CCUS in the global energy context

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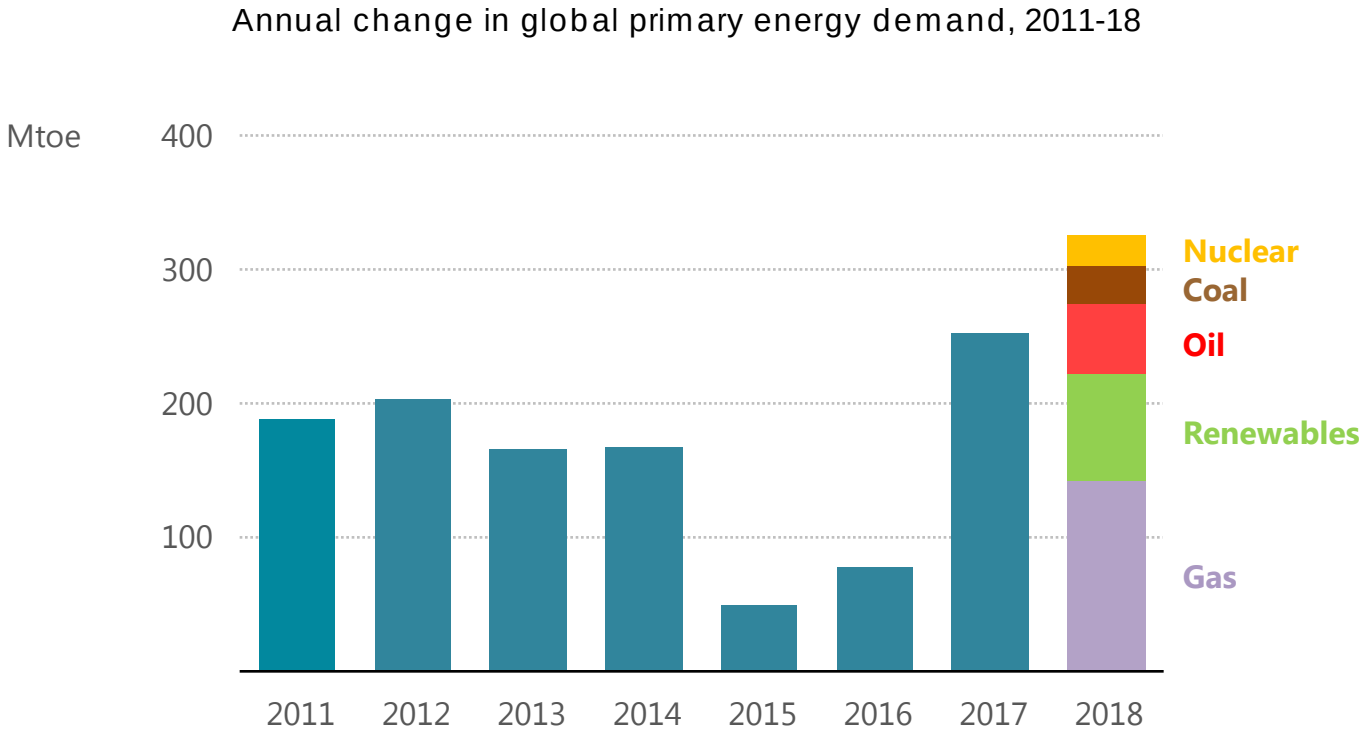
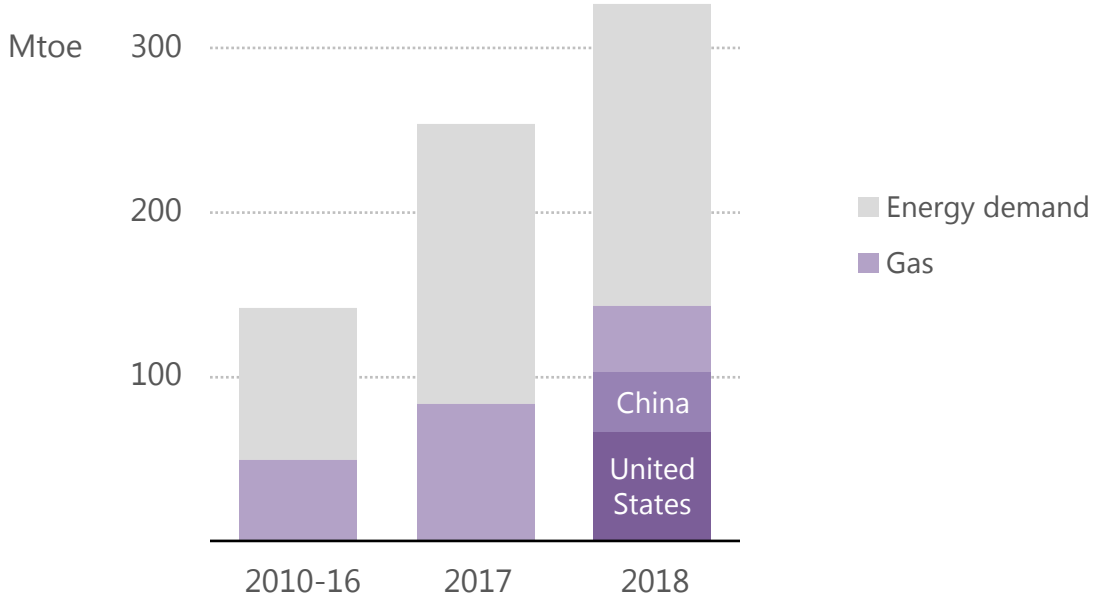
2018 – a remarkable year for energy



