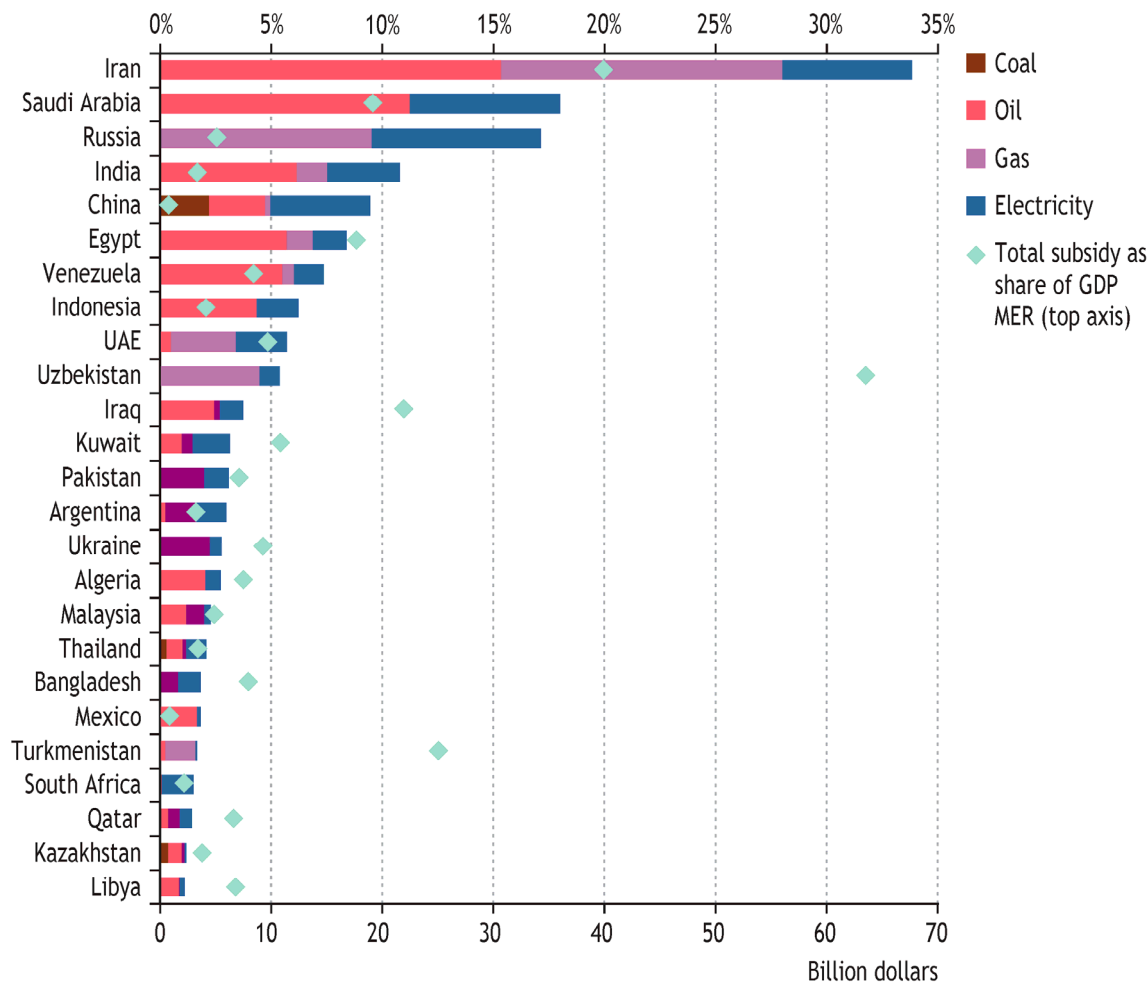


# *KEY GRAPHS*

# Fossil-fuel subsidies are distorting price signals

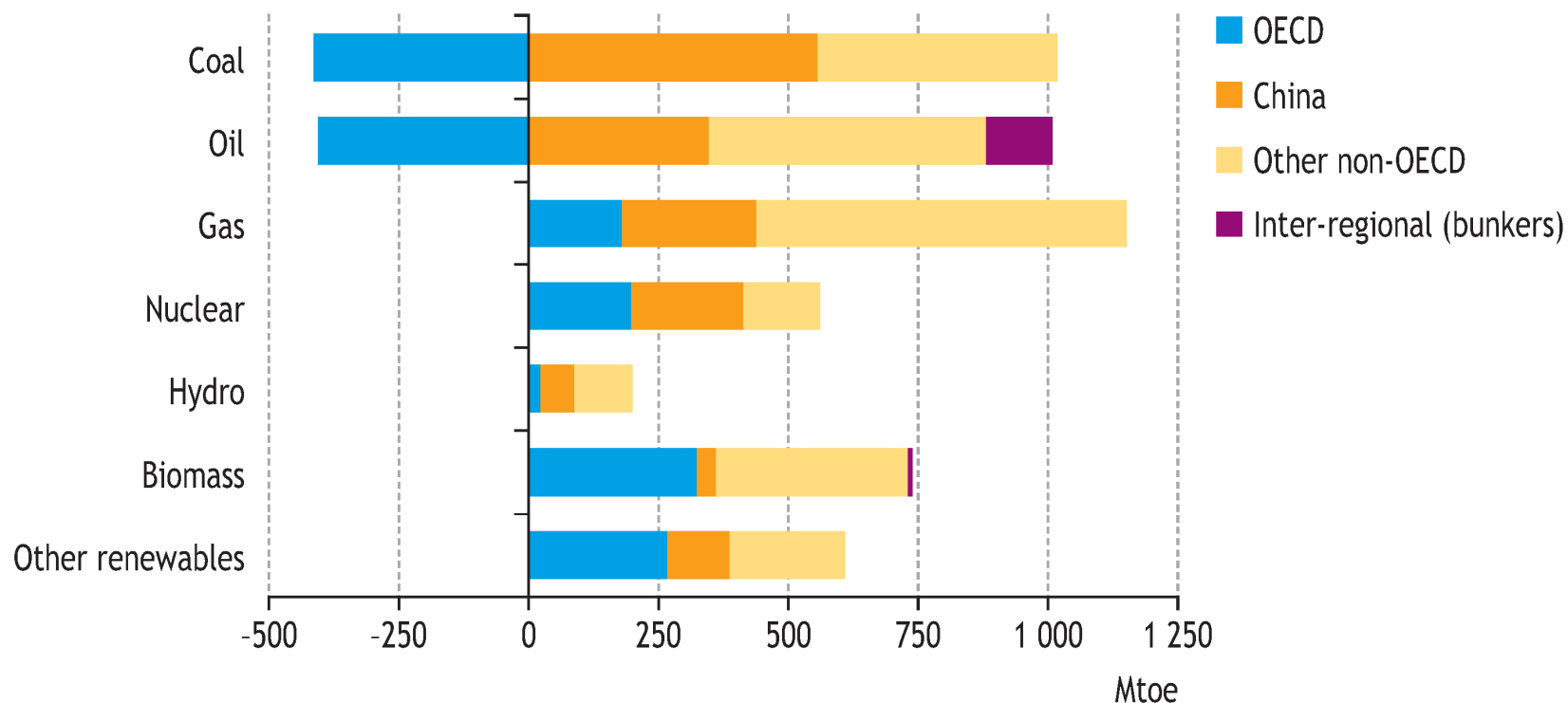
Economic value of fossil-fuel consumption subsidies by country & type, 2009



**Fossil-fuel consumption subsidies amounted to \$312 billion in 2009, with oil products accounting for almost half of the total**

