



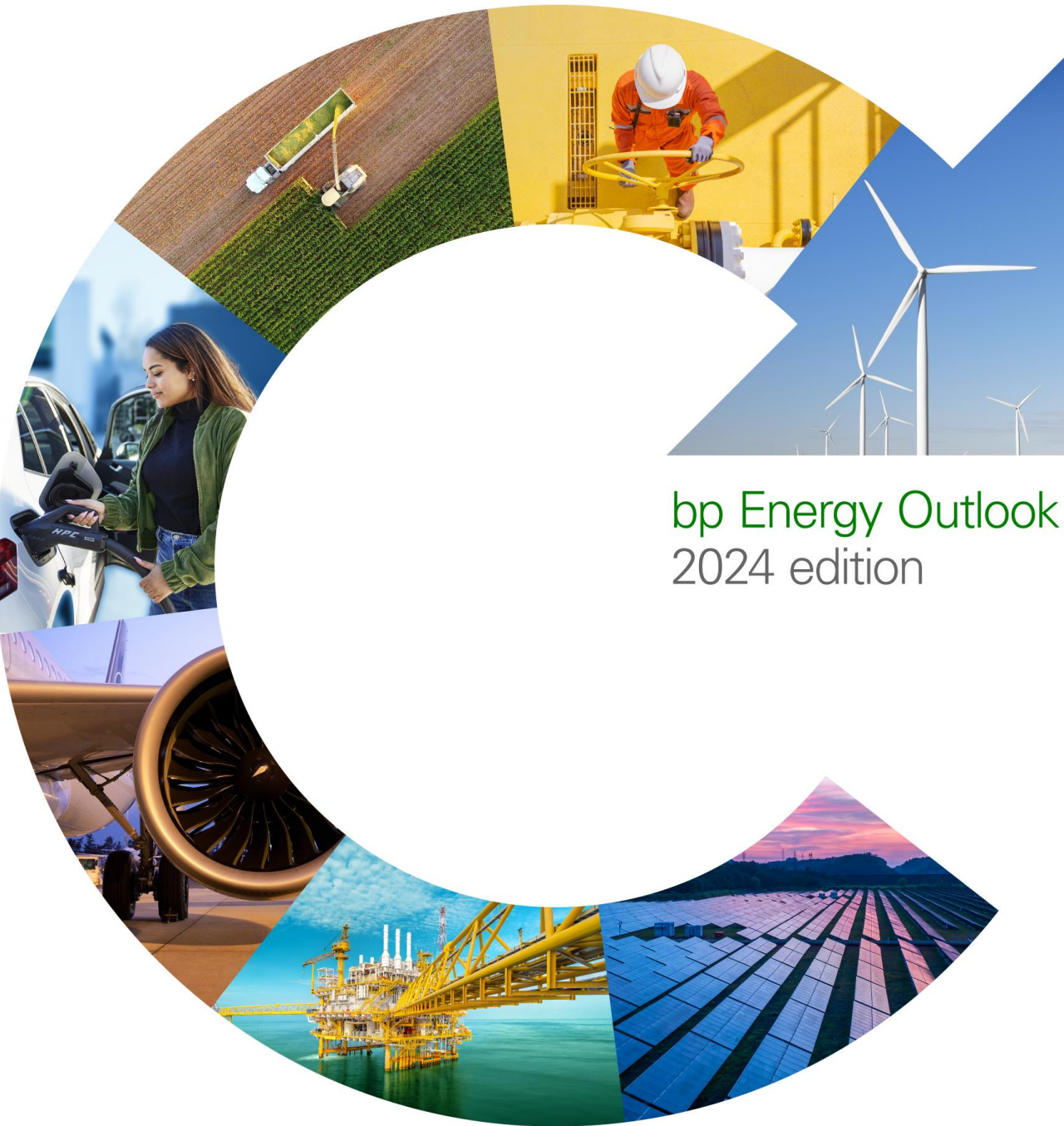
## Dallas and Kansas City 9<sup>th</sup> Joint Energy Conference

*Energy and the Economy:  
Meeting Rising Energy Demand*

bp Energy Outlook  
2024 edition

**Michael Cohen**

Chief US Economist and Head of Oil & Refining  
Strategy, Sustainability and Ventures  
Economic and Energy Insights

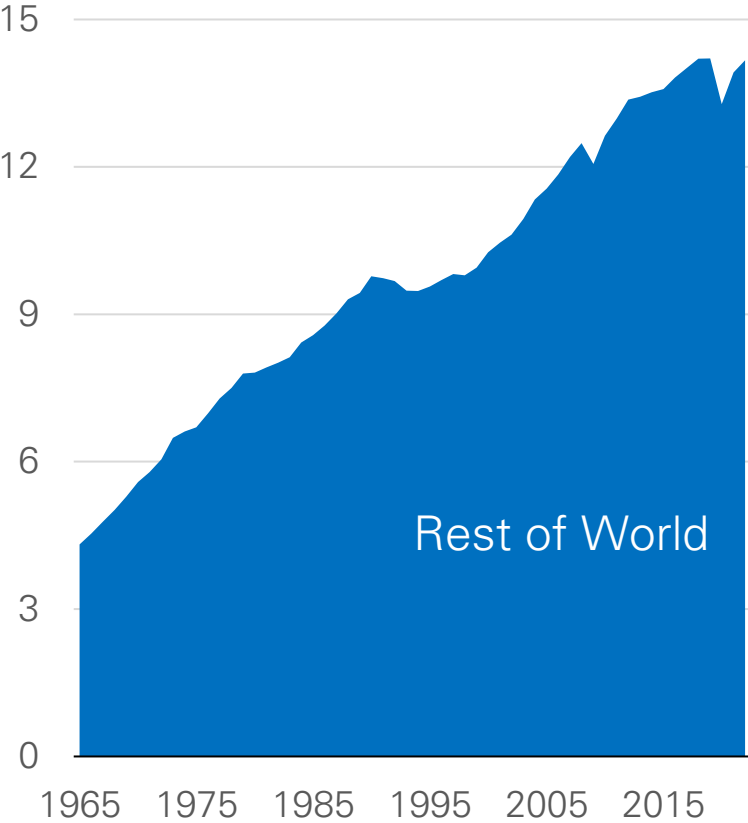
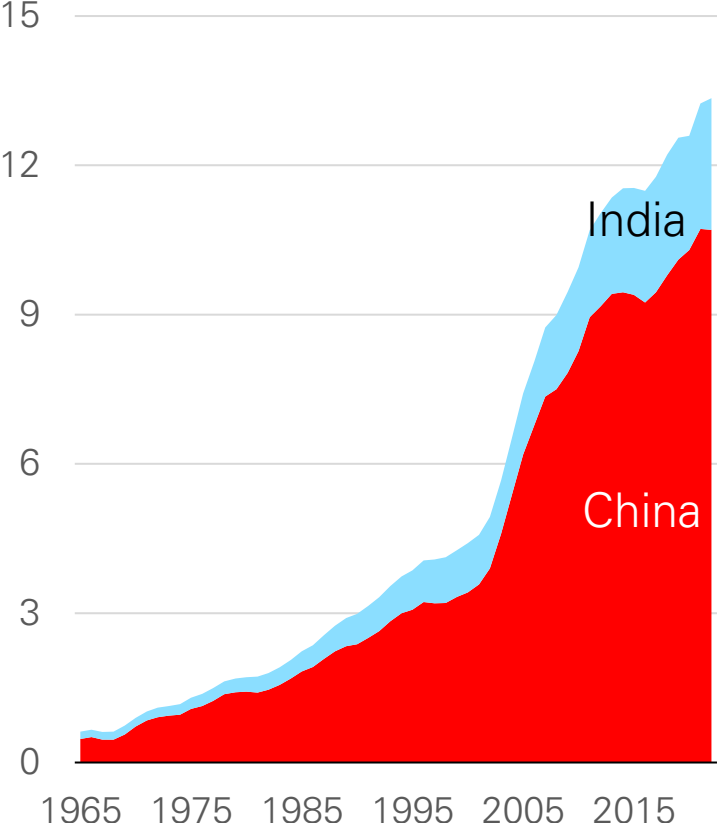
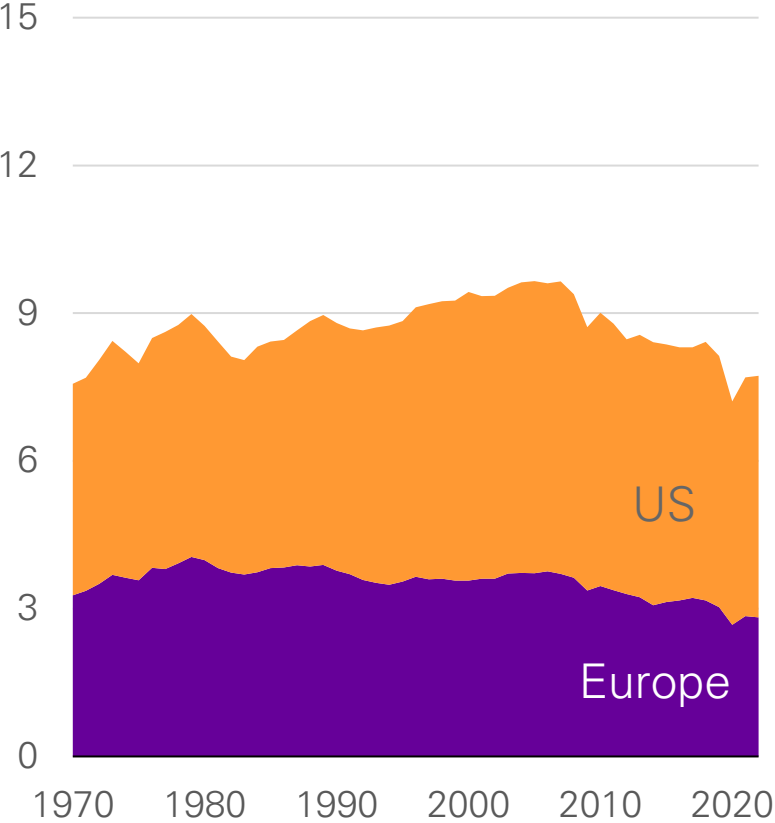


# Global Trends

# Emissions are at all time highs but trajectories diverge

~40 gigatons of carbon dioxide emissions emitted per year

GtCO<sub>2</sub>

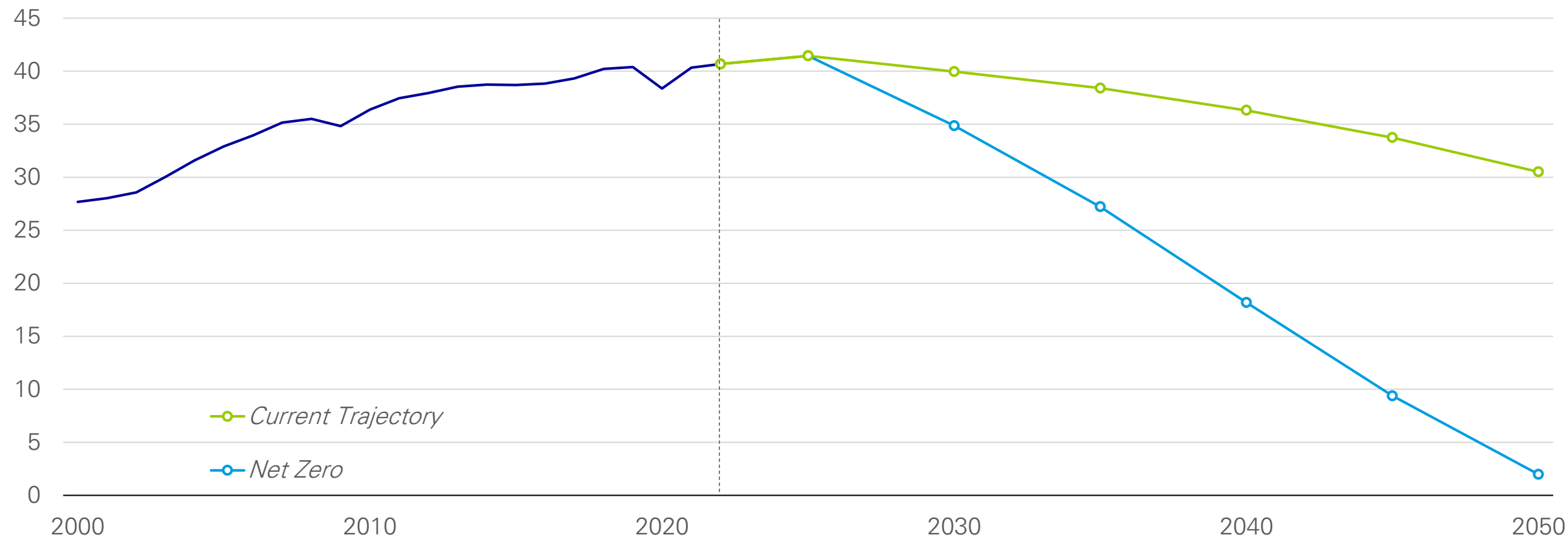


# bp Energy Outlook

# Two scenarios to explore the *Energy Outlook*

## Global carbon emissions

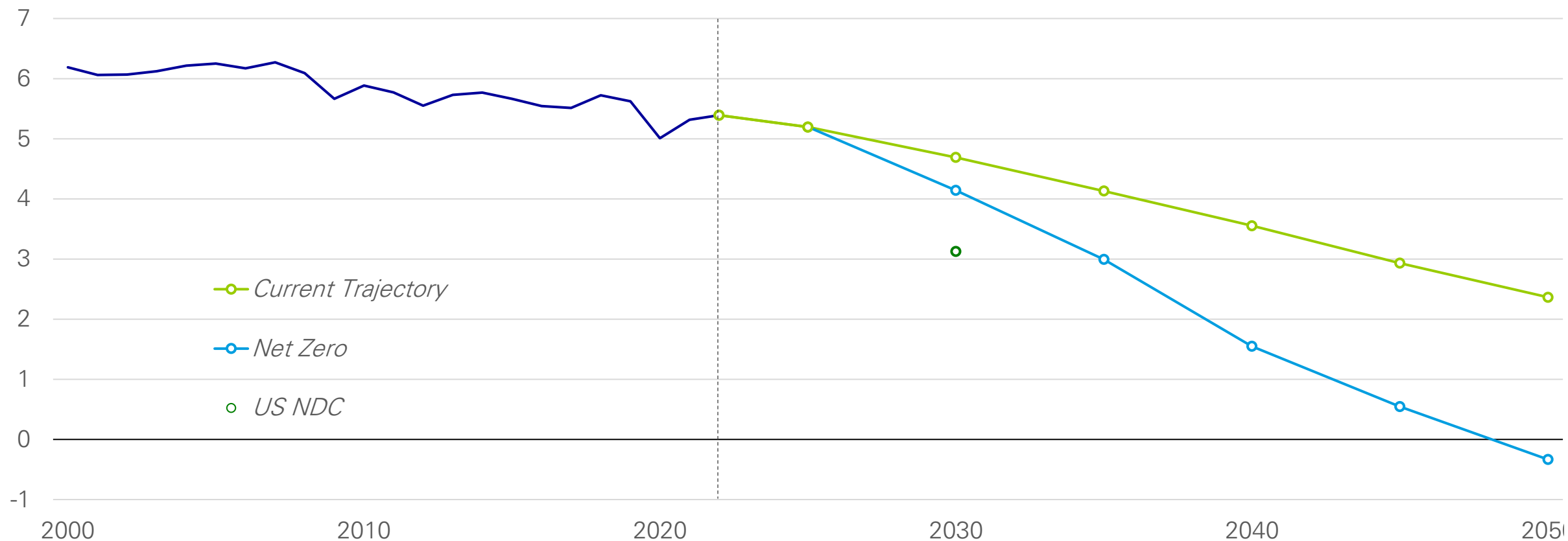
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e



