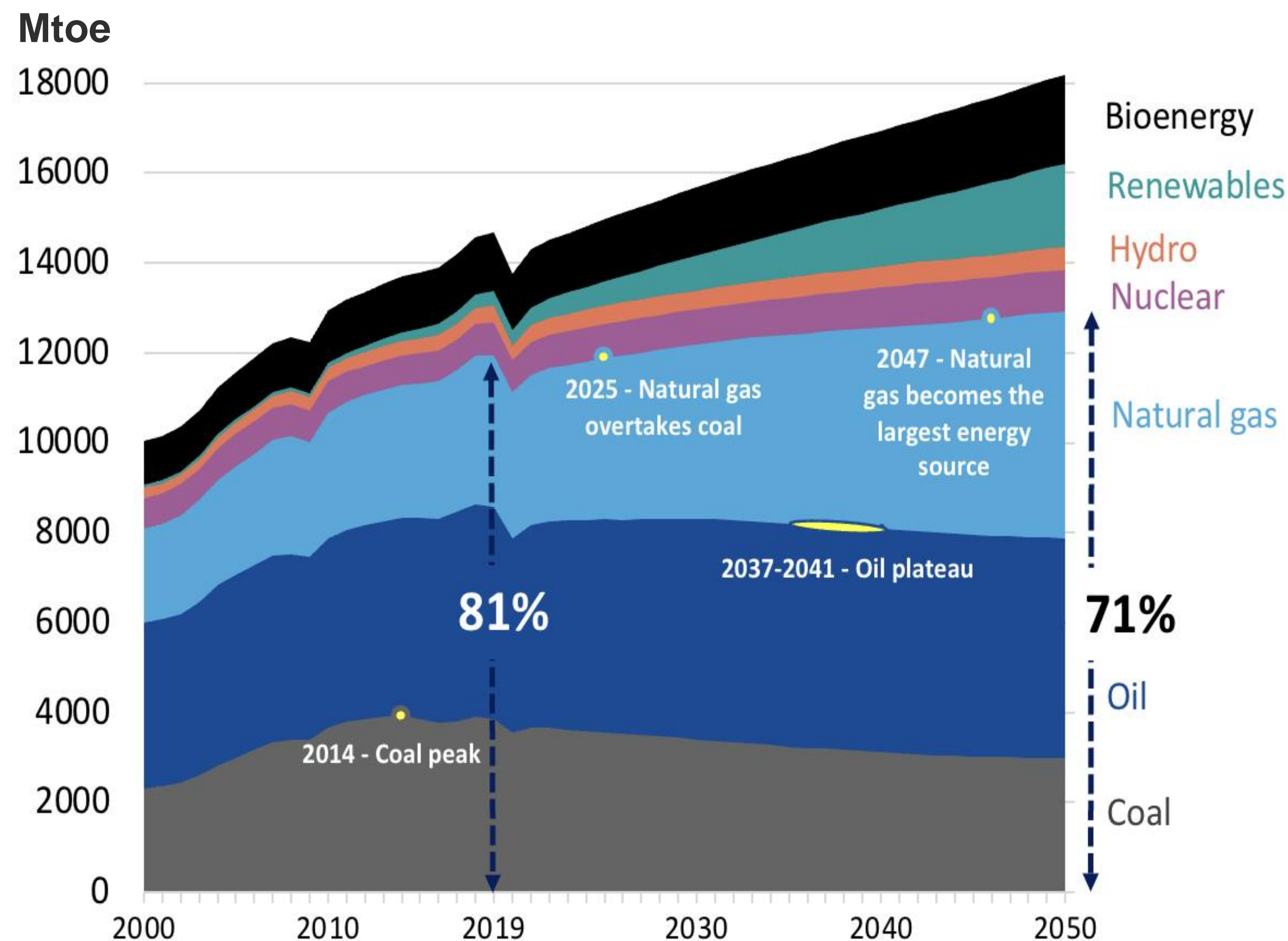
Global energy mix

Global energy mix evolution 2019-2050



- Natural gas is a destination fuel, indispensable in the long-run and complementing energy transition targets to a low-carbon economy
- Natural gas is #1 in global energy mix by 2050, its share increases from 23% today to 28% in 2050

