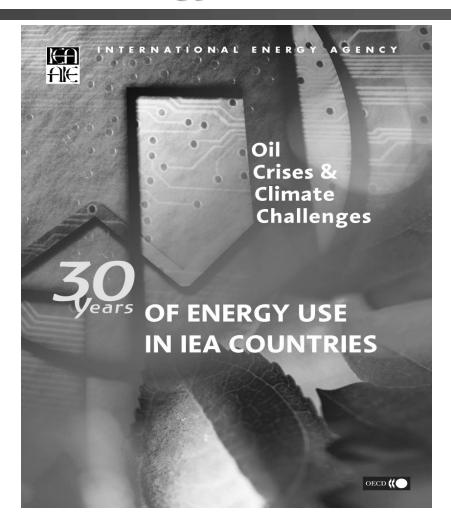


Oil Crises and Climate Challenges 30 Years of Energy Use in IEA Countries





Fridtjof Unander, International Energy Agency ISED Meeting, UN, 13 September 2004



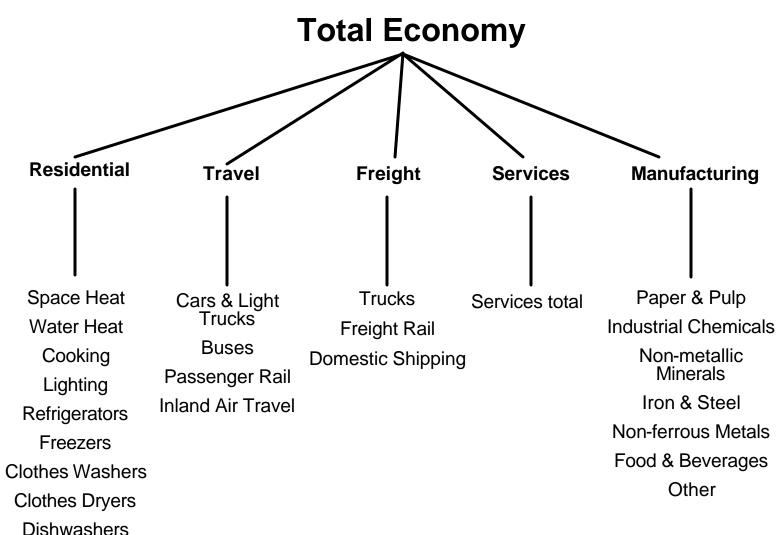
Aim of the Study

- I Review of trends in energy use and CO₂ emissions since IEA was founded 30 years ago
- I Based on IEA Energy Indicator Database
- I Looks in detail at how energy efficiency and factors such as economic activity and structure, lifestyle, prices and fuel mix have shaped developments
- I Provide a "state-of-the-art" publication on energy use developments



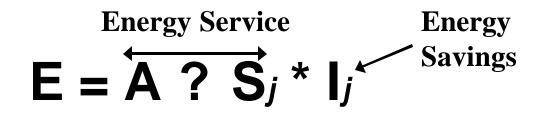
Other Appliances

Sector & End-use Coverage





How to Understand Aggregate Trends? IEA's Decomposition Approach



- A sectoral activity
- S_j sectoral structure or mix of activities within a sub-sector j
 - I_j energy intensity of each sub-sector or end-use *j*
- Use Laspeyres indices to follow changes over time
- Can be extended to economy-wide indices (weighting sector indices at base-year values)



Key Findings

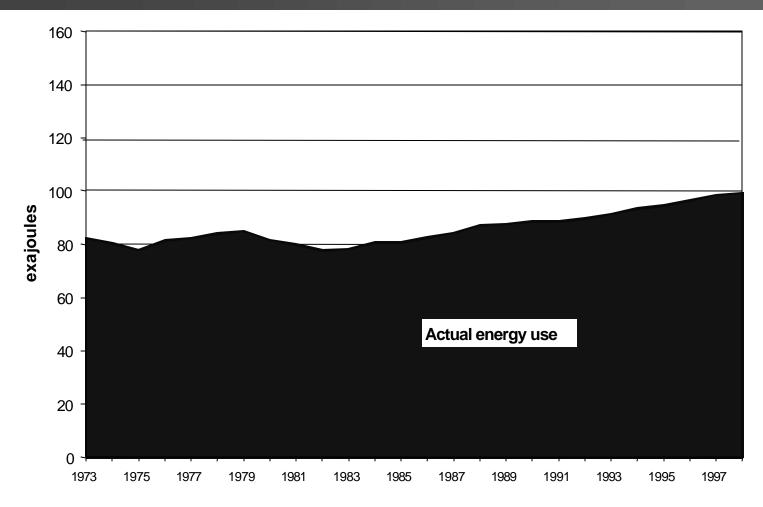
- I Significant energy savings achieved through the late 1980s.
- I Since 1990 energy savings rates have slowed in all sectors.
- I Only a few countries still show a strong decoupling of CO₂ emissions from GDP growth after 1990.
- ⇒ Oil price shocks in the 1970s did more to reduce emissions and to increase efficiency than achieved by policies implemented in the 1990s.
- ⇒ As a consequence, CO₂ emissions are now growing rapidly along with oil and electricity demand.







Energy Demand in IEA-11



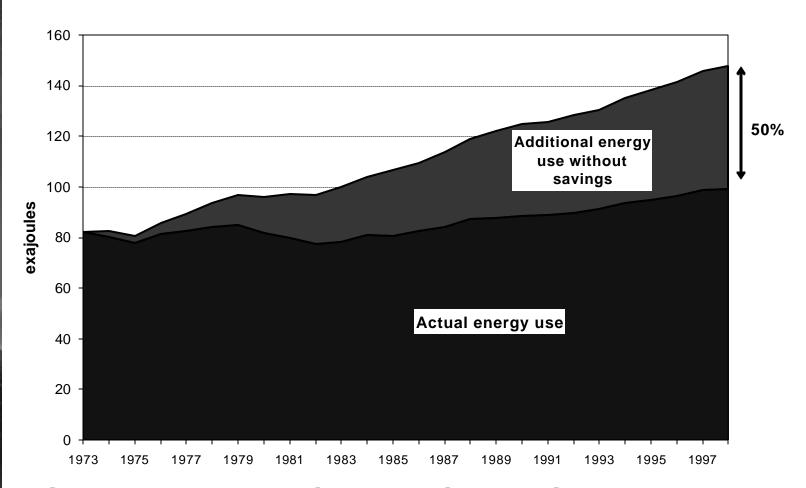
Moderate growth in demand since 1973







Energy Demand and Savings IEA -11



Without energy savings achieved since 1973 energy demand in 1998 would have been 50% higher