# Two scenarios to explore the *Energy Outlook*

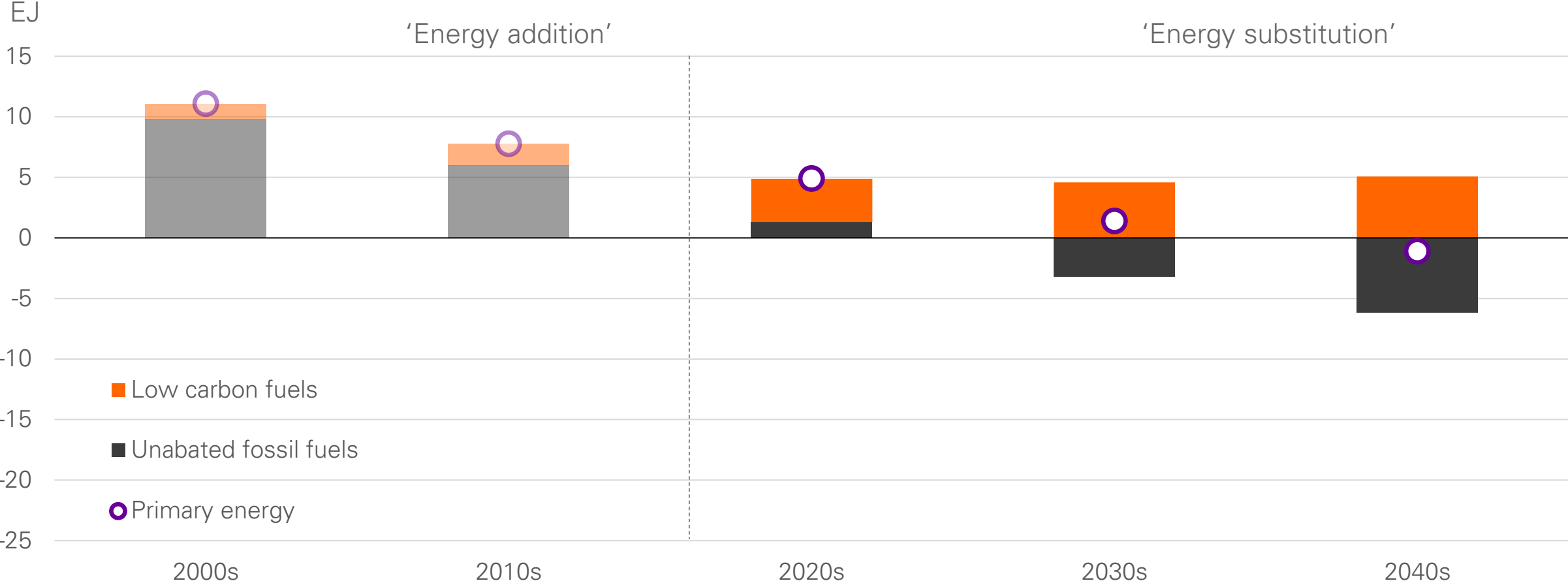
## US carbon emissions

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e



# From 'energy addition' to 'energy substitution'

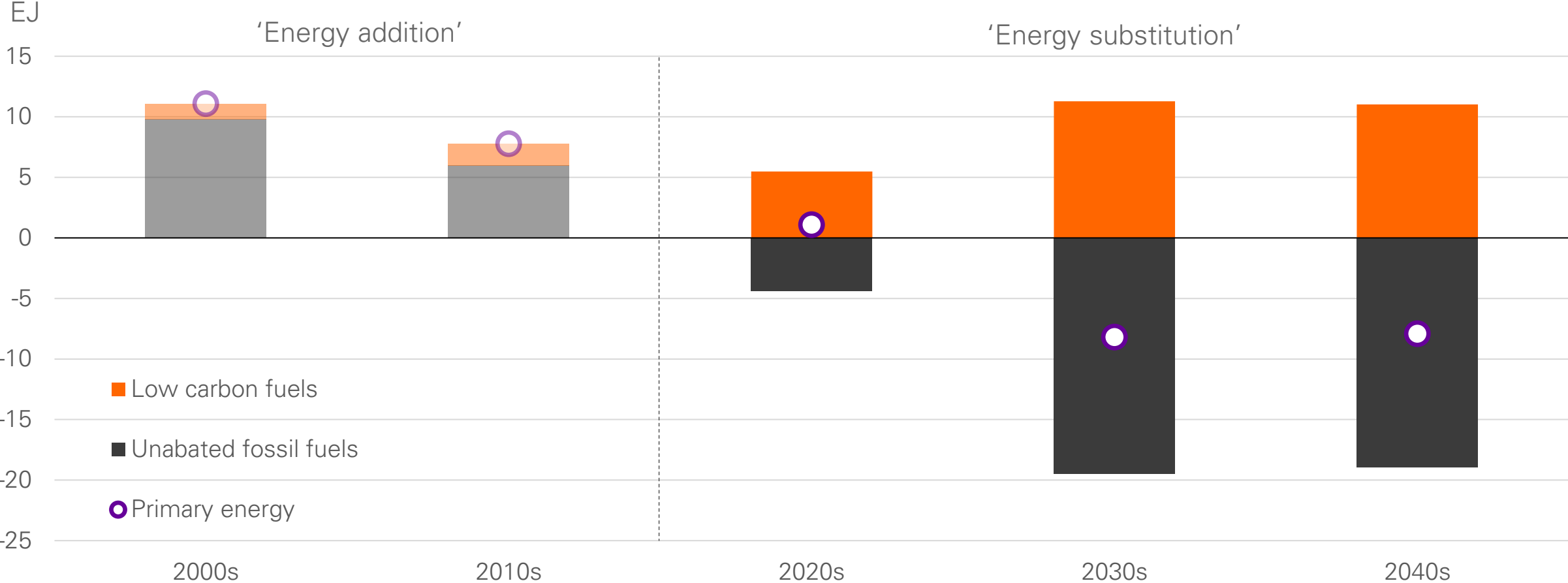
Global average annual change in primary energy in *Current Trajectory*



Calculation does not include 2020 due to impact of Covid-19

# From 'energy addition' to 'energy substitution'

Global average annual change in primary energy in *Net Zero*

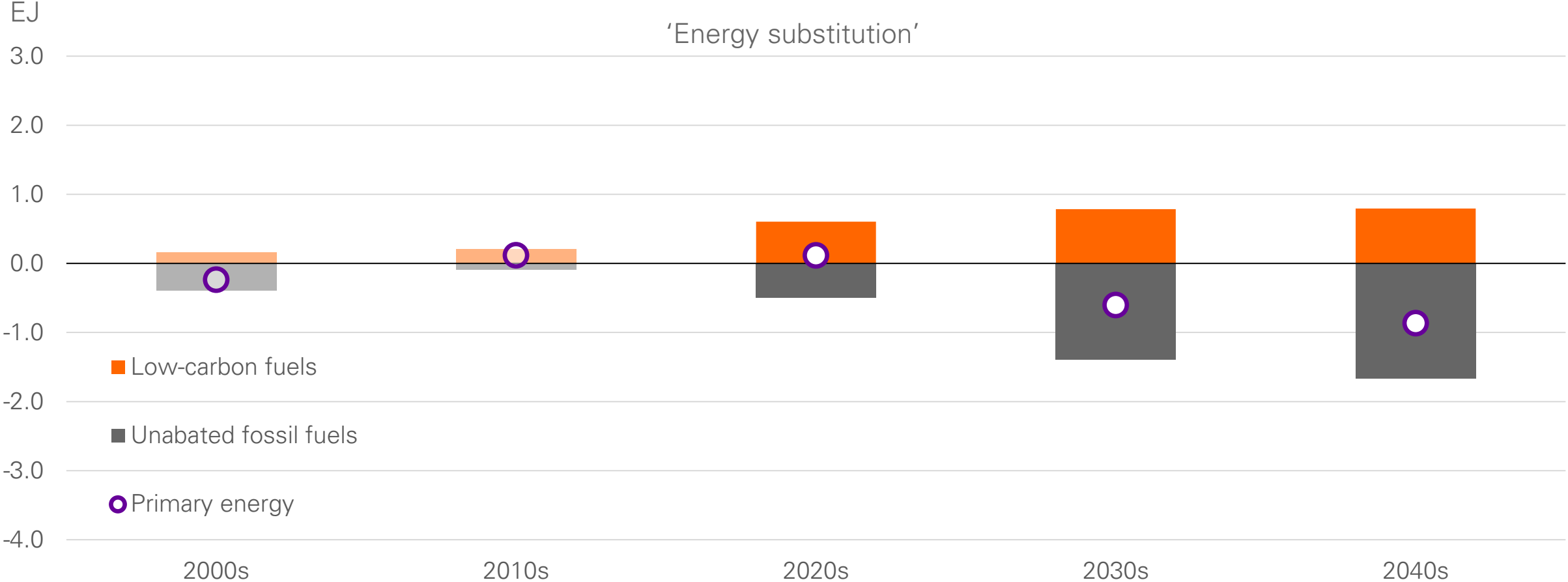


Calculation does not include 2020 due to impact of Covid-19



# From 'energy addition' to 'energy substitution'

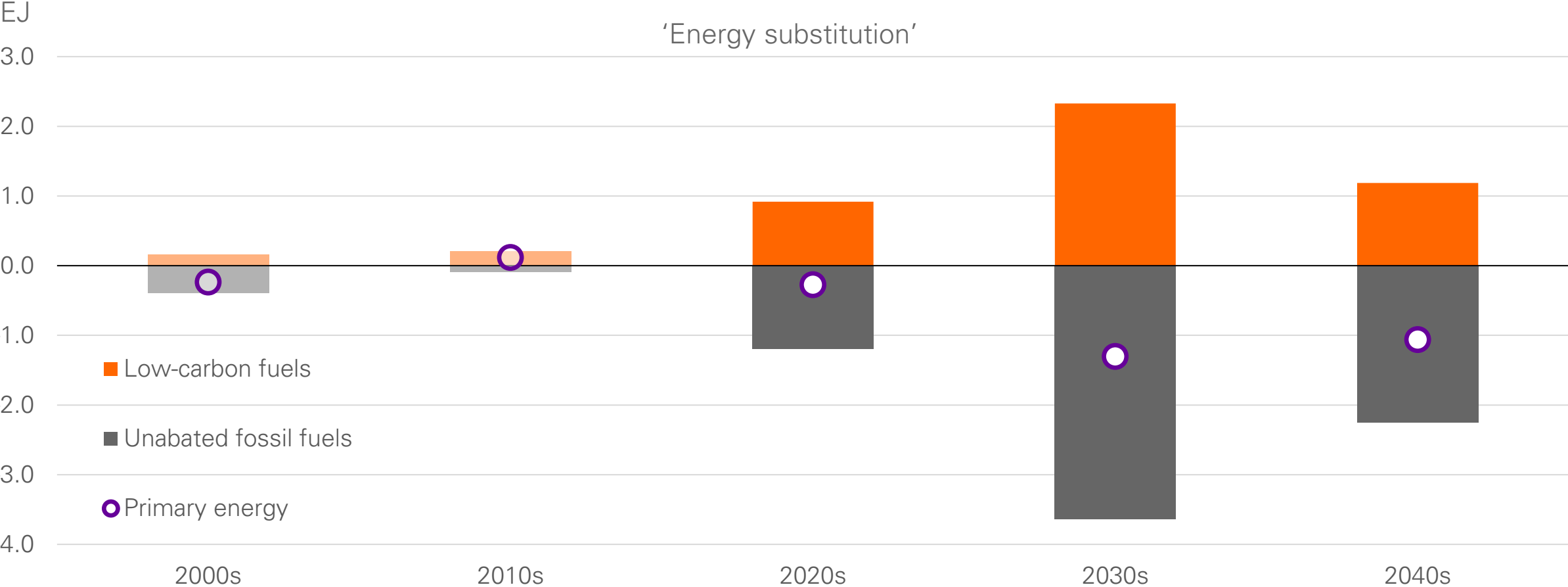
**US** average annual change in primary energy in *Current Trajectory*



\*Calculation does not include 2020 due to impact of Covid-19

# From 'energy addition' to 'energy substitution'

**US** average annual change in primary energy in *Net Zero*

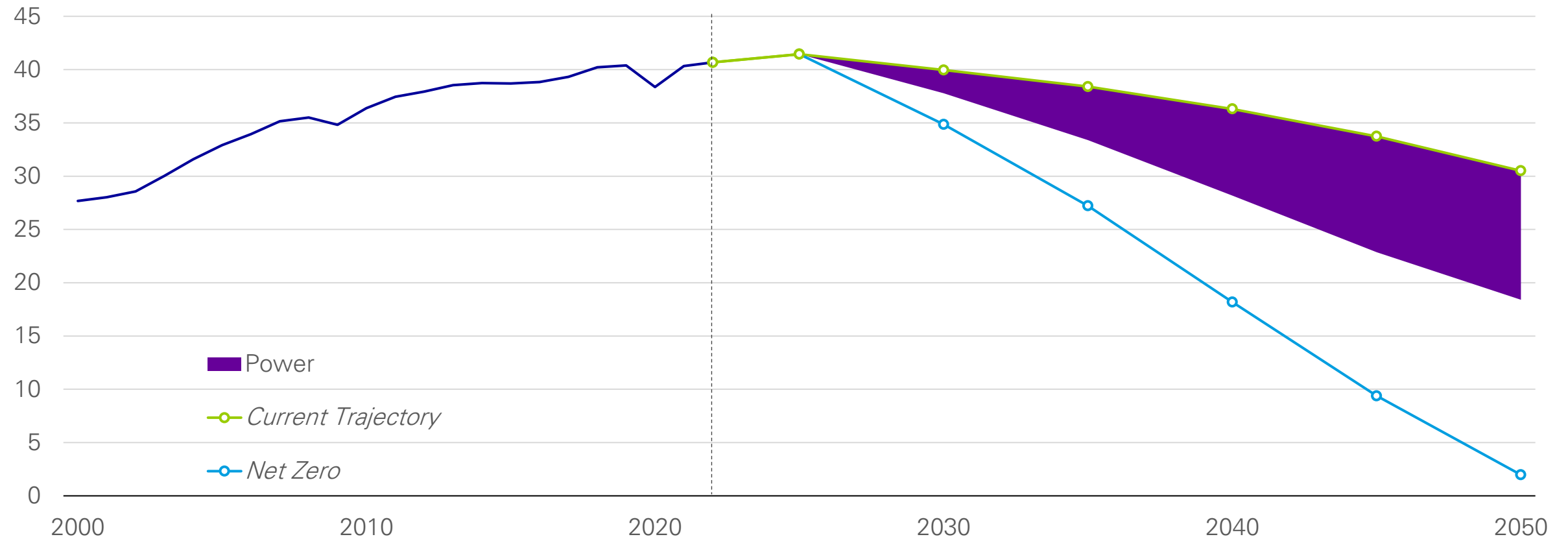


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# Accelerating the energy transition

