



WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK 2020

and

Global Electricity Investment Challenges



World Energy Outlook Series

- **World Energy Outlook 1998**
- **World Energy Outlook 1999 Insights: *Looking at Energy Subsidies: Getting the Prices Right***
- **World Energy Outlook 2000**
- **World Energy Outlook 2001 Insights: *Assessing Today's Supplies to Fuel Tomorrow's Growth***
- **World Energy Outlook 2002 (2nd edition issued)**
- **World Energy Outlook 2003 Insights: *Global Energy Investment Outlook***

WEO 2002: Key Strategic Challenges

- security of energy supplies
- investment in energy infrastructure
- threat of environmental damage caused by energy use
- uneven access of the world's population to modern energy.

2002



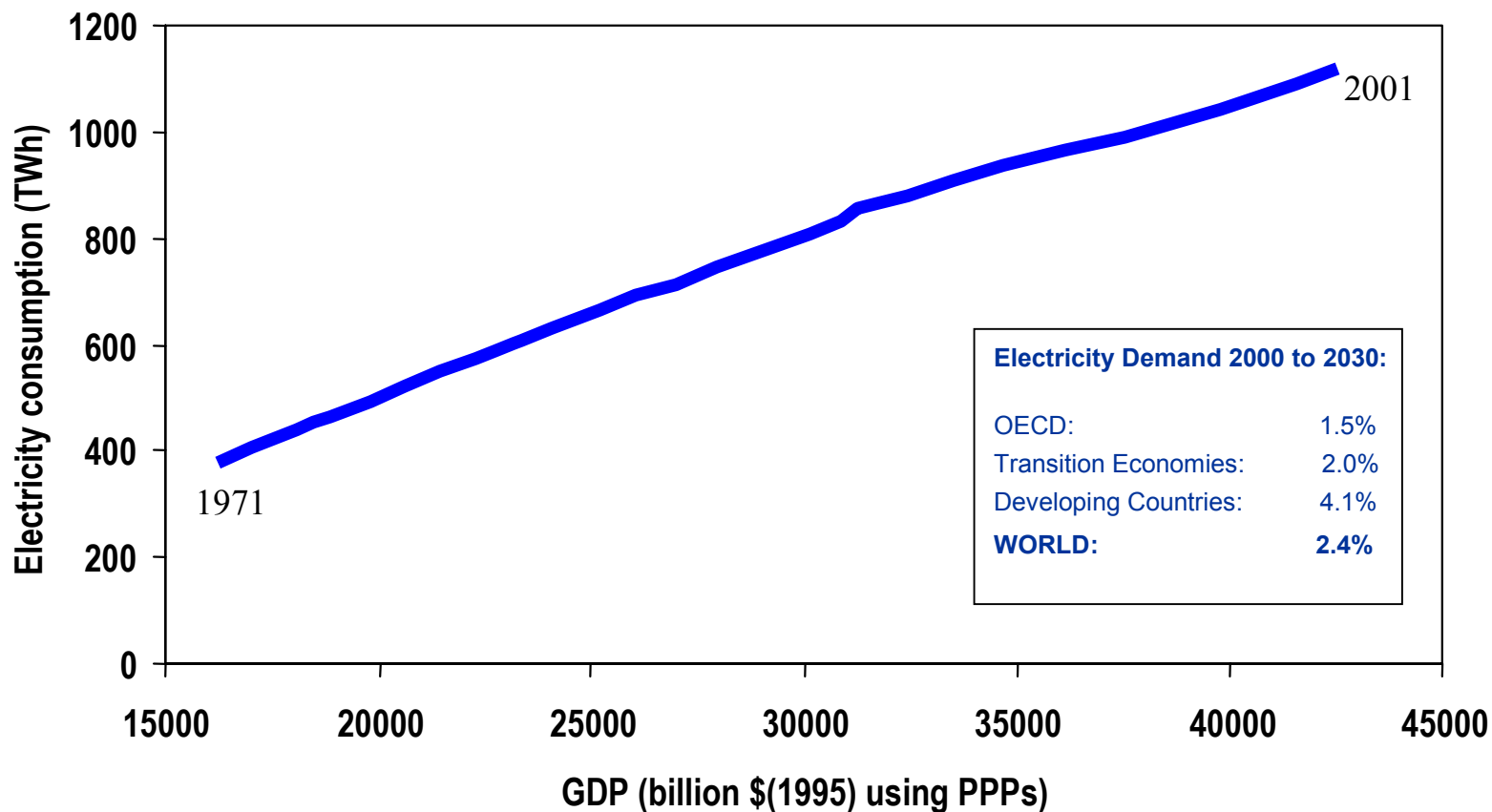


Global Trends

2002



World Electricity Consumption vs. GDP 1971-2000

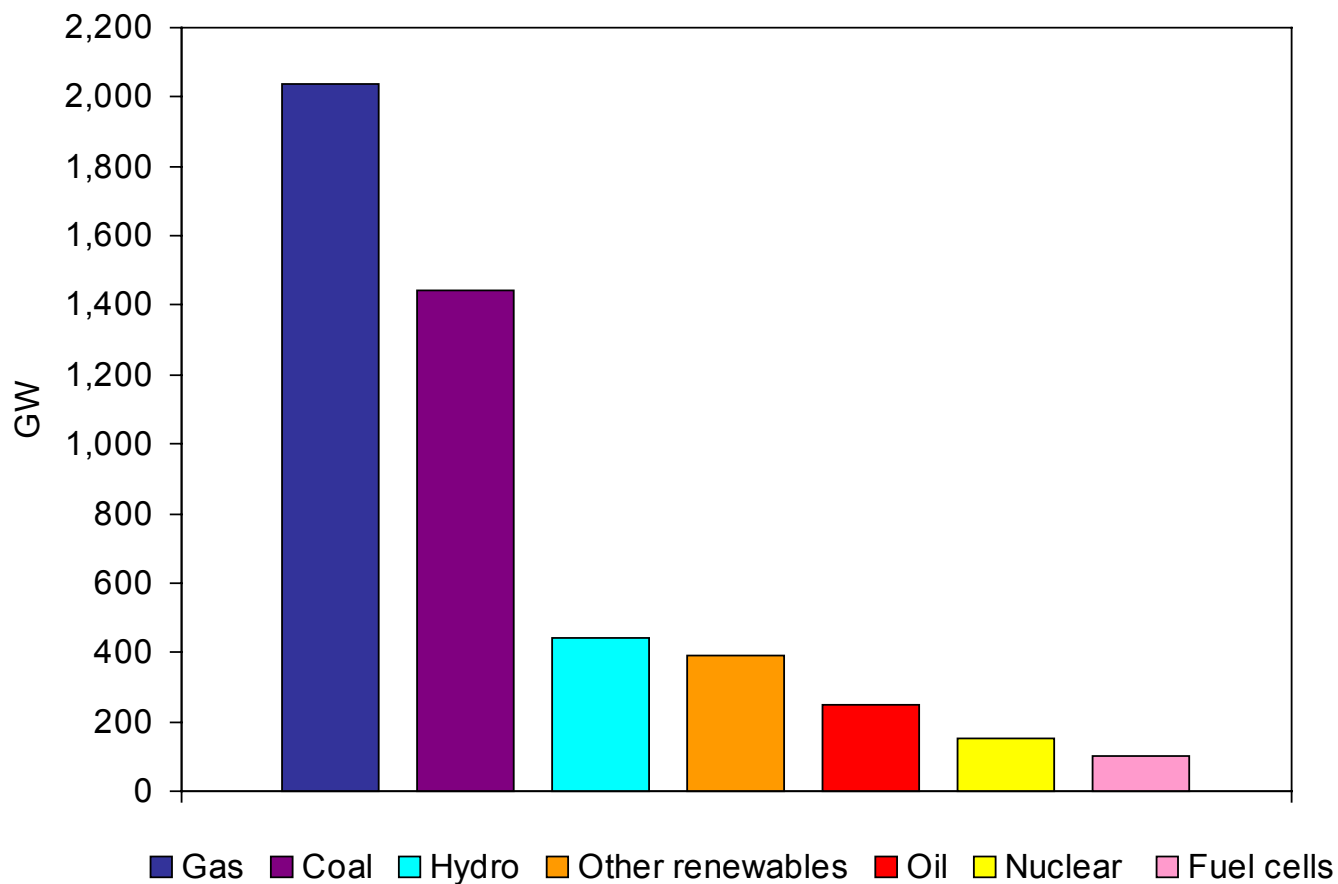


World electricity demand is set to increase rapidly





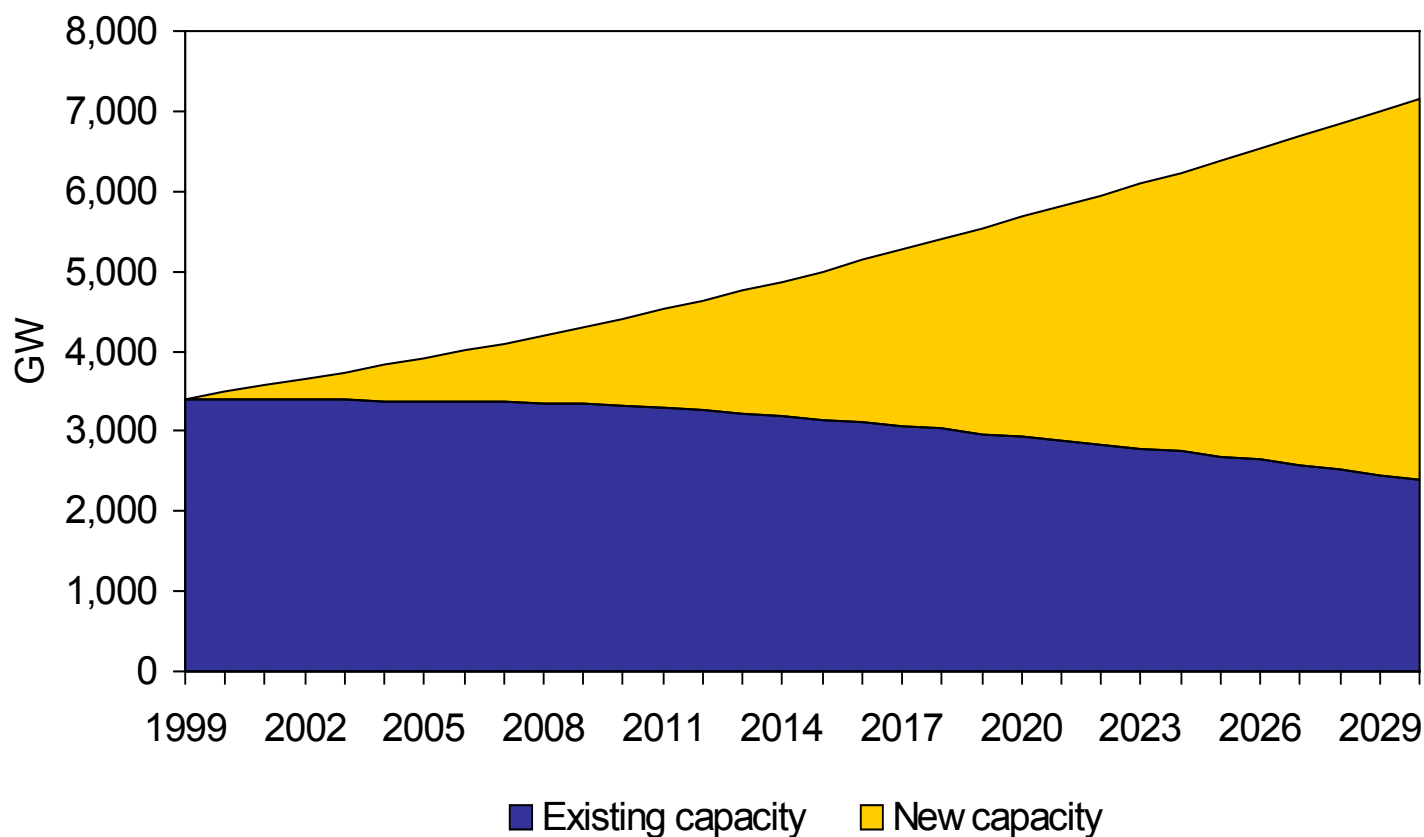
World Power-Generation Capacity Additions, 2000-2030



More than 40% of new capacity worldwide is gas-fired



World Installed Power- Generation Capacity



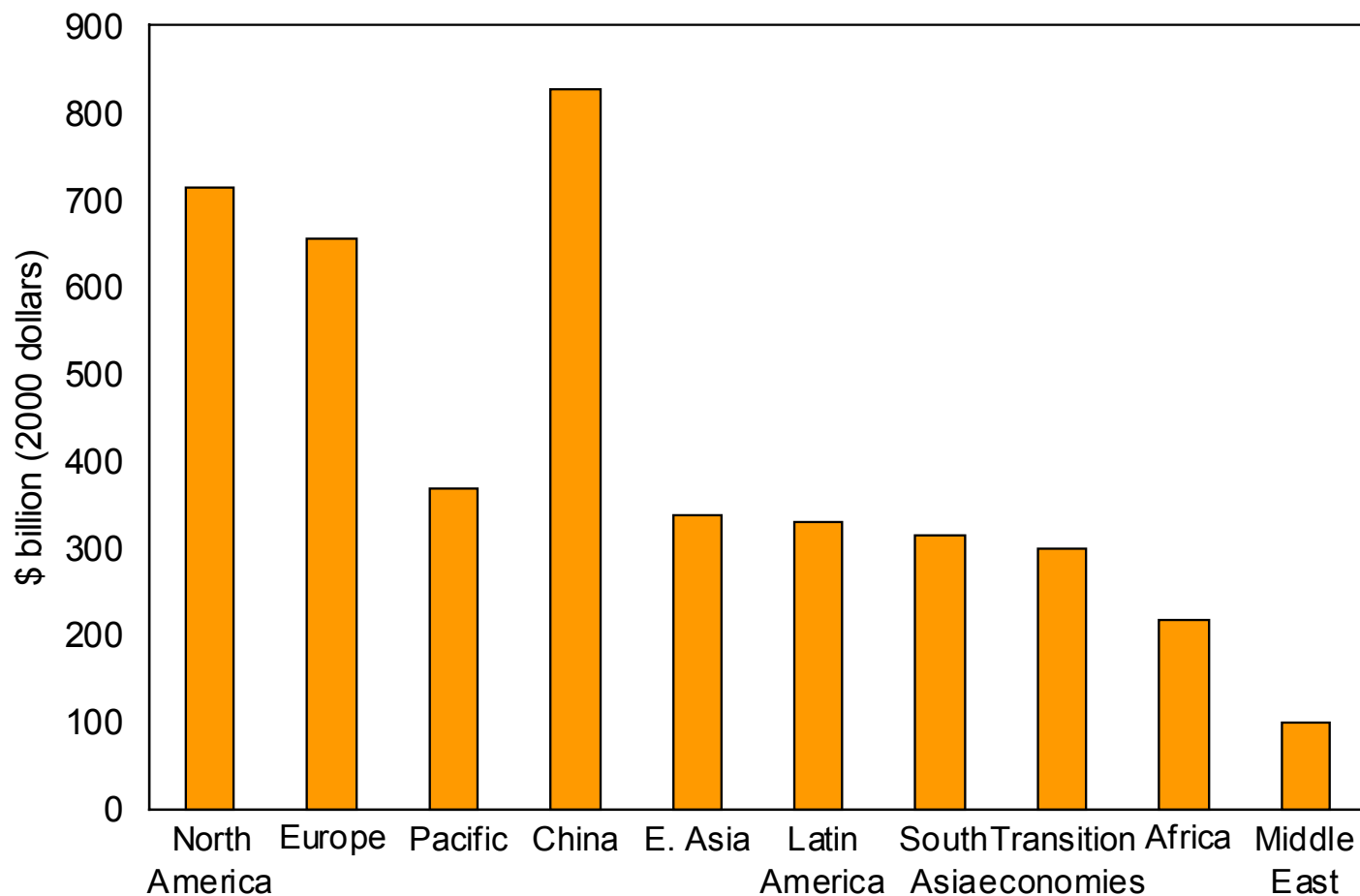
*Nearly 5,000 GW of capacity is built in 2000-2030,
almost half in developing countries*



