

# BP Energy Outlook 2035

January 2014

[bp.com/energyoutlook](http://bp.com/energyoutlook)

#BPstats



Outlook 2035 - the headlines

Risks to the outlook – how we think about them

Building an outlook – on solid data foundations

“Big data” – what does it mean for energy forecasting

## Outlook 2035 - the headlines

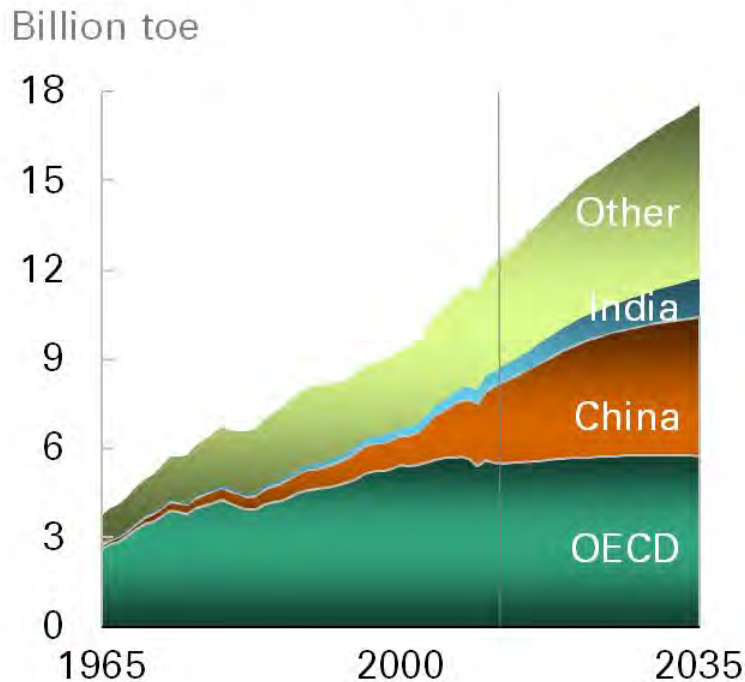
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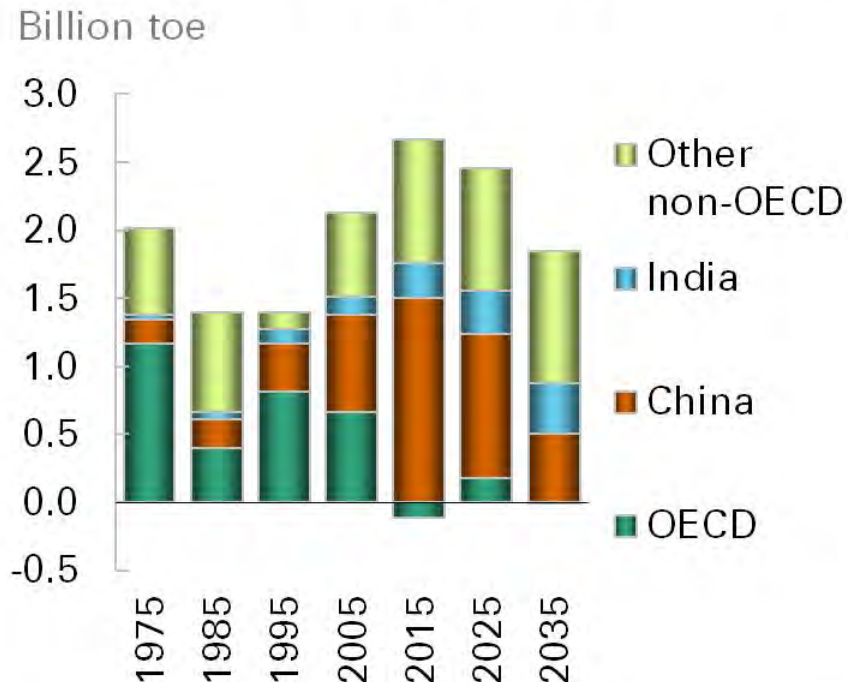
“Big data” – what does it mean for energy forecasting