## Global carbon emissions

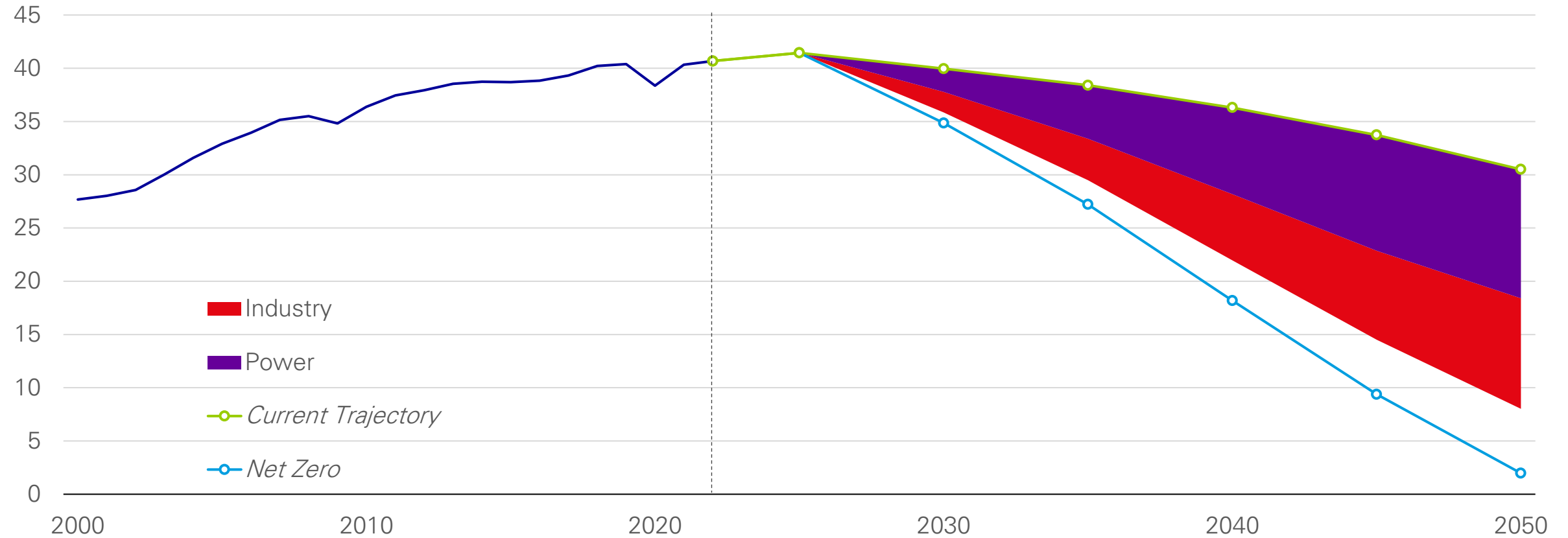
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e



# Accelerating the energy transition

## Global carbon emissions

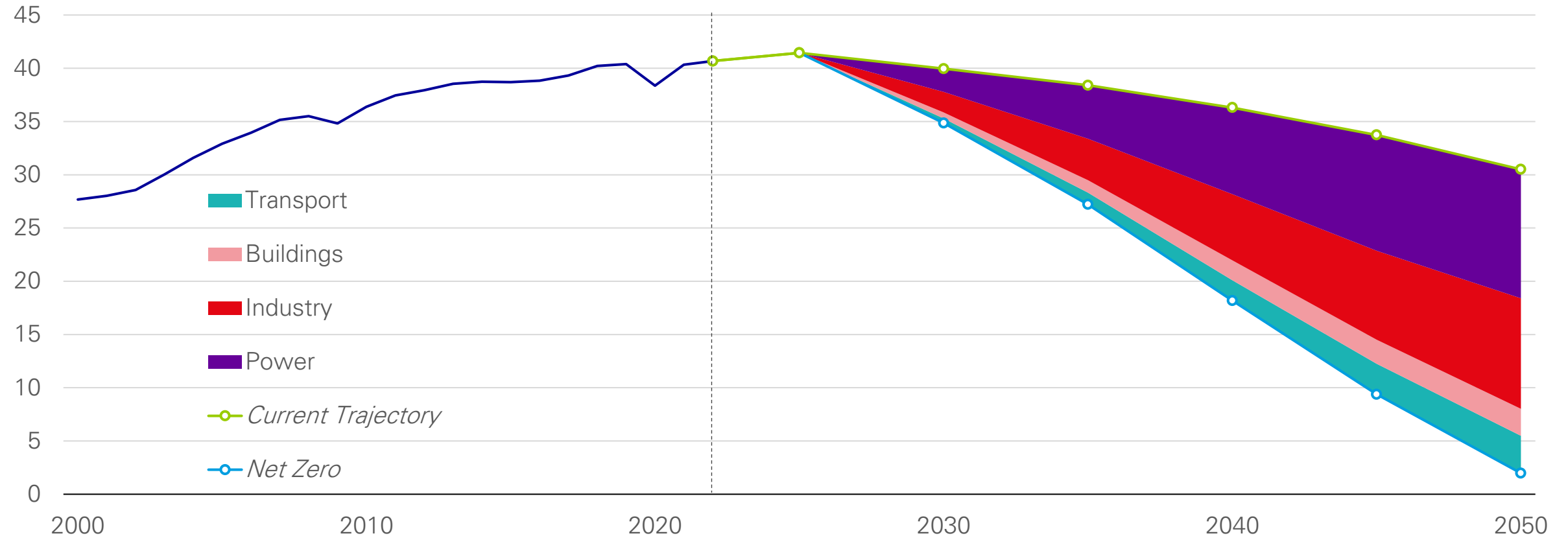
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e



# Accelerating the energy transition

## Global carbon emissions

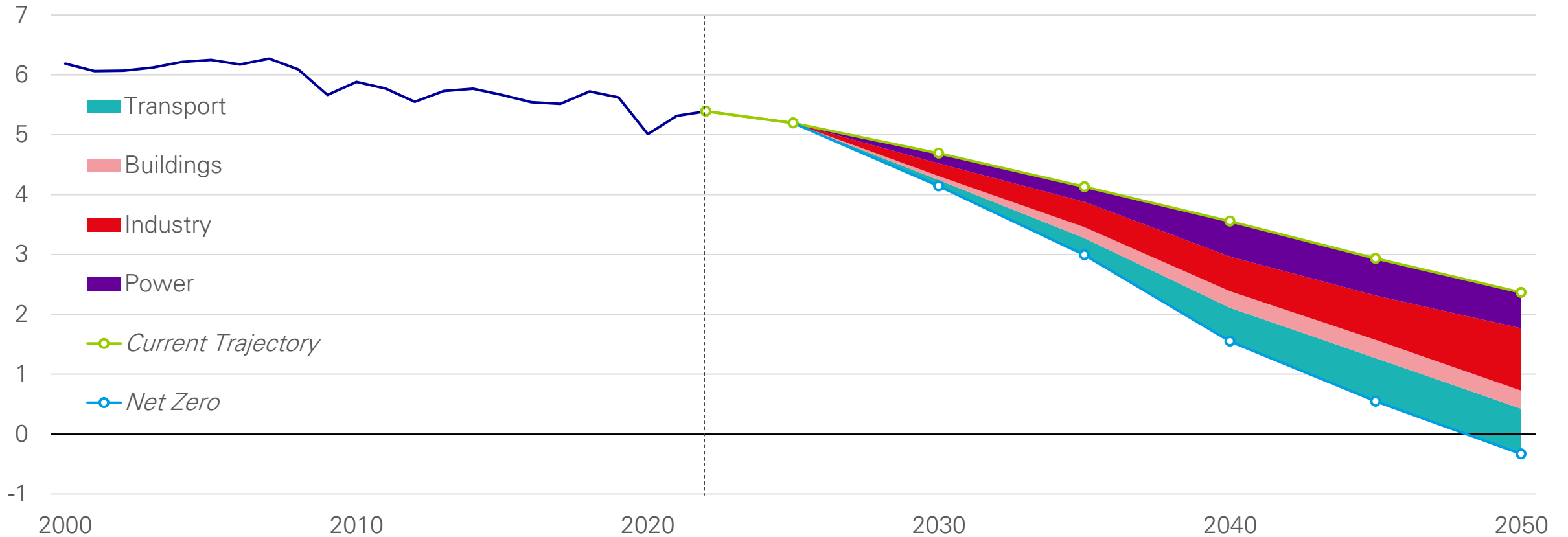
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e