Global energy demand trends by fuel type



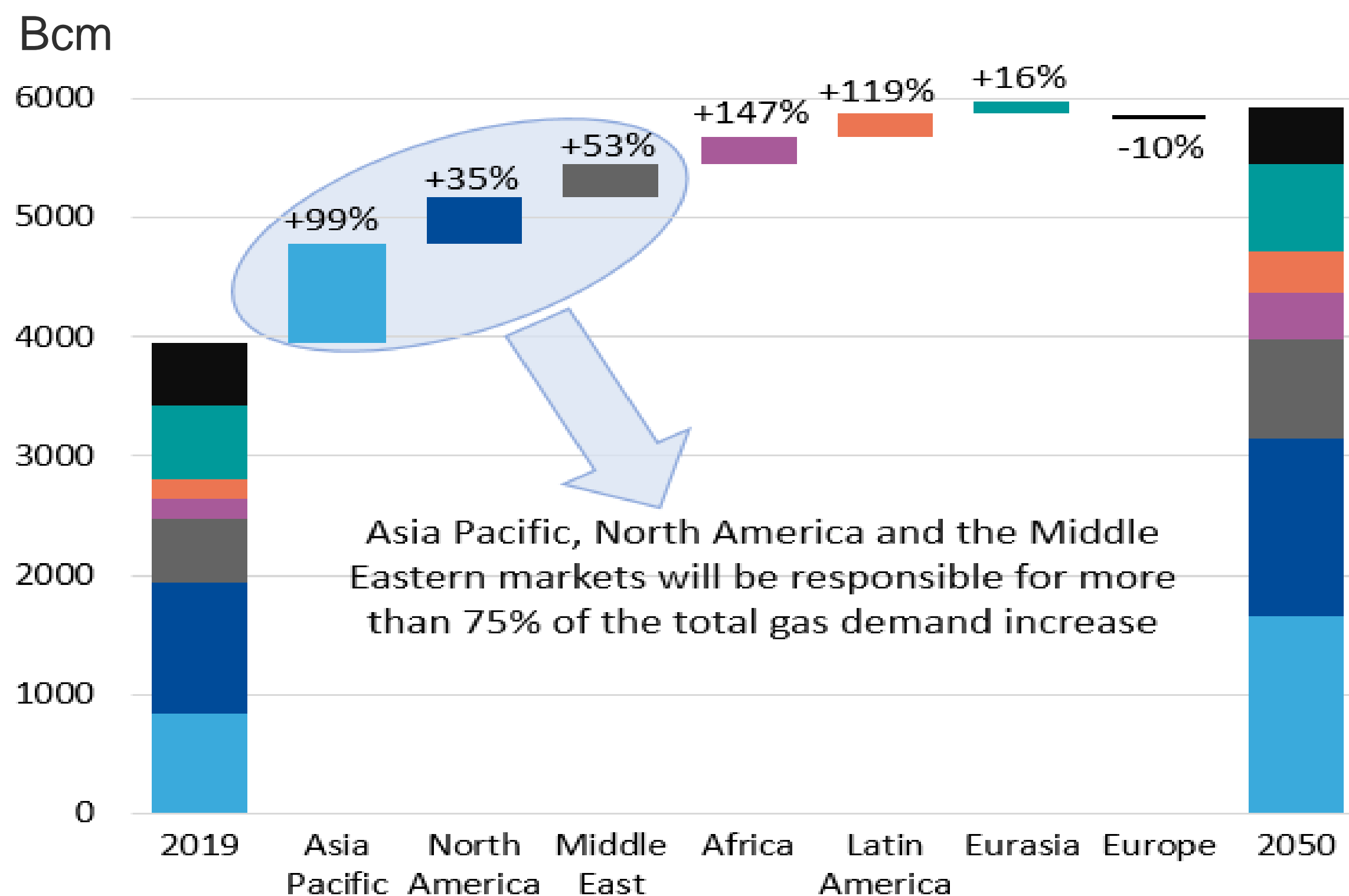
Source: GECF Secretariat based on the GECF Global Gas Model