# Emerging economies dominate the growth in demand for all fuels

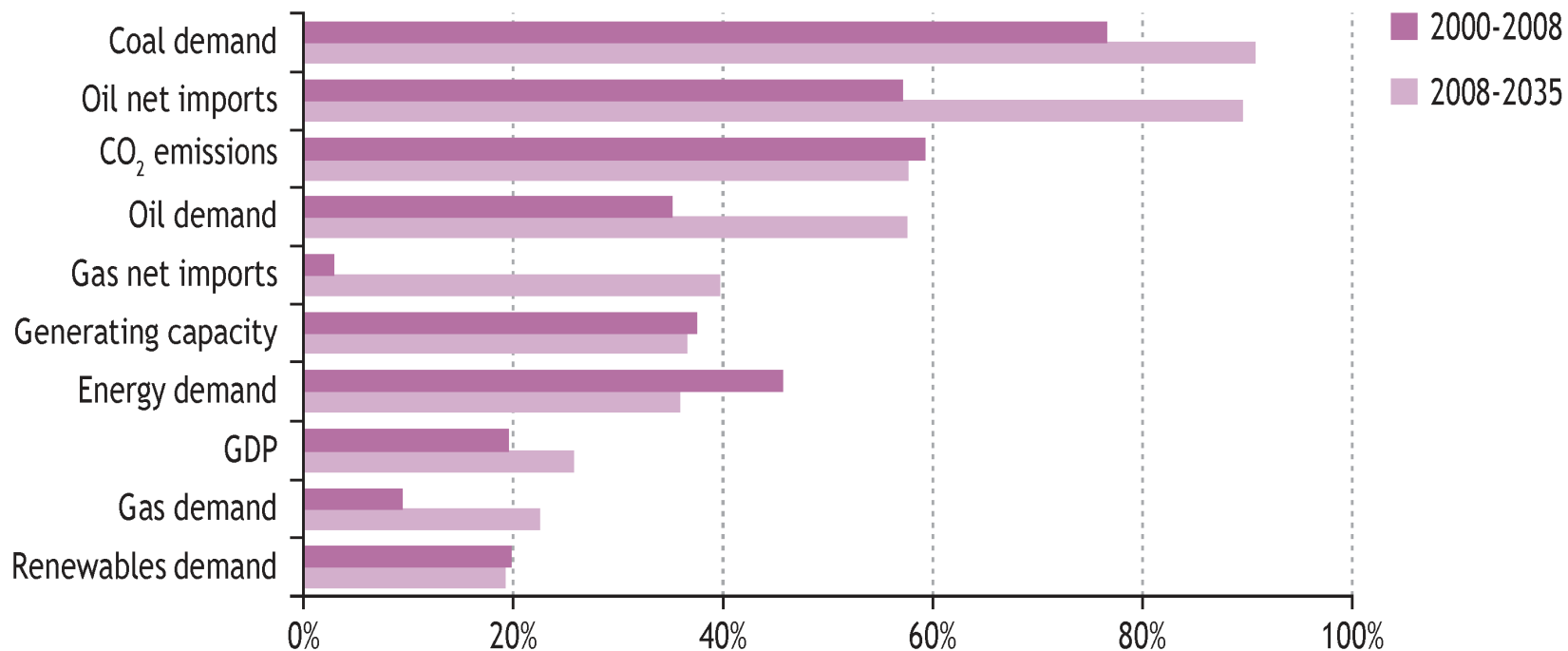
Incremental primary energy demand by fuel & region in the New Policies Scenario, 2008-2035



*Demand for all types of energy increases in non-OECD countries, while demand for coal & oil declines in the OECD*

