EU Outlook
Reference Scenario
EU Primary Energy Mix

Gas & renewables increase their shares in the EU energy mix, at the expense of nuclear power, coal & oil.
Rising demand - mainly for power generation - and declining output will cause net imports to surge.
World Proven Reserves of Natural Gas

World total: 180 tcm as of 1 January 2004
Russia will remain the single largest supplier to the EU, assuming investment in developing new fields is forthcoming.
Energy-Related CO₂ Emissions
EU Deficit vs. Russia Surplus, 2008-2012

Russia average emissions surplus will equal EU emissions deficit in the 2008-2012 period
EU Outlook
Alternative Policy Scenario
Key Policies in Alternative Scenario for European Union

Strong endorsement at the G8 meeting in Gleneagles

Power generation
- Renewable energy directive
- CHP directive

Transport sector
- Prolongation and tightening of Voluntary Agreement with car manufacturers
- Biofuels target

Extension of the Emissions trading scheme for power generation and industry
Reduction in European Oil Demand in the Alternative vs. Reference Scenario, 2030

Oil savings = 2.2 mb/d

Oil savings in 2030 would be around current production of the UK
EU CO₂ Emissions in the Reference & Alternative Scenarios

With new policies, EU CO₂ emissions stabilise by 2010 and fall after 2020
Summary & Conclusions
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- EU energy use will continue to grow slowly, led by transport & power generation
- Renewables will penetrate energy mix rapidly, but fossil fuels will still dominate
- Oil & gas imports, notably from the Middle East and North Africa, will surge
- CO₂ emissions are set to grow – unless new policies are adopted
- Release of the WEO 2005 – Middle East and North Africa Insights: 7 November 2005