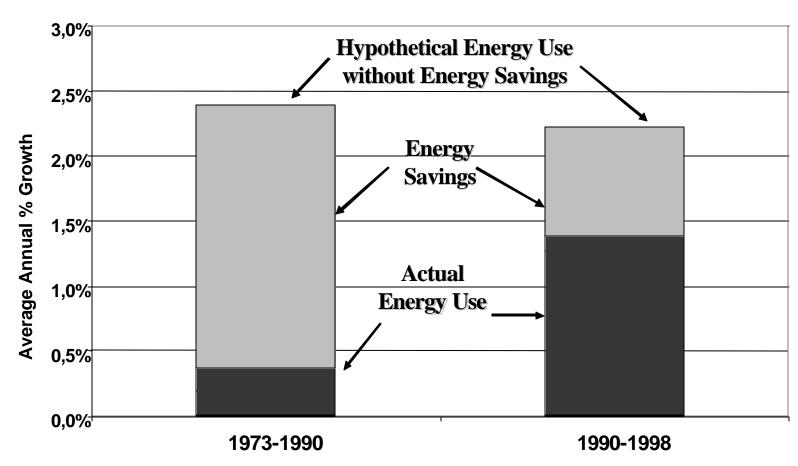






IN IEA COUNTRIES

IEA-11 Energy Use Impact of Energy Savings



Rates of energy savings have slowed significantly after 1990, leading to rapid demand growth



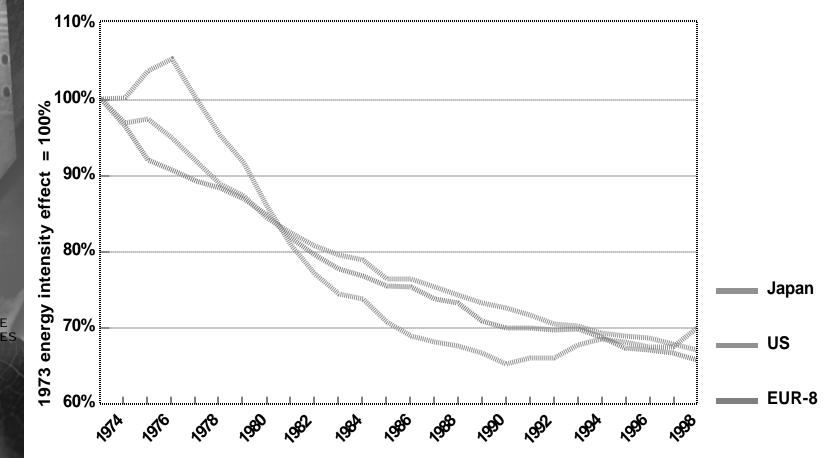
Oil

Crises & Climate Challenges



OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Economy-wide Intensity Effect



Intensity effect fell by about 30% in all three regions

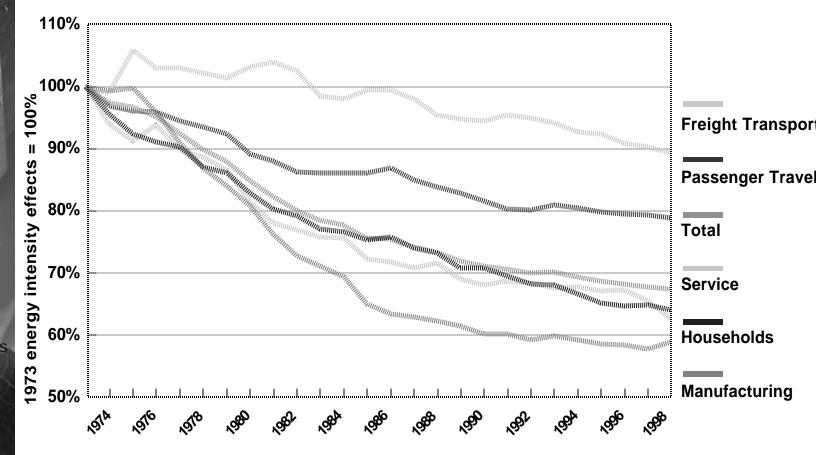






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy Intensity Effects by Sector IEA - 11



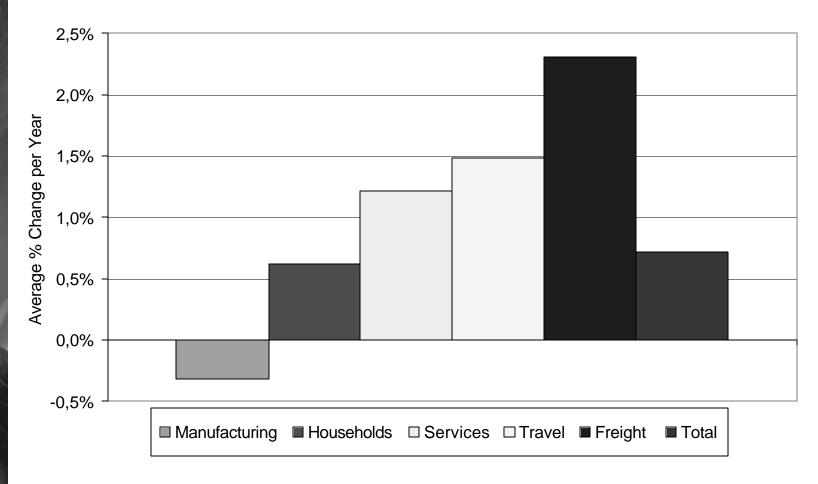
Declines in energy intensities have slowed in all sectors since the late 1980s





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Changes in Final Energy Consumption 1973-1998, IEA-11



Manufacturing only sector with decline in energy use

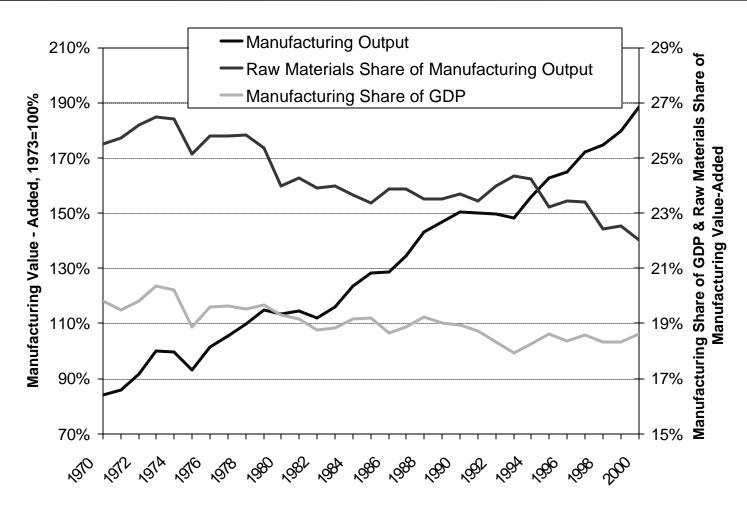






OF ENERGY USE
IN IEA COUNTRIES

Manufacturing Output IEA-11



Manufacturing roughly maintains its share of GDP

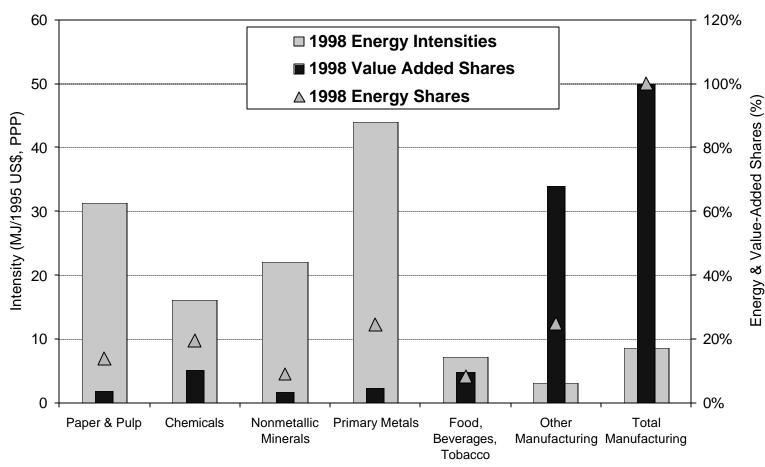






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

IEA-11 Energy Intensities, Value-Added and Energy Shares



Energy-intensive industries contribute little to overall output, but has a large share of total energy use