# Accelerating the energy transition in the US

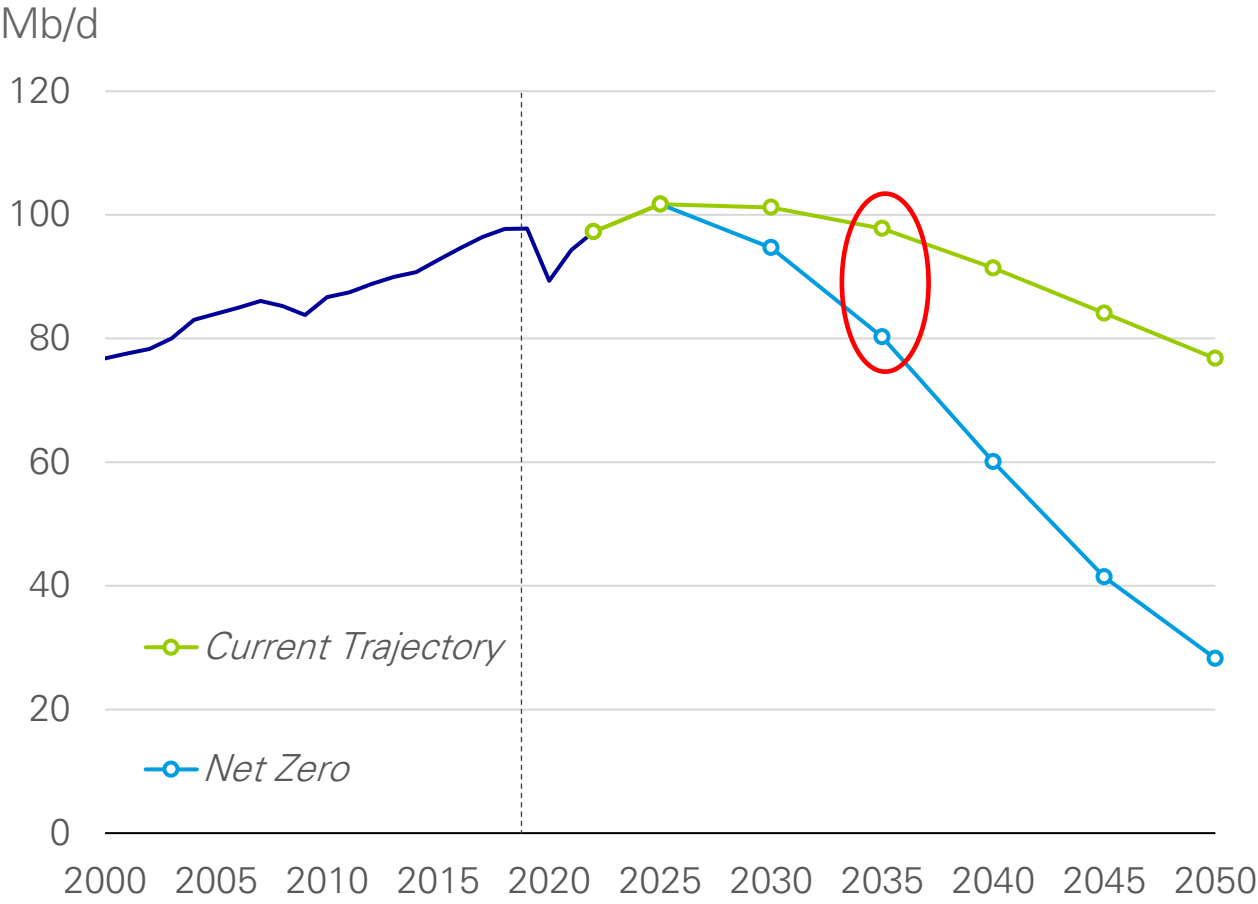
## US carbon emissions

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>e

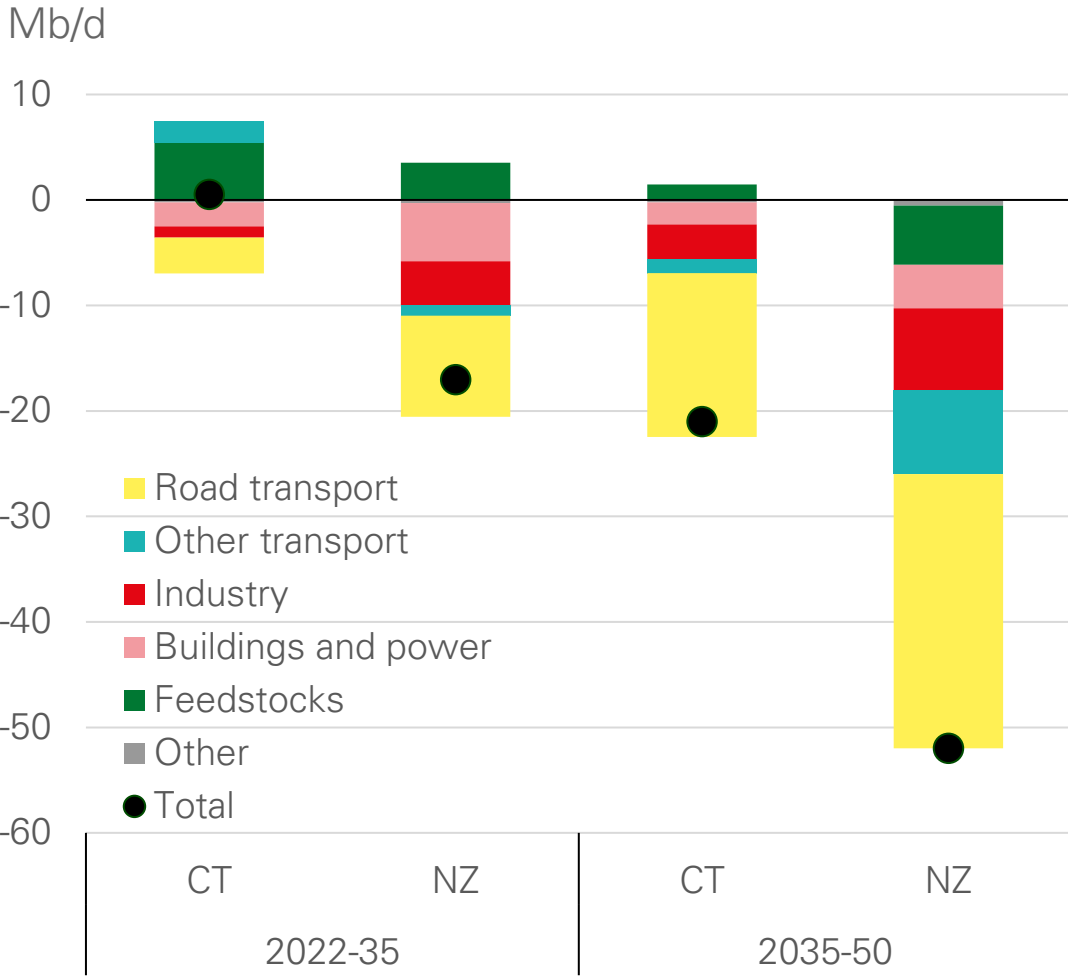


# Feedstocks demand grows while road transport demand falls

## Oil demand

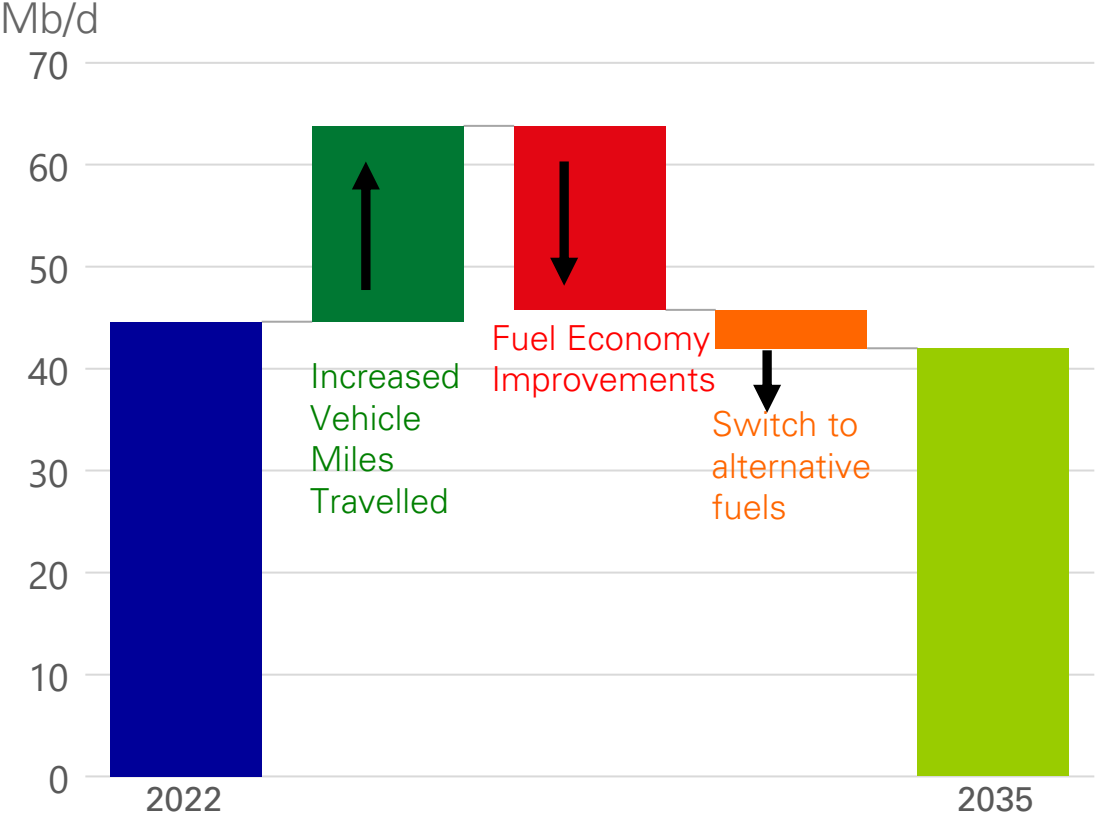


## Change in oil demand by sector

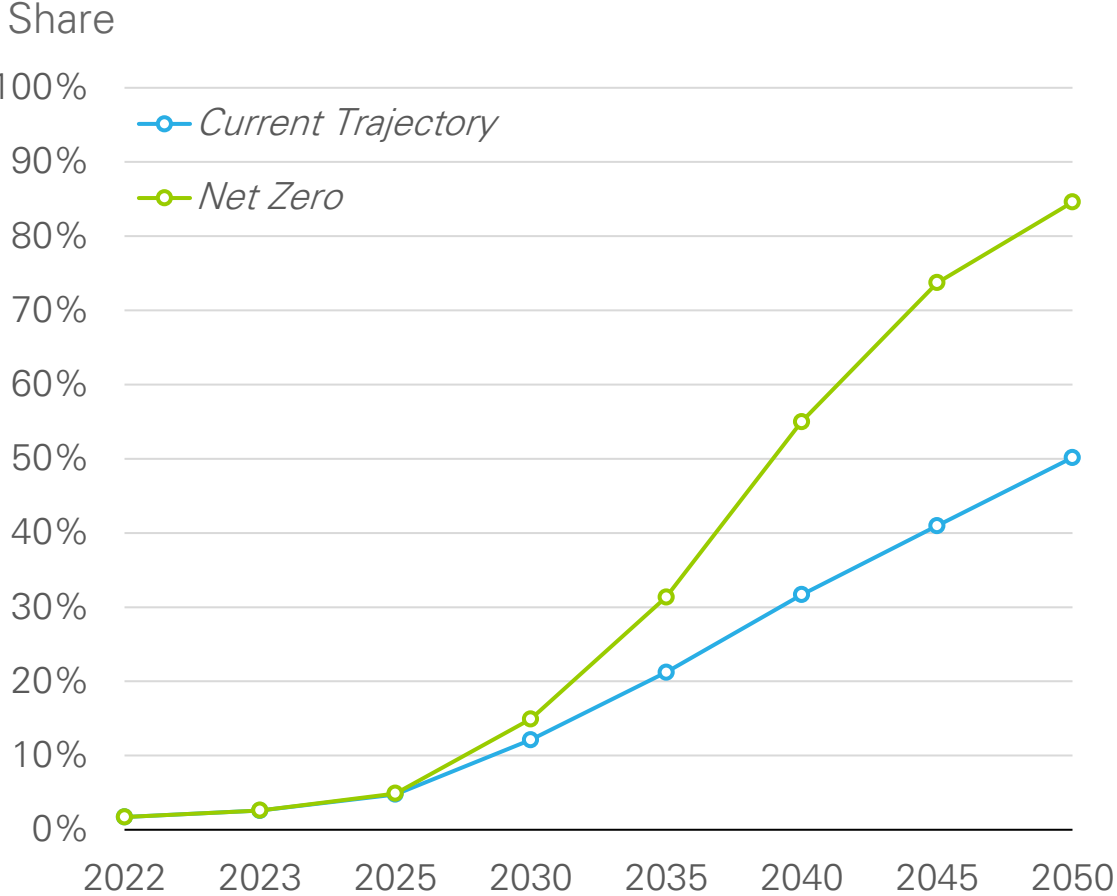


# Factors affecting oil demand in road transport

Factors driving change of oil use in road transport in *Current Trajectory*



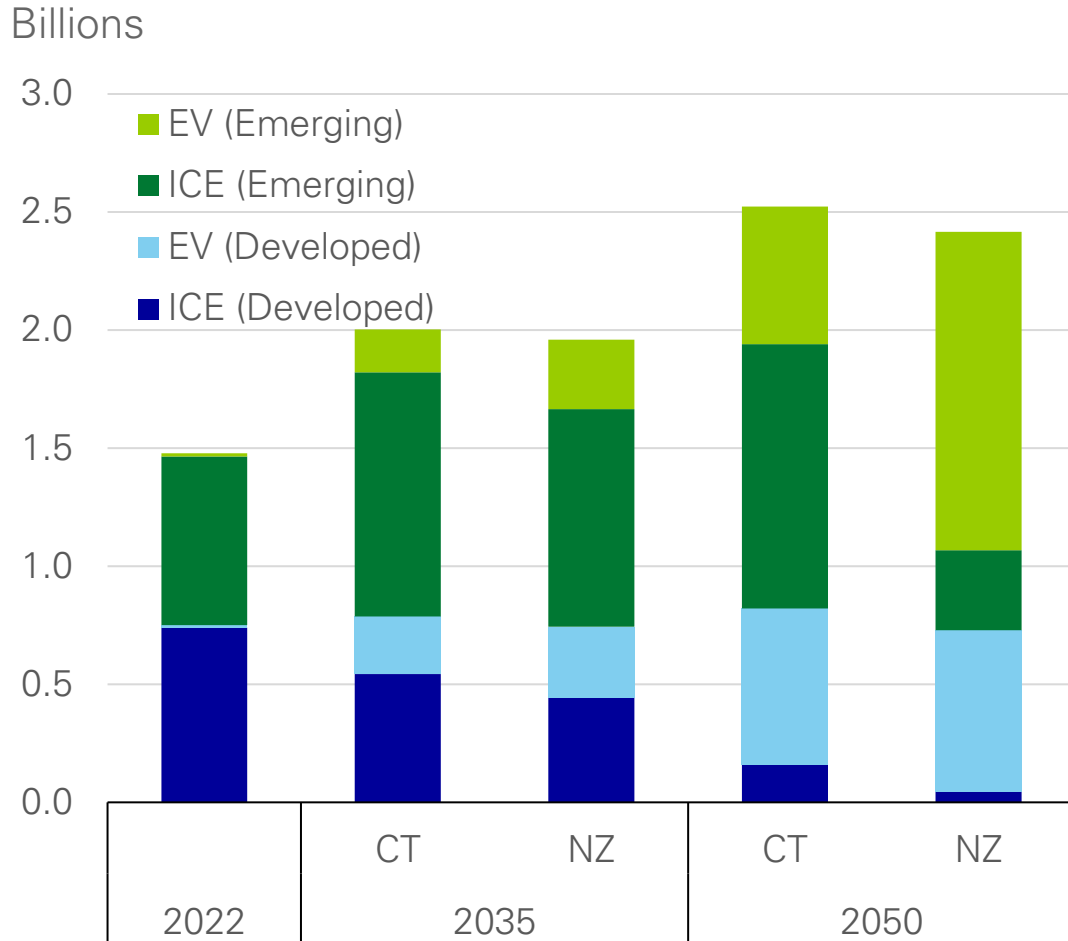
Share of electrified LDVs in new sales



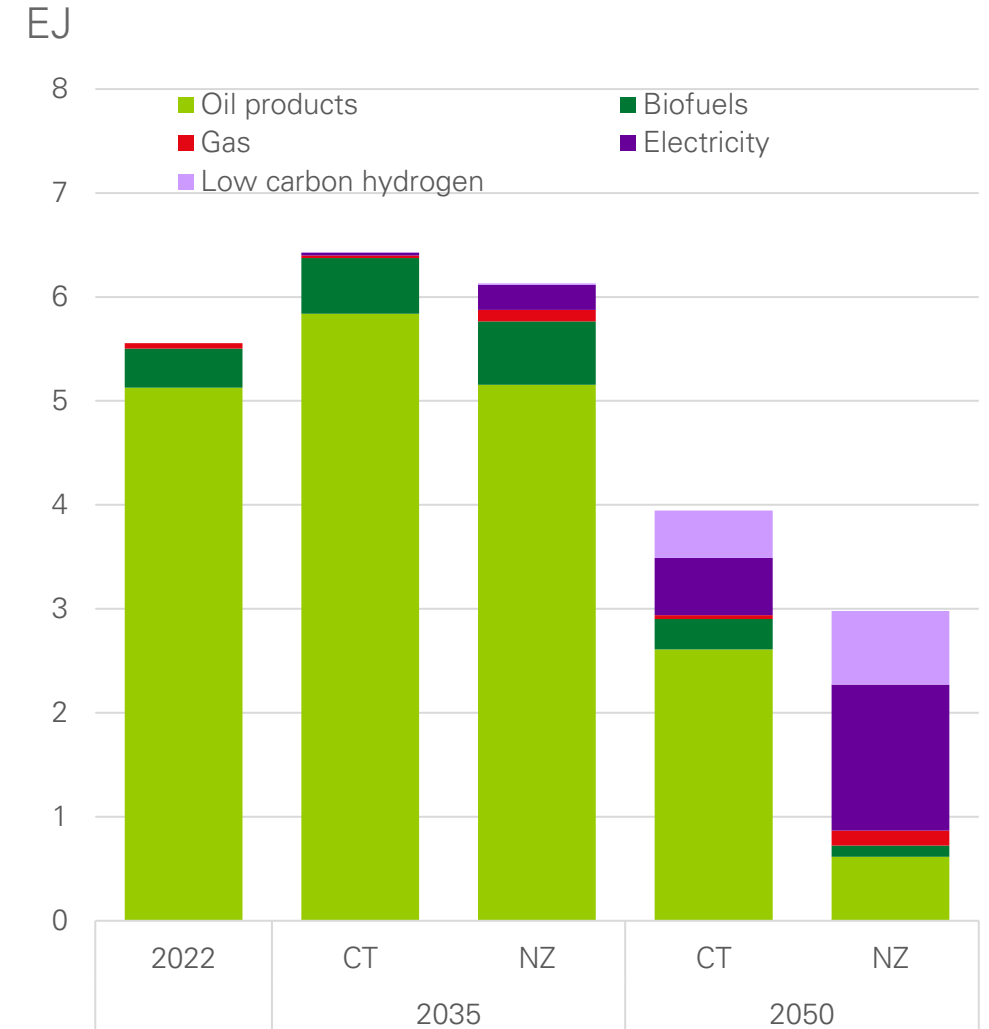