# China's role in global energy is set to expand further

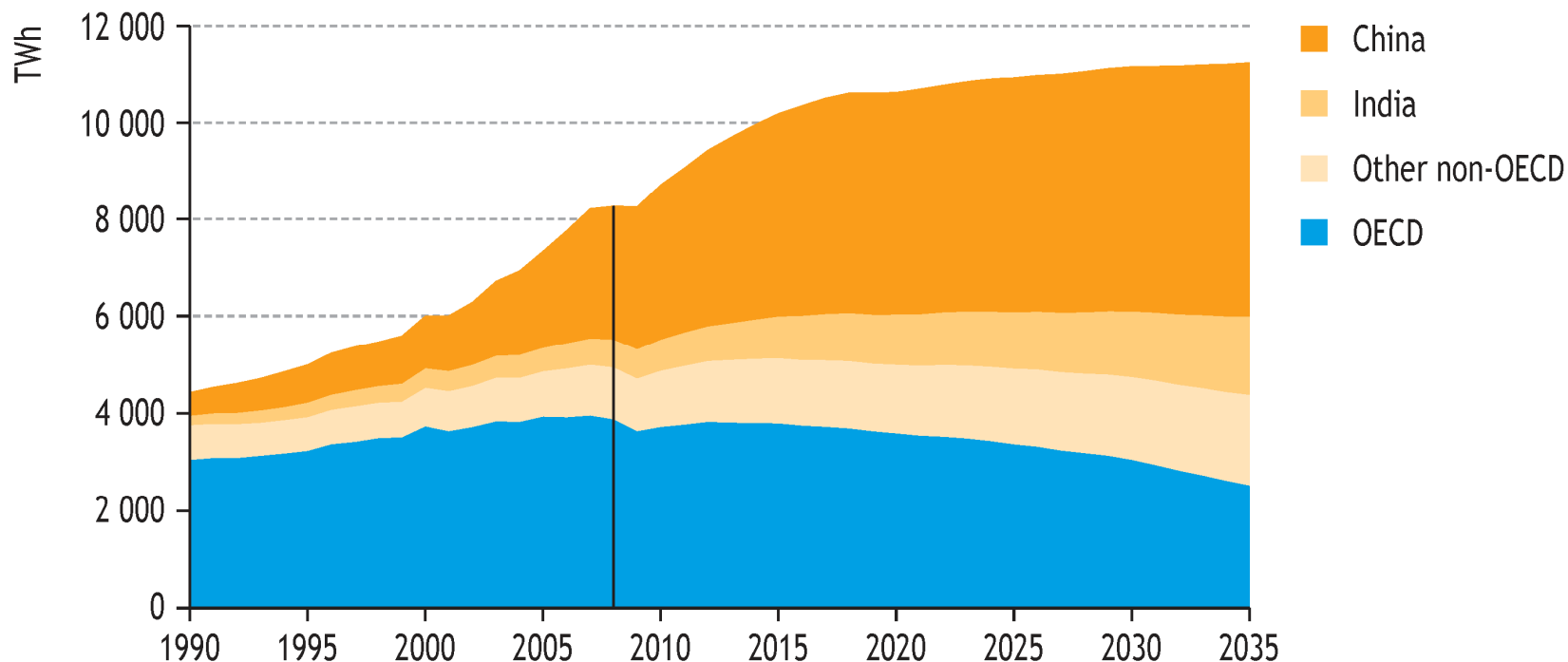
## China's share of the projected net global increase for selected indicators in the New Policies Scenario



*Developments in China's energy system will have major implications for global supply & demand trends for oil, natural gas & coal, as well as prospects for limiting climate change*

# Coal remains the backbone of global electricity generation

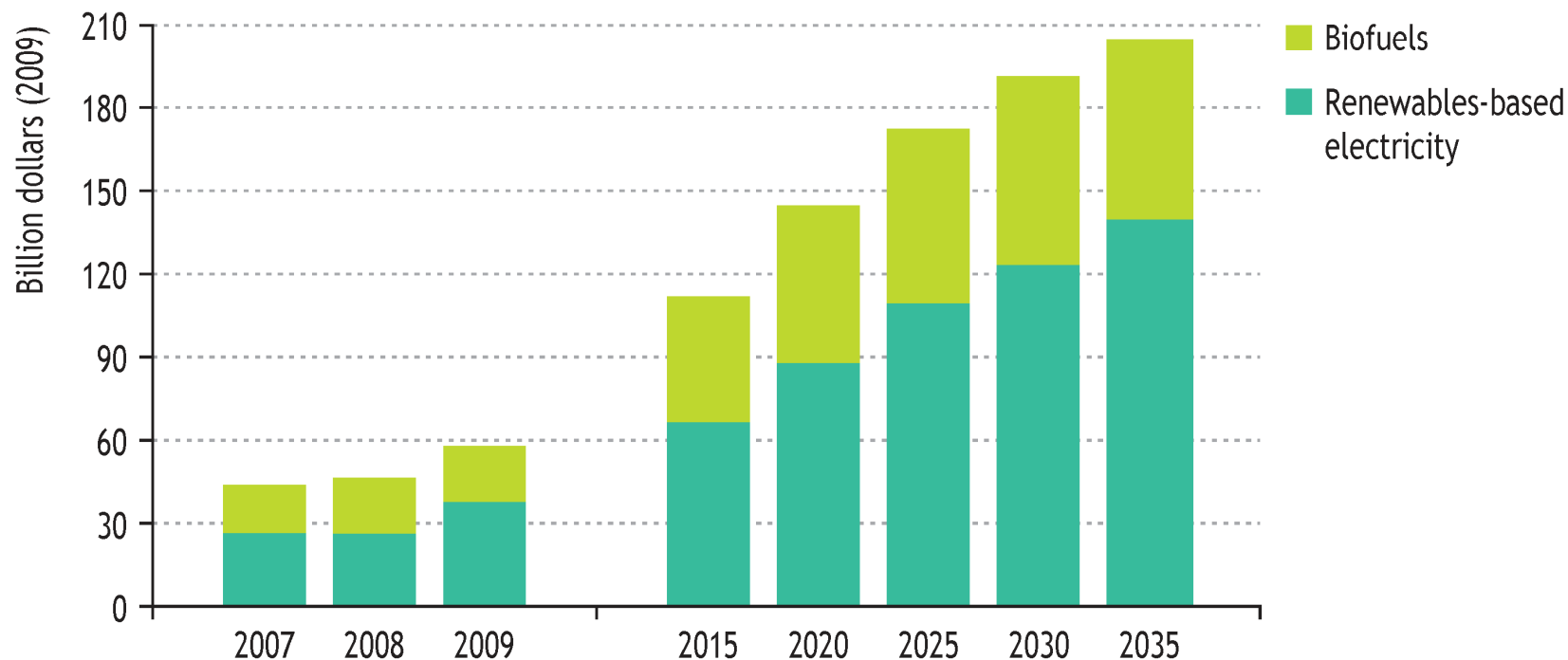
## Coal-fired electricity generation by region in the New Policies Scenario