# Primary energy consumption growth slows

## Consumption by region

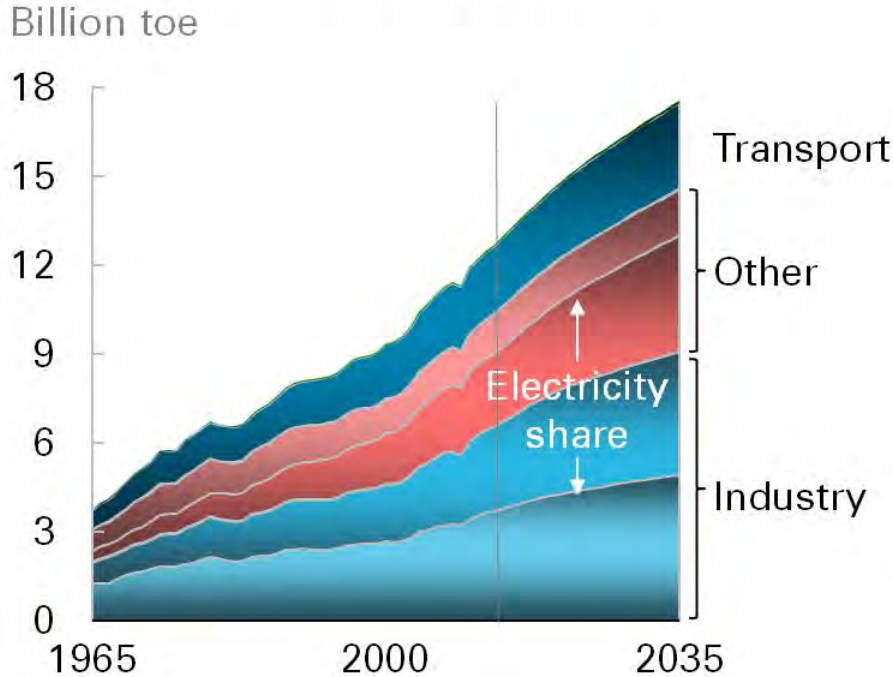


## Ten year increments by region



# The strong impetus from industrialization starts to fade

## Consumption by sector



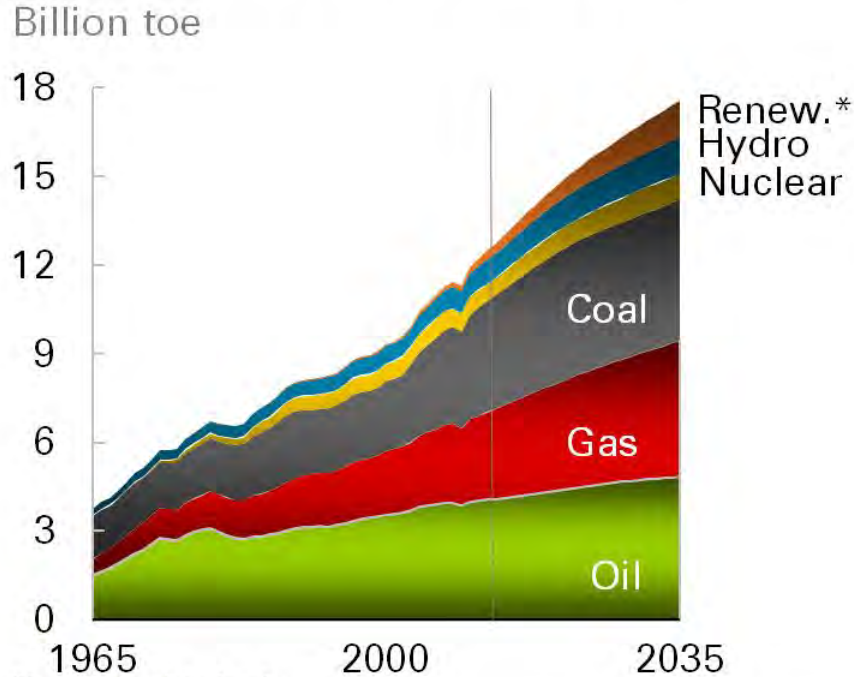
## Ten year increments by sector





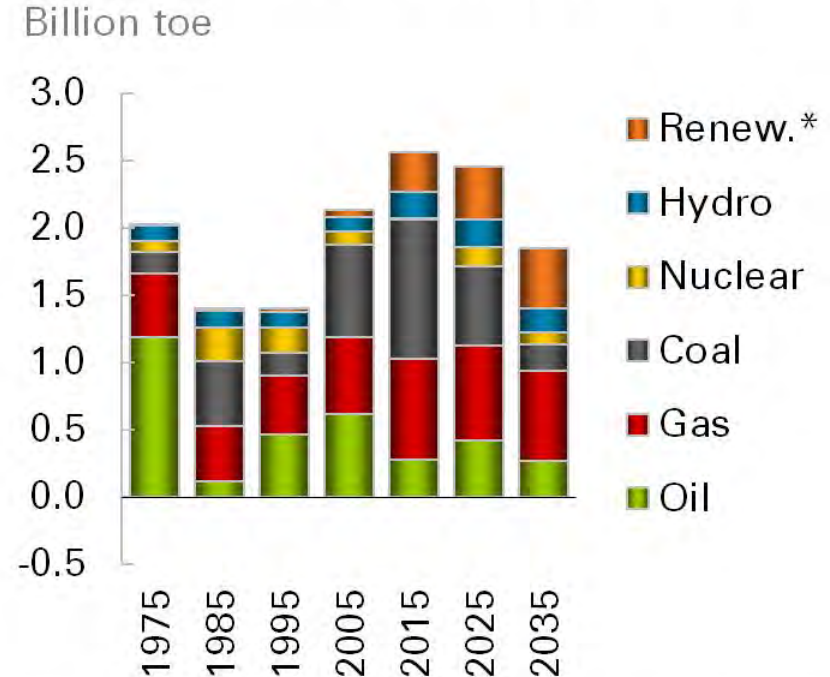
# The slowdown in China and industry is reflected in coal