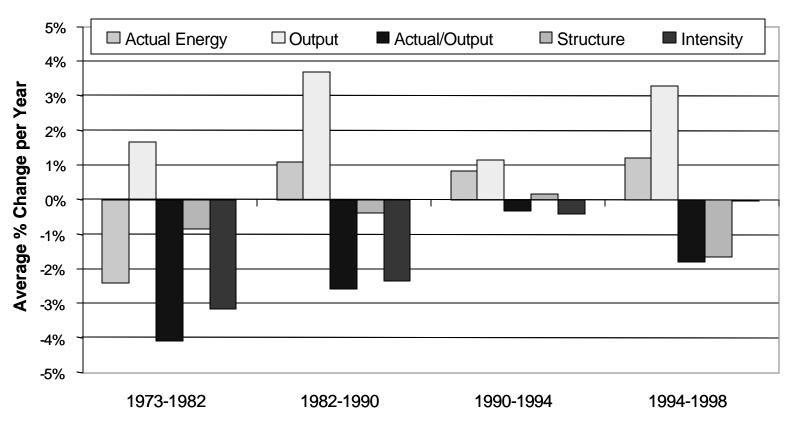






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy Savings and Structural Change IEA - 11 Manufacturing



Recent trends: Slowing decline in intensities, but important impact from structural changes

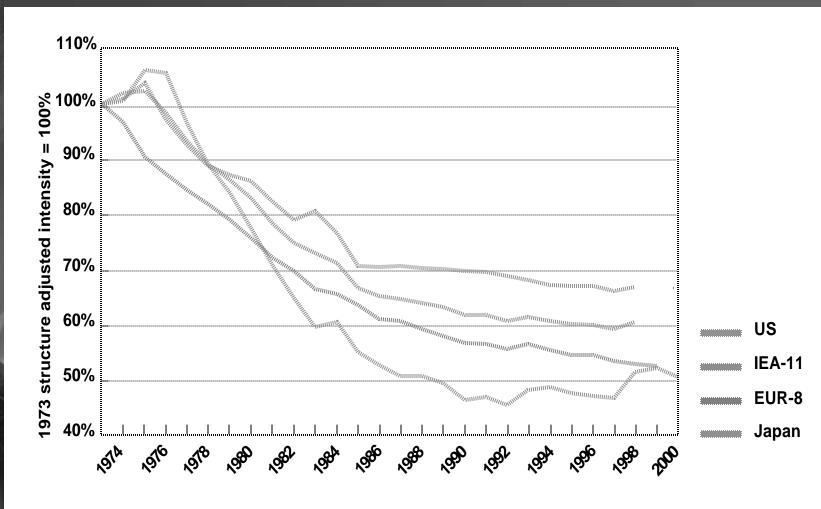






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Manufacturing Energy Intensity (Adjusted for Structural Changes)



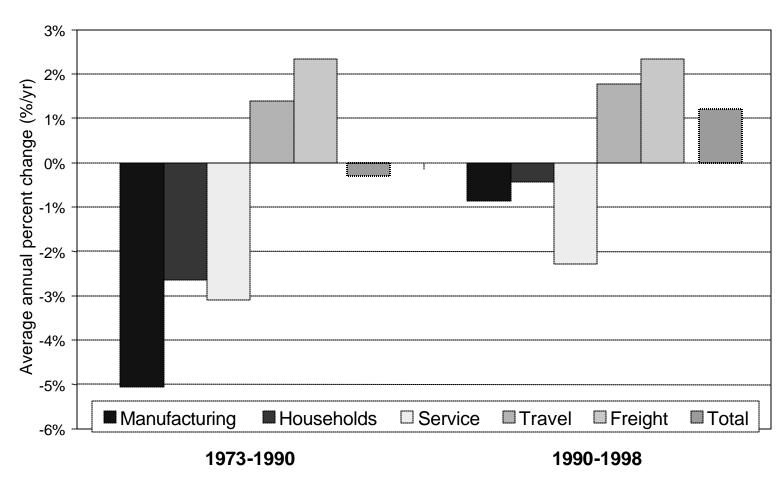
Declines in energy intensities slowed markedly since late-1980s





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Changes in Oil Demand by Sector IEA -11



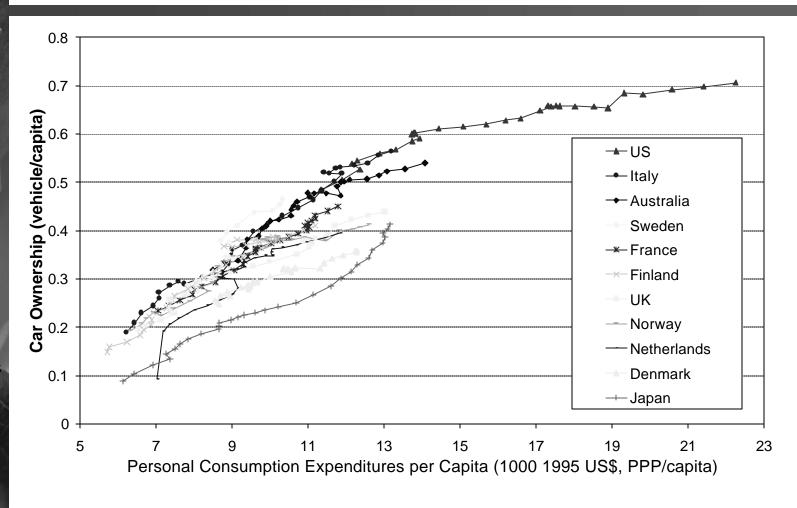
Growth in transport offset by declines in stationary sectors





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Car Ownership and Income 1970-2000



