



World Energy Council
CONSEIL MONDIAL DE L'ENERGIE

Energy Policy Scenarios to 2050

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Energy Policy Scenarios

GOAL - to understand possible energy futures to 2050 identifying the role that policy actions could play to help or hinder the achievement of:

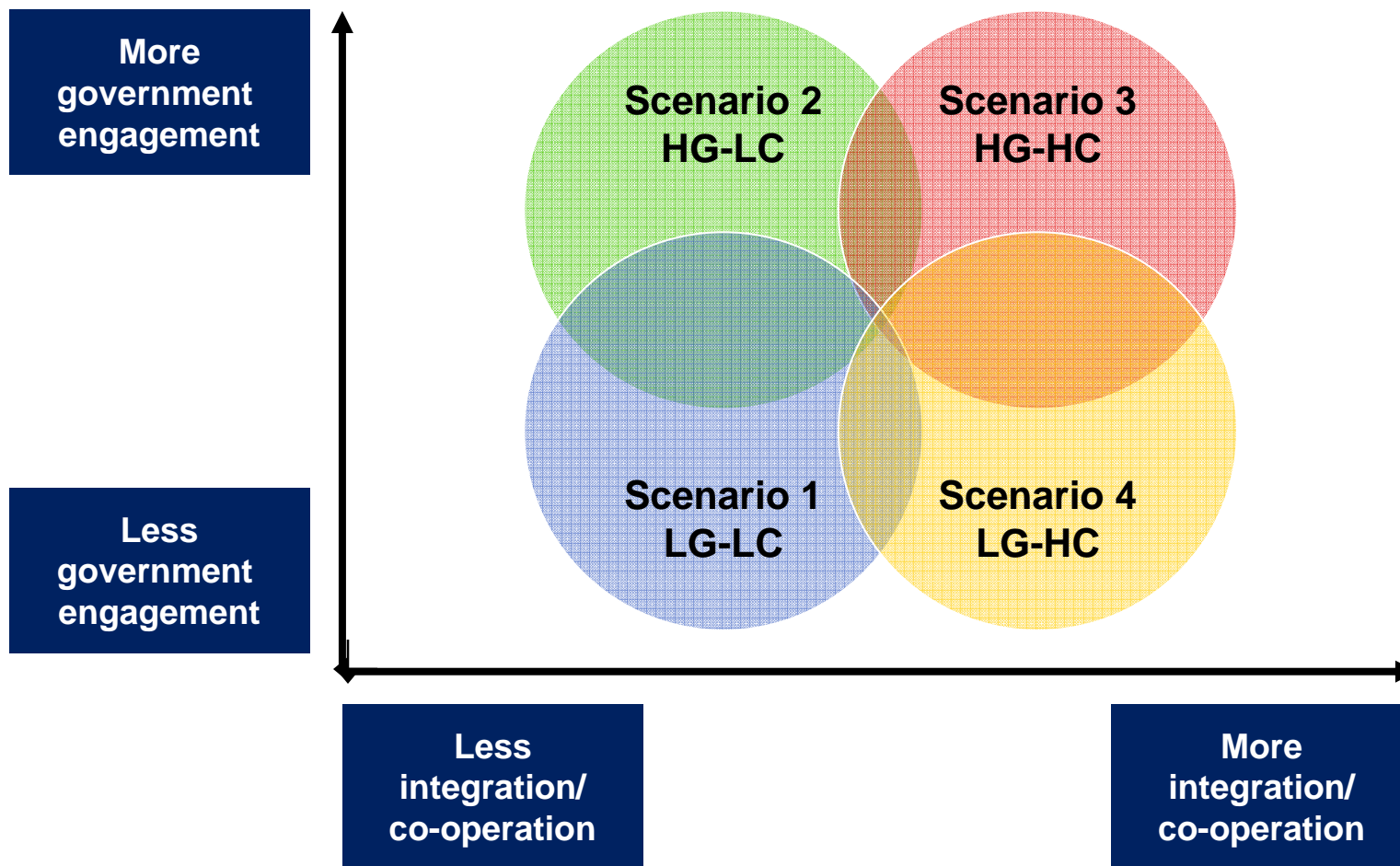
***Accessibility* to affordable modern energy services for all**

***Availability* of reliable and secure energy supplies**

***Acceptability* of energy services and supplies with minimal damage to environment and future welfare**

- **Unique truly bottom-up effort**
- **5 major regions - 7 supporting groups**
- **390 participants - 60 countries - 22 workshops**
- **World Energy Congress in Rome (November)**

Possible Policy Scenarios





Baseline

- **Baseline is the situation today**
 - we are looking at derivatives in 3 timeframes (2020,2035,2050)
 - GDP growth rate?
 - Population growth rate?
 - Energy intensity accelerating or decelerating?
 - Growth rates in energy requirements and E mix?
 - GHG emissions growing or declining?
 - Supply/demand tension (oil, gas, etc.) increasing or decreasing?
 - Progressing toward meeting the 3 As? Or not?



7 Support Groups

- **Technologies**
 - **Mobility**
 - **Electricity (generation, stationary & end-use)**
- **Price Drivers**
- **Investment & Funding $\sqrt{\quad}$**
- **Climate Change**



Results re: Partnering

- **Government involvement and high-levels of cooperation/integration are the desired state to achieve conditions for sustainable development and stability (lowest tension)**
 - dilemma is how to advance from regional to global cooperation and manage the result
- **Without high cooperation/integration international financing and investment suffers, along with economic health**
 - need stability to send consistent long-term signals to investors while protecting the public's interests



Results re: Partnering

- **Governments and markets each alone tend to get the signals wrong (investors shy away)**
 - governments need to set ground rules (robust regulatory frameworks - establish rules, transparency, assure compliance)
 - too much interference means decisions are not market driven
- **Public-Private partnering is important in other ways**
 - technology transfer requires new paradigms with governments and industry working together to develop a new framework
 - research, development and demonstration require coordinated government - industry cooperation (too much duplication as well as omission)
- **There are great differences between perceptions of self and perceptions of others**



<http://www.worldenergy.org>