## Consumption by fuel



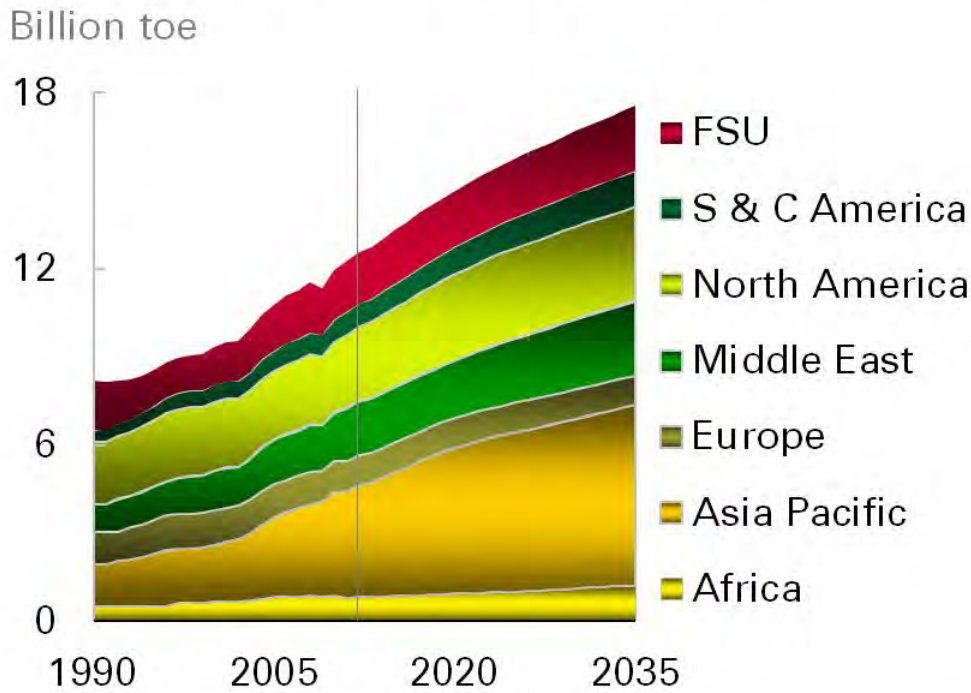
\*Includes biofuels

## Ten year increments by fuel

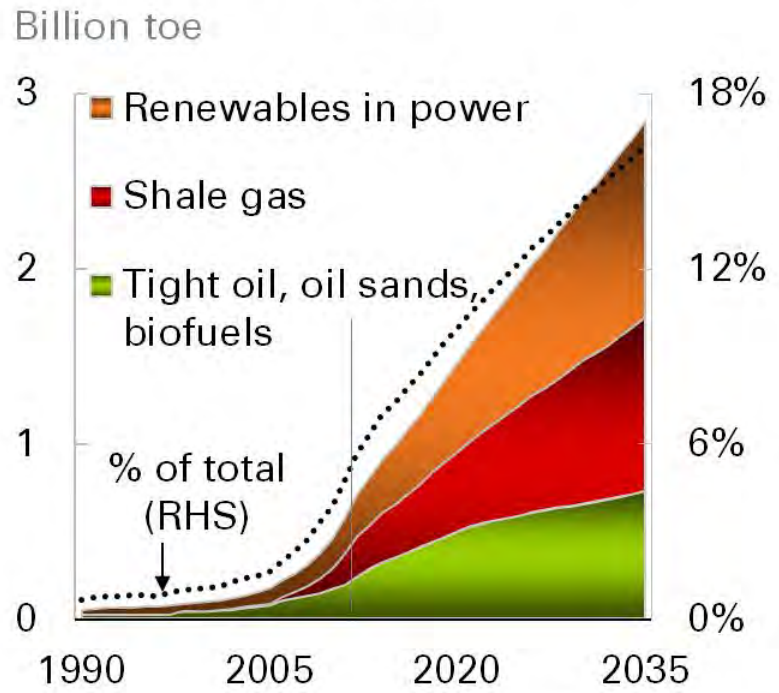


# New sources help to supply sufficient energy

## Primary energy production

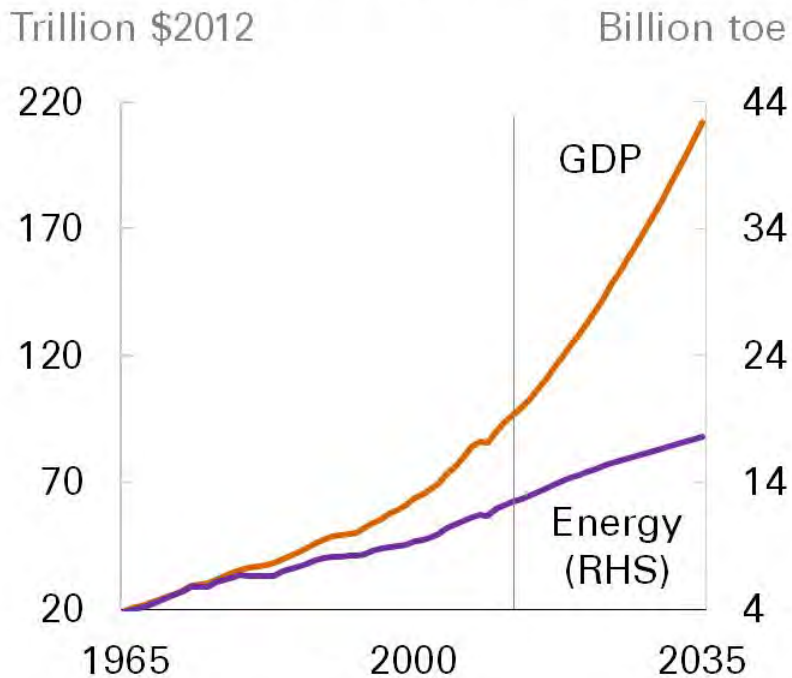


## New energy forms

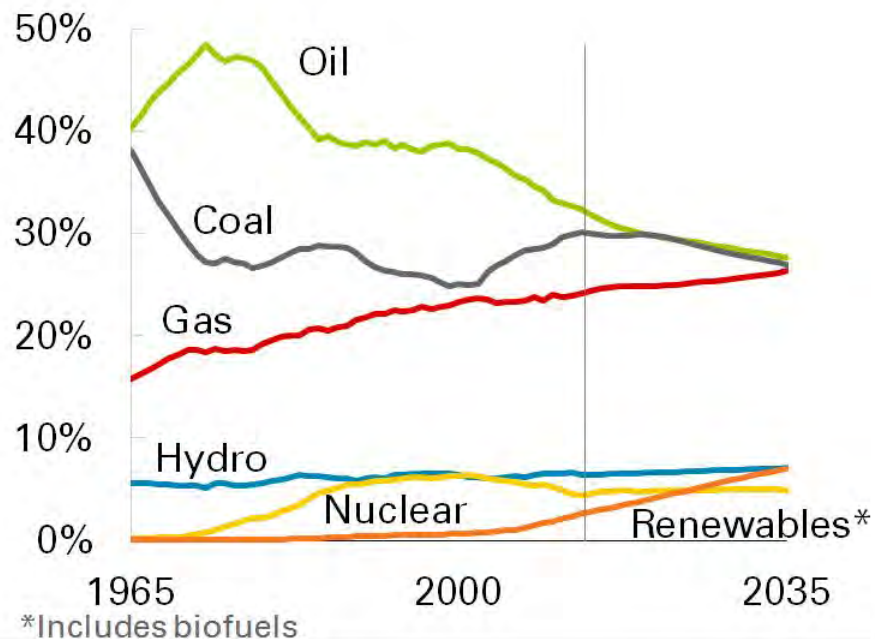


# Energy decouples from GDP and fuel mix evolves

## GDP and energy



## Shares of primary energy





# Outline

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# Risks to the Outlook

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**“Forks in the road”** – key decision points where the system can choose alternative paths

**“Fault lines”** – pressure building for change, but not clear when it will break or which way

A large green bracket on the right side of the slide, grouping the two text blocks on the left and pointing towards the central text on the right.

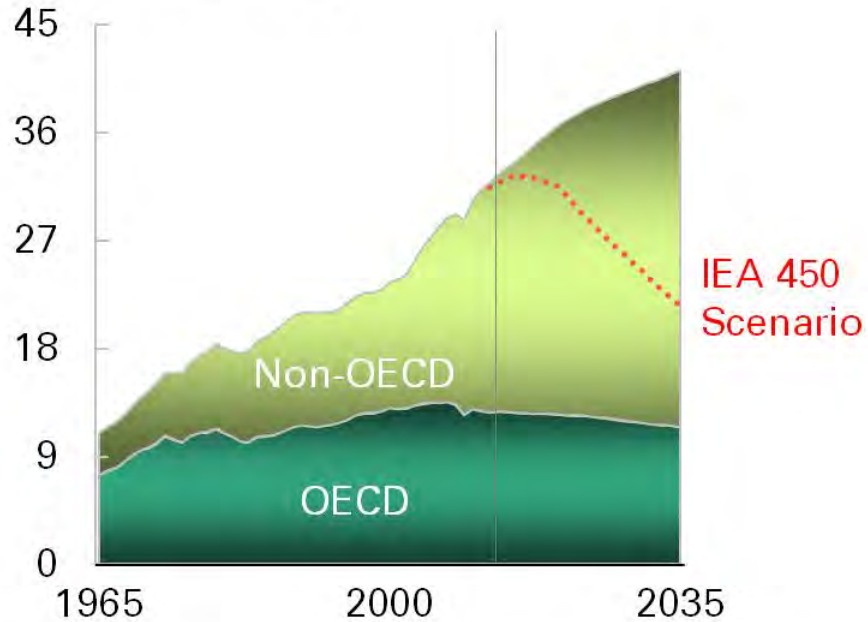
Make assumptions for the “base case”, but always keep in mind the implications of alternative choices.