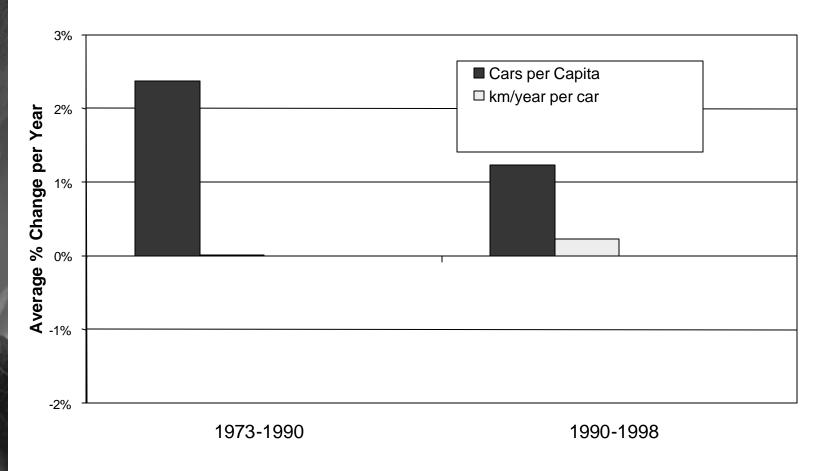
Strong growth most places, slowly leveling off in the US





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Cars (IEA-11) Factors shaping development 1973-1998



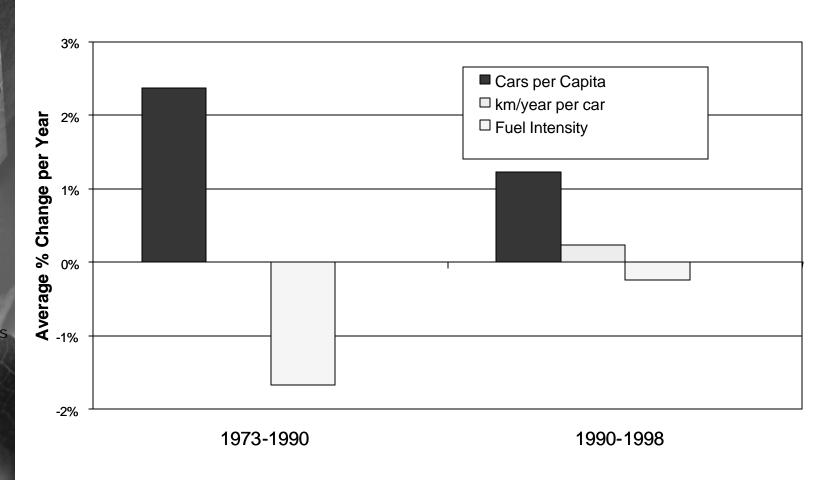
Strong growth in car ownership while the use of each car has changed little



30 Years

OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Cars (IEA-11) Factors shaping development 1973-1998



Decline in fuel intensity has slowed....

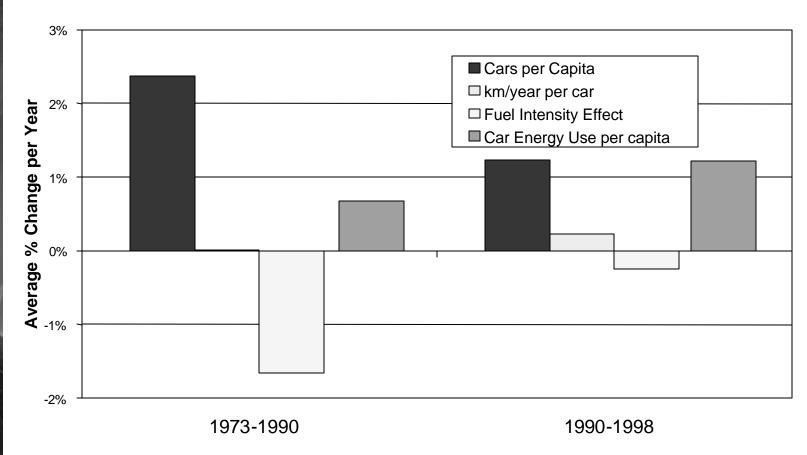






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Cars (IEA-11) Factors shaping development 1973-1998



Net result is more rapid growth in fuel demand after 1990 despite lower growth in car ownership

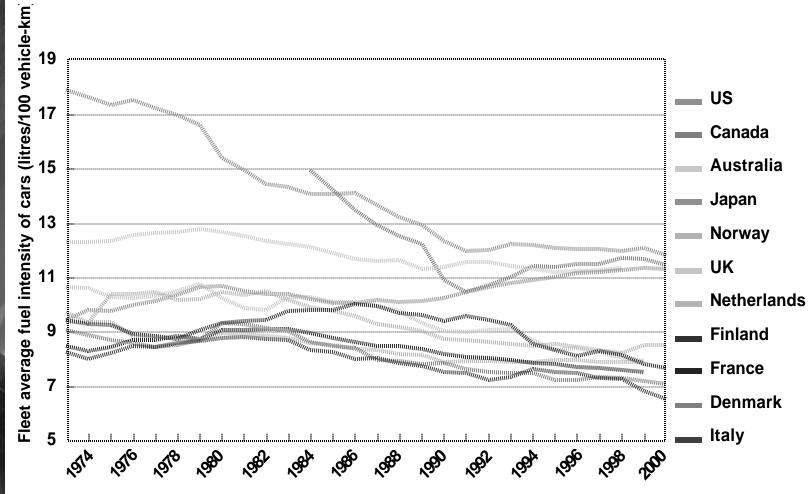






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Car Stock-average Fuel Intensity



Strong decline in the US until 1990, no change since then

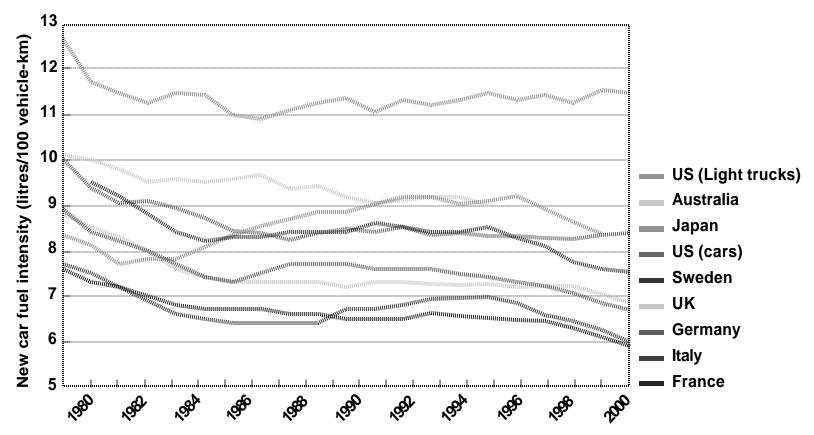






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

New Car Fuel Intensity



Small changes since early 1980s, but positive development recently in EU and Japan

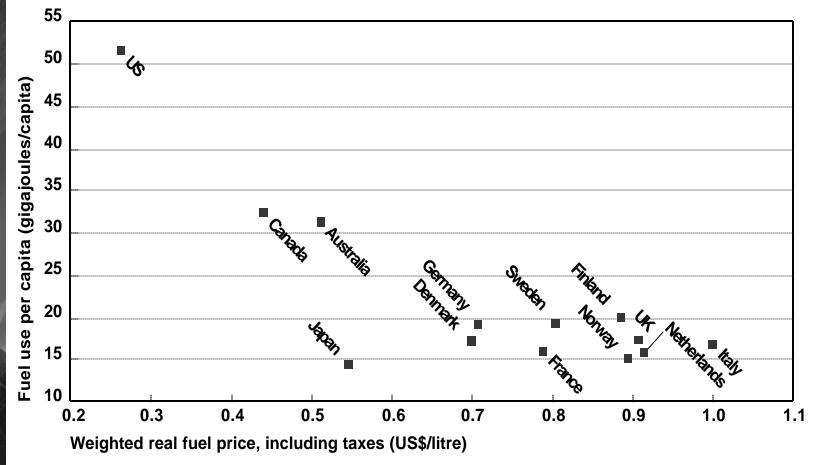






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Car Fuel Use per Capita vs. Price, 1998



