

# **World Energy Scenarios**

## **THE GRAND TRANSITION**

**BusinessNZ Energy Council – Exclusive member-only roundtable**

# World Energy Scenarios

Modern  
Jazz



Unfinished  
Symphony



Hard  
Rock



# Pre-determined Elements of the Grand Transition

## Factors shaped world energy 1970 - 2015

## Pre-determined elements 2015 - 2060

### Population / Workforce

- Global population grew 2x (1.7% p.a.)

- Global population will grow 1.4x (0.7% p.a.)

### New Technologies

- ICT revolution
- Productivity growth rate of 1.7% p.a.

- Pervasive digitalisation; combinatorial impacts and productivity paradox

### Planetary Boundaries

- 1,900+ Gt CO<sub>2</sub> consumed

- 1,000 Gt CO<sub>2</sub> consumed to 2100 for the 2°C target

### Shifts in Power

- Rapid economic rise of developing nations
- Growing role for global institutions, e.g. UNFCCC, IMF, WTO, G20

- 2030: India is most populous country
- 2035-45: China is the world's largest economy

# Critical Uncertainties of the Grand Transition

	<b>Modern Jazz</b>	<b>Unfinished Symphony</b>	<b>Hard Rock</b>
<b>Productivity / Economic Growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GDP 3.3% p.a. (2015–2060)</li> <li>▪ Digital boost</li> <li>▪ Tech innovation</li> <li>▪ GDP per capita 2060 US\$ 30,600</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GDP 2.9% p.a. (2015–2060)</li> <li>▪ Sustainable growth</li> <li>▪ Circular economies</li> <li>▪ GDP per capita 2060 US\$ 25,200</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GDP 1.7% p.a. (2015–2060)</li> <li>▪ Fragmented markets</li> <li>▪ Local content</li> <li>▪ GDP per capita 2060 US\$ 14,700</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Challenge</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cumulative carbon emission 2015-60 1,491 Gt CO2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cumulative carbon emission 2015-60 1,165 Gt CO2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cumulative carbon emission 2015-60 1,642 Gt CO2</li> </ul>
<b>International Governance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Economics focused international governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Broad-based international governance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fractured and weak international system</li> </ul>
<b>Tools for Action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ States</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Patchwork of states and markets</li> </ul>

# Three Scenarios

## Modern Jazz



Market-driven approach to achieving individual access and affordability of energy through economic growth

- Market mechanisms
- Technology innovation
- Energy access for all

## Unfinished Symphony



Government-driven approach to achieving sustainability through internationally coordinated politics and practices

- Strong policy
- Long-term planning
- Unified climate action

## Hard Rock



Fragmented approach driven by desire for energy security in a world with low global cooperation

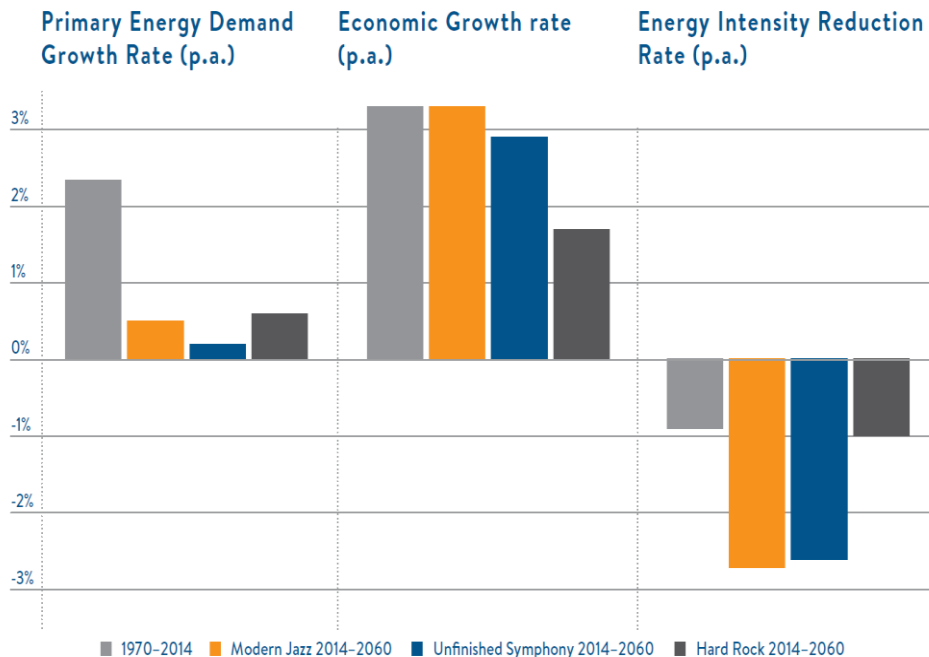
- Fragmented policies
- Local content
- Best-fit local solutions