Example – carbon emissions

# CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use continue to rise

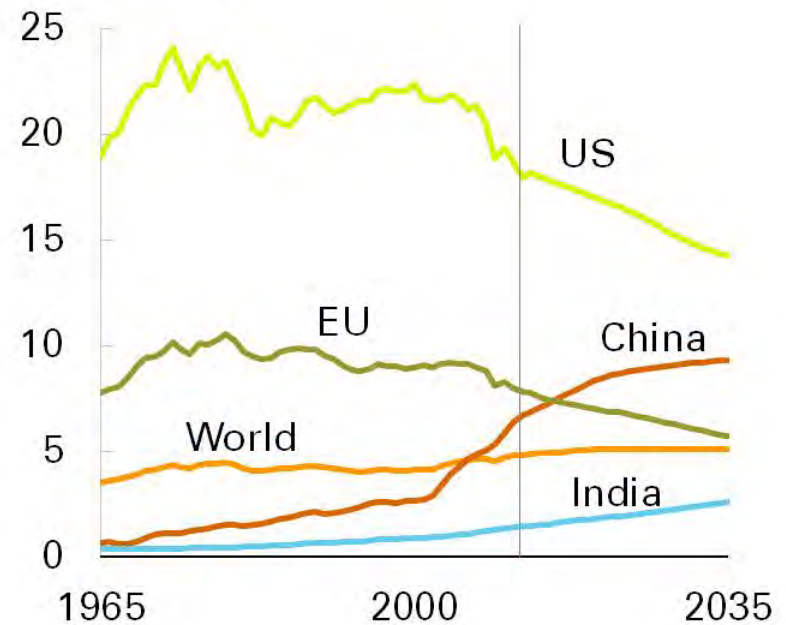
## Emissions by region

Billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>



## Emissions per capita

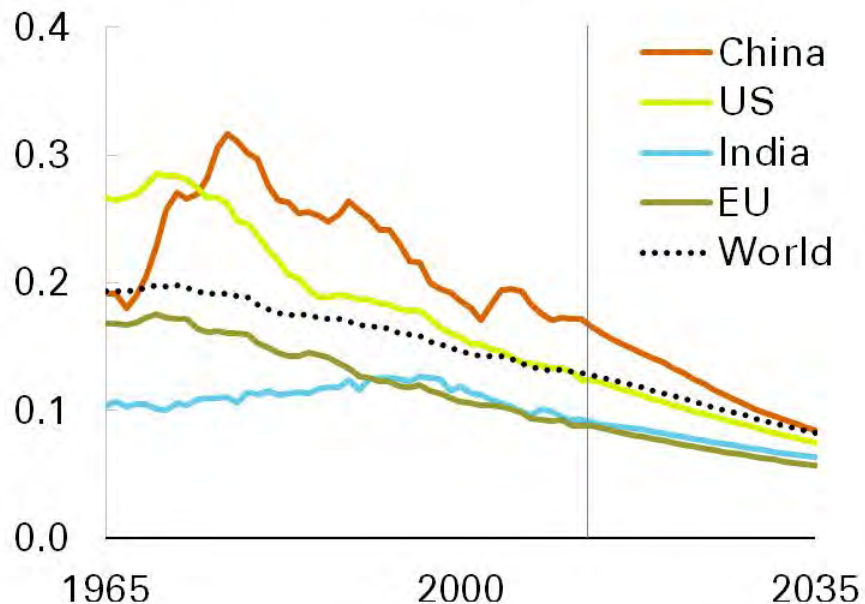
Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>



# Energy intensity and carbon intensity follow different patterns

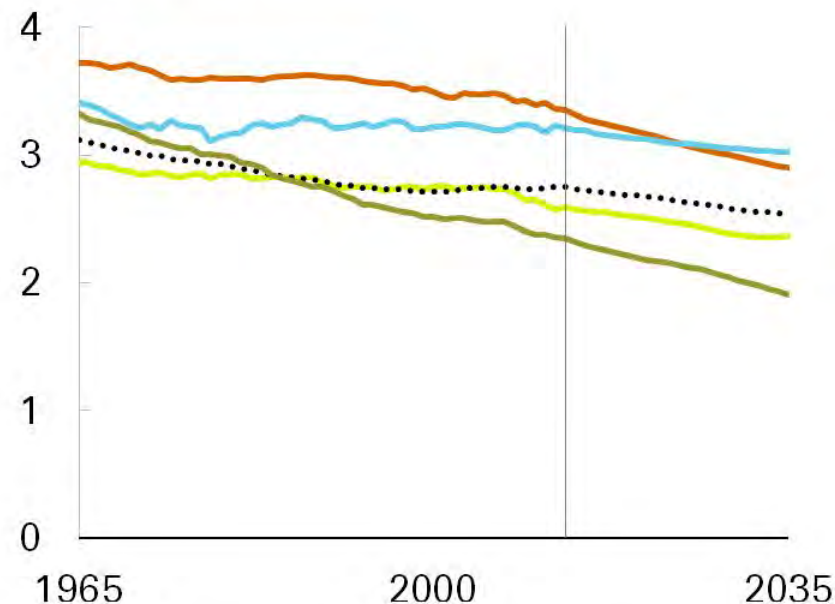
## Energy intensity

Toe per thousand \$2012 GDP



## Carbon intensity

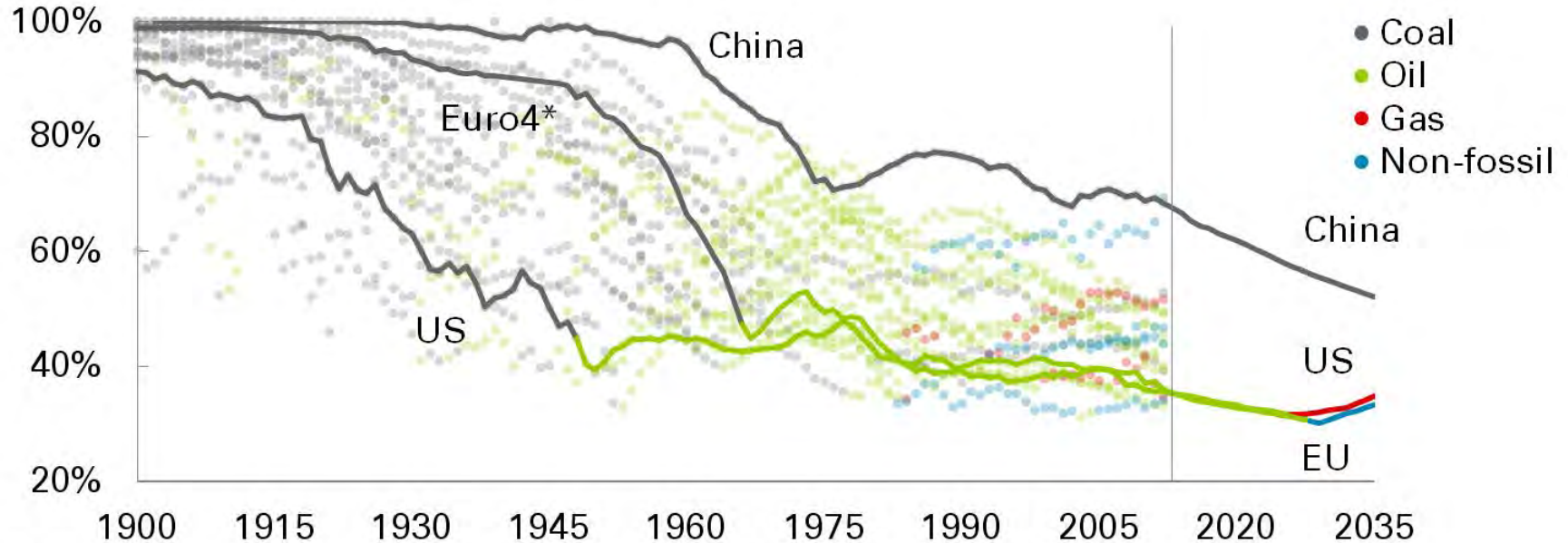
Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> per toe