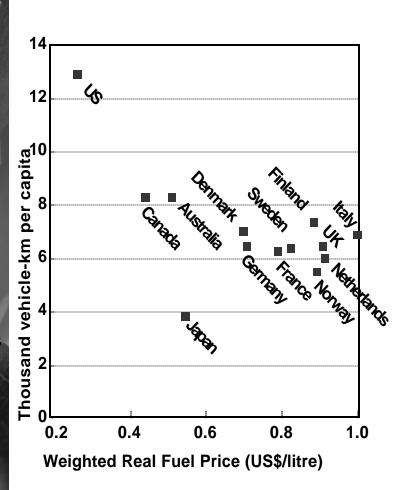
Energy use for cars is higher where prices are lower

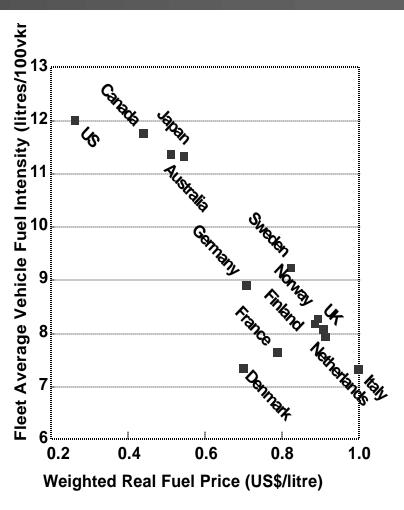






Travel and Intensities vs. Fuel price





Higher fuel prices correlate with lower fuel intensity



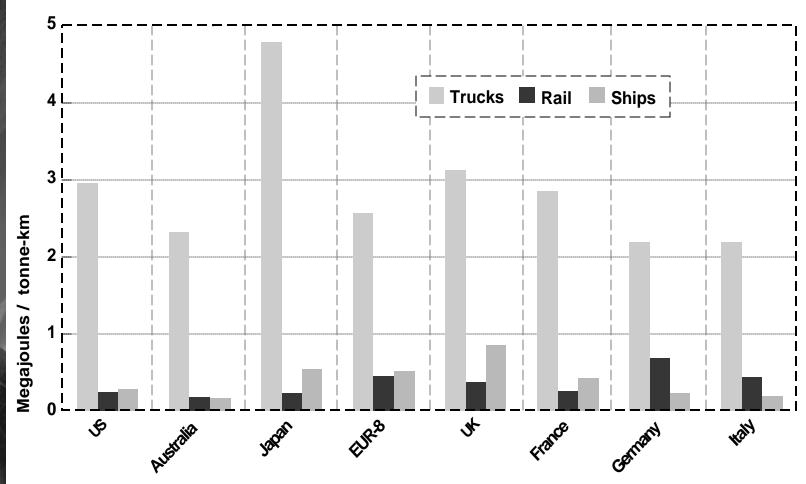
Oil Crises & Climate

Challenges



OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Freight Energy per tonne-km by Mode



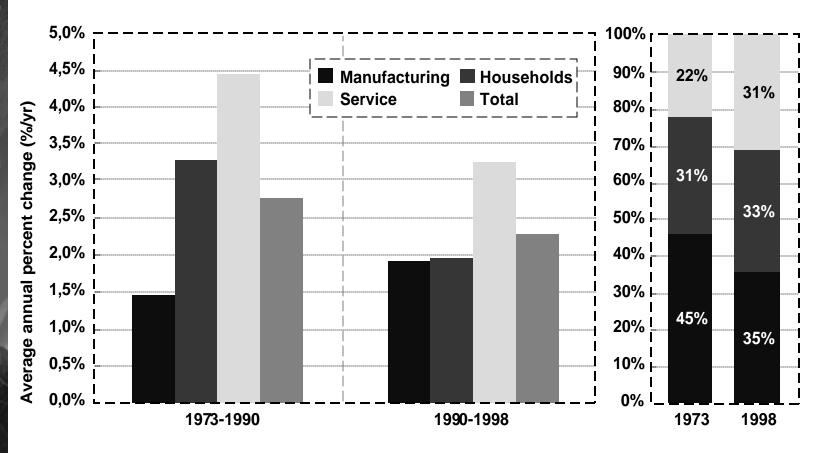
Trucks use far more energy per tonne-km than rail or ships





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Electricity Demand by Sector, IEA-11

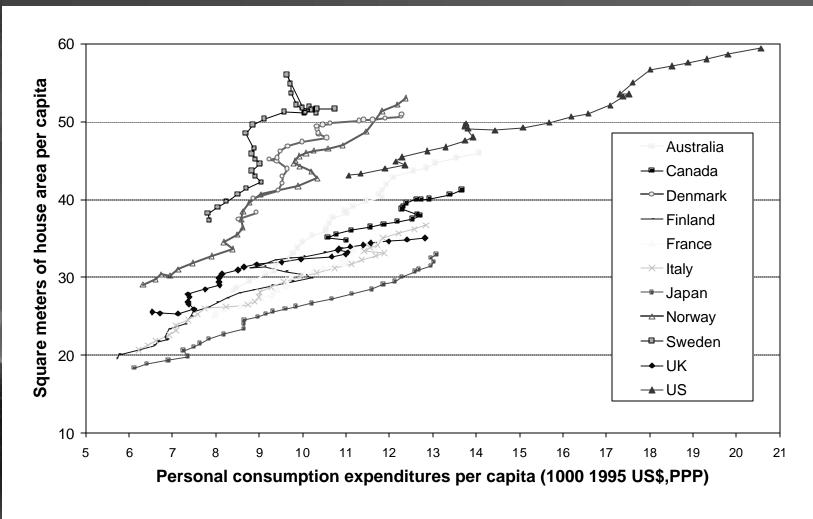


Strong growth in electricity demand in all stationary sectors





House Area and Income 1970-1998



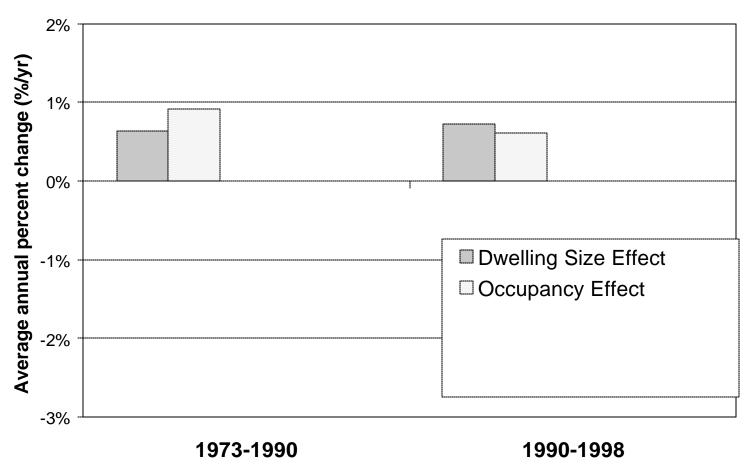
Living space gets bigger as we get richer