# **Implications for Energy Sector**

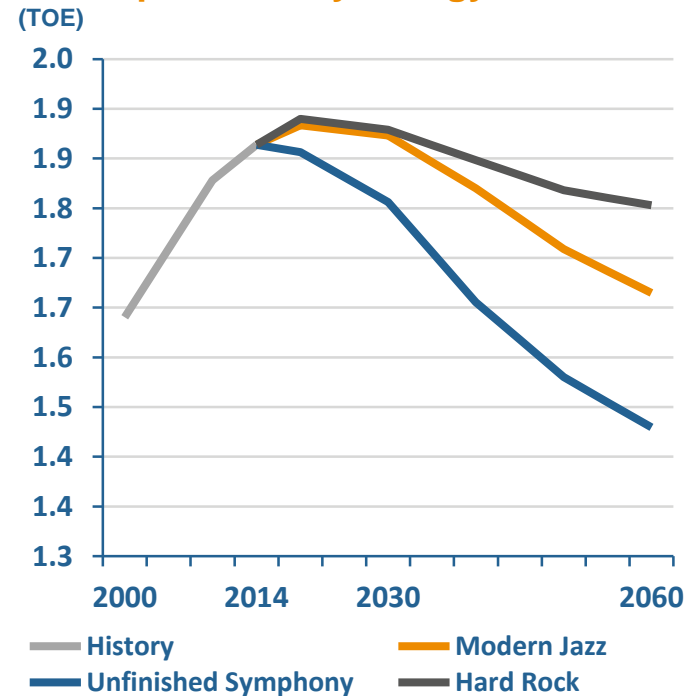
# 1 THE WORLD'S PRIMARY ENERGY DEMAND GROWTH

... will slow and per capita energy demand will peak before 2030 due to unprecedented efficiencies created by new technologies and more stringent energy policies.