# The fuel mix diversifies over time

## Evolution of the fuel mix in 20 major countries

Share of dominant fuel



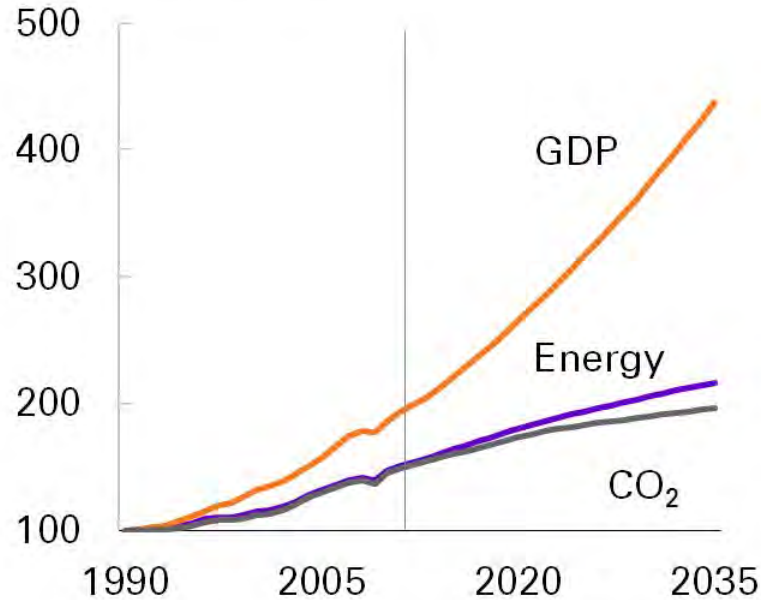
\*France, Germany, Italy and United Kingdom pre-1965



# Energy efficiency and fuel mix restrain emissions growth

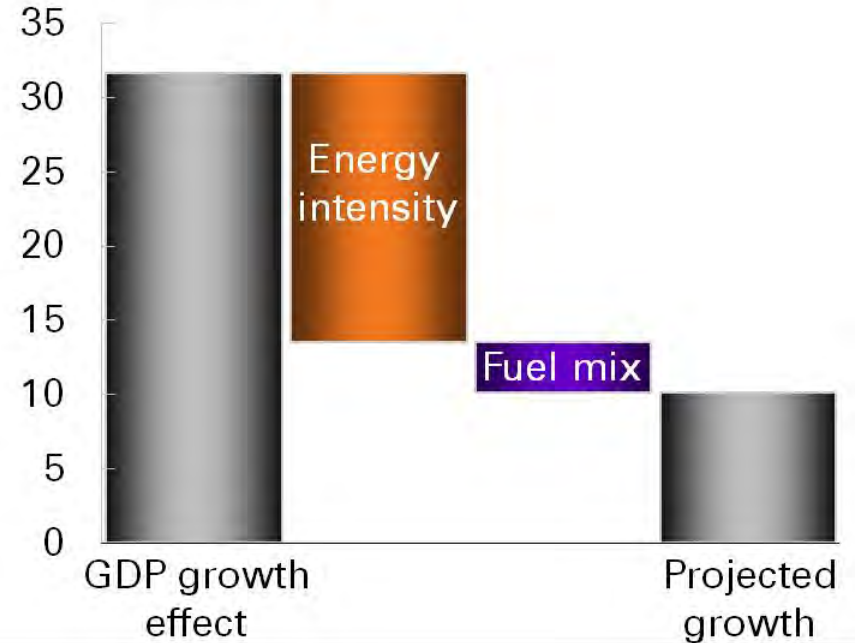
## GDP, energy and emissions

Index: 1990 = 100



## Emissions growth 2012 to 2035

Billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>



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# BP Statistical Review of World Energy