2002



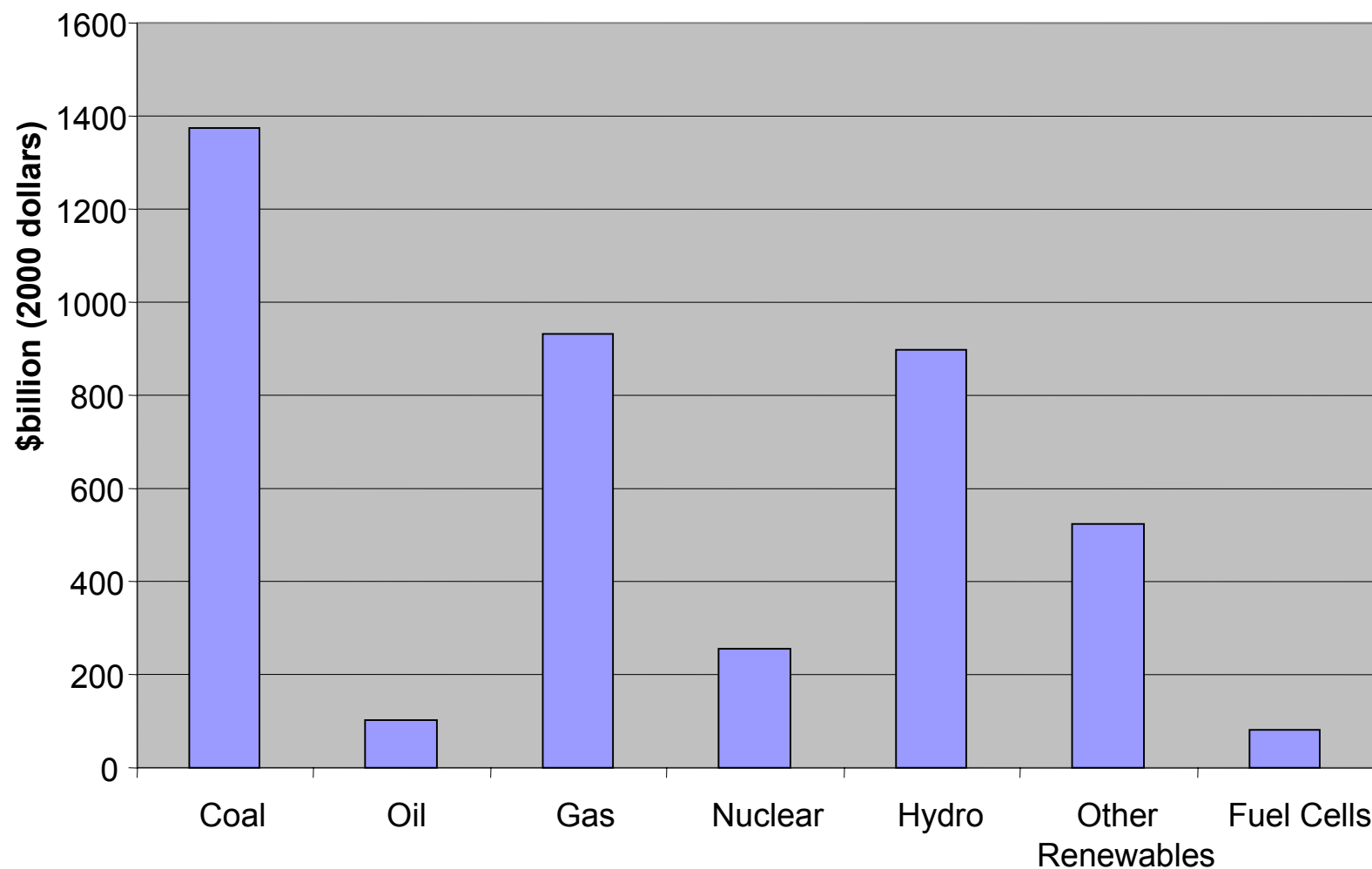
World Power-Generation Investment, 2000-2030



***Cumulative worldwide investment in new power plants
amounts to \$ 4.2 trillion, more than half in developing countries***