*A drop in coal-fired generation in the OECD is offset by big increases elsewhere, especially China, where 600 GW of new capacity exceeds the current coal capacity of US, EU & Japan*

# Renewables enter the mainstream... if there is enough government support

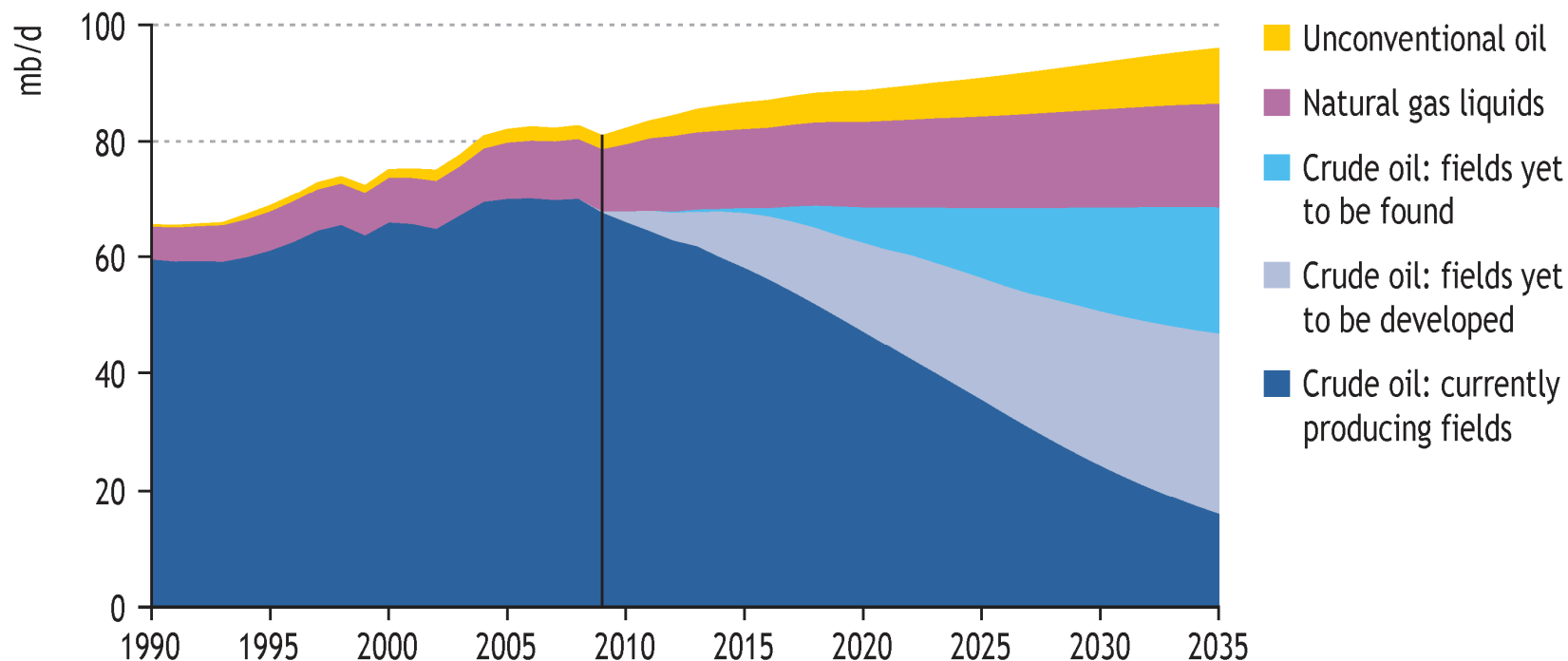
## Annual global support for renewables in the New Policies Scenario