Note: Bioenergy includes traditional and modern biomass

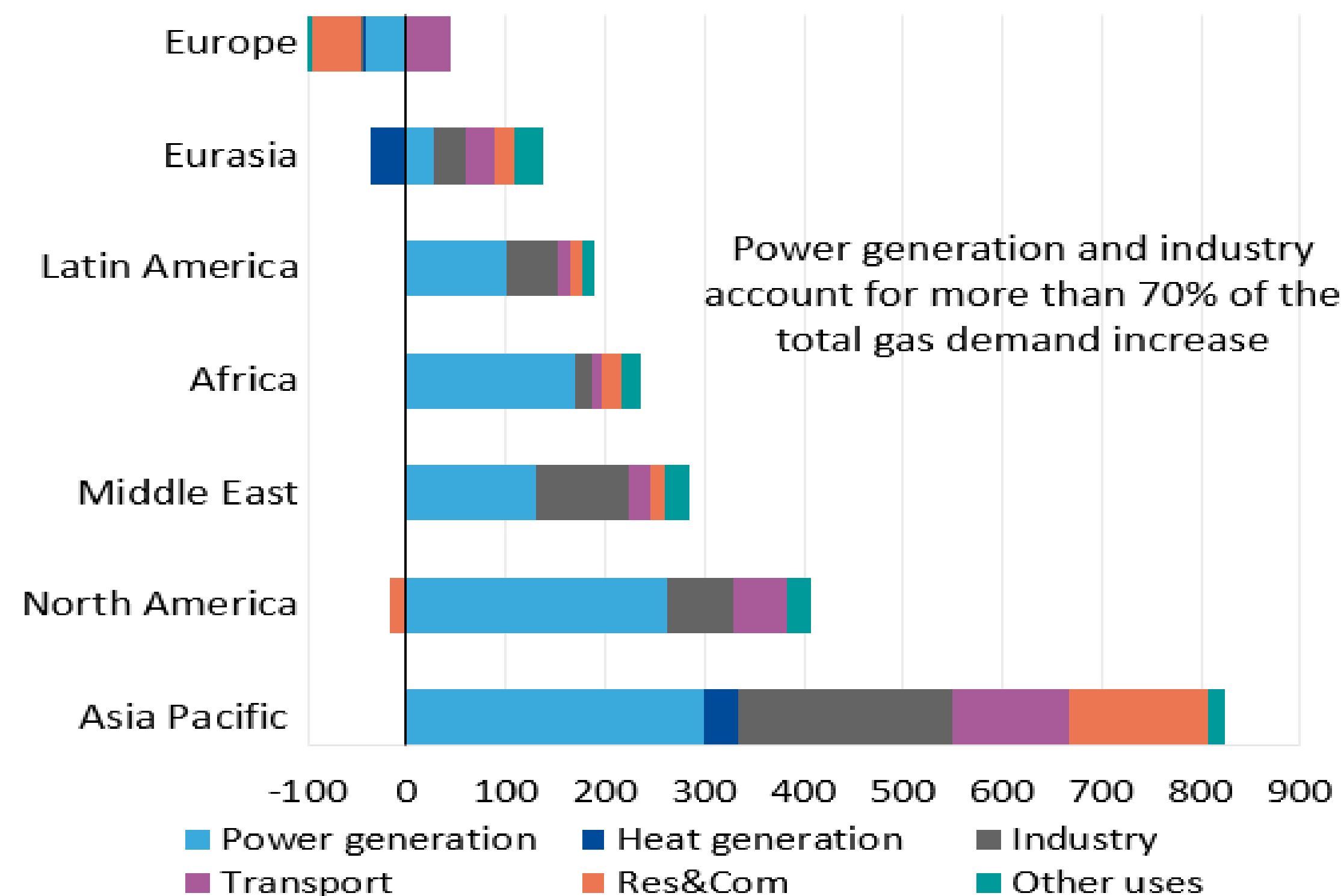
Key drivers of natural gas demand

- Post-COVID-19 recovery electrification of end-use sectors based on gas-fired generation
- A key fuel suited for medium and high-heat industrial processes as well as a feedstock for manufacturing petrochemicals and chemicals
- The rise of gas usage in land and maritime transport