## Slower Primary Energy Demand Growth



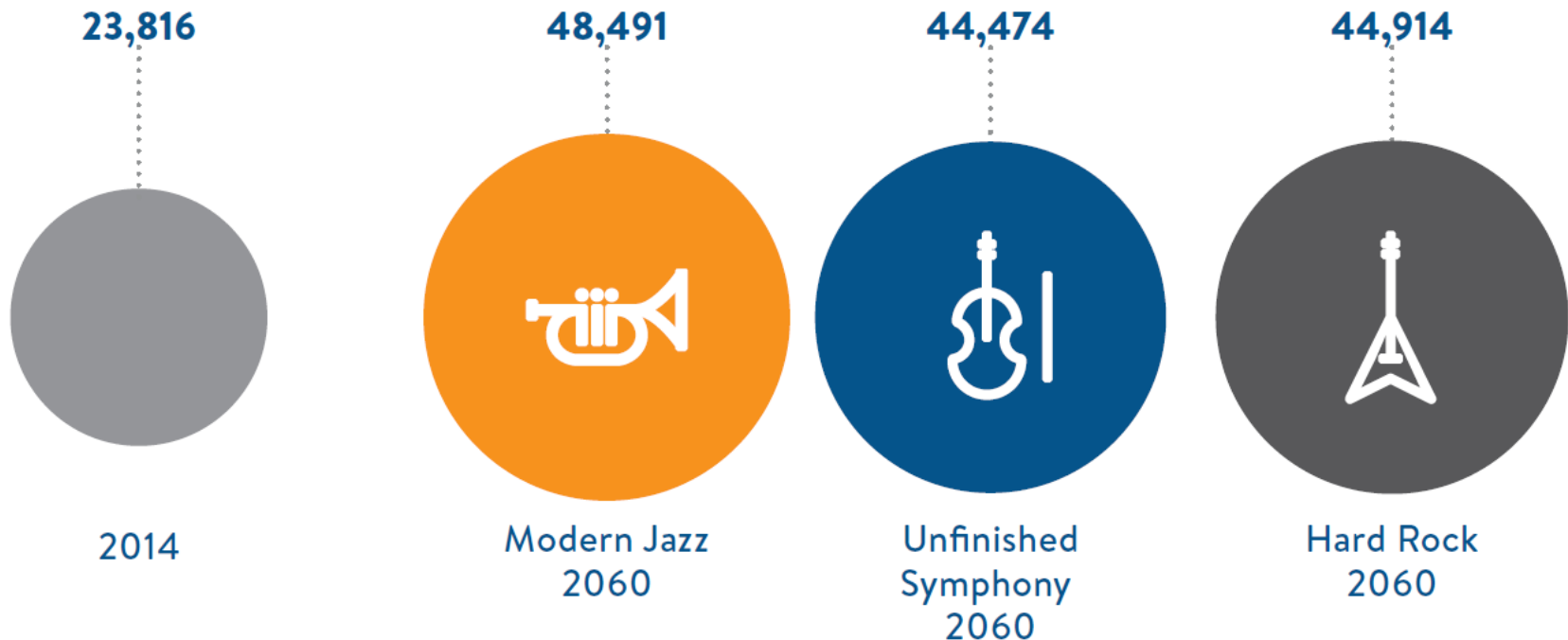
## Per Capita Primary Energy Demand



# 2 DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY

... will double to 2060. Meeting this demand with cleaner energy sources will require substantial infrastructure investments and systems integration to deliver benefits to all consumers.

## Electricity Generation (TWh)



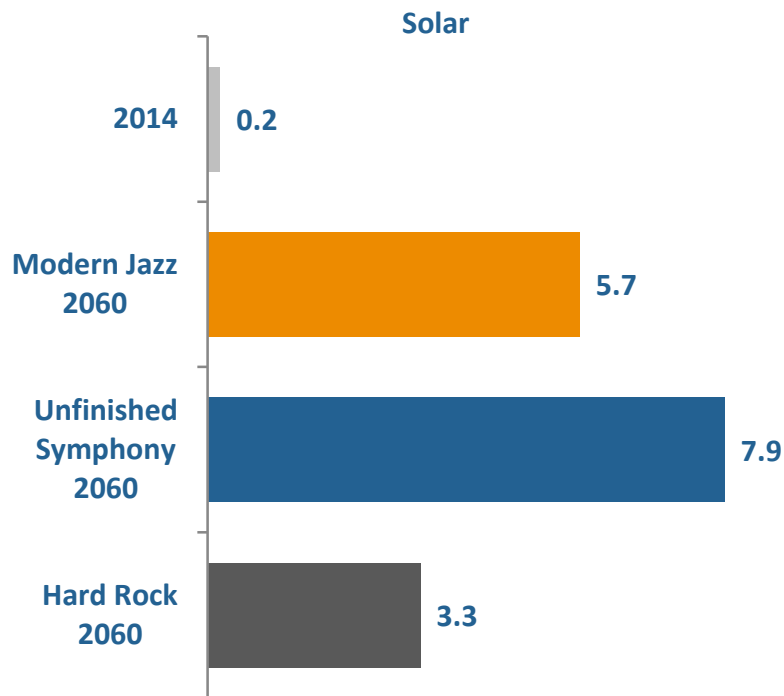


# 3 THE PHENOMENAL RISE OF SOLAR AND WIND ENERGY

... will continue at an unprecedented rate and create both new opportunities and challenges for energy systems.

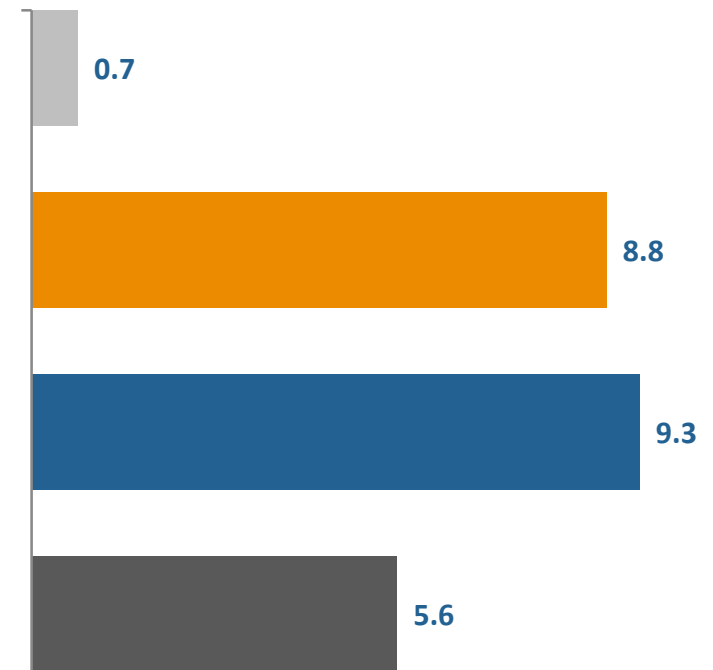
## Solar Electricity Generation

('000 TWh)