## June 2014

[bp.com/statisticalreview](http://bp.com/statisticalreview)  
#BPstats



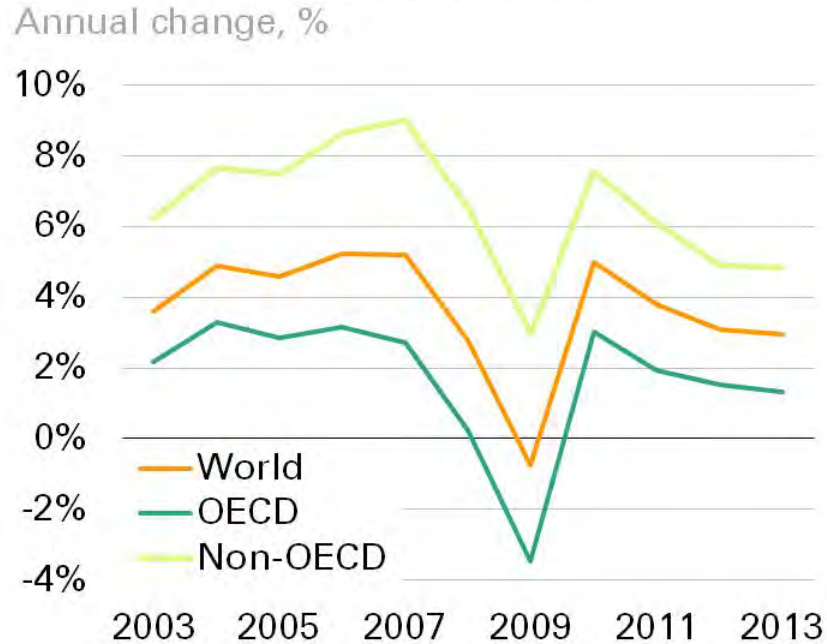
### Energy in 2013: Taking stock



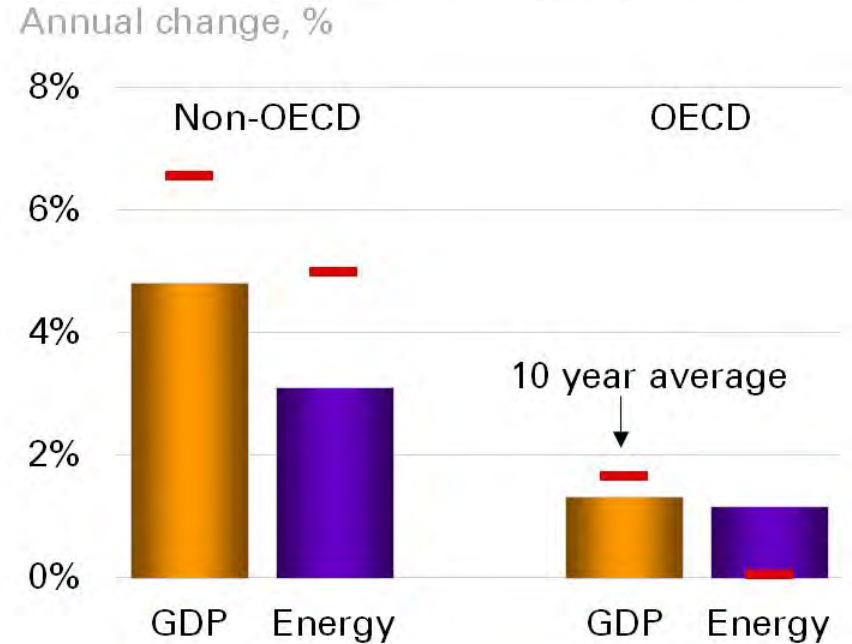


# Energy and the economy

## GDP growth



## Energy and GDP in 2013



Source: includes data from Oxford Economics

Note: GDP growth based on Purchasing Power Parity measure of GDP

BP Statistical Review of World Energy

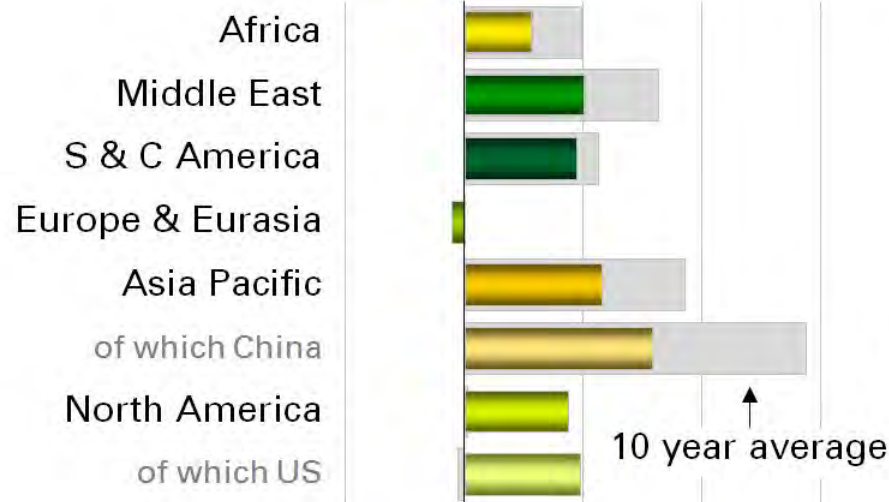


# Energy consumption in 2013

## Growth by region

Annual change, %

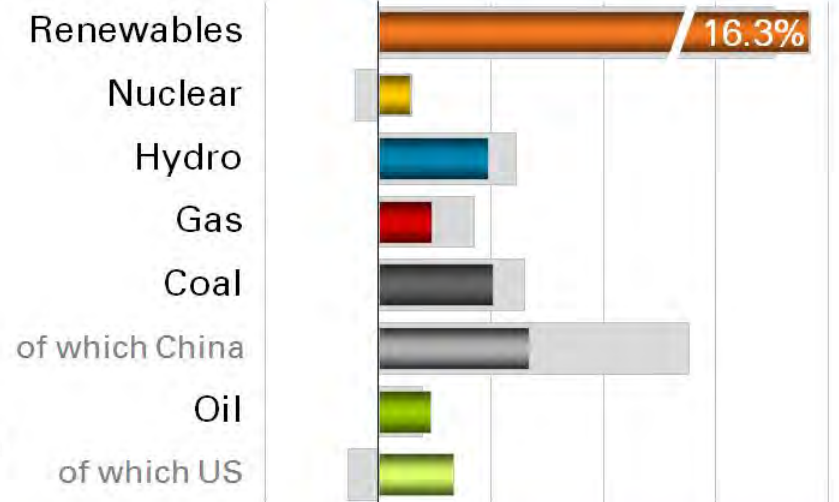