Global natural gas demand by region



Sectoral contribution to regional growth 2019-2050

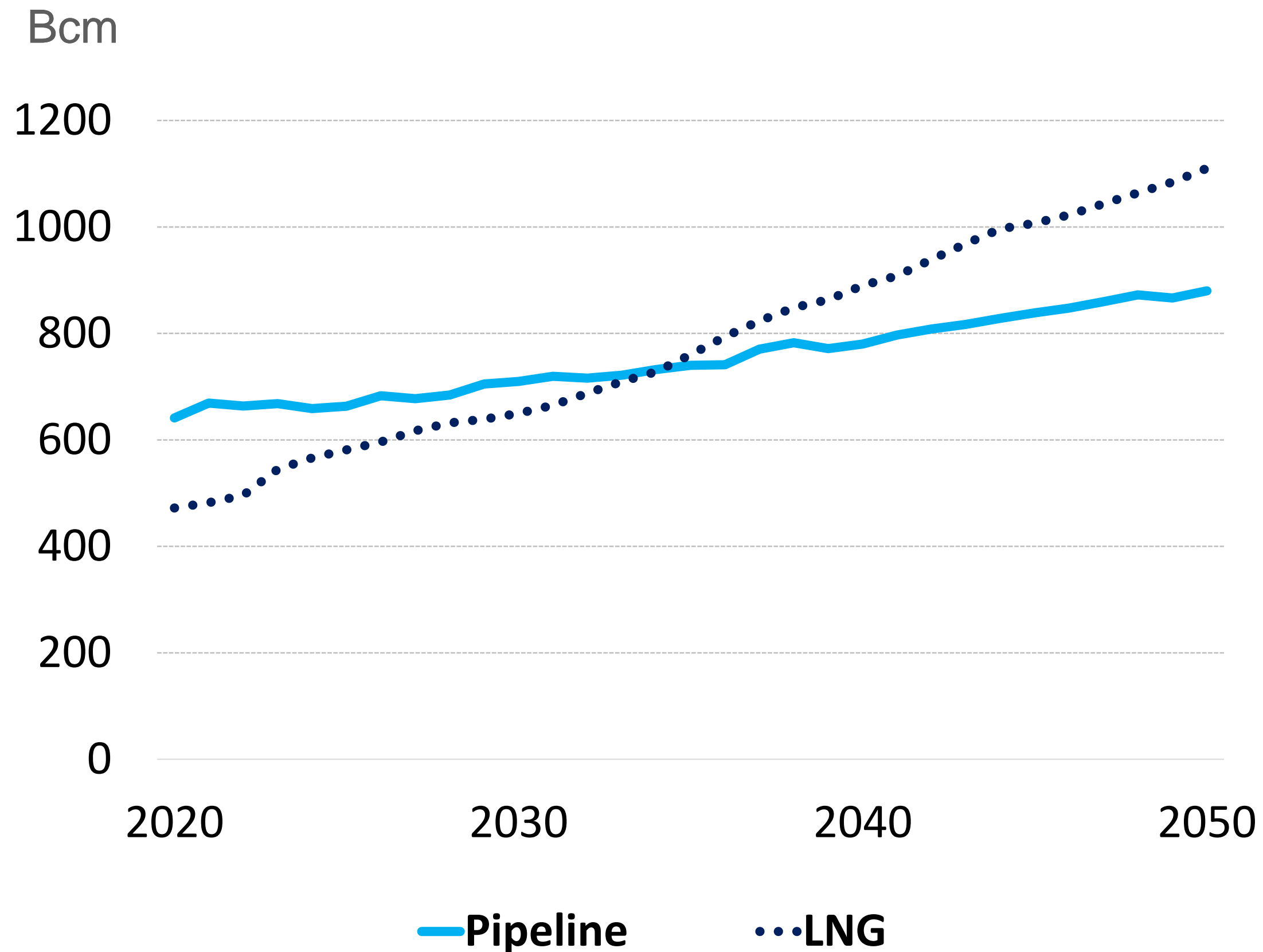


Source: GECF Secretariat based on the GECF Global Gas Model

Note: 1) Industry includes gas used as an energy fuel and feedstock as well as for hydrogen generation and the production of liquid fuels;
2) Other uses include gas demand for energy industry own use and for pipeline transport.