**Government support remains the key driver – rising from \$57 billion in 2009 to \$205 billion in 2035 – but higher fossil-fuel prices & declining investment costs also spur growth**

# Oil production becomes less crude

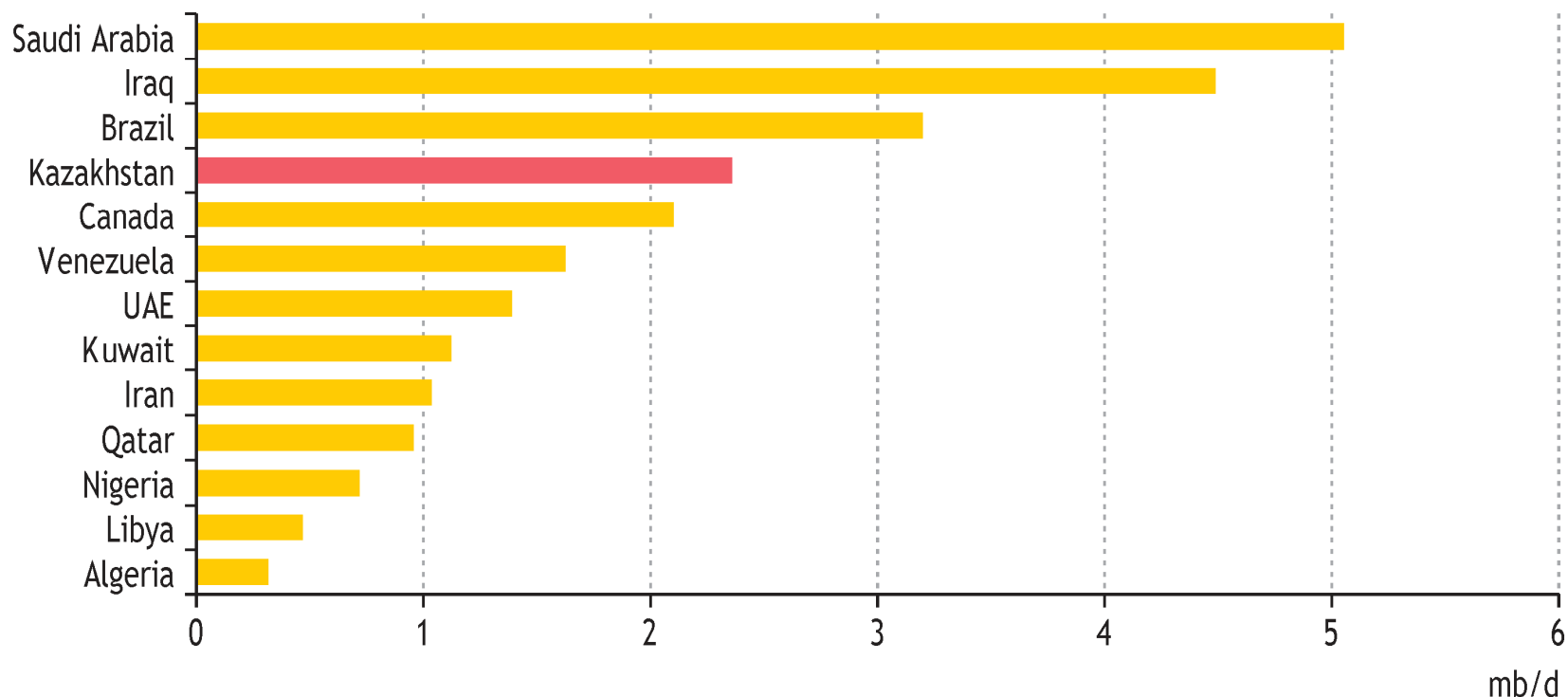
## World oil production by type in the New Policies Scenario