# Road transport electrification drives oil demand reduction

Light duty vehicles by technology and region

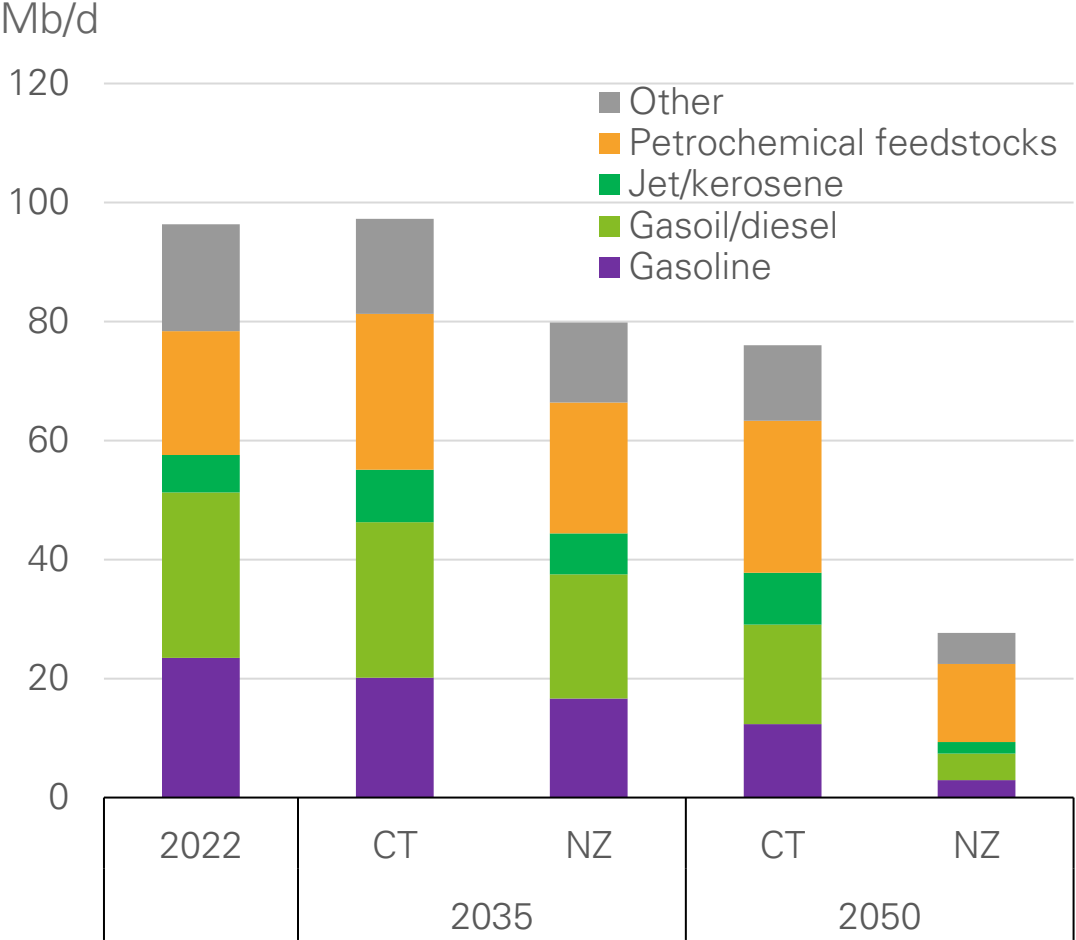


Medium and heavy duty vehicles: **US** transport energy mix by fuel

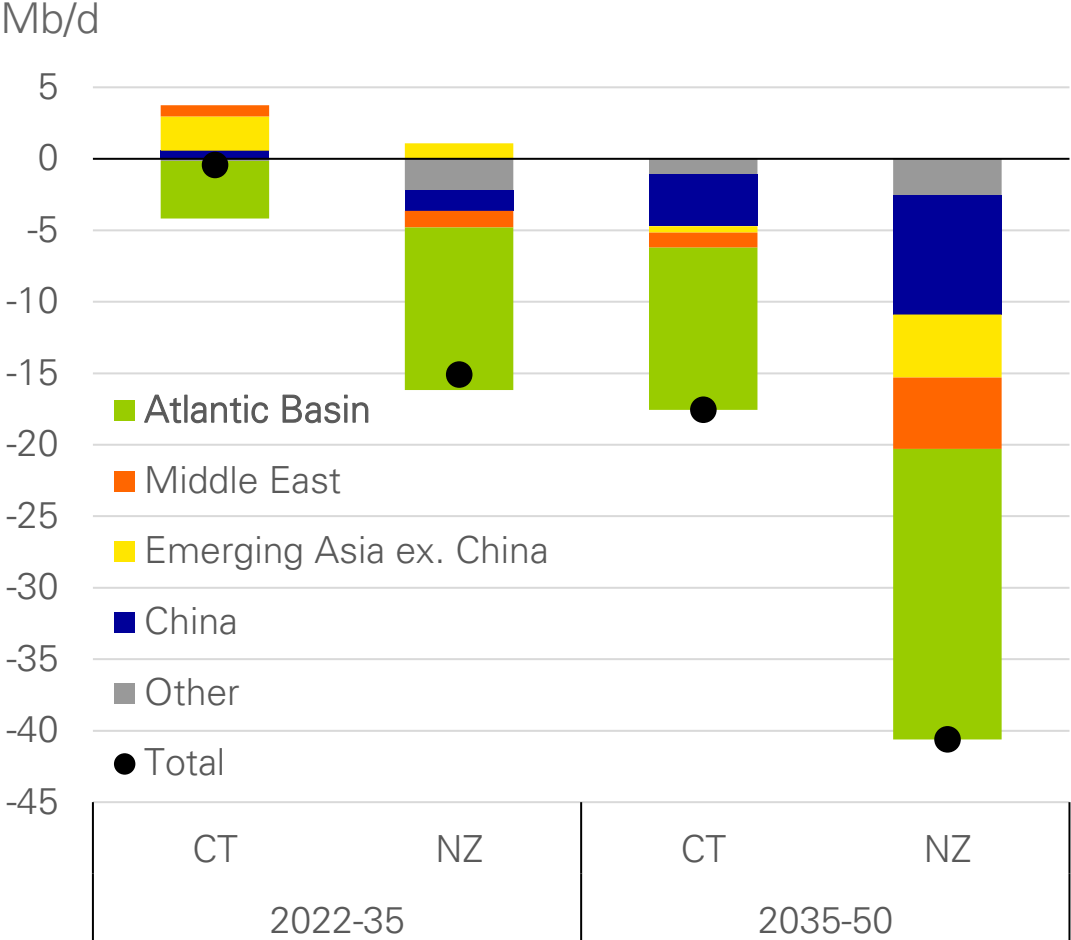


# Fall in oil demand is reflected in the shifting patterns of product demand and refining activity

## Product Demand

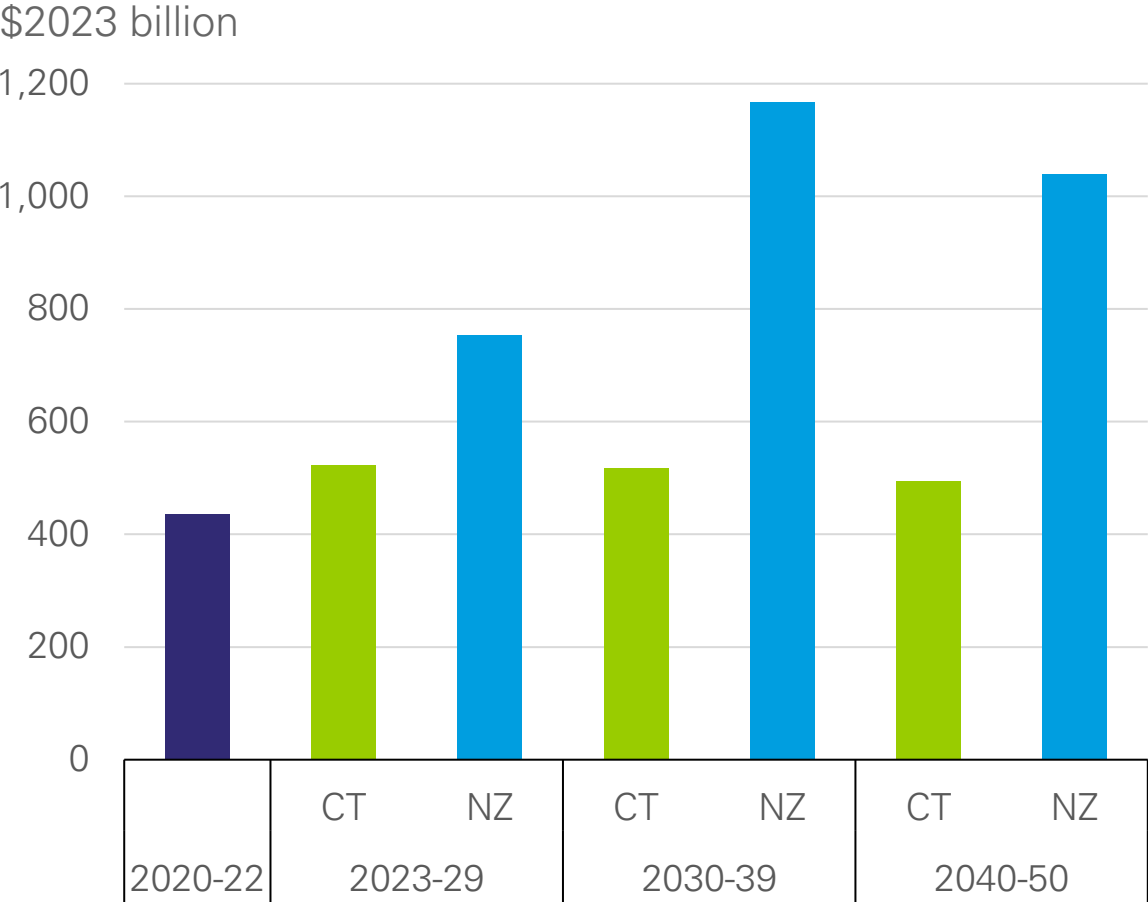


## Change in refining throughput by region

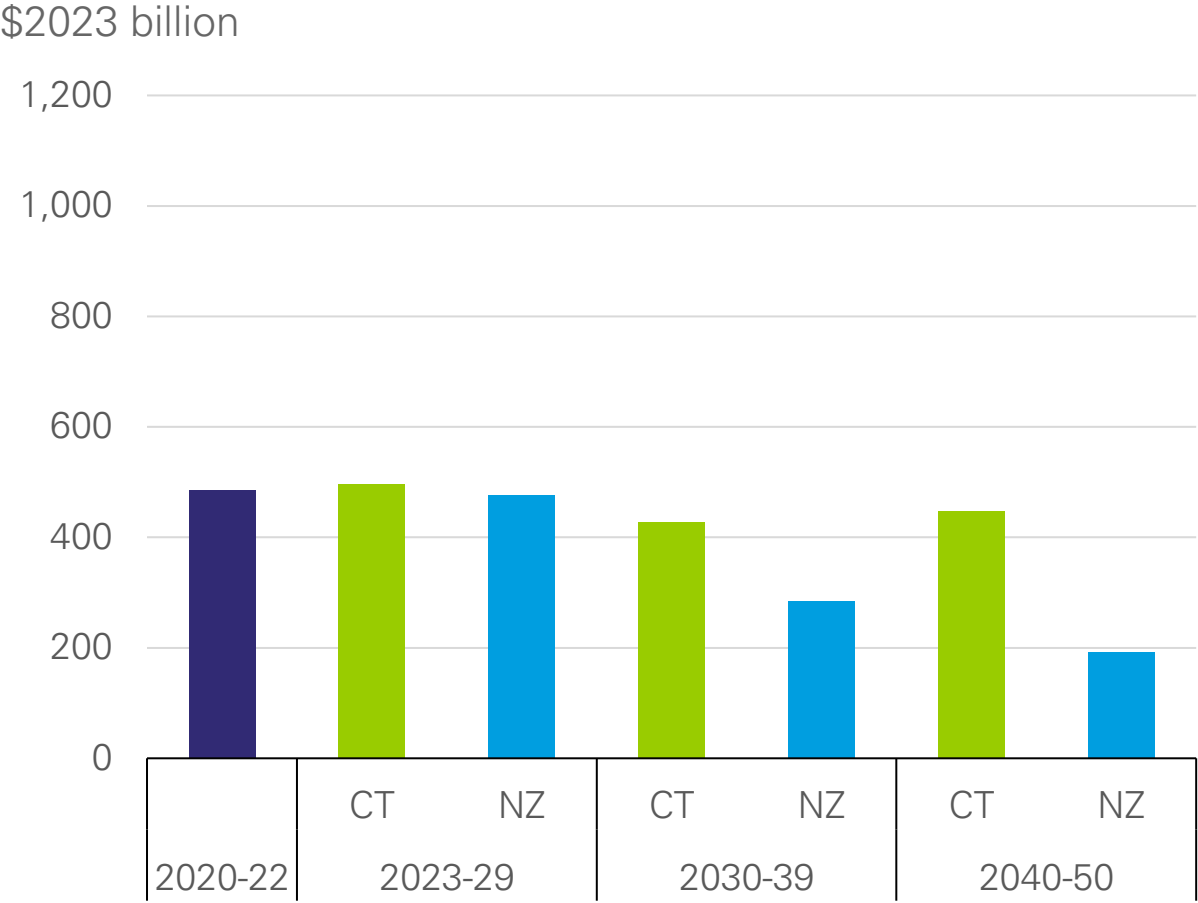


# Investment in wind and solar needs to increase alongside continued investment in oil and gas

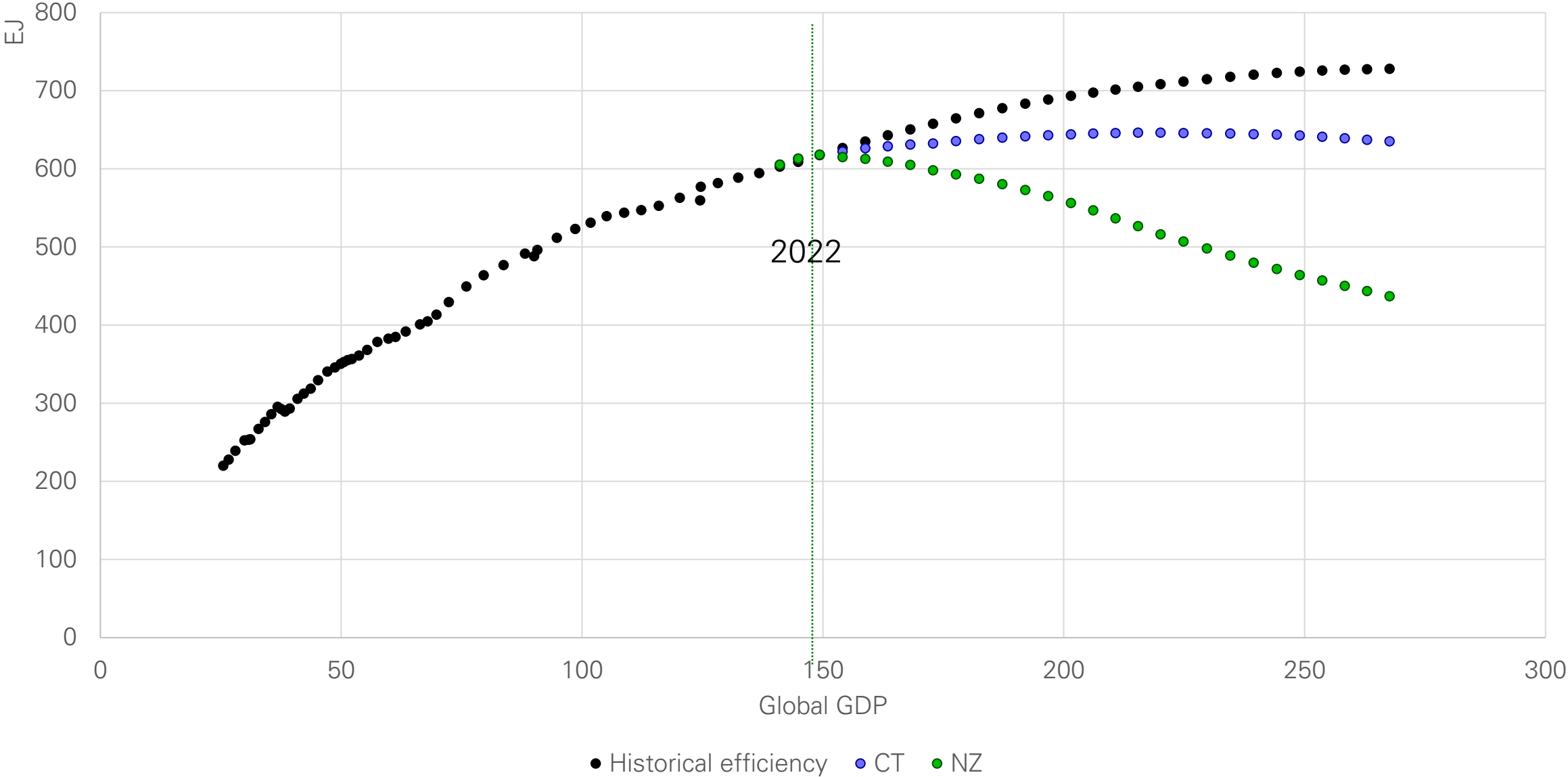
Average annual investment in wind and solar