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Space Heating (IEA-11) Factors shaping development



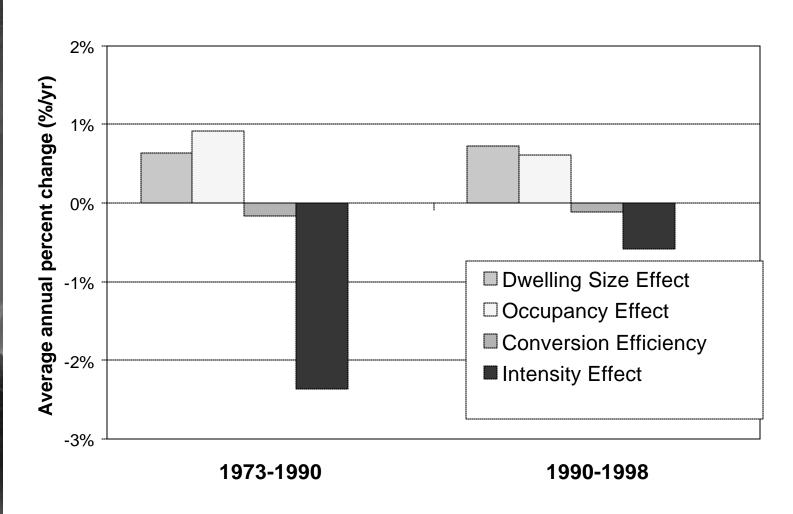
Bigger homes and fewer people per home steady drivers of space heating demand





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Space Heating (IEA-11) Factors shaping development



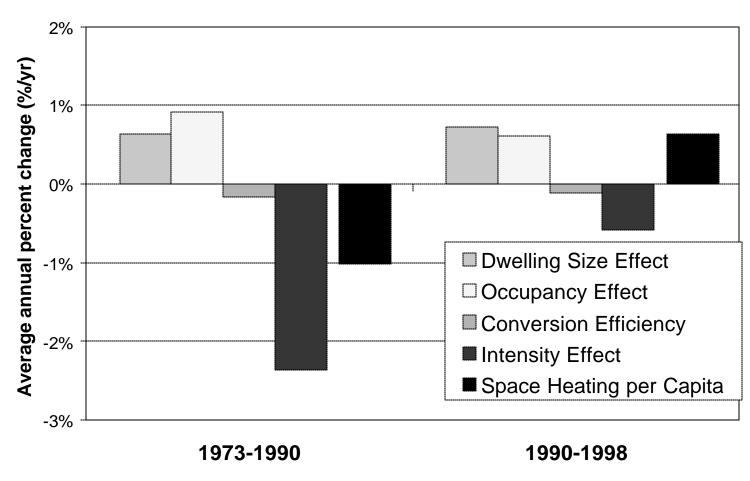
Declines in intensities are slowing....





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

Energy for Space Heating (IEA-11) Factors shaping development

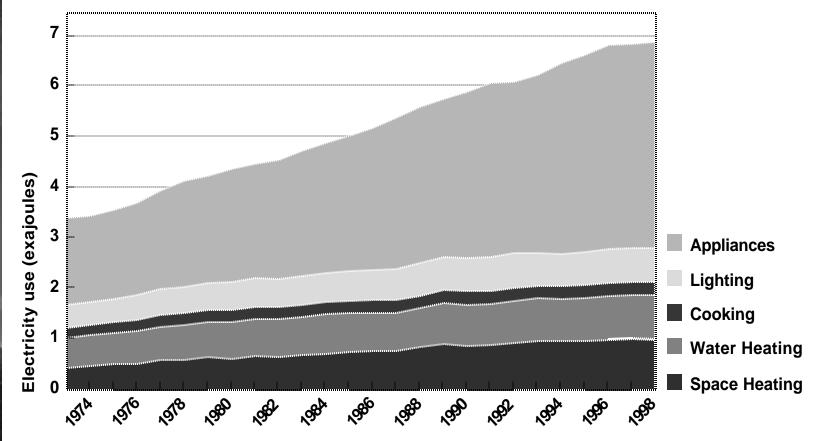


Net result is an increase in per capita heating demand after 1990



IN IEA COUNTRIES

Household Electricity Demand IEA-11



Appliances key driver of electricity demand

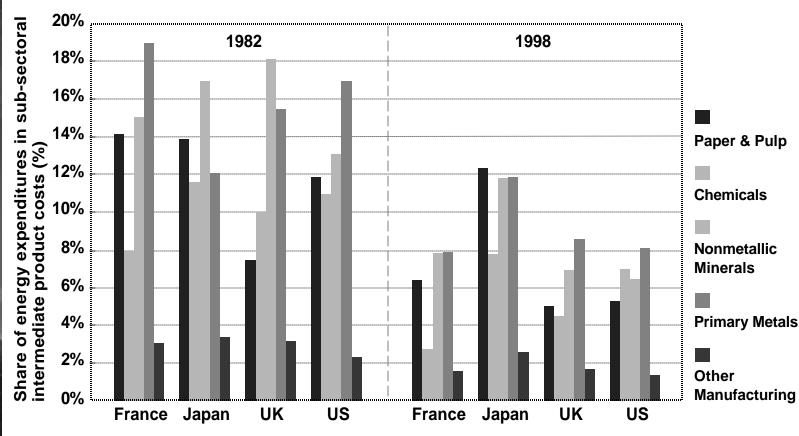


Energy Costs and Savings

- I Falling prices and successful energy savings have helped reducing energy budgets for industry and private consumers since the early 1980s:
 - uEnergy's share of production cost in industry fell as much as 50%
 - uEnergy cost as share of income for private homes fell 20-50%
 - uFuel cost per km for cars fell by 20 to 60%
- I Can explain less incentive to sustain energy savings after 1990.