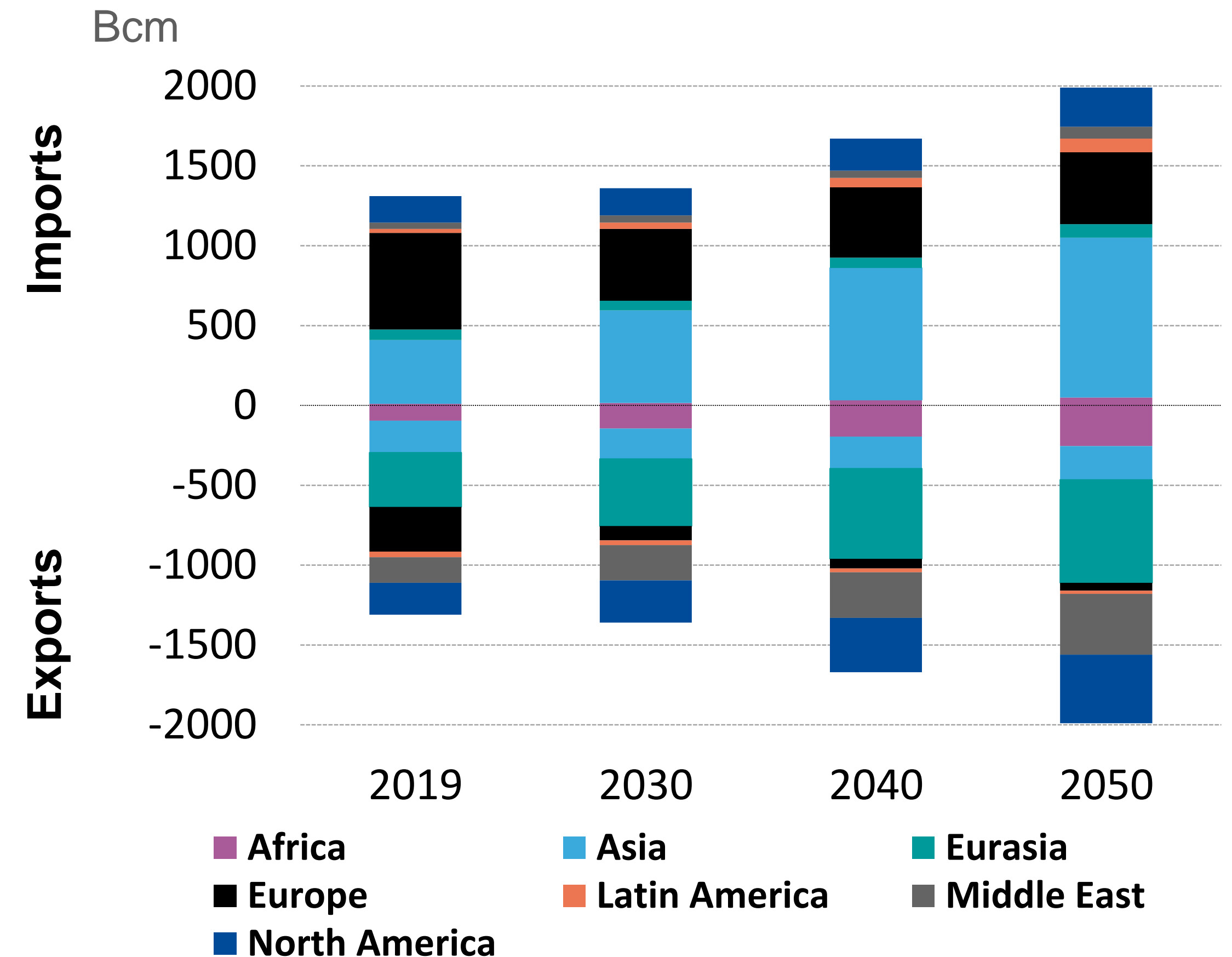
Global natural gas trade

Global natural gas trade by flow type



- Global gas trade will reach 1,990 bcm by 2050
- Global LNG trade by 2050 is 820 mt (1,110 bcm)
- LNG trade will overtake pipeline trade in mid 2030s with Asia-Pacific – key LNG importing region
- Introduction of green LNG