Average annual oil and gas upstream investment

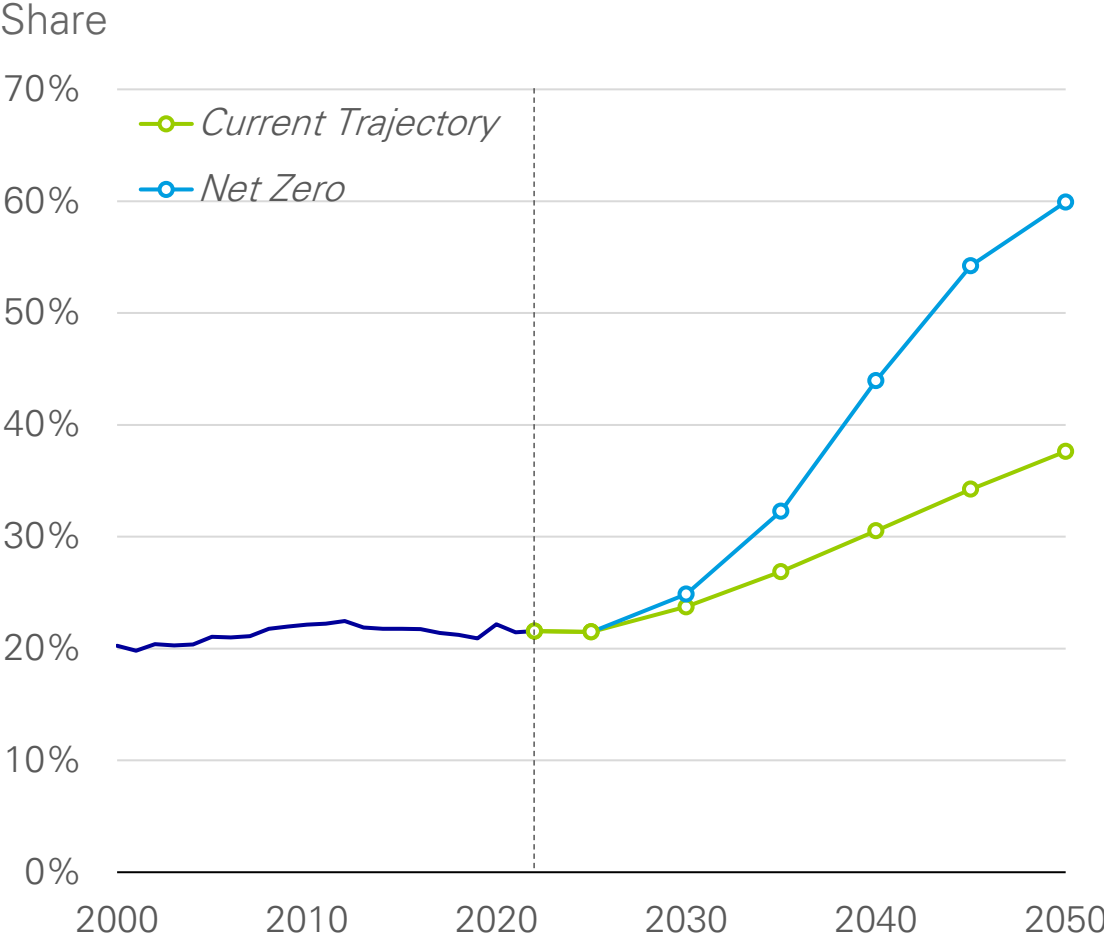


# Primary energy 1970-2050 under alternative energy efficiency scenarios

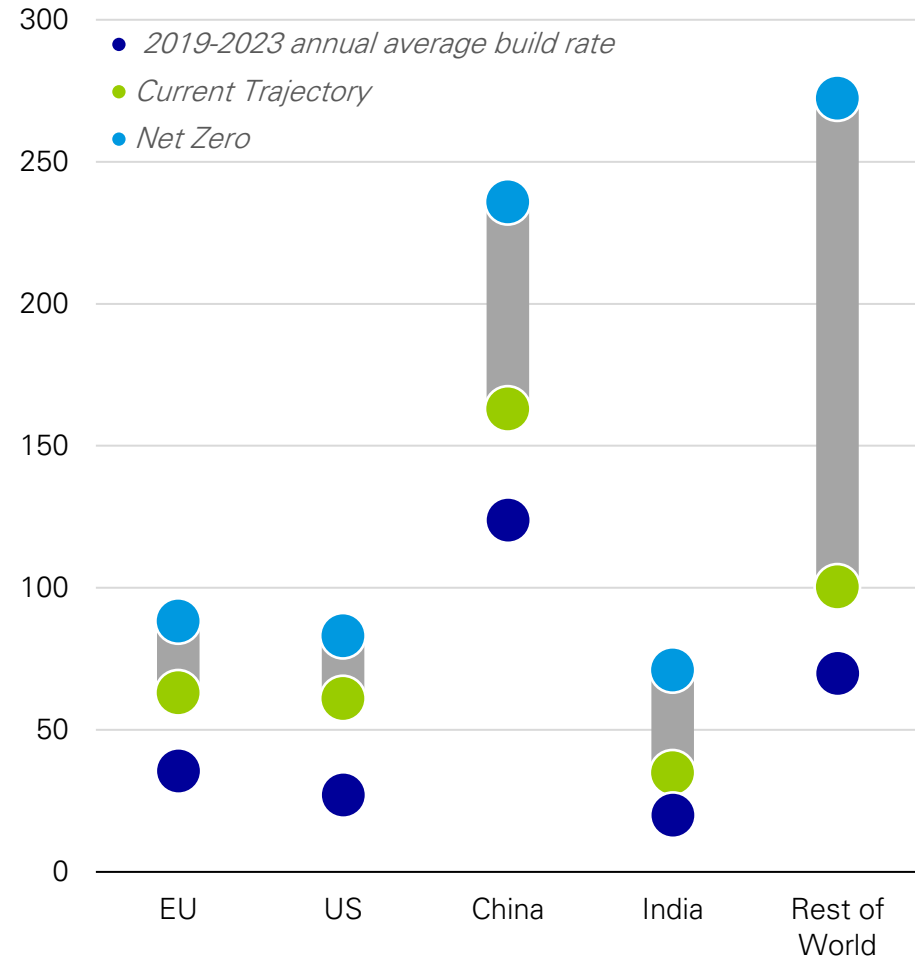


# US energy system increasingly electrifies

## Electricity as share of final US energy demand

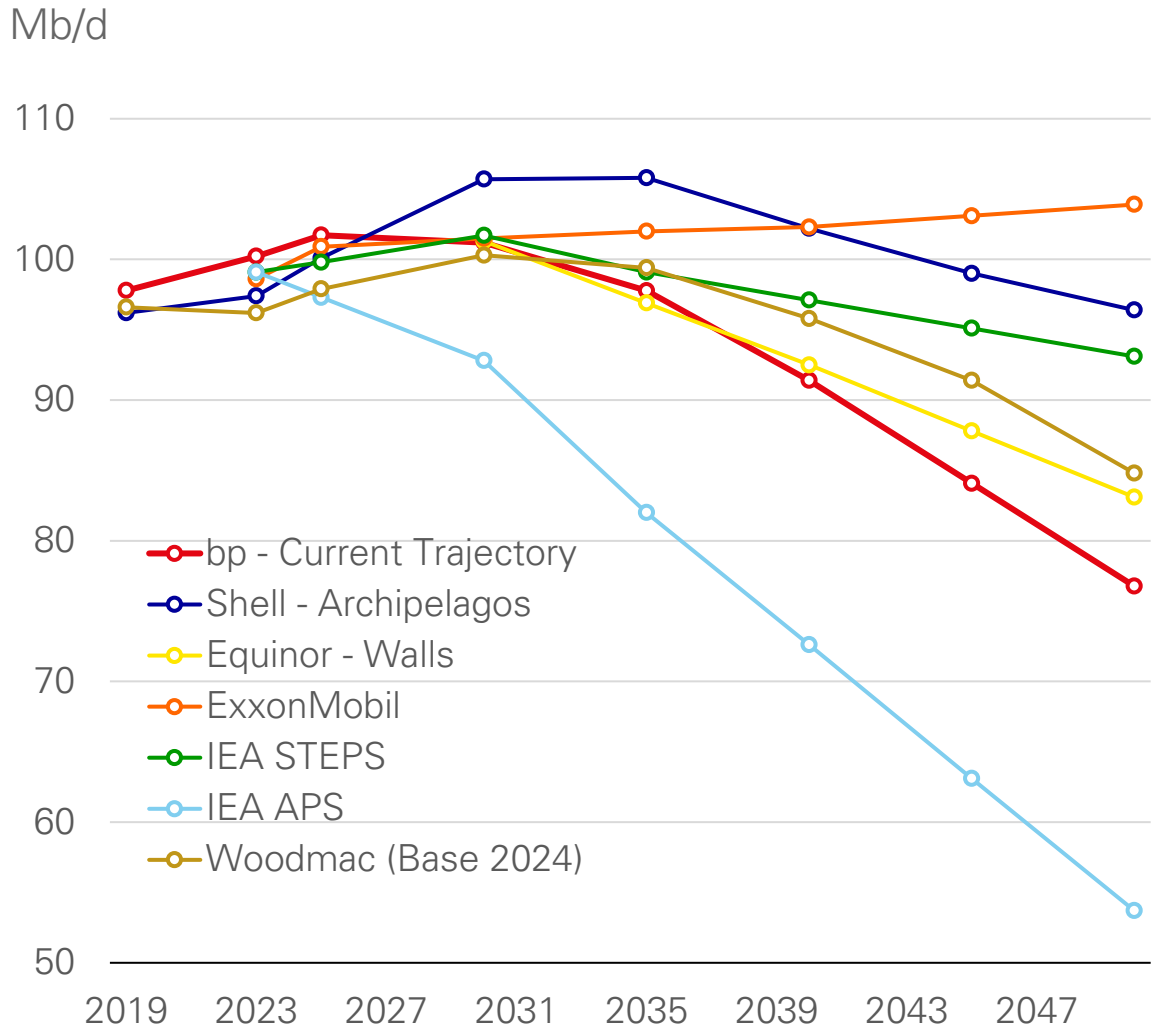


## Average annual build rate of wind and solar (2024-35)

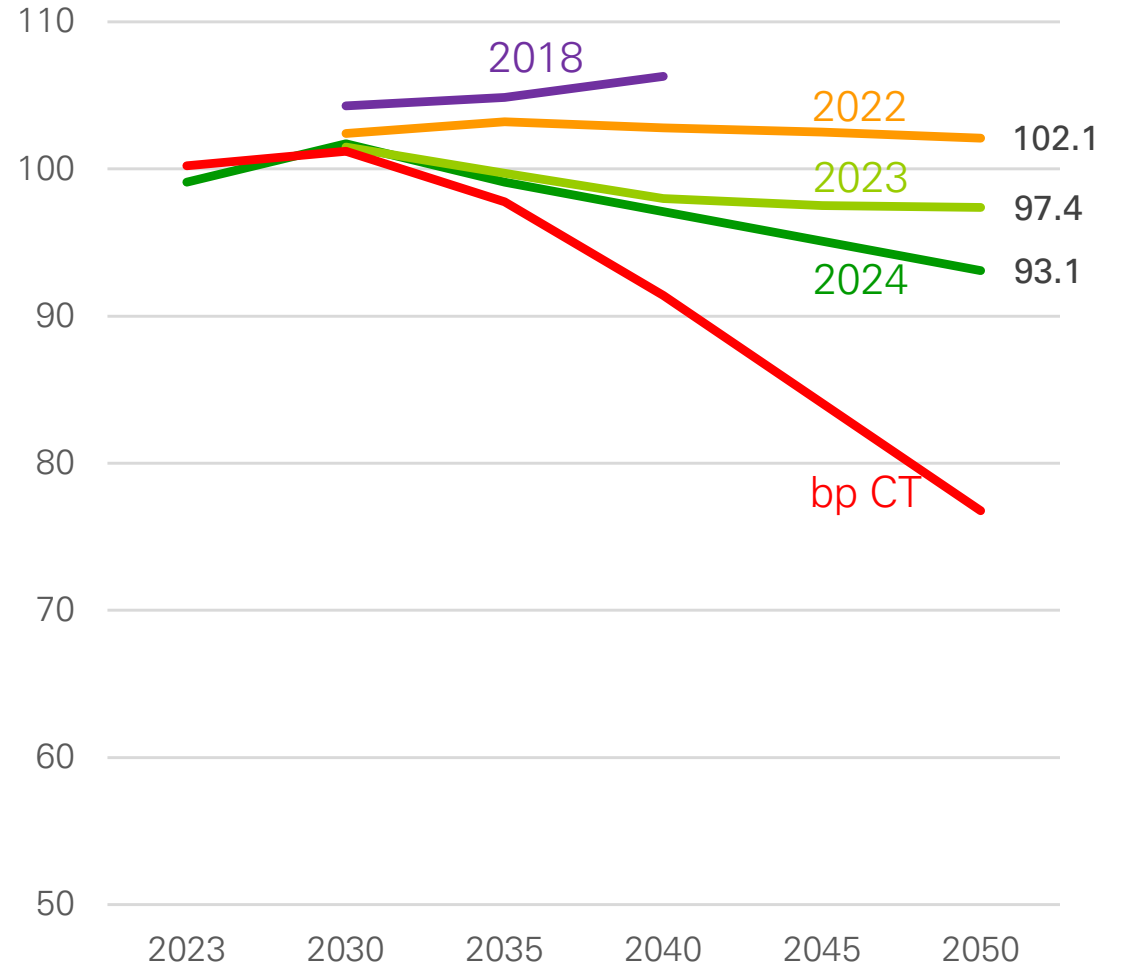


# Oil Demand: Scenario design matters

## Oil Demand Comparison to 2050



Oil Demand (Recent IEA WEO Editions)



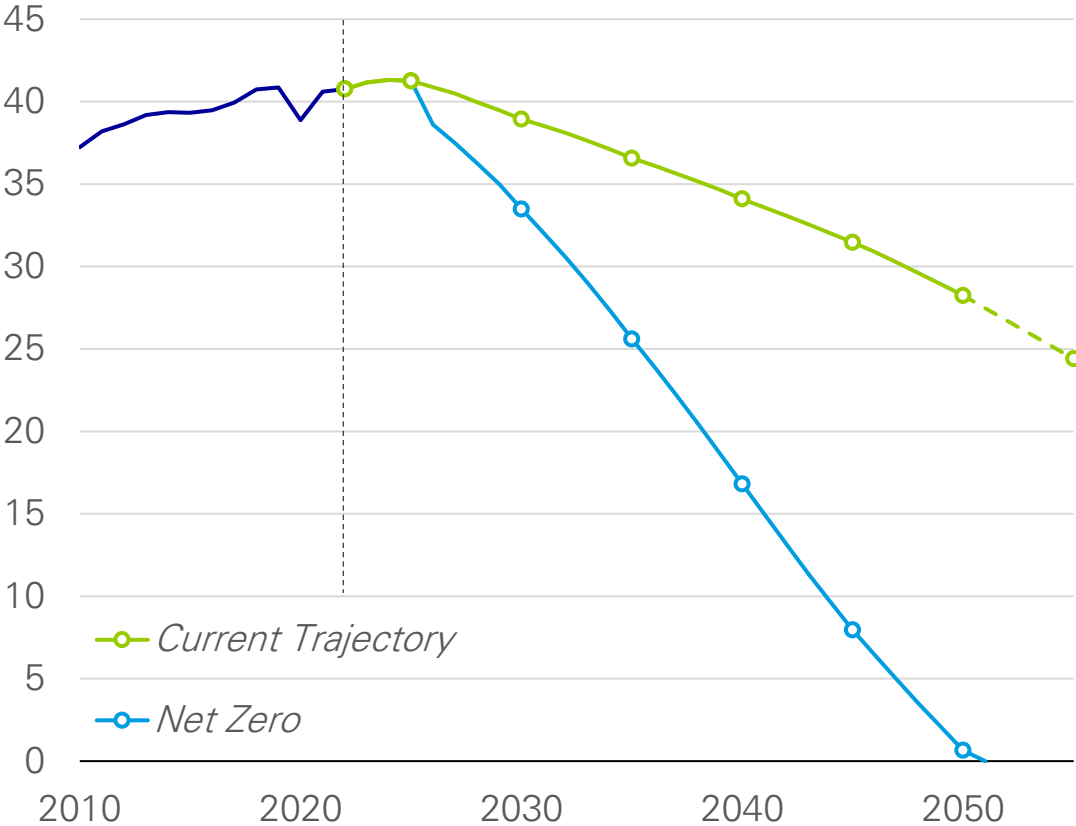
Source: IEA STEPS Scenarios: 2018, 2022, 2023, 2024