Global energy demand last year grew by 2.3%, the fastest pace this decade, an exceptional performance driven by a robust global economy, weather conditions and moderate energy prices.

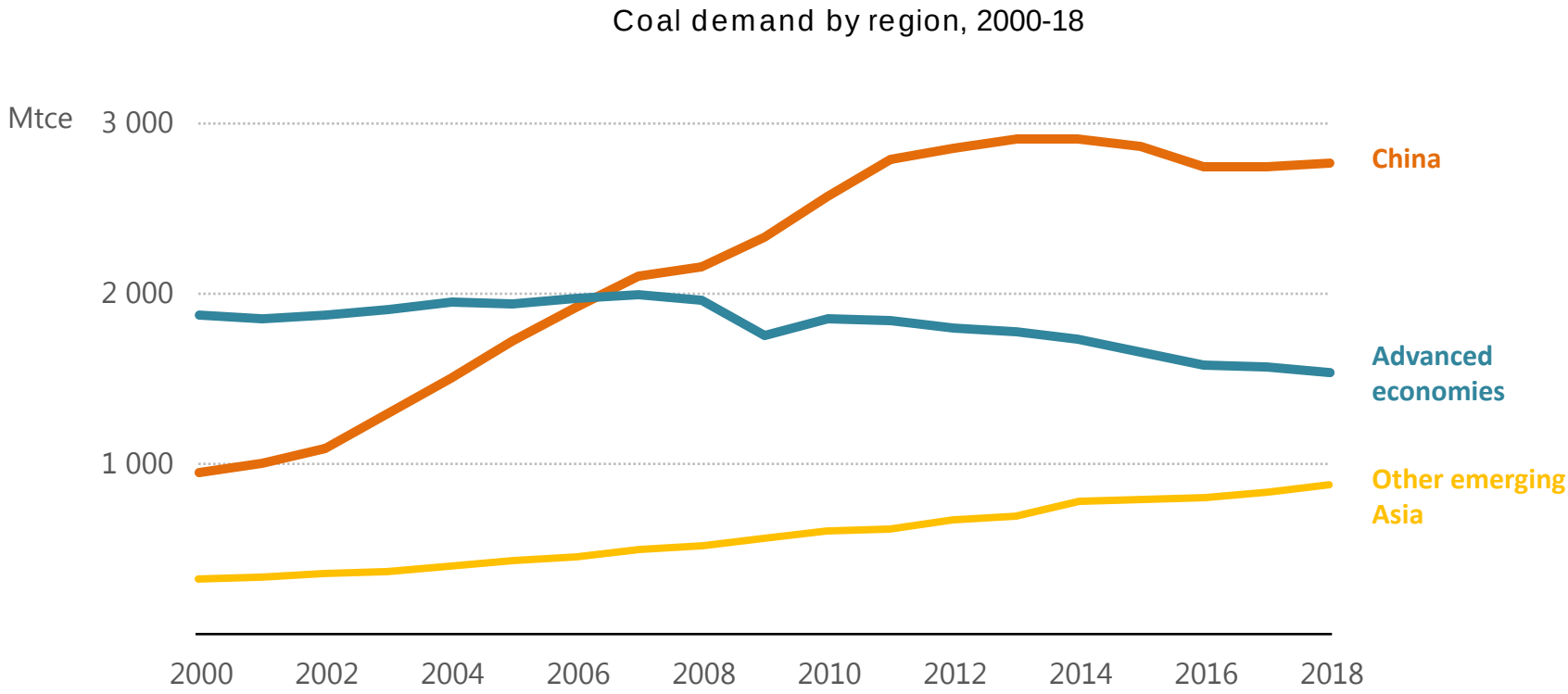
2018 was another golden year for gas