Share of Energy Expenditures in Subsector Intermediate Product Costs



The share of energy in total production costs varies significantly across countries and sub-sectors, but has fallen everywhere

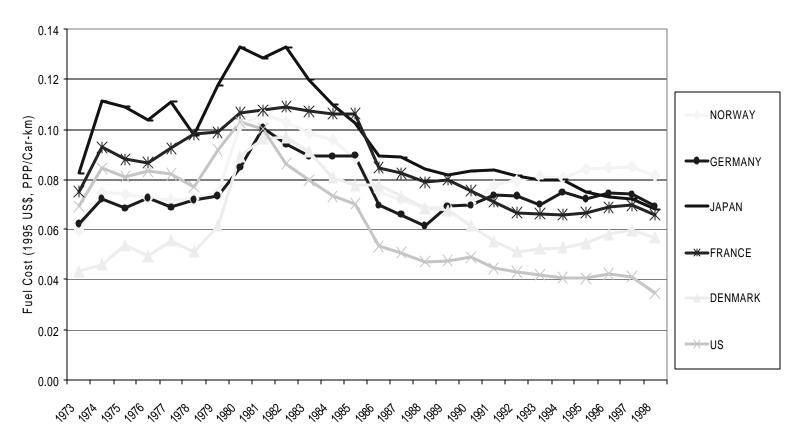






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

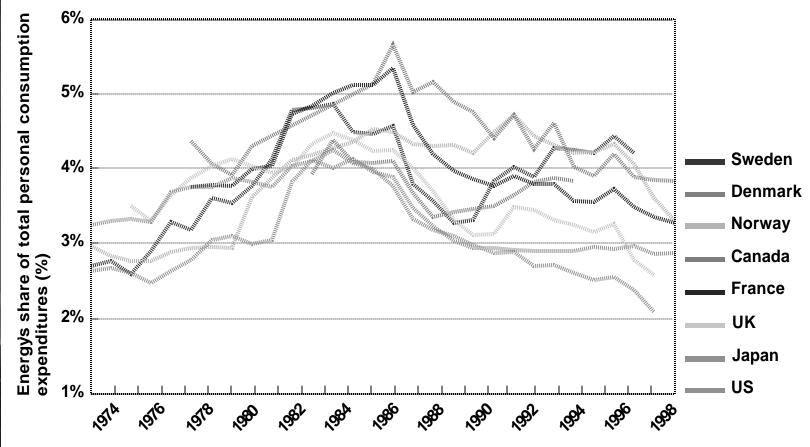
Fuel Cost for Driving Private Cars US\$ (real terms, including taxes)/car-km



Fuel cost per km have generally fallen since the early 1980s



Household Energy Expenditures as Share of Income



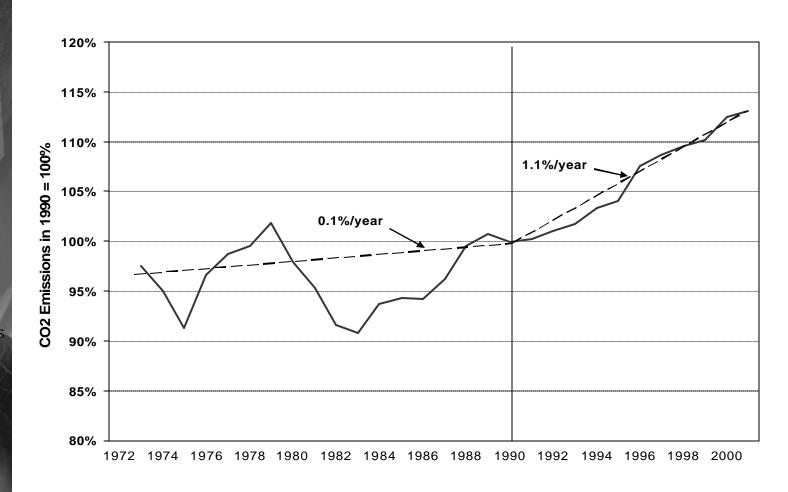
IEA households today spend considerably less of their incomes on energy than in the early 1980s







IEA CO₂ Emissions 1973 - 2001



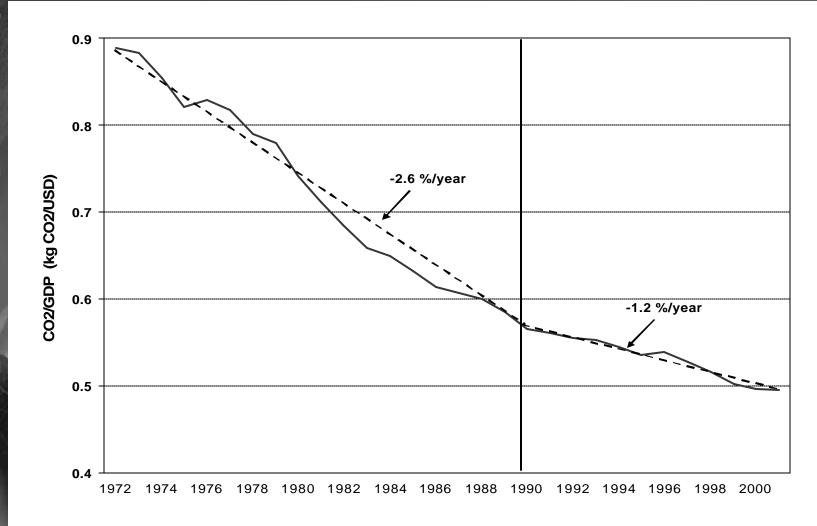
Recent trends show steady increase







IEA CO₂ Emissions per GDP 1973 - 2001



Rate of decline has slowed since 1990

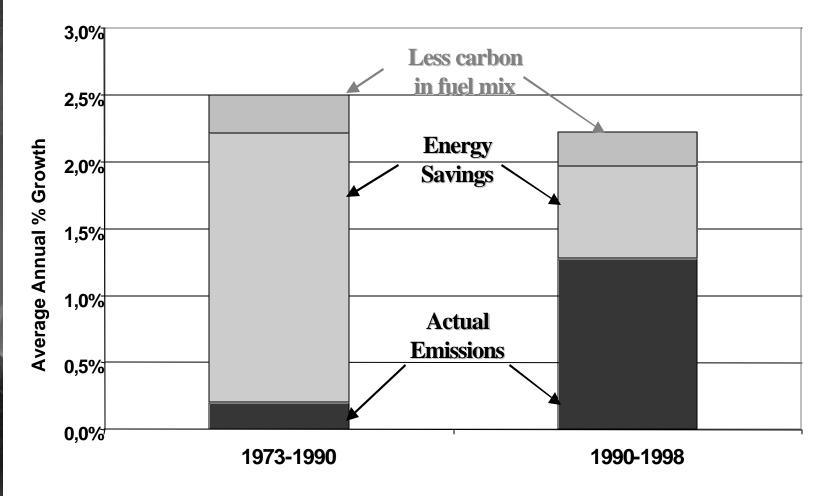






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

IEA-11 CO2 Emissions Impact of Fuel Mix & Energy Savings



Slowing energy savings rates primary reason for accelerated growth in emissions after 1990