# Implications of Delay

# Implications of delay

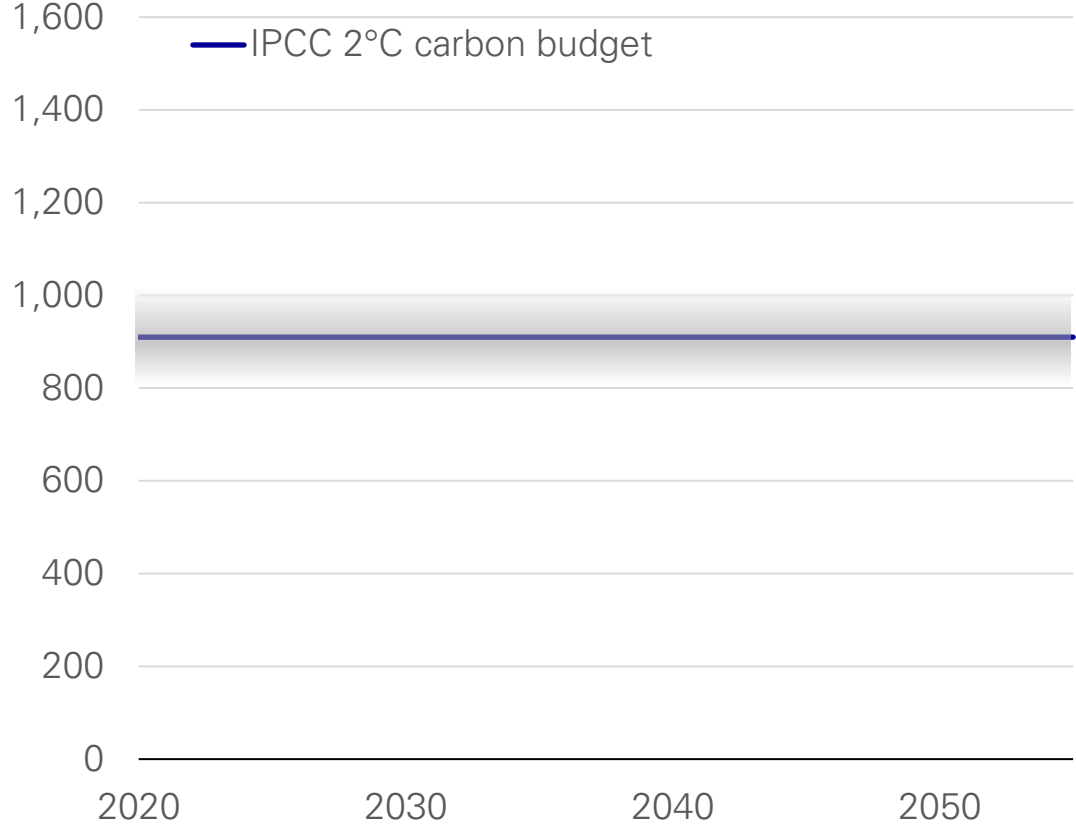
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 onwards

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>

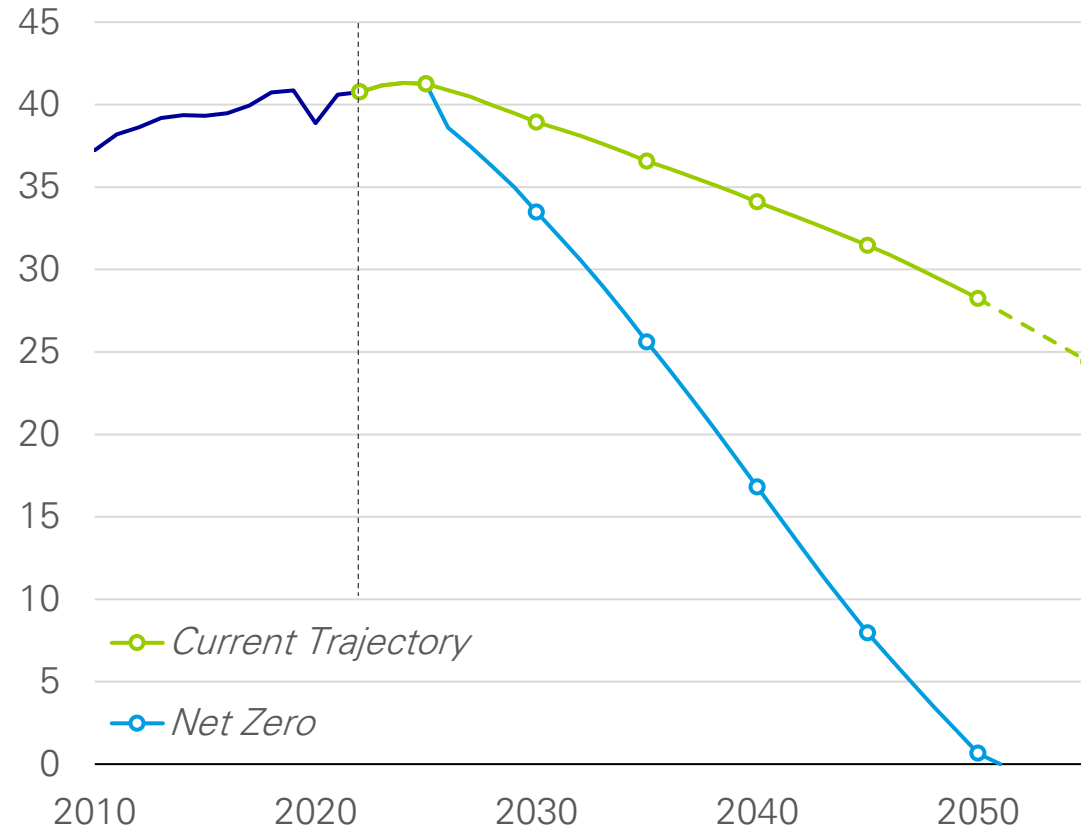




# Implications of delay

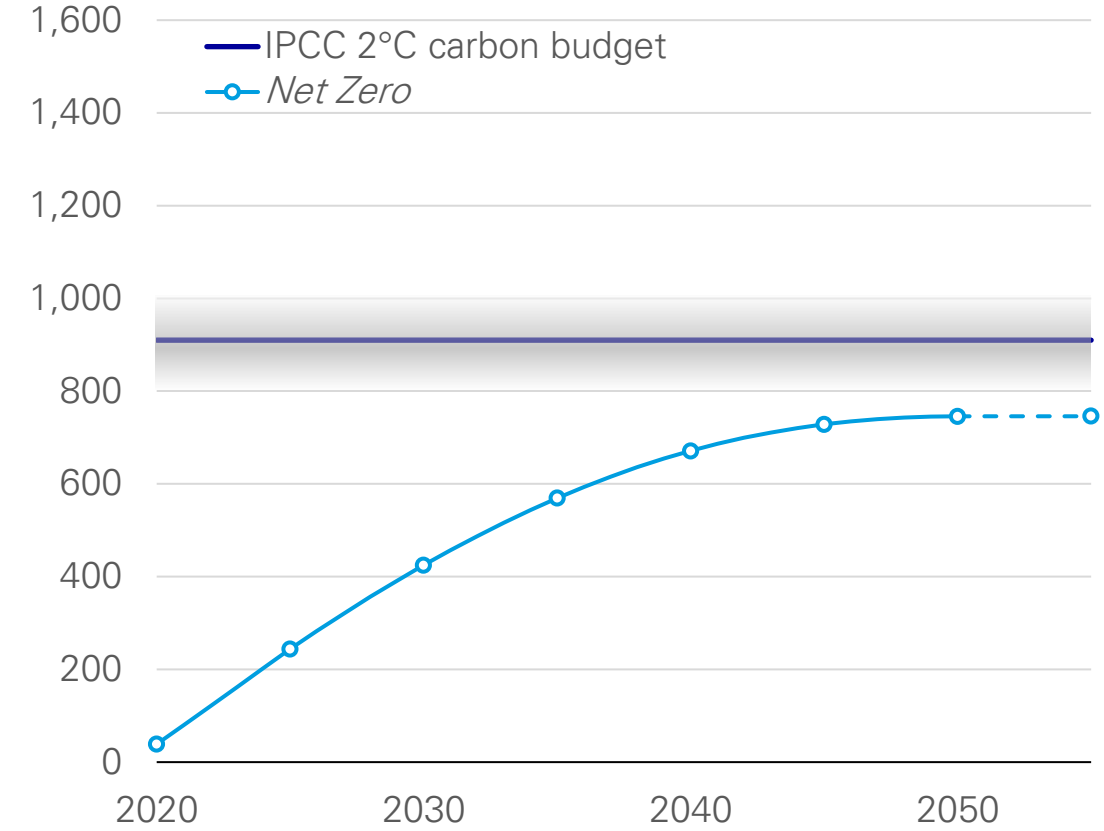
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

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## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 onwards

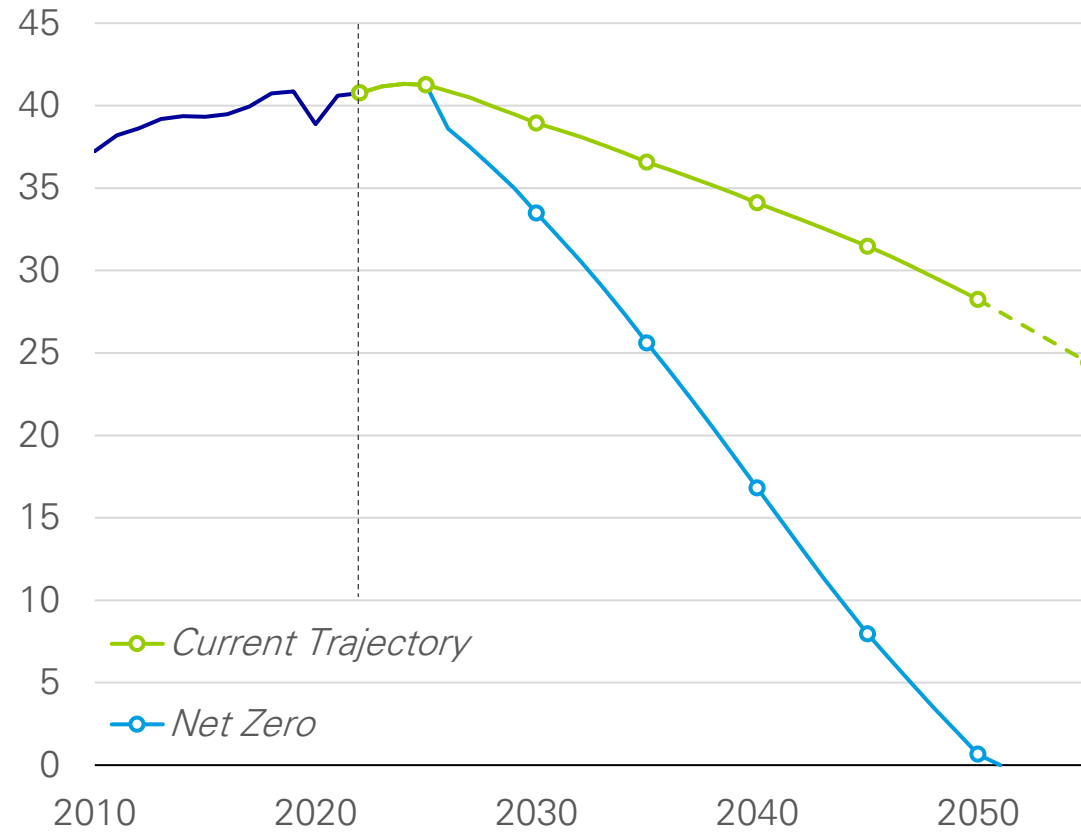
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



# Implications of delay

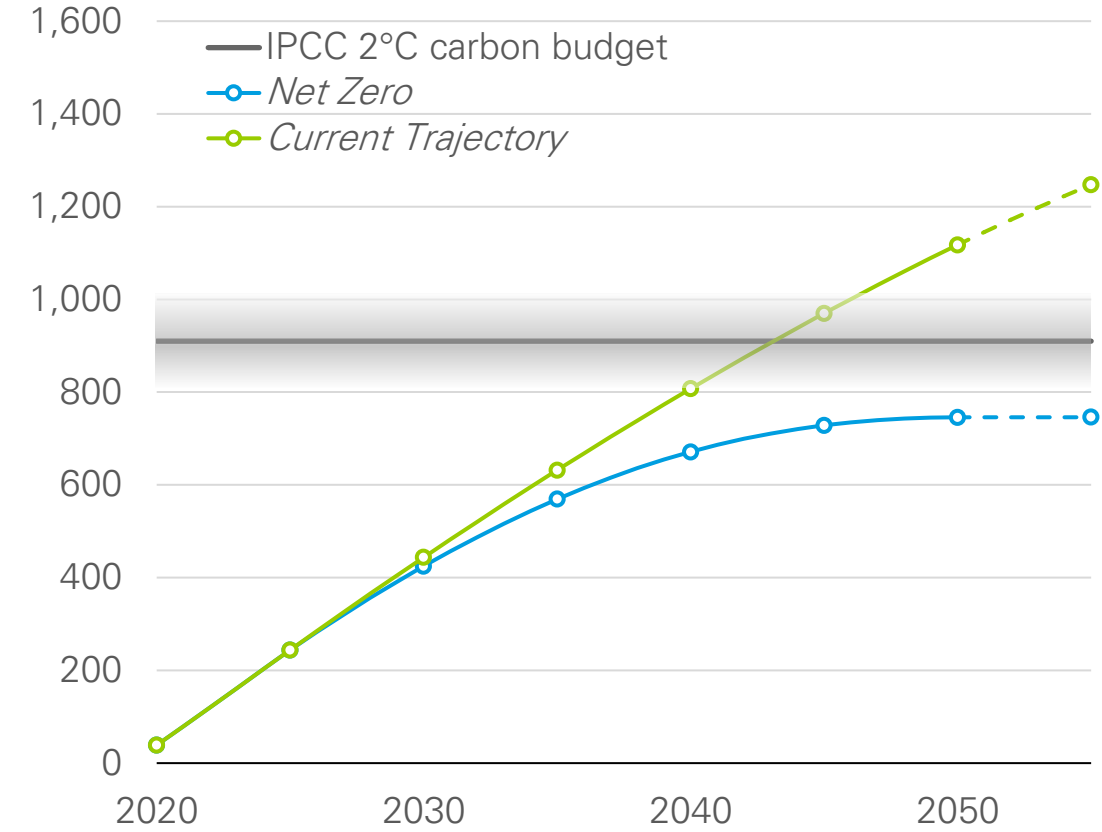
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 onwards