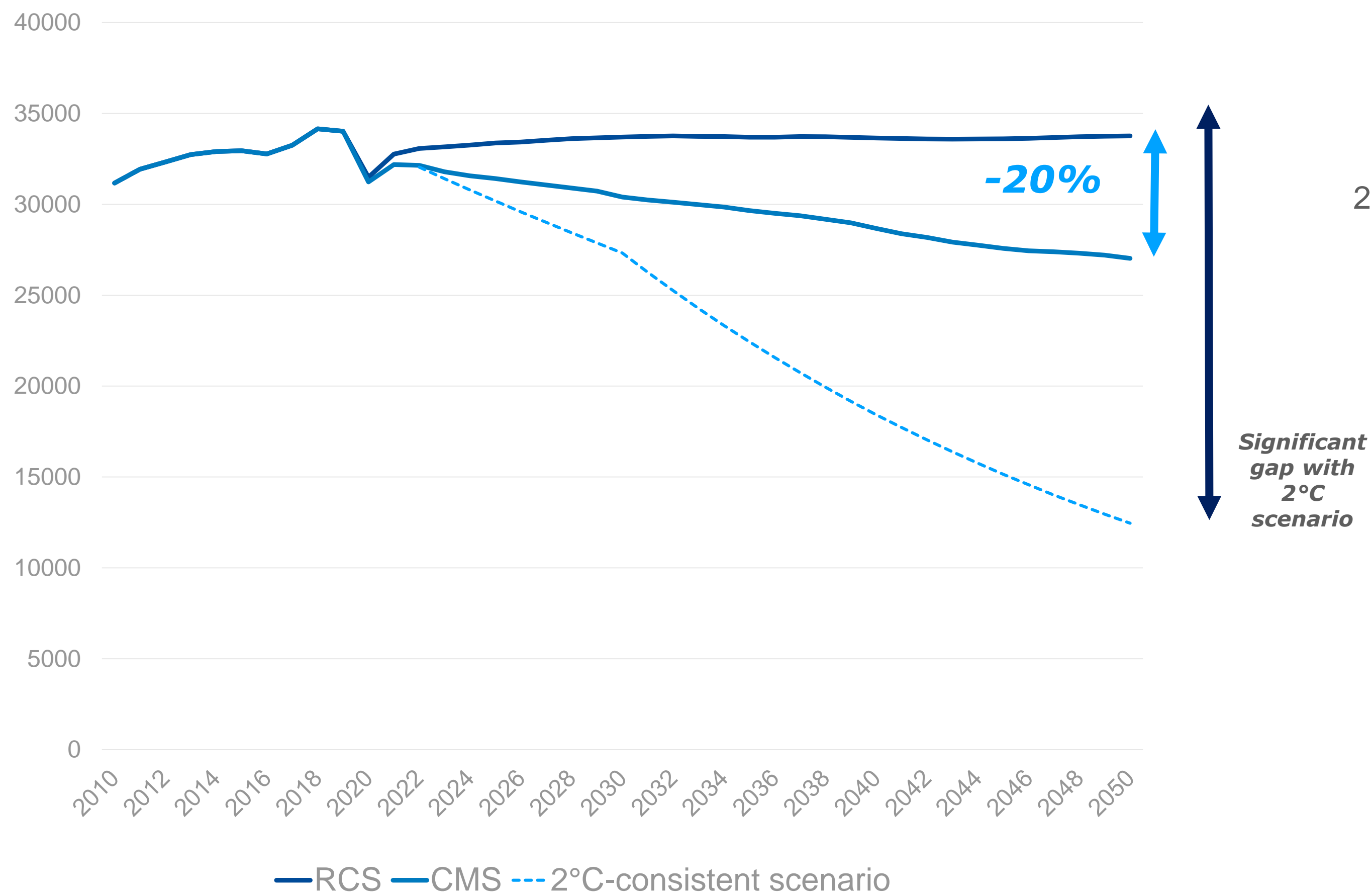
Global natural gas trade by region



Energy-related CO₂ emissions prospects

Emissions forecasts in the GECF Reference Case (RCS) and the Carbon Mitigation Scenario (CMS)