**Global oil production reaches 96 mb/d in 2035 on the back of rising output of natural gas liquids & unconventional oil, as crude oil production plateaus**

# Caspian energy riches could enhance global energy security

## Incremental oil production by selected country in the New Policies Scenario, 2009-2035

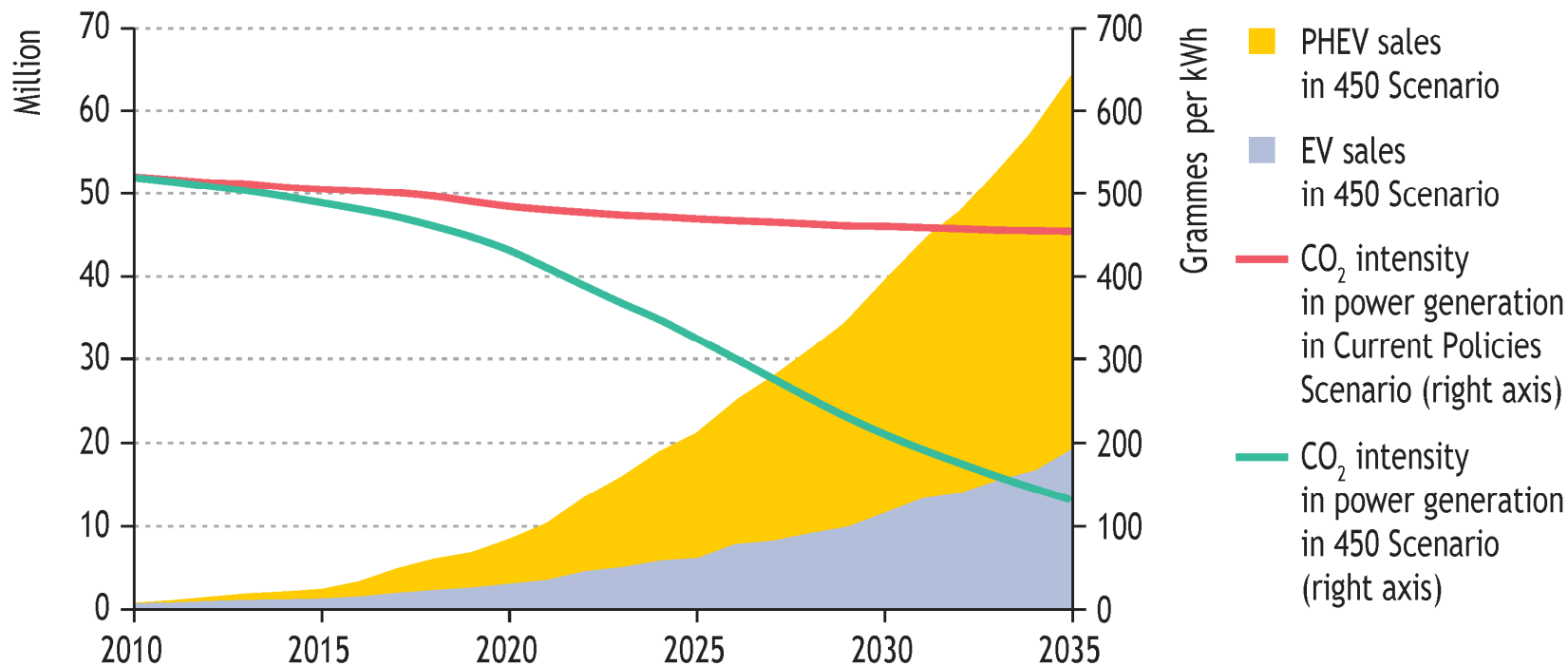


*Kazakhstan drives an increase in Caspian oil production to 5.2 mb/d by 2035, while Turkmenistan & Azerbaijan push up gas production to over 310 bcm*