World Power Generation Capacity Investments 2000-2030

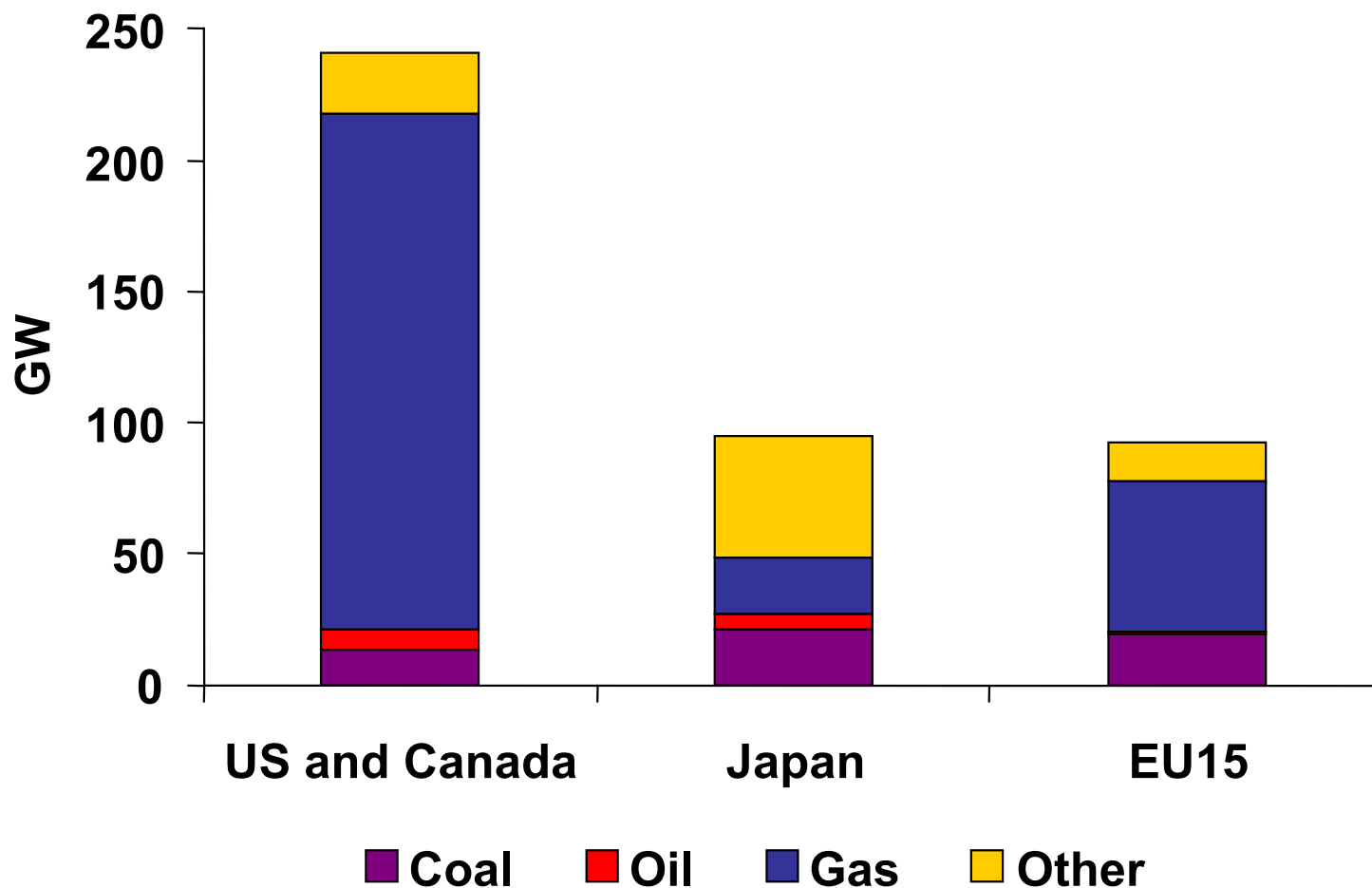




OECD

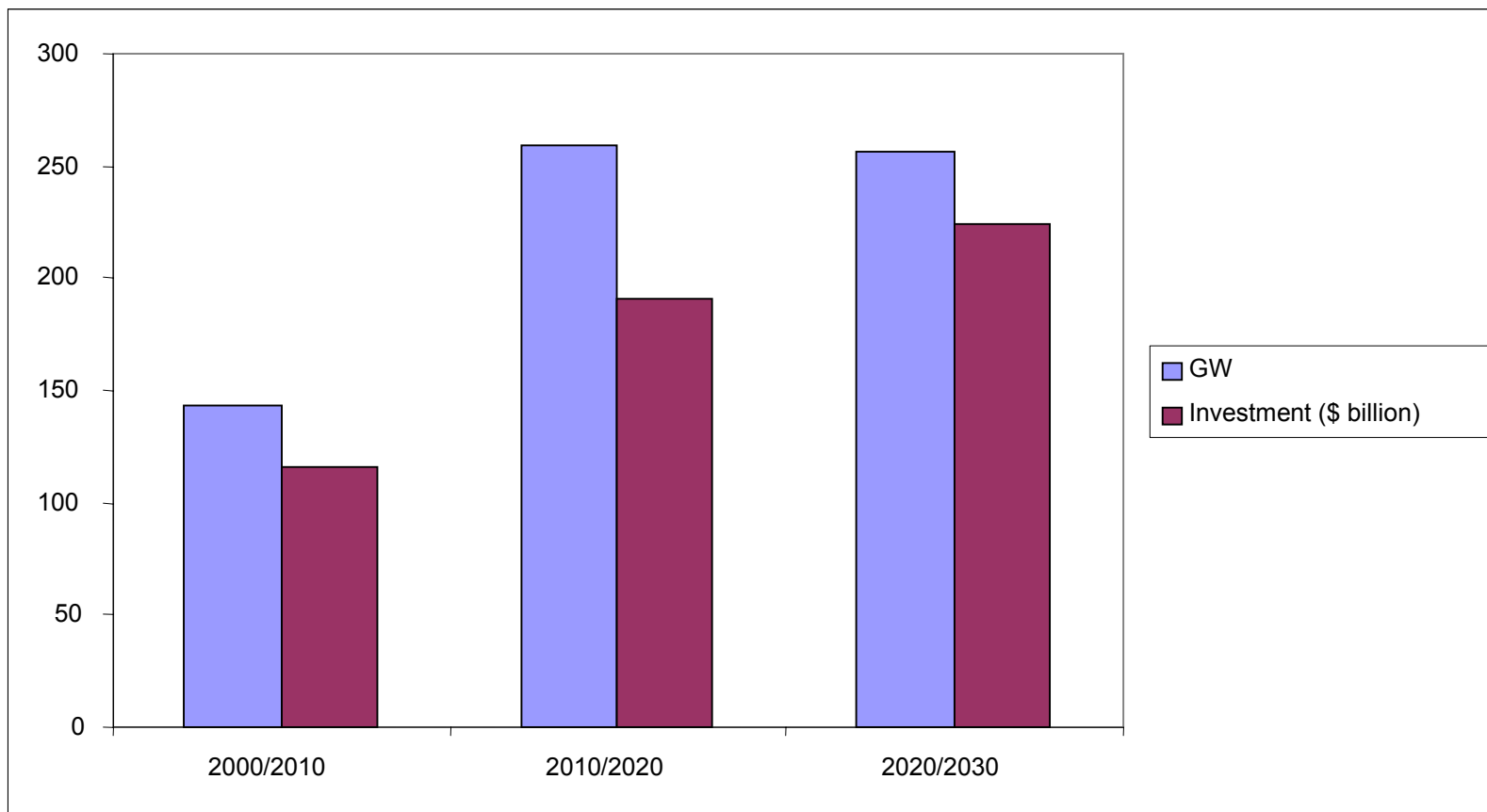


Ordered Power-Generation Capacity Additions to 2010





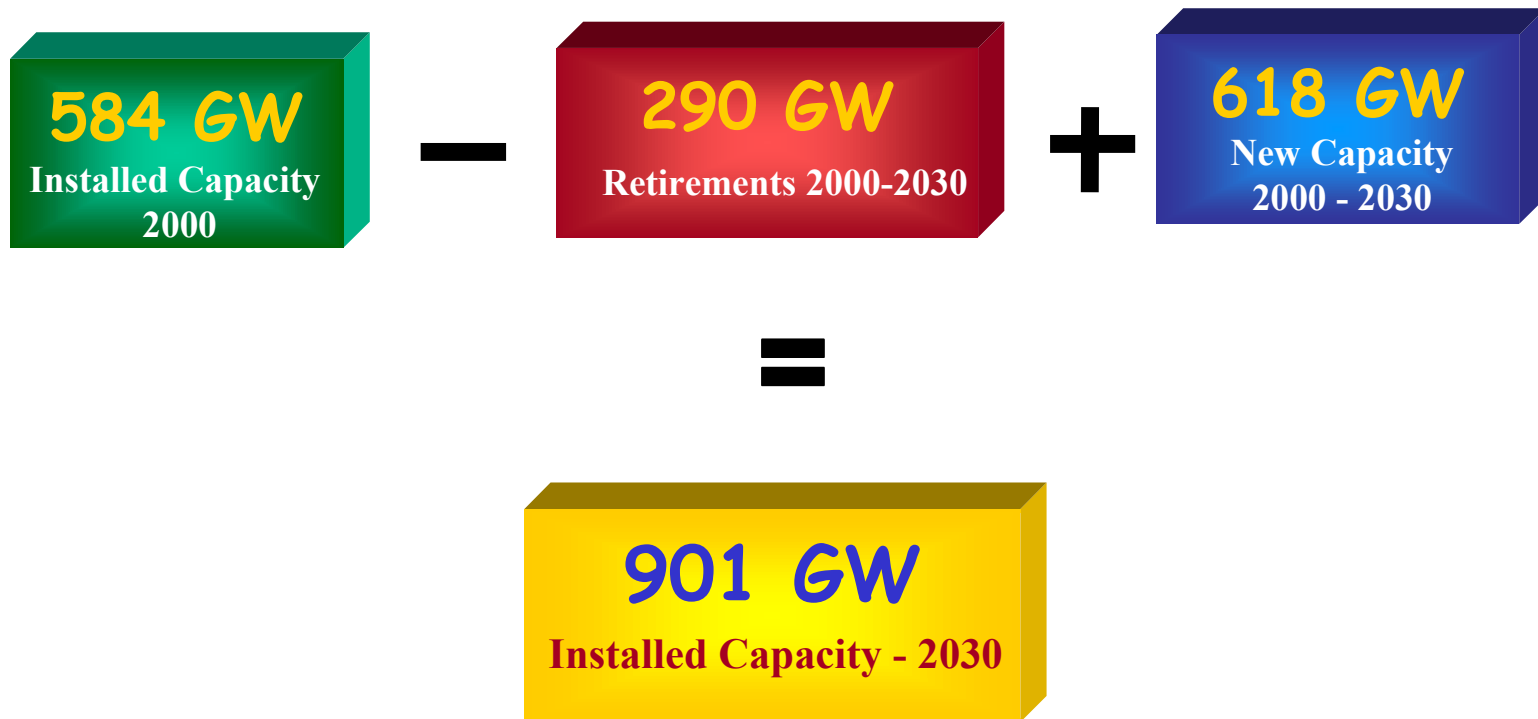