## Wind Electricity Generation

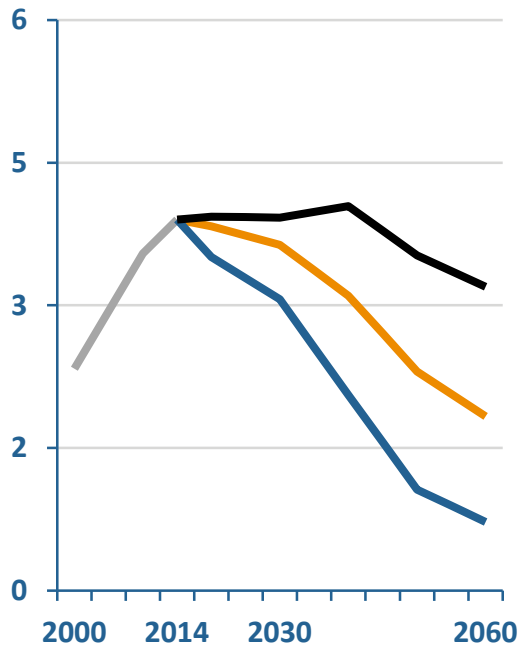
('000 TWh)



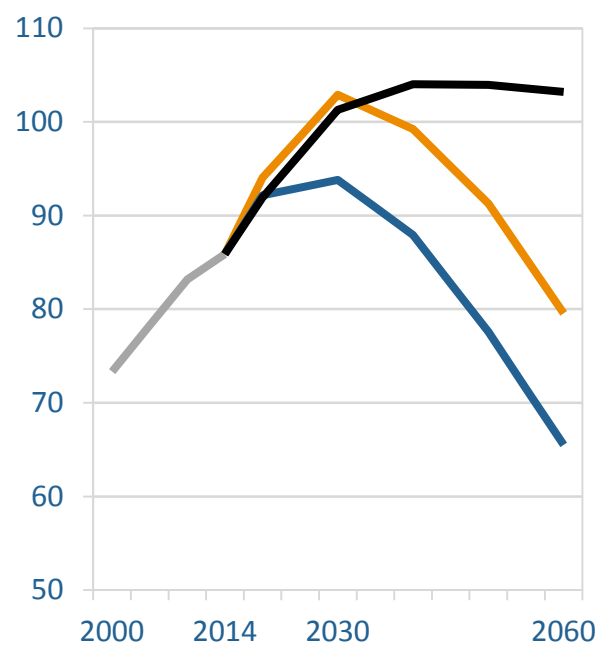
# 4 DEMAND PEAKS FOR COAL AND OIL

... have the potential to take the world from “Stranded Assets” to “Stranded Resources”.

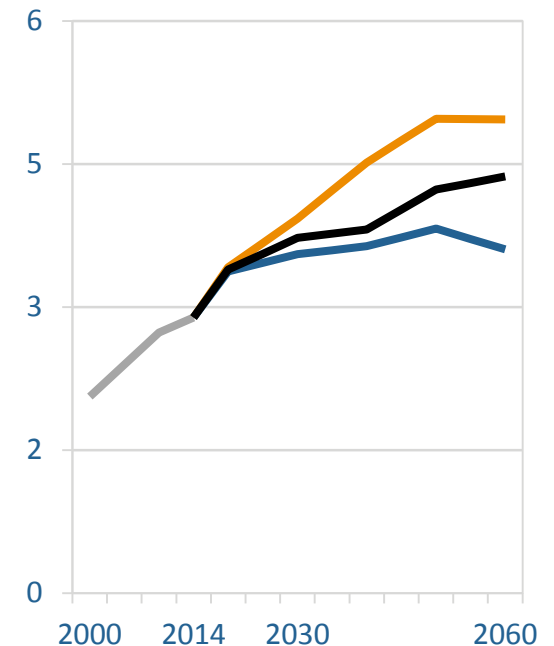
**Coal Demand**  
(‘000 MTOE)



**Oil Demand**  
(mb/d)



**Natural Gas Demand**  
(‘000 MTOE)



— History    — Modern Jazz    — Unfinished Symphony    — Hard Rock

# 5 TRANSITIONING GLOBAL TRANSPORT...

... forms one of the hardest obstacles to overcome in an effort to decarbonise future energy systems.