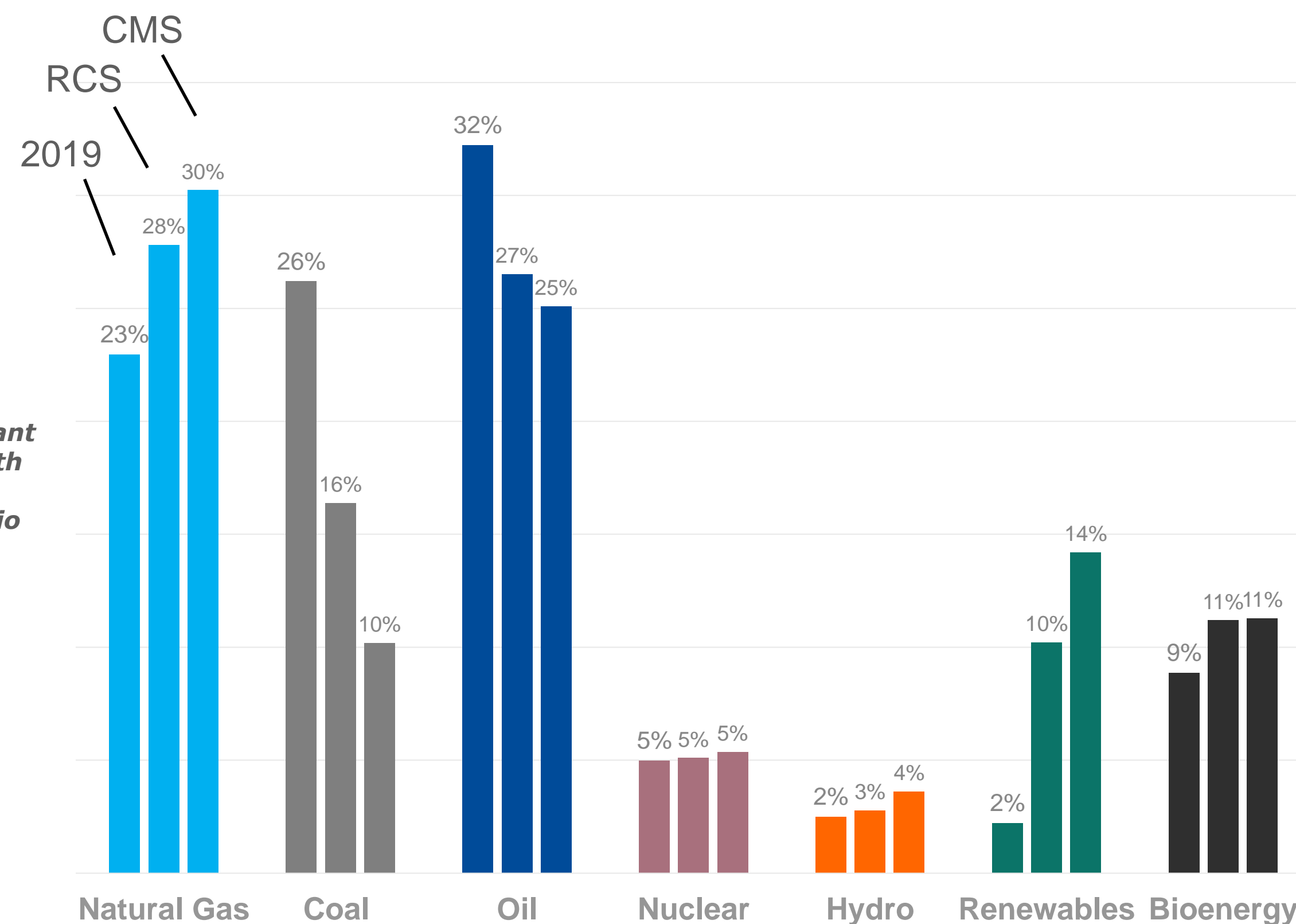
MtCO₂



The CMS considers more penetration of gas and renewables, basing on larger dissemination of existing and well proven technologies

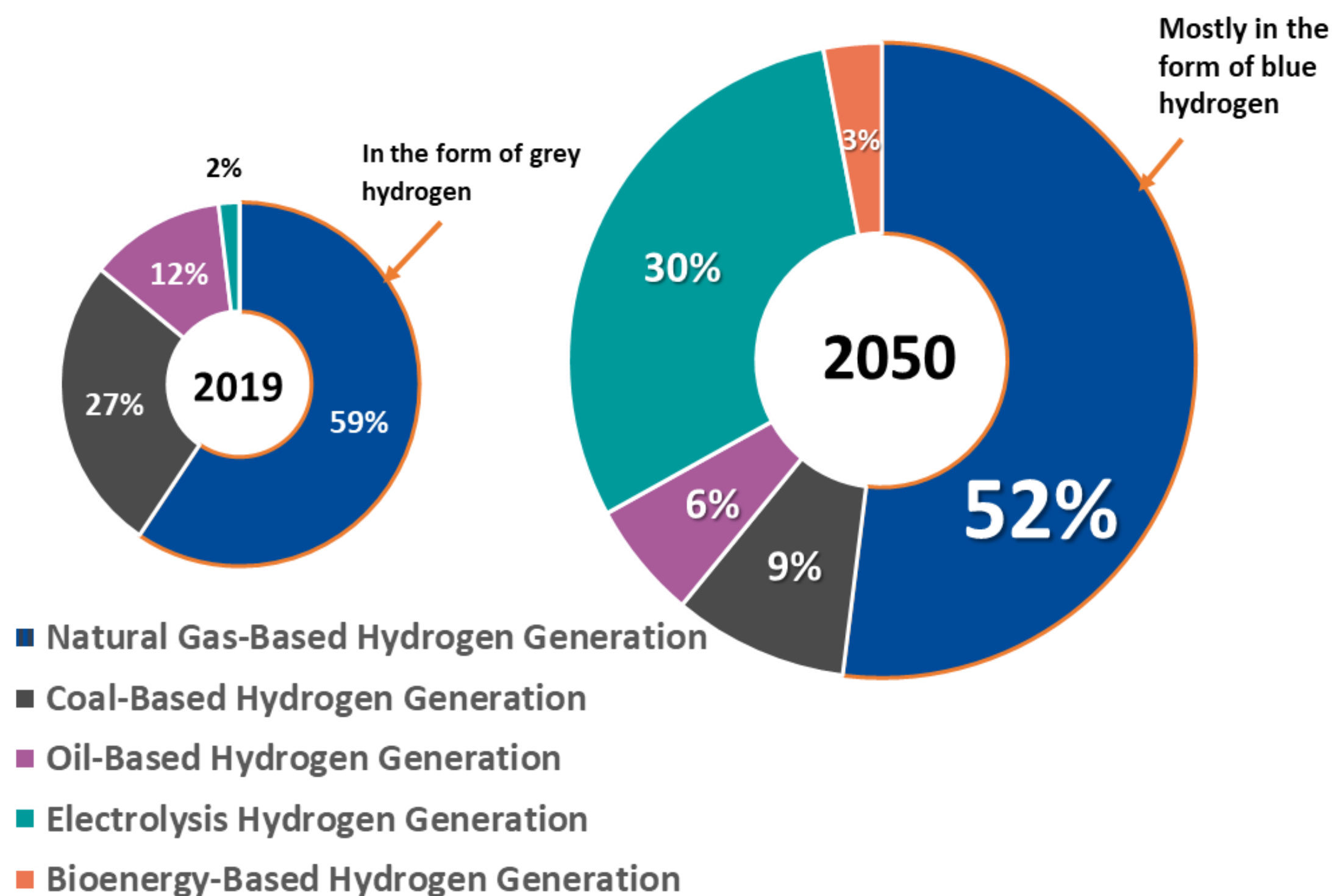
- There is potential to reduce emissions with larger gas penetration.
- Further decarbonization of gas (e.g. through CCUS, hydrogen...) enables to bridge the gap with 2°C scenario