# A fundamental shift in transport technology is needed

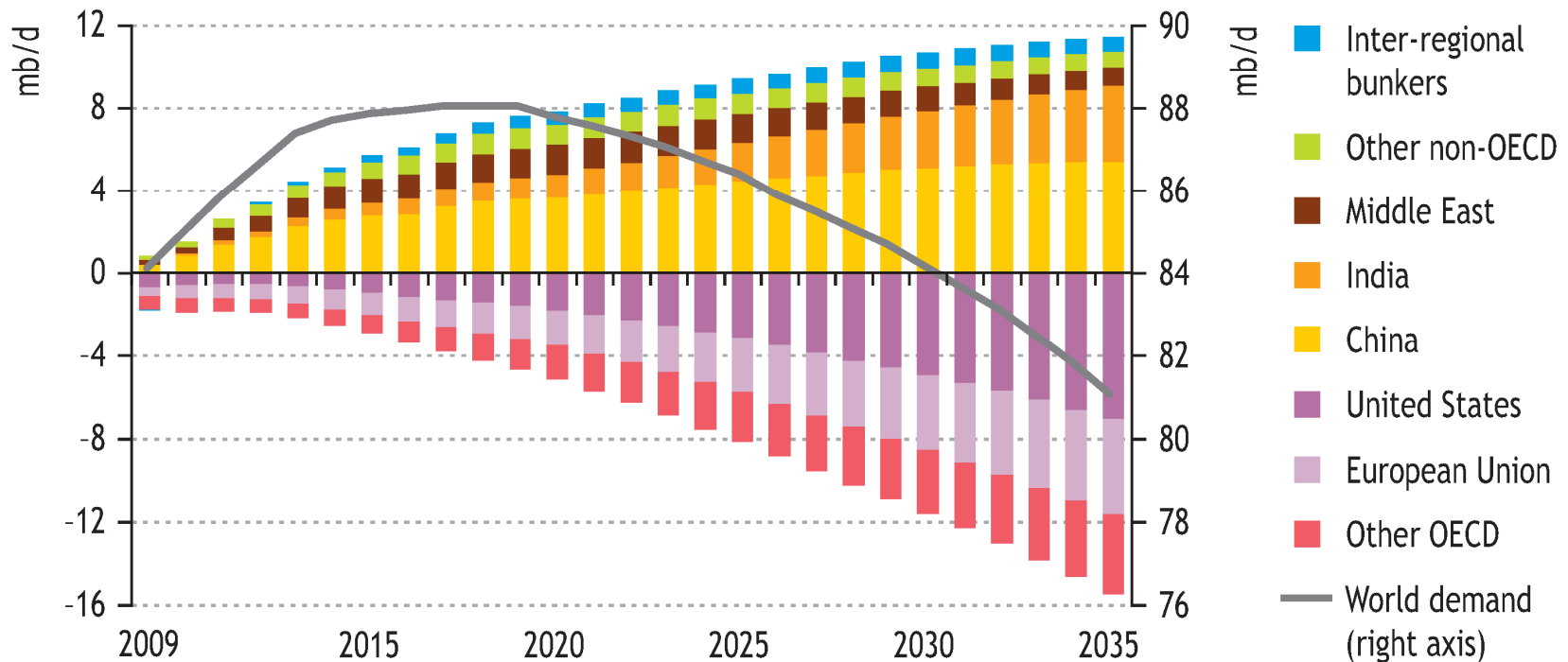
## Sales of electric & plug-in hybrid vehicles in the 450 Scenario & CO<sub>2</sub> intensity in the power sector by scenario



**Advanced vehicles, which represent 70% of new car sales by 2035, make a big contribution to emissions abatement, underpinned by a dramatic decarbonisation of the power sector**

# Climate policies can drive an early peak in oil demand

## Change in oil demand by region in the 450 Scenario compared with 2008



**Oil demand peaks at 88 mb/d before 2020 & falls to 81 mb/d in 2035, with a plunge in OECD demand more than offsetting continuing growth in non-OECD demand**