Average annual change in global primary energy demand and gas demand, 2010-18



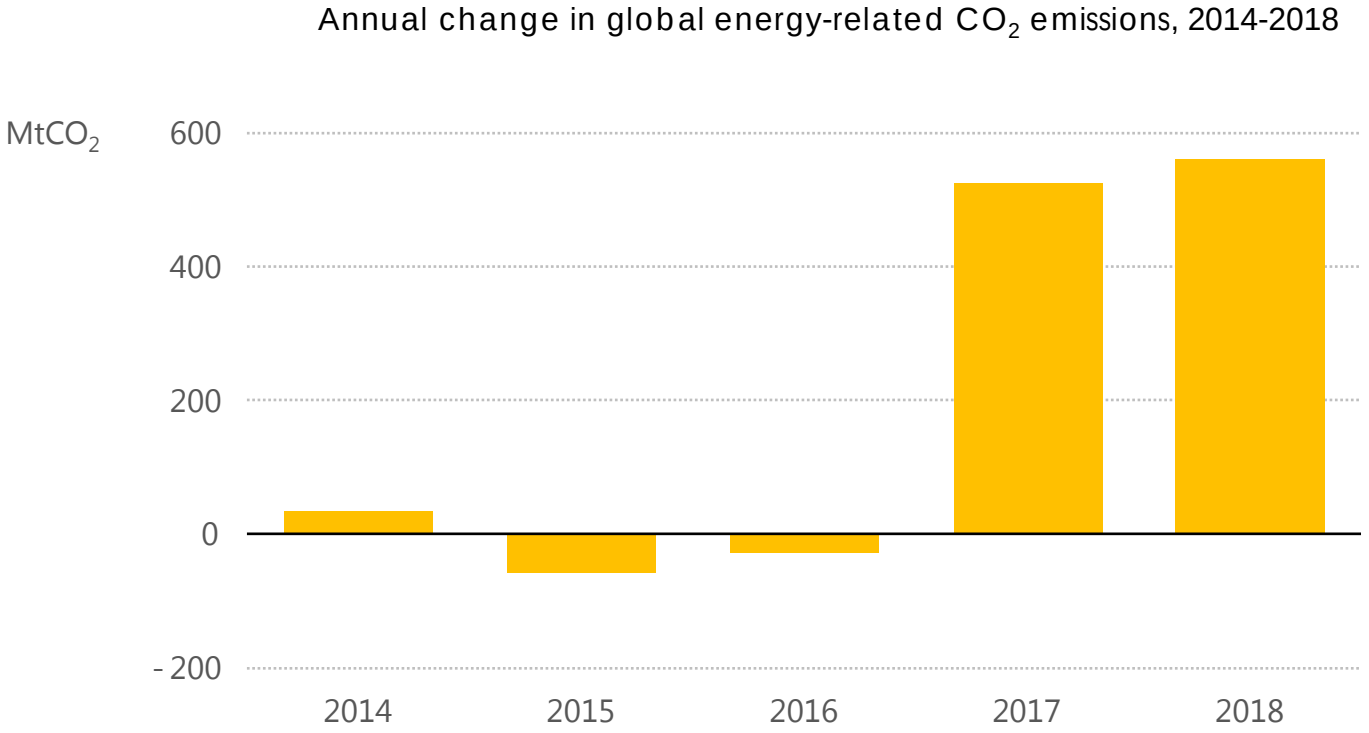
Gas demand jumped by 4.6% in 2018, accounting for nearly 45% of overall demand growth. The United States led the growth due to relatively low prices and weather, China followed, driven by the push for 'blue skies'.