Fuel shares in the primary energy mix



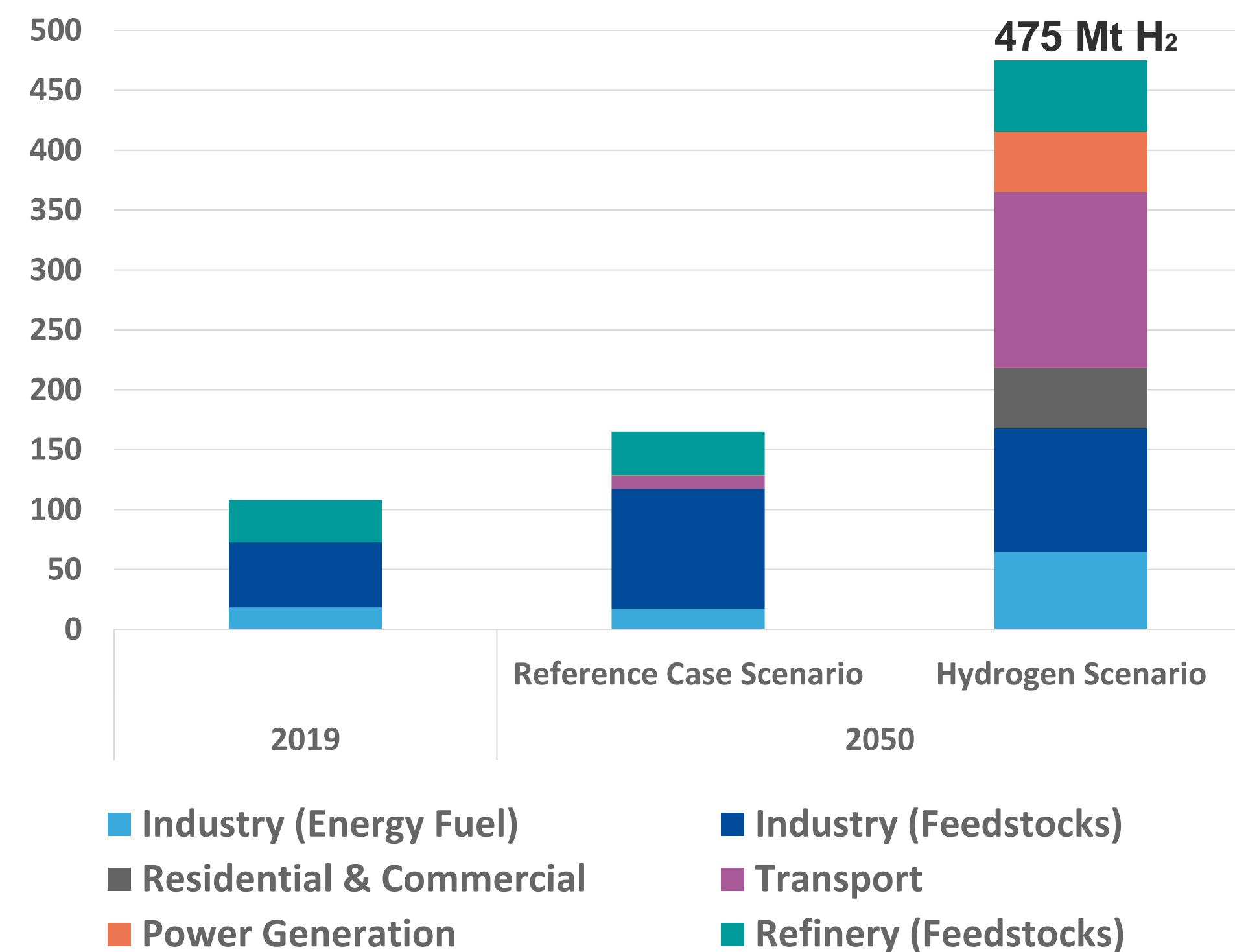
Hydrogen scenario

Hydrogen production share by source %



- Hydrogen acting as a game changer with blue hydrogen taking a significant role
- Hydrogen demand in 2050 will reach 475 Mt

Hydrogen demand outlook by sector Mt of H₂



Upcoming high-level events with GECF participation

Natural gas: energy for sustainable development



SPIEF
ST. PETERSBURG
INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC
FORUM

24th SPIEF

St. Petersburg, June 2021



**United
Nations**

**High-level Dialogue
on Energy**

New York, September 2021



6th GECF SUMMIT

Doha, November 2021



THANK YOU



GECF