-3% 0% 3% 6% 9%



## Growth by fuel

Annual change, %

-3% 0% 3% 6% 9%

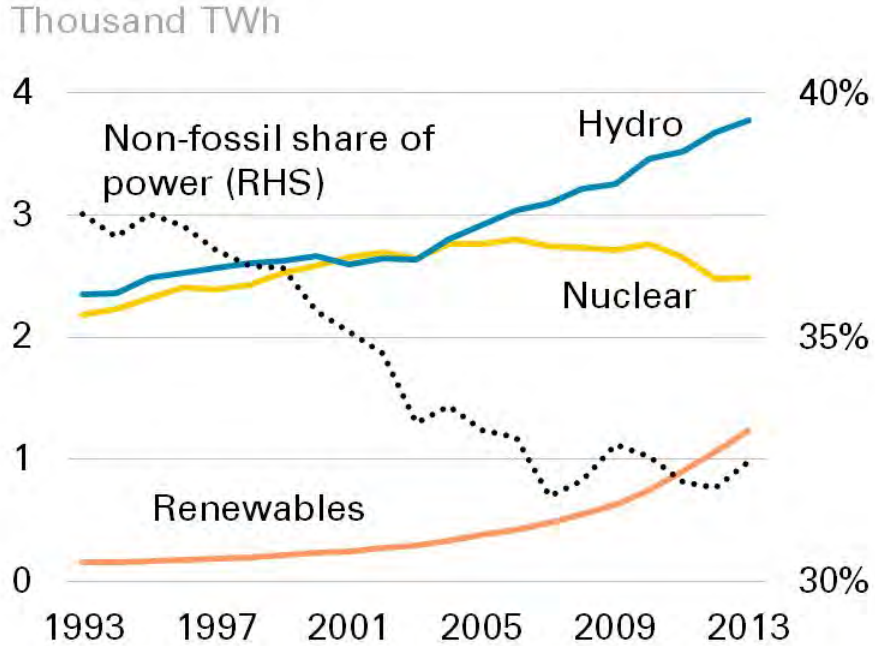




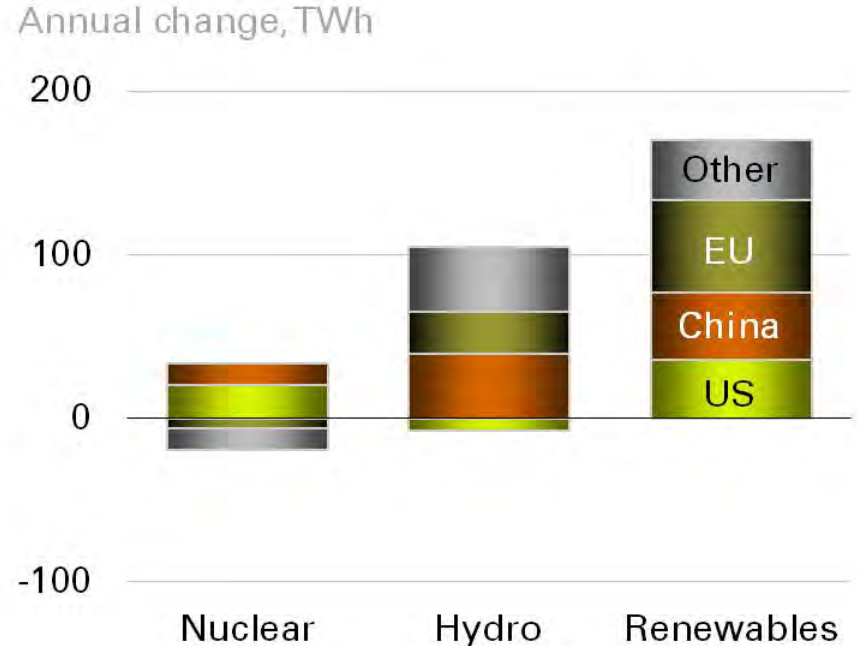


# Hydro, renewables and nuclear

Power generation



Output changes in 2013



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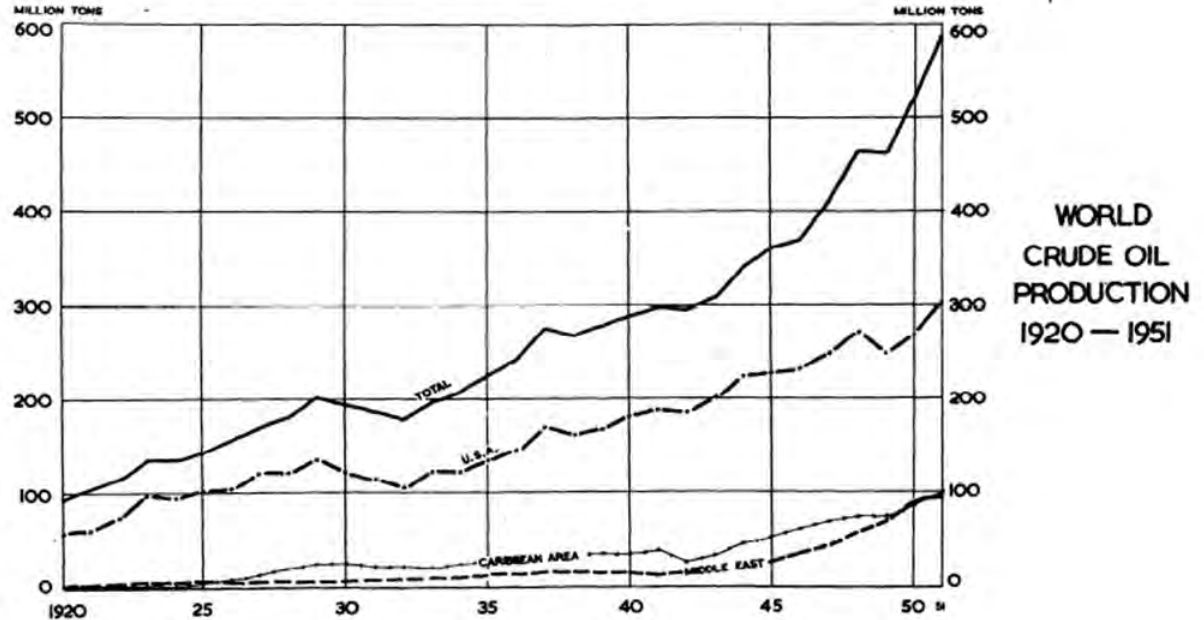
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# Our own "big data" journey

## "The Oil Industry in 1951 Statistical Review"

- internal memo, April 1952
- several type-written pages
- hand drawn charts
- tables with < 100 data points