## Electric Vehicles of Light-duty Vehicle Fleets



Modern Jazz  
2060



26% of 3.0 billion



Unfinished Symphony  
2060



32% of 2.8 billion



Hard Rock  
2060



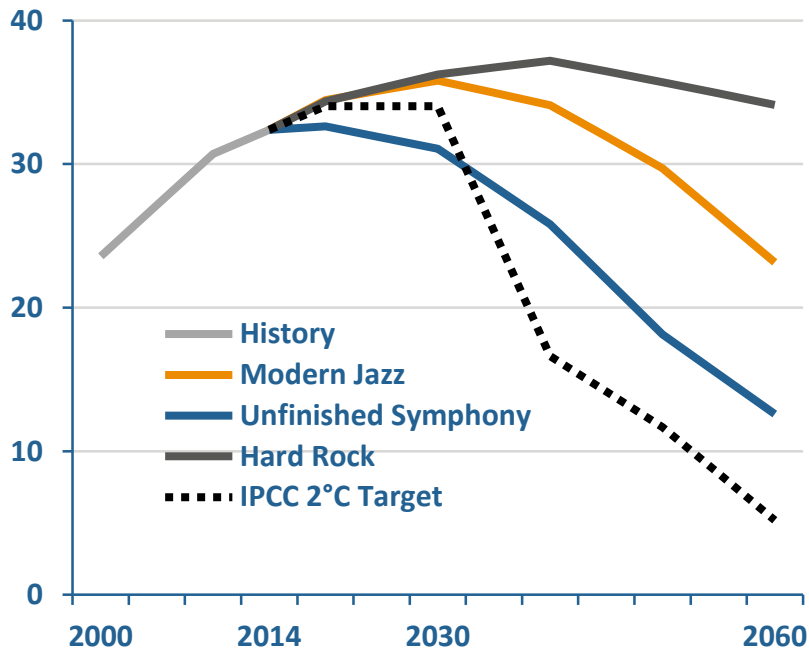
9% of 2.9 billion

# 6 LIMITING GLOBAL WARMING...

... to no more than a 2°C increase will require an exceptional and enduring effort, far beyond already pledged commitments and with very high carbon prices.

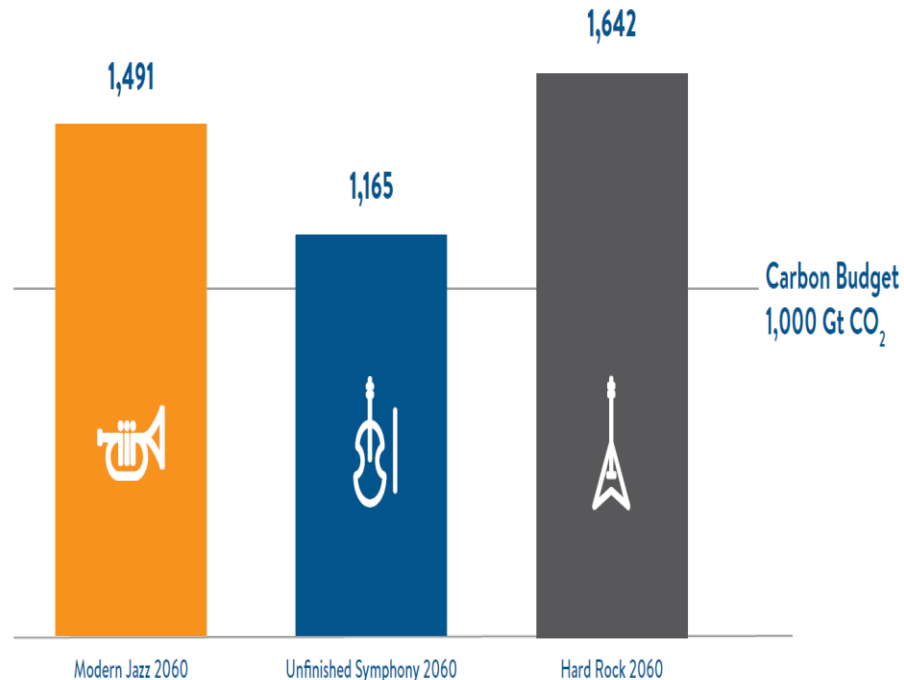
## Annual Carbon Emissions

(Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)



## Cumulative Carbon Emissions 2015-2060

(Gt CO<sub>2</sub>)



# Wrap up

1. World's Primary Energy Demand will slow down and per capita demand will peak before 2030
2. Demand for electricity will double until 2060
3. Phenomenal rise of Solar and Wind energy will continue
4. Demand peaks for coal and oil between 2030-2040
5. Transition of the global transport system is one of the biggest challenges
6. Limiting Global warming and tackle the climate challenge will require exceptional and unprecedented effort

# Thank you

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Please see the [full report](#) for further details.