Coal demand evolves at three speeds



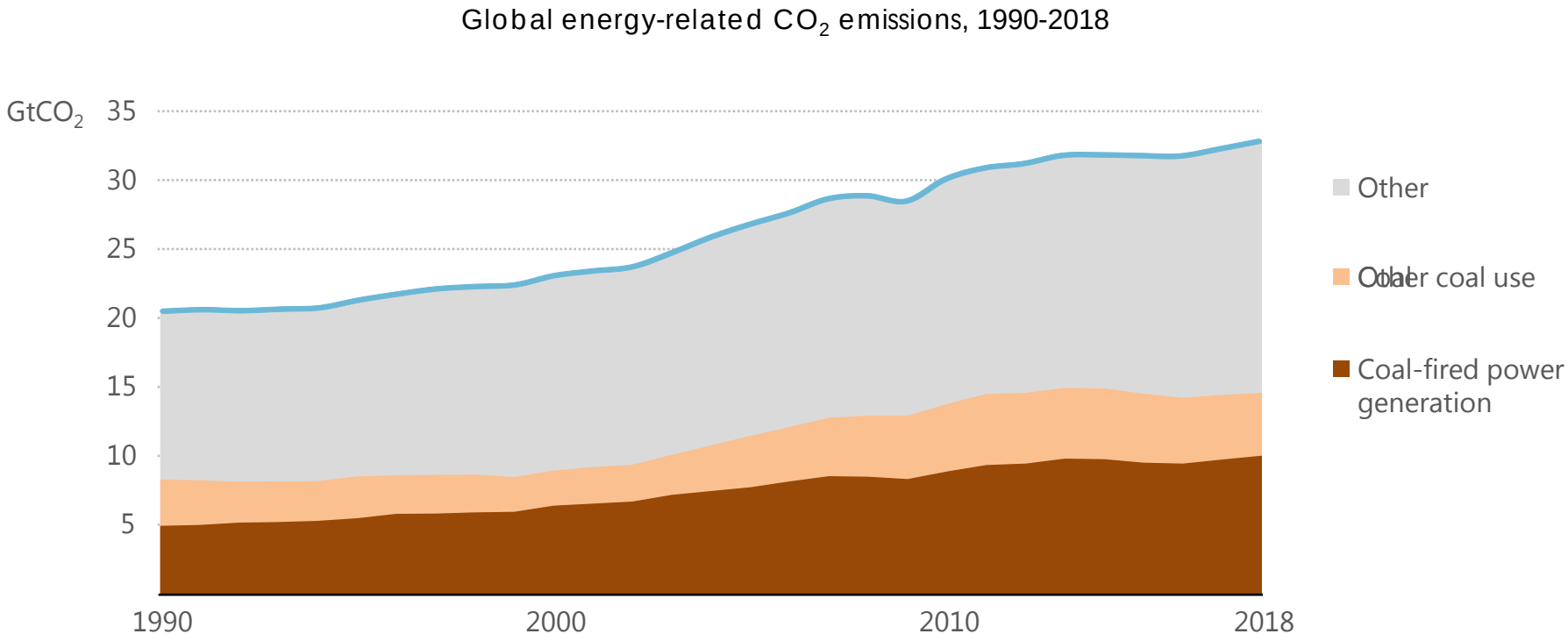
Demand moves up in emerging Asia, while policies and economics in advanced economies continue to drive down coal use. China's sheer size dictates global trends, but demand moves onto a plateau.