EU Capacity Additions and Investment



***EU investment needs will increase over time in both
GW and \$ terms***



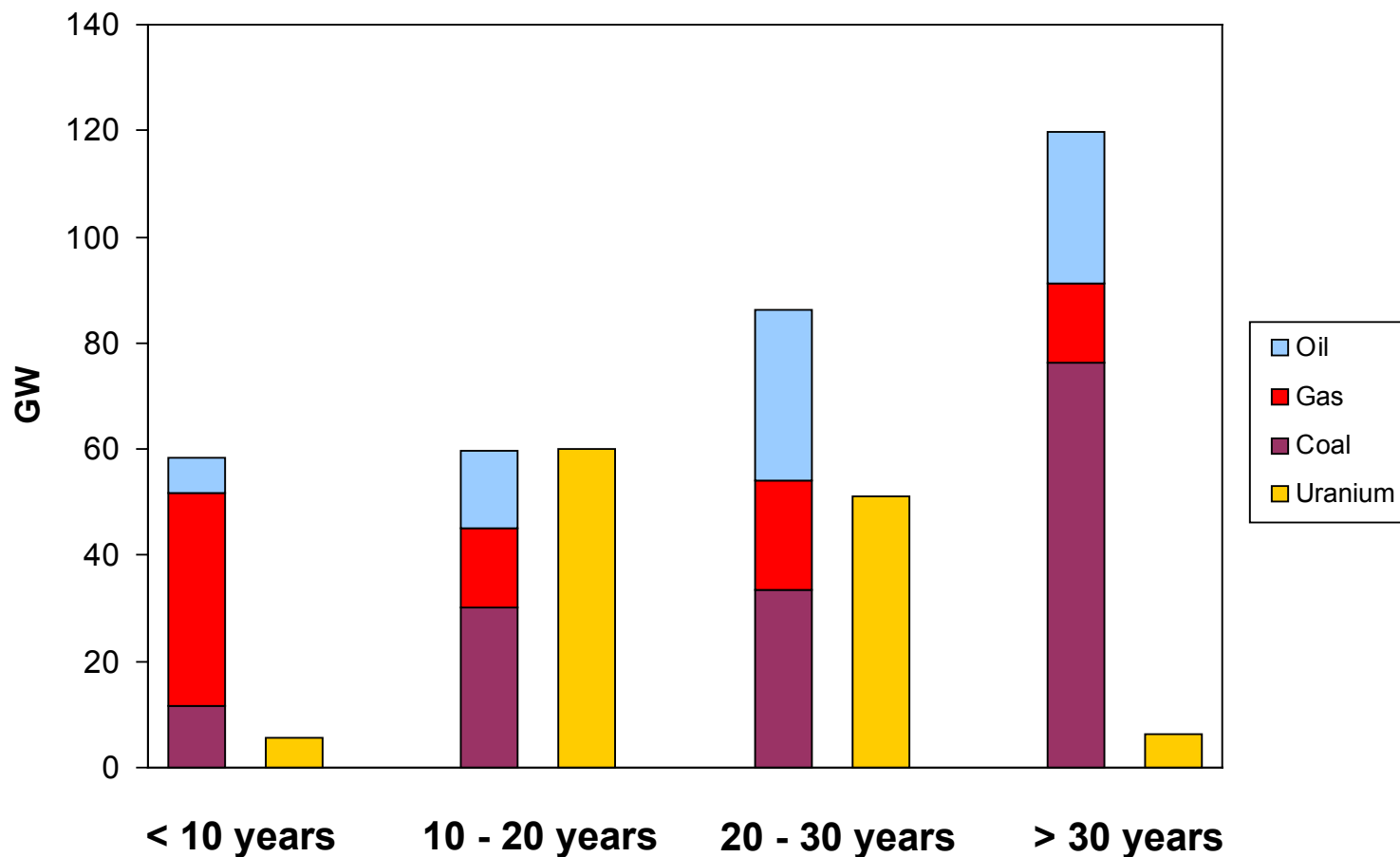
Installed Capacity in EU-15



*Capacity additions over the next 30 years will be larger
than today's installed capacity*