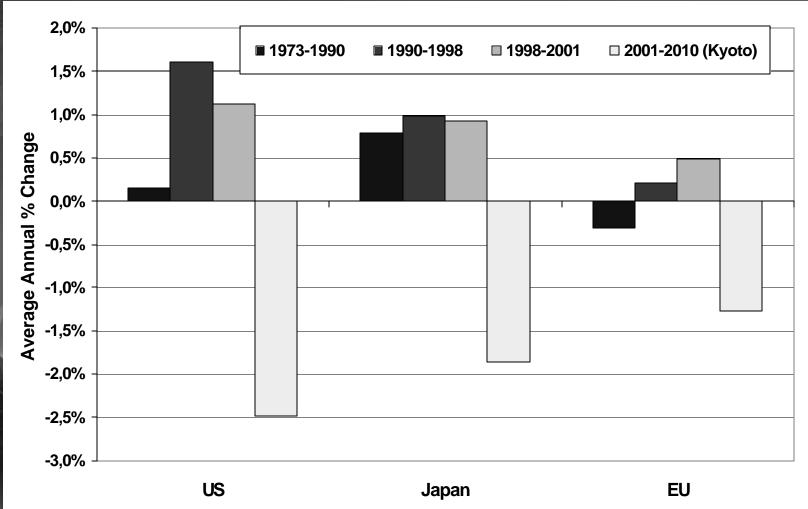






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

CO2 Emissions and Kyoto US, Japan and EU



Recent development in stark contrast to what is implied by the Kyoto targets

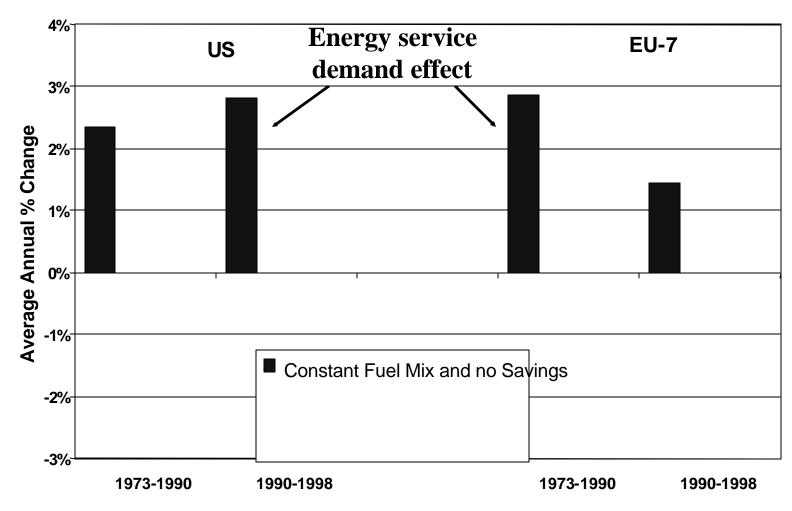






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

CO2 Emissions in the US and EU Impact of Fuel Mix & Energy Savings



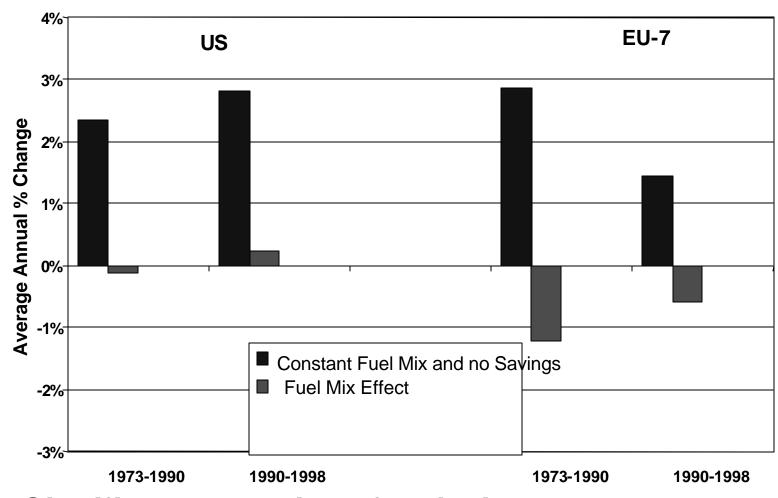
Growth in the demand for energy services higher after 1990 in the US, opposite trend in the EU





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

CO2 Emissions in the US and EU Impact of Fuel Mix & Energy Savings



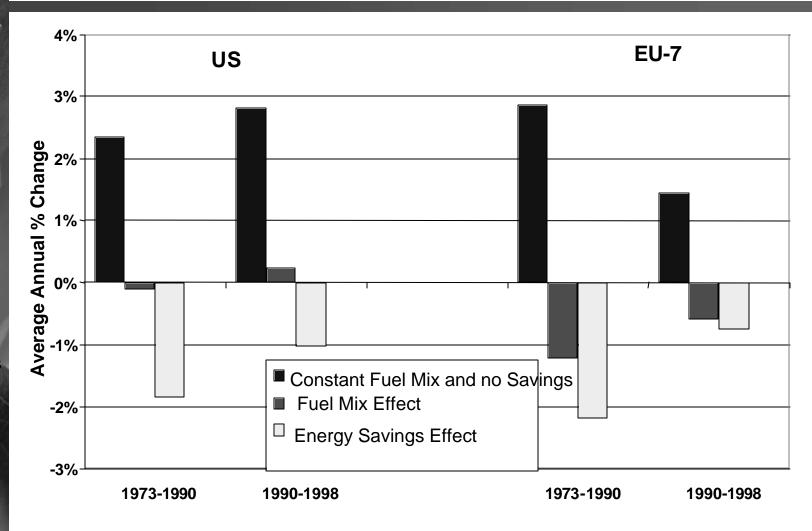
Significant reduction of emissions due to a less carbon intensive fuel mix in EU





OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

CO2 Emissions in the US and EU Impact of Fuel Mix & Energy Savings



Slowing energy savings rates....

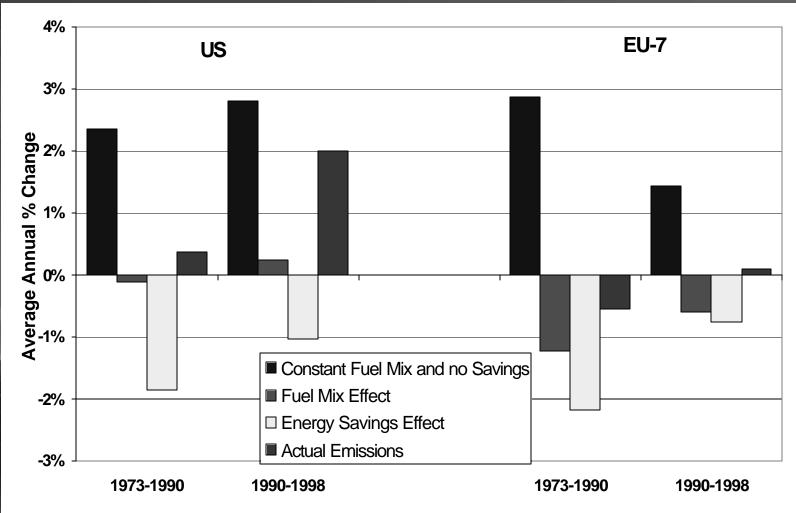






OF ENERGY USE IN IEA COUNTRIES

CO2 Emissions in the US and EU Impact of Fuel Mix & Energy Savings



Slowing energy savings rates primary reason for accelerated growth in emissions after 1990



IEA End-use Data Modelling Applications

- I World Energy Outlook:
 - uAllows for disaggregated demand side representation in WEM
 - uAllows for estimation of policy impacts in Alternative Scenario
- I Energy Technology Perspectives Project
 - uProvides basis for demand side in global MARKAL model
 - u"Energy Model Builder" Linking energy statistics and other data to demand modules by sector