Energy-related CO_2 emissions hit a record high…



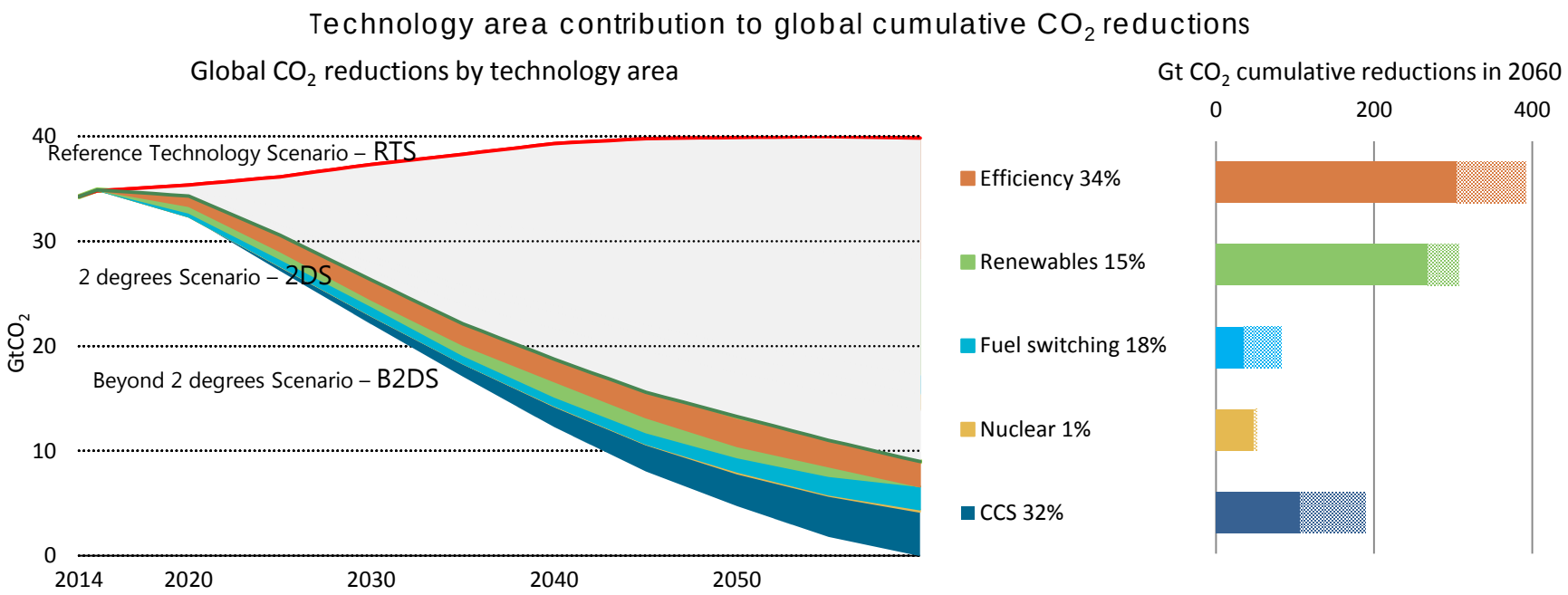
Higher demand for fossil fuels drove up global CO_2 emissions for a second year after a brief hiatus. Increases in efficiency, renewables, coal-to-gas switching and nuclear avoided 640 Mt of CO_2 emissions.

..led by coal in power generation in Asia



Emissions from coal continue to rise, driven by increasing coal use mostly for power generation in Asia. CCUS is a critical solution and is showing signs of a revival.

CCUS part of a portfolio of technologies and measures



The role of CCUS increases with climate ambition

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