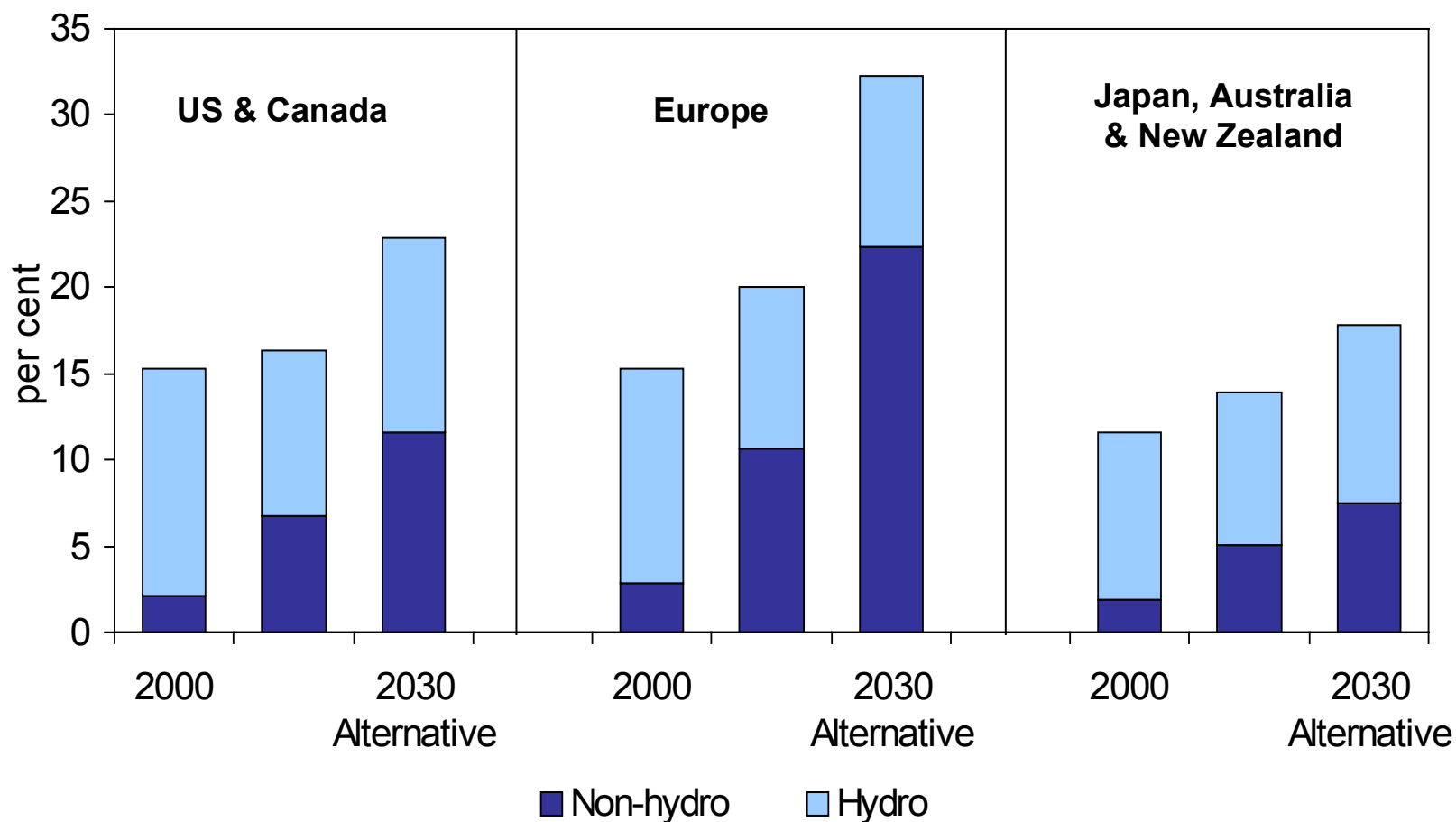


Age of Installed Capacity in EU-15



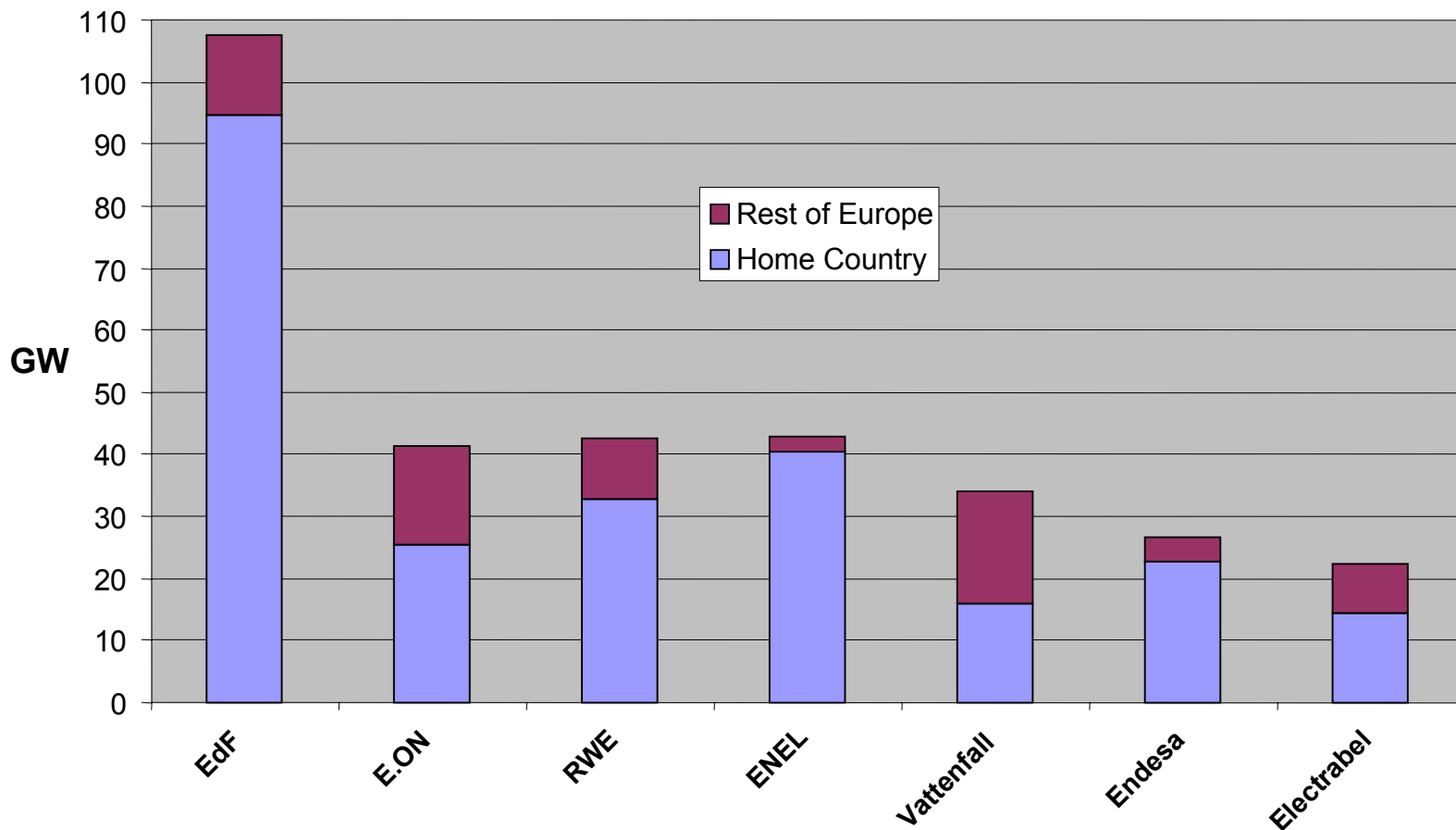
Europe's power plants are ageing: half current capacity - mostly coal-fired - could be retired by 2030

Share of Renewables in Electricity Generation



The role of non-hydro renewables is much greater in all OECD regions, especially Europe