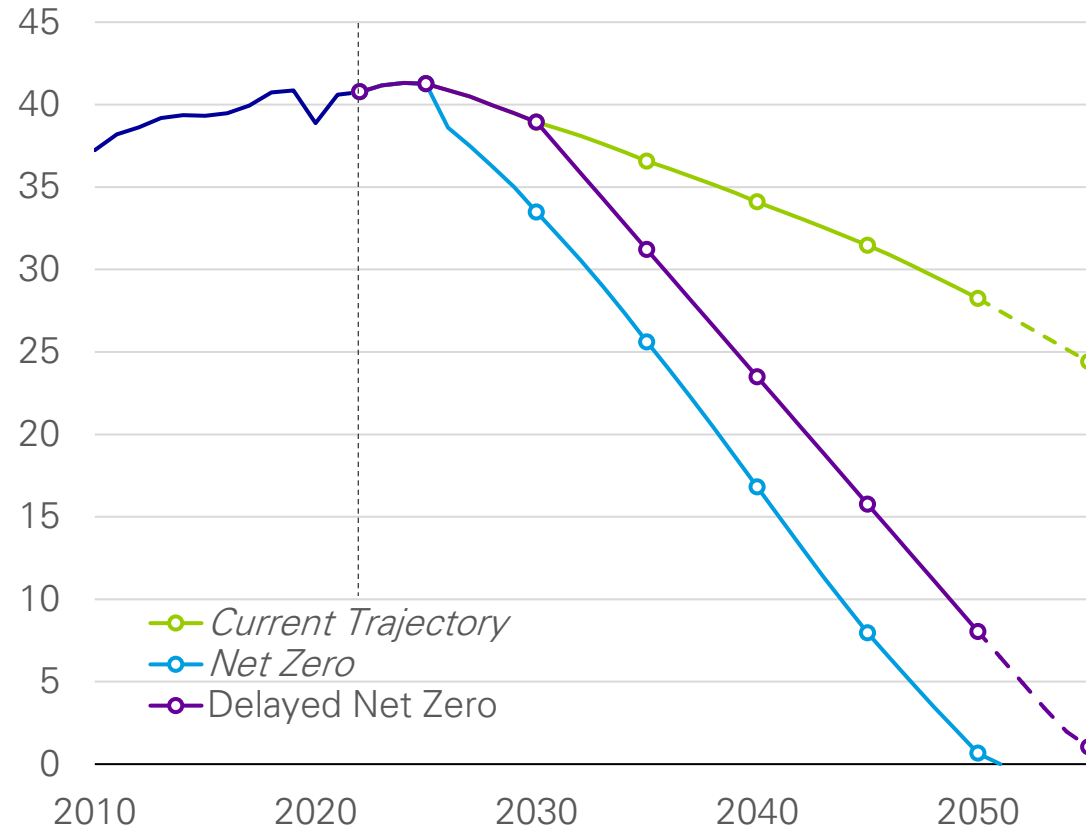
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



# Implications of delay

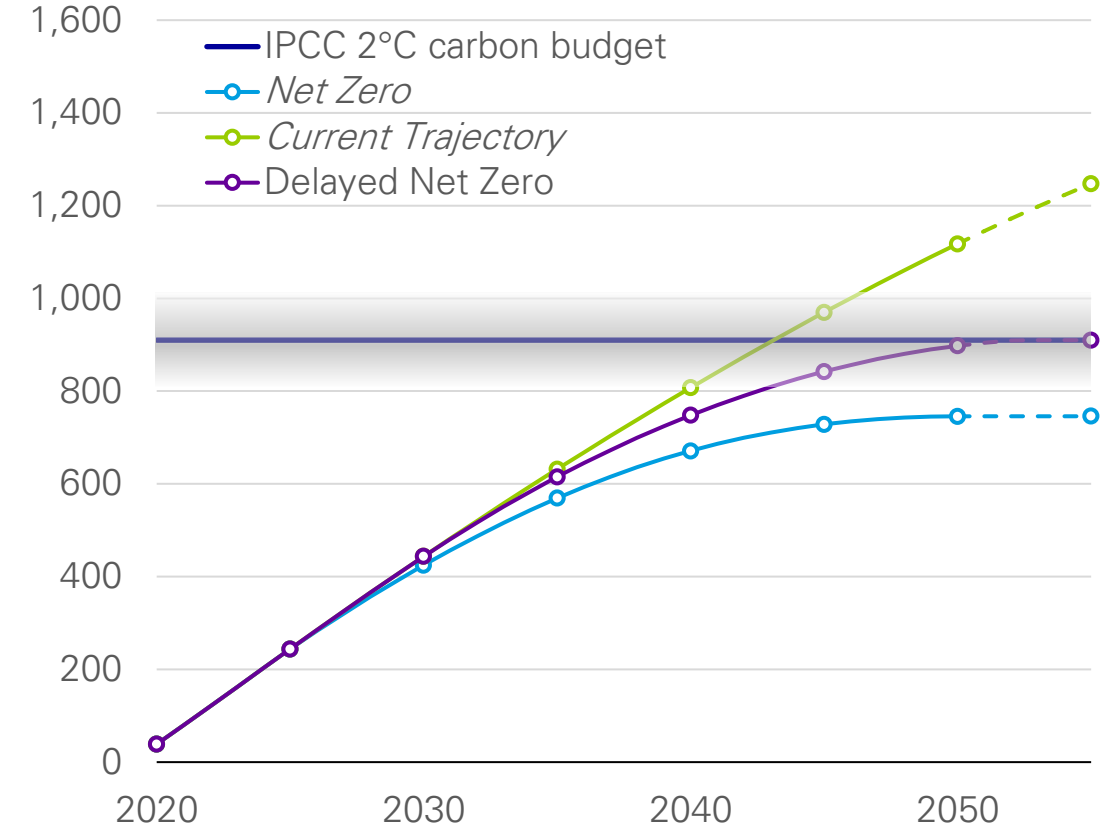
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

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## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 onwards

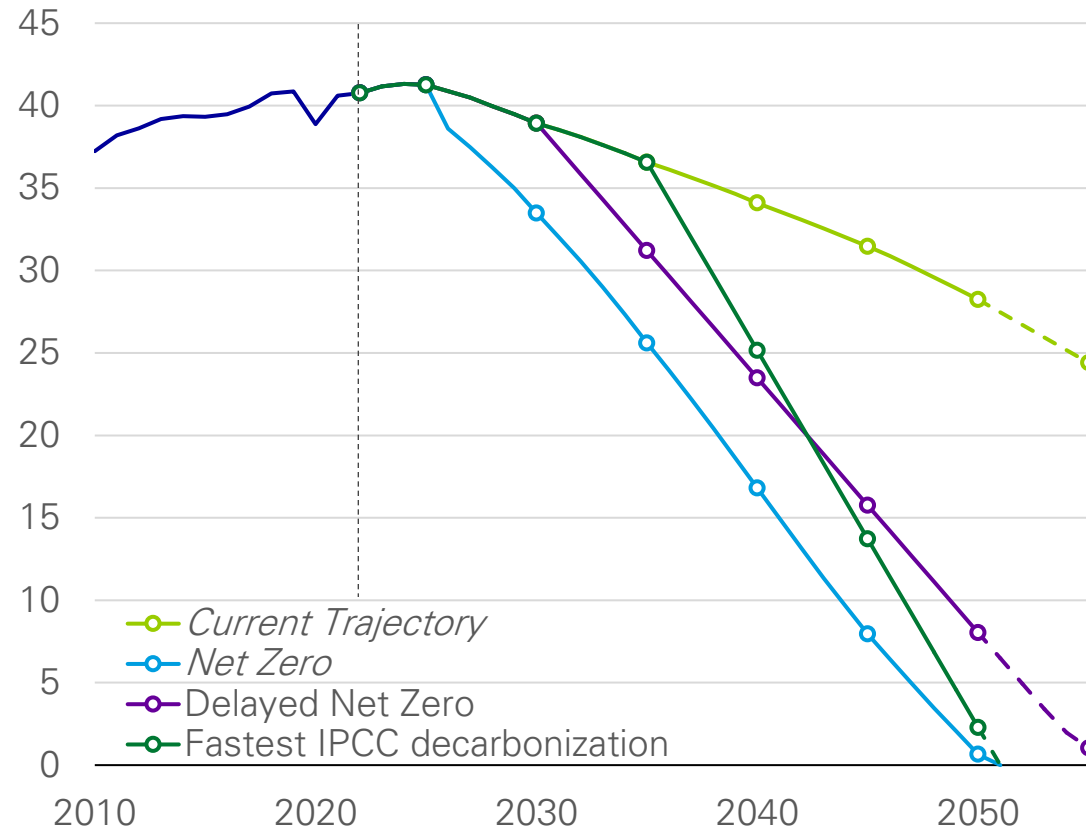
Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



# Implications of delay

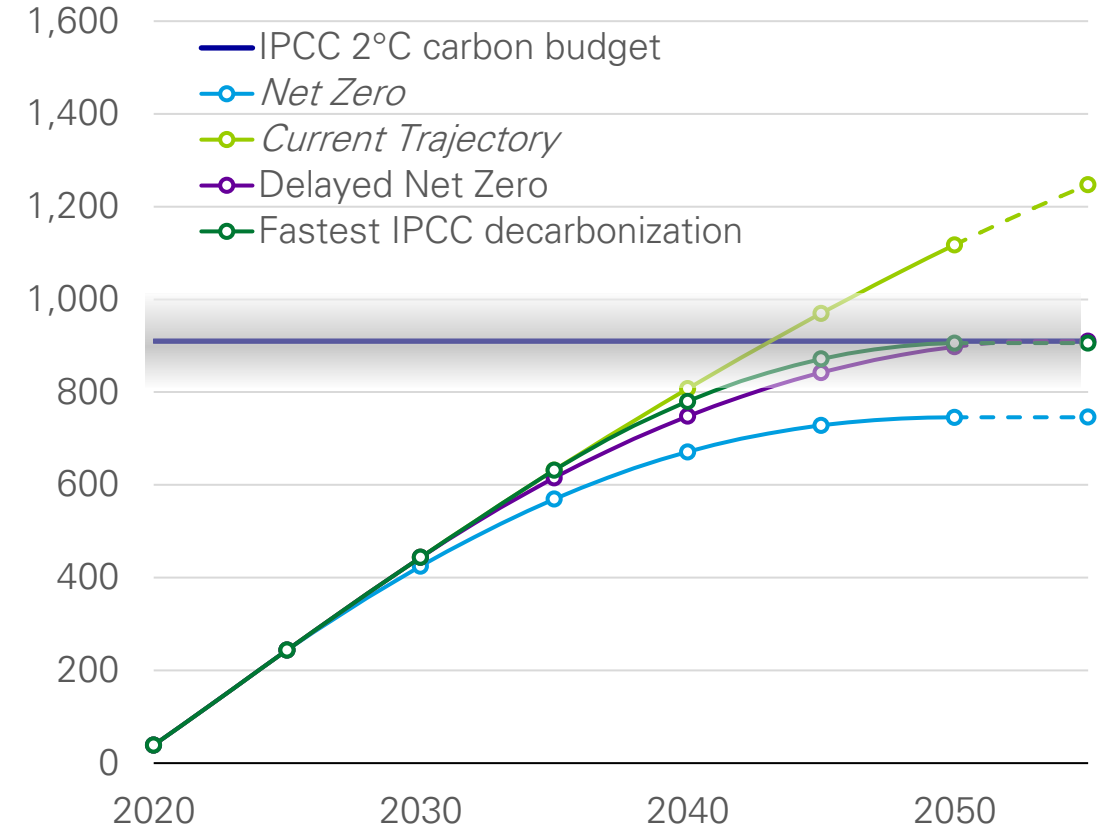
## CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



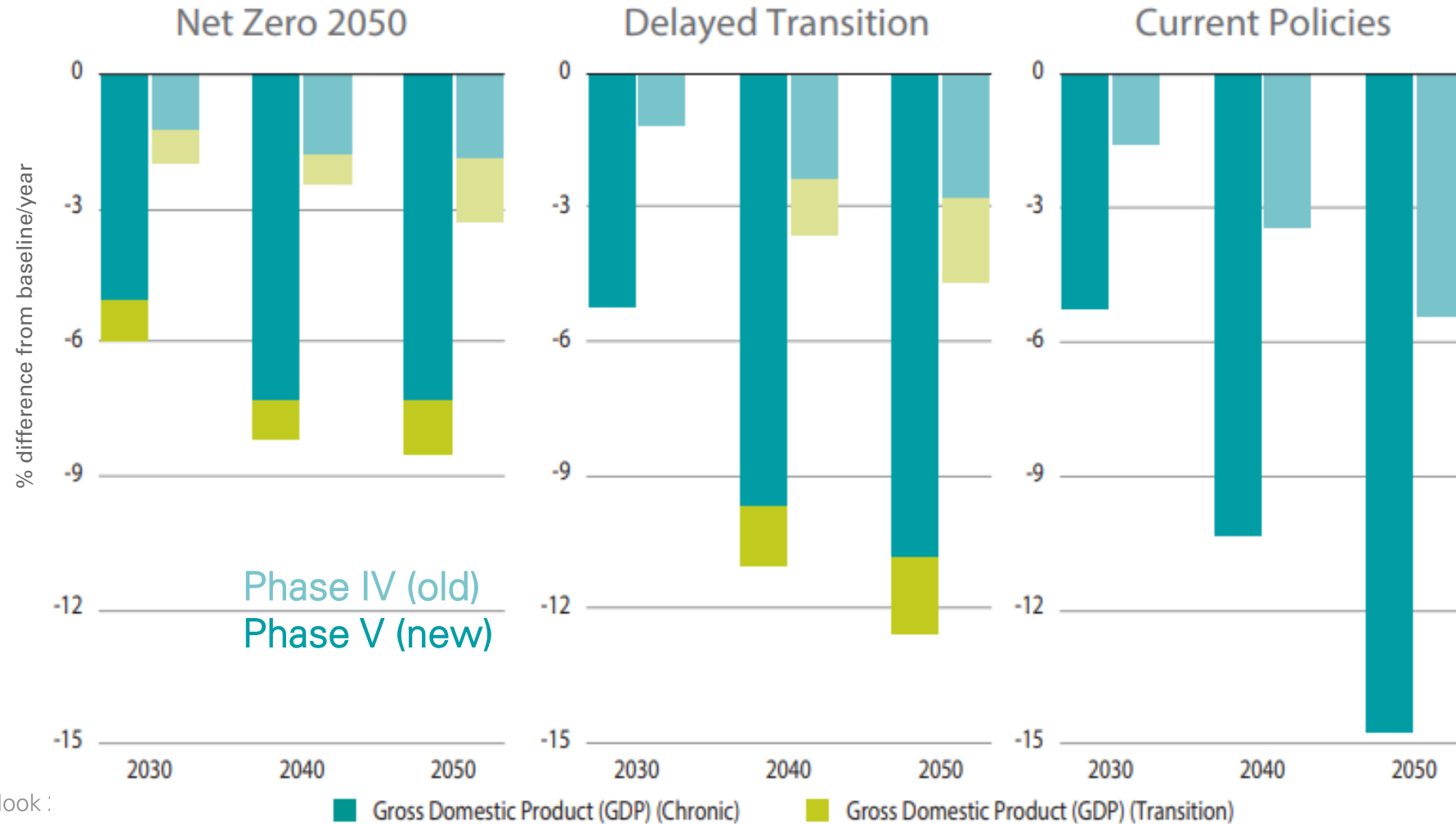
## Cumulative CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2020 onwards

Gt of CO<sub>2</sub>



# Implications of delay

Global GDP impact by risk source across scenarios compared with a baseline scenario in which no transition or physical risks occur



# Key messages

- US already in an energy substitution phase of the transition, but the move away from fossil fuels has been slower in other countries while energy demand increases quickly.
- Energy efficient technologies reduce the long term demand for fossil fuels. Variation among outlooks comes from scenario design and assumptions associated with efficiency.
- A delay much beyond the early to mid 2030s, would involve costly or 'disorderly' measures to keep emissions within a 2°C carbon budget. Cost of inaction greater than cost of action.



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