# Our own “big data” journey

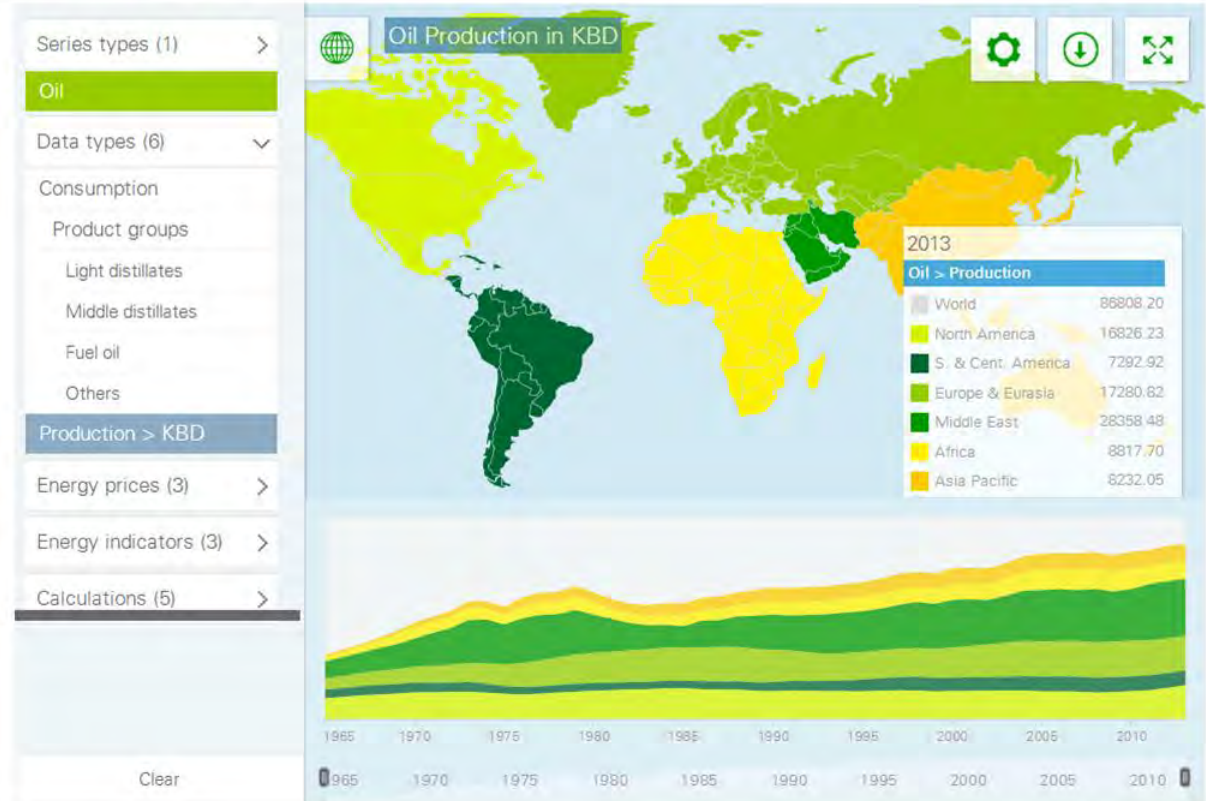


Access database

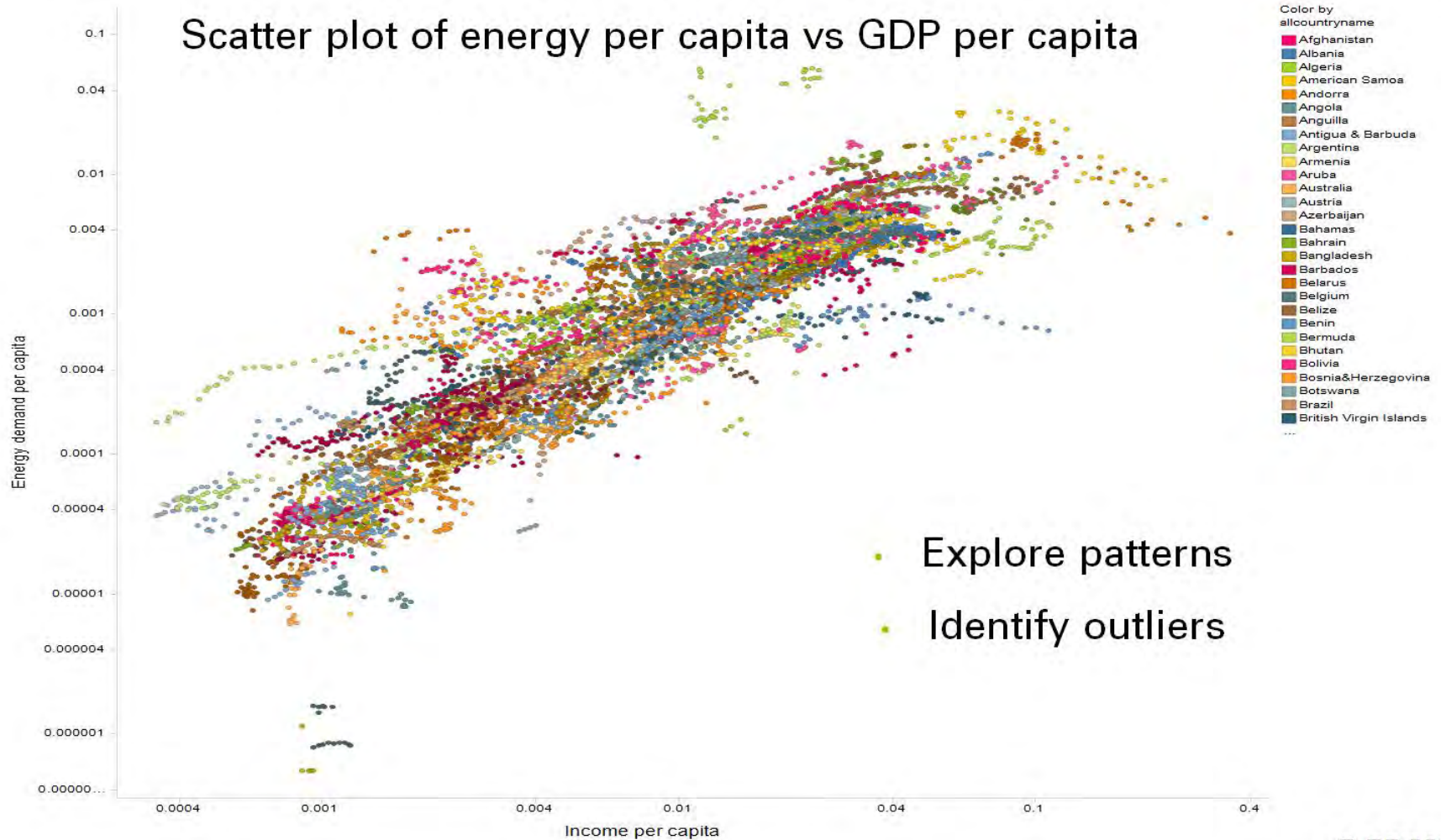
10 million data points

On-line charting tool (and app)

Data collection – some still by hand but increasingly from internet sources



# Scatter plot of energy per capita vs GDP per capita



- Explore patterns
- Identify outliers



# “Big data” and energy

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Oil industry a pioneer in data acquisition and processing

The four V's – volume, velocity, variety and veracity

Rapid reduction in cost of acquiring and processing data

Many examples of “big data” transforming operations and interactions with customers

- Seismic – vast amounts of data
- Real-time health monitoring of equipment
- Virtual flow metering - predicting rate and phase of well production
- Predicting problems and non productive time in drilling
- Refining operations – process optimization
- Product quality

# “Big data” and the energy outlook



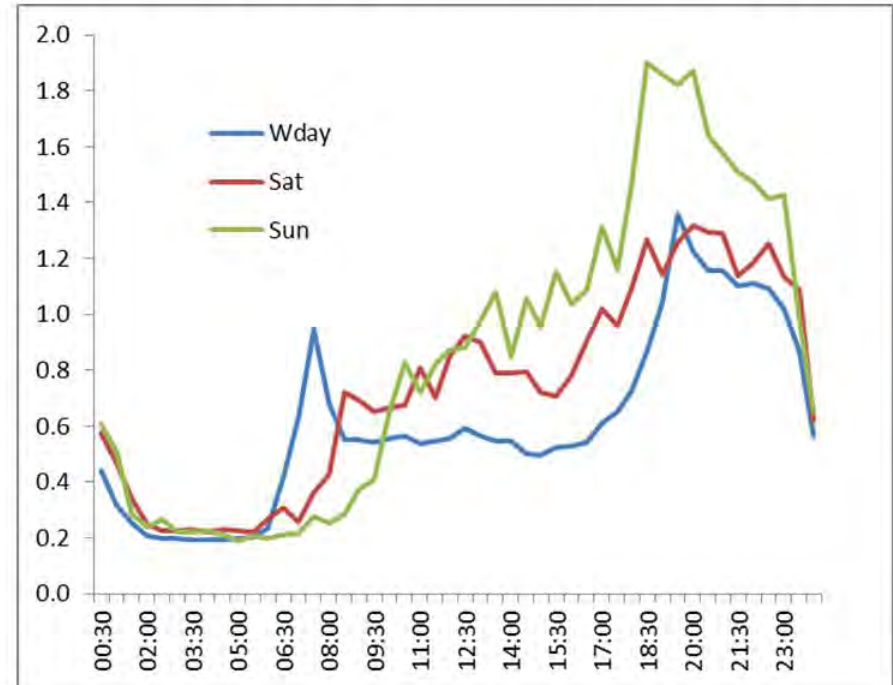
Will “found data” help us spot trends?

Will more information change consumer choices and behaviour?

Example – home energy monitoring

Information as a factor of production – as relative cost falls, does it substitute for energy and/or time?

*Home electricity consumption, KWh*



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