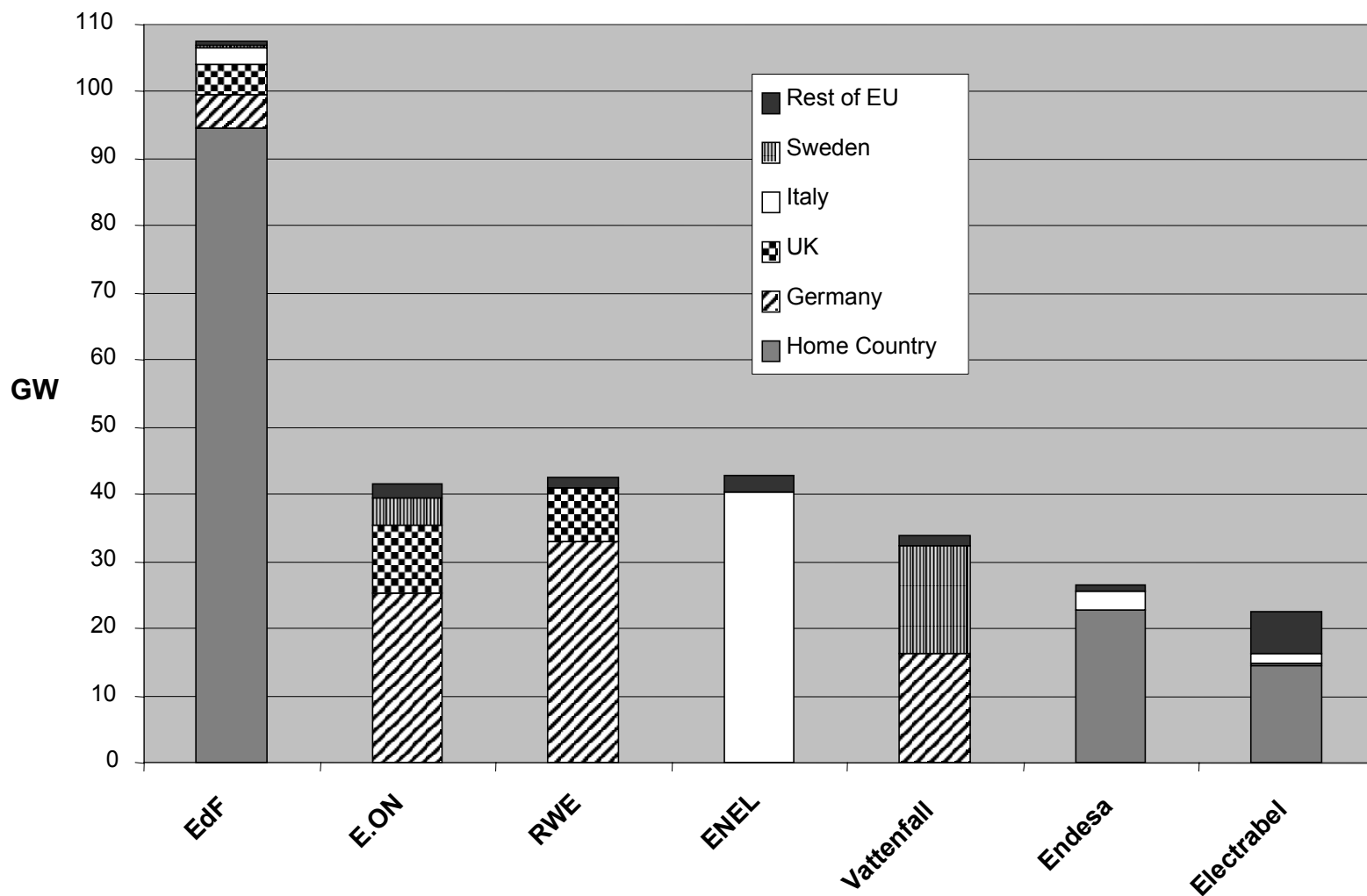
Capacity in EU 7 Major Utilities (2002)



2002



Capacity in EU15 7 Major Utilities (2002)



2002





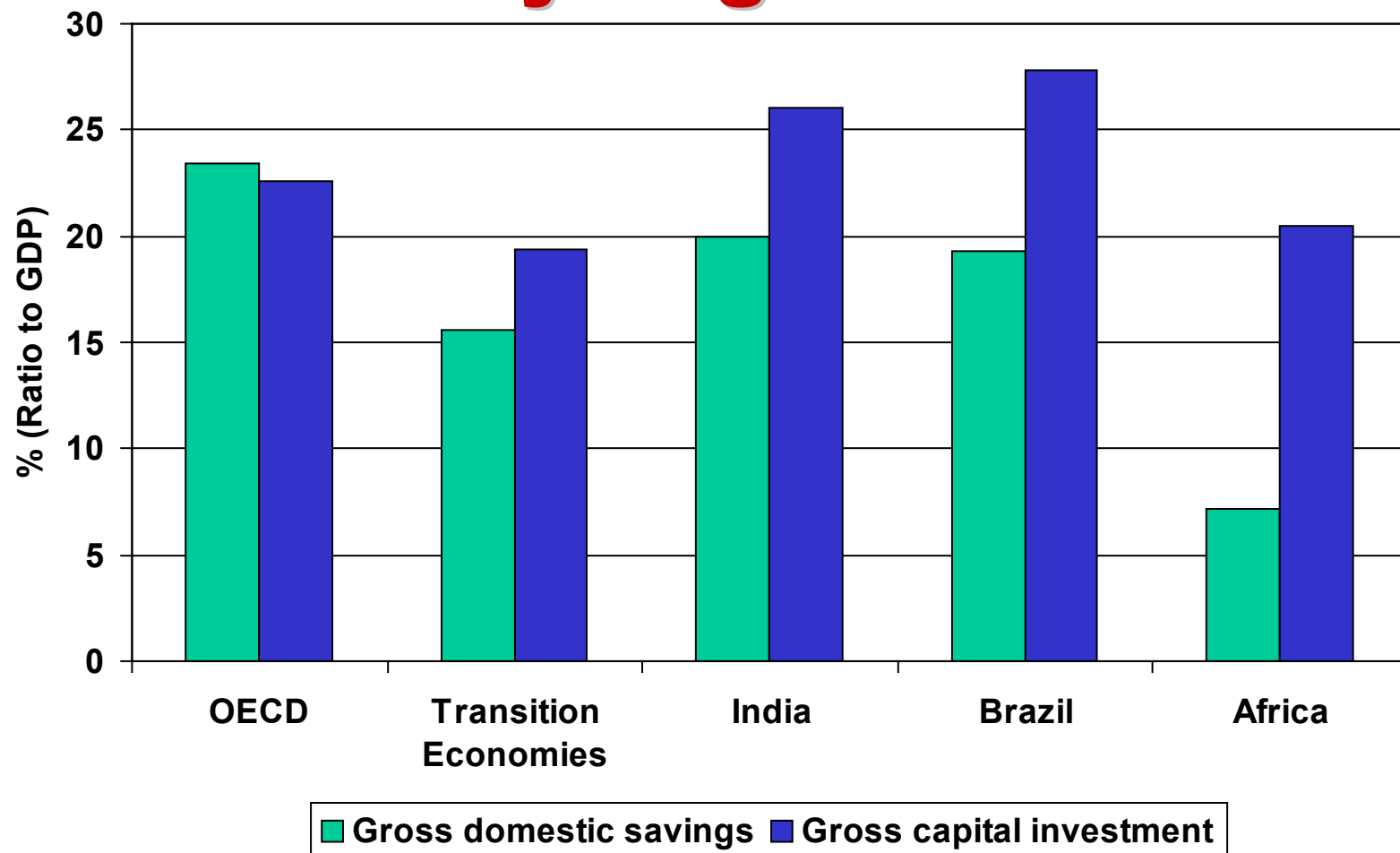
Developing Countries

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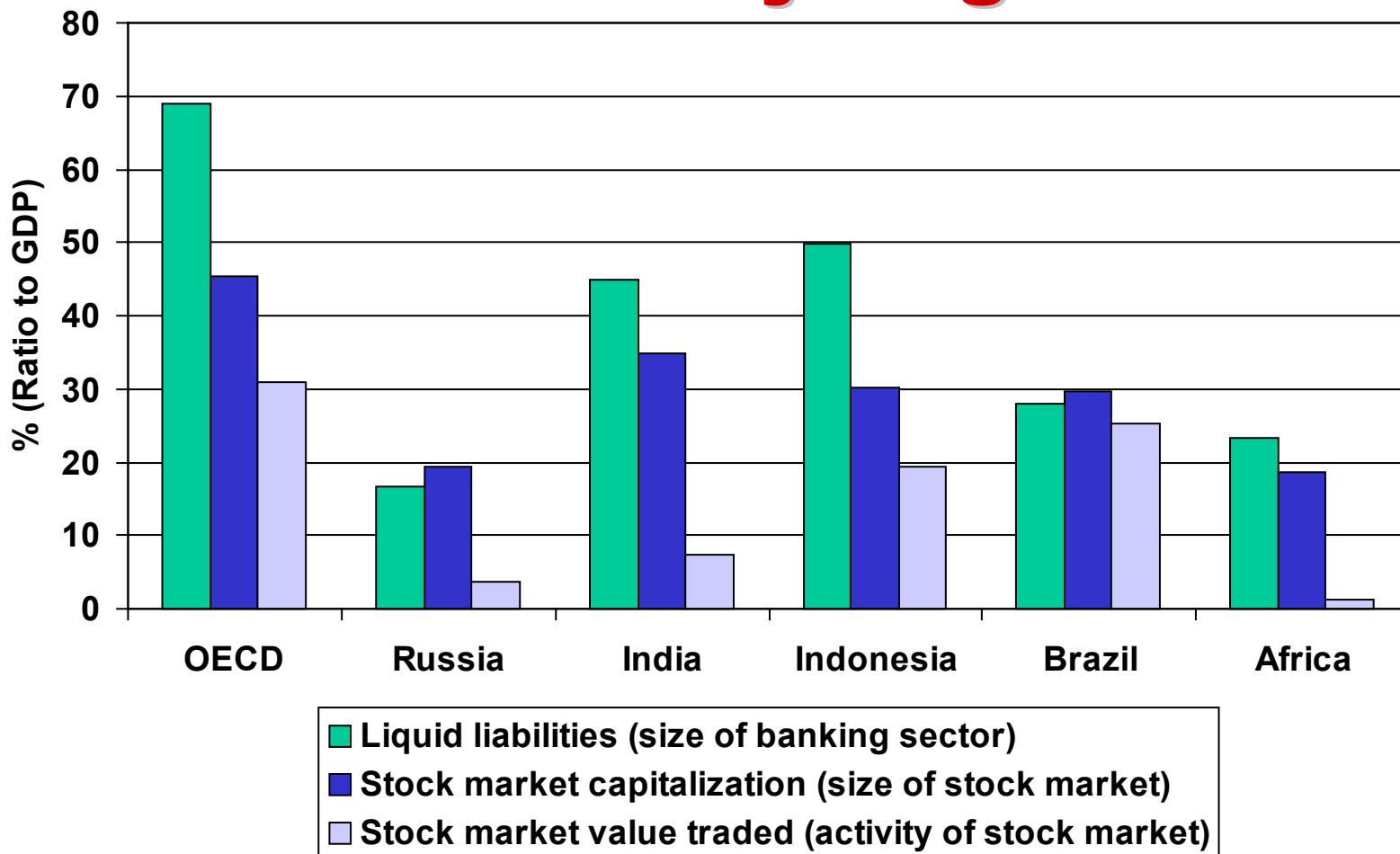
Investment vs. Saving Balance by Region



Foreign capital flow needs to meet the gap between domestic financial resources and investment in most of non-OECD regions.



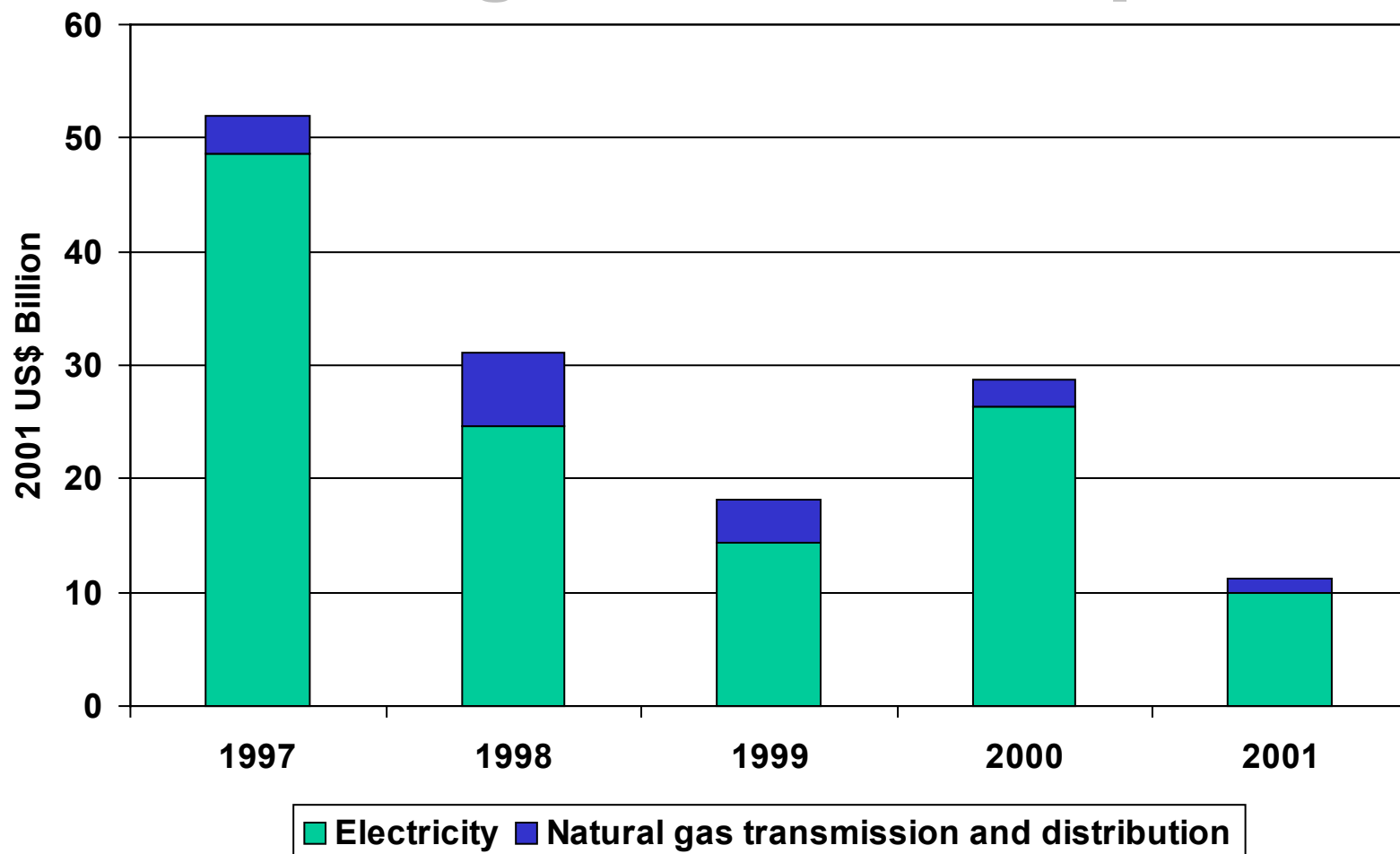
Size and Activity of Financial Markets by Region



Financial markets in non-OECD regions are smaller, less active, and less efficient.



Investment Flows into Energy Projects with Foreign Private Participation



Sound macroeconomic management and legal/regulatory framework are needed to secure the availability of foreign capital to energy projects.



Concluding Remarks

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Summary

- **World electricity demand is set to grow rapidly**
- **Gas is likely to be the preferred fuel**
- **Ageing: a key issue in OECD countries**
- **Developing Countries: higher demand growth - scarce resources**

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Surrounding Issues

- **What are obstacles to investment?**
- **Is investment climate changing?**
- **What are the (new) risks introduced by liberalisation of electricity markets?**
- **How do challenges vary across energy mix / technology?**
- **How will the capital markets be convinced to invest in Developing Countries?**
- **What role for governments?**