



## 40th IAEE International Conference Meeting the Energy Demands of Emerging Economies: Implications for Energy and Environmental Markets

### Energy Security: From access to subsurface energy resources to the mastery of technologies



TECHNOFORM GROUP



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# Energy Security

- ▶ **ES cut across a number of global issues**, such as environmental issues, geopolitics, development, economics and more.
- ▶ **Key non resources challenges and threats to ES**
  - Civil society
  - Environment and the threat of climate change
  - Use of FF as a geopolitical weapon and supply/price manipulation
  - Dependence on conflict and politically unstable regions
  - Energy/fossil fuels subsidies, bill collection, non technical energy losses and sabotage
  - Investors Risk & Business Environment

# Civil Society

## ▶ Change in the Civil Society and Change in Power

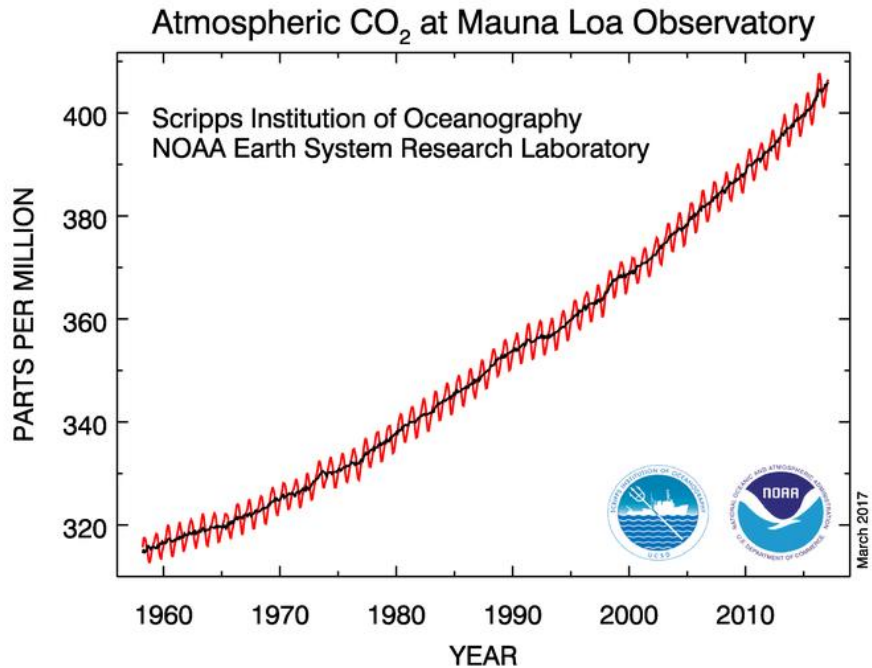
- ▶ We are more
- ▶ More educated
- ▶ And more powerful

**Increasing concern to  
environmental issues**

- **NIMBY** – Not In My Back Yard.
- **LULU** – Locally Unwanted Land Use.
- **NOPE** – Not On Planet Earth (!).
- **BANANA** – Build Absolutely Nothing Anywhere Near Anything.
- **CAVE** – Citizens Against Virtually Everything

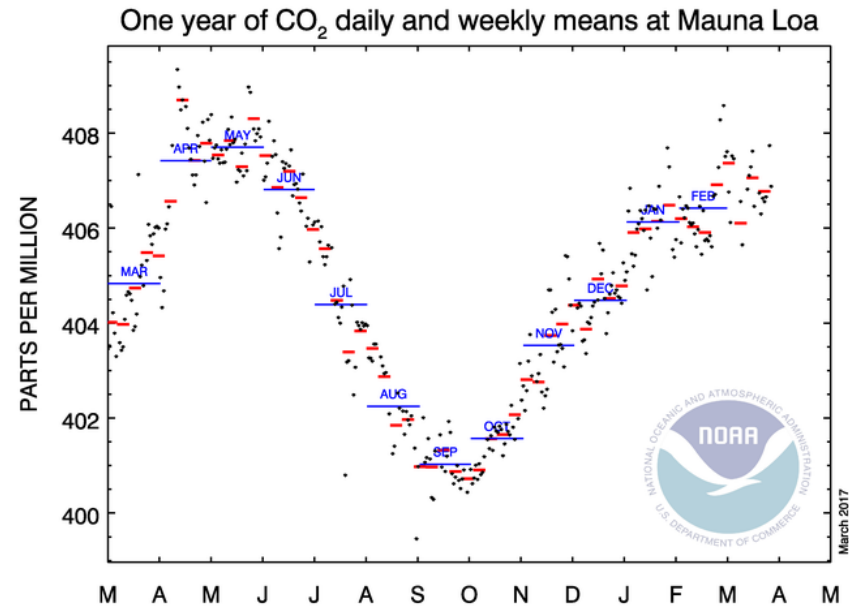
# The environment and climate change

Stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations at 450 ppm would only result in a 50% likelihood of limiting global warming to 2 °C



## The Carbon Budget

With current emission rates (2014), the remaining 'quota' to surpass 2 °C of global warming will be used up in around 30 years (one generation)



*Preliminary weekly (red line), monthly (blue line) and daily (black points) averages at Mauna Loa for the last year.*

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**Threat for FF**

**COP 21**

**INDCs - Intended Nationally Determined Contributions**

# Market manipulation

Dec 10-2016: OPEC, non-OPEC agree first global oil pact since 2001



The talks on Saturday were attended by or had comments or commitments sent from non-OPEC members Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bolivia, Brunei, Equatorial Guinea, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Oman, Russia, Sudan and South Sudan.

**Lock-In**

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# Conflict and violent scenarios

## The Oil Curse: A Remedial Role for the Oil Industry

Level of instability mid-2015:

**Green** “stable”

**Yellow** “economically dysfunctional”

**Orange** “risky”

**Red** “insecure”

**Black** Highly insecure signifying that oil companies have experienced significant losses due to attacks, conflict, or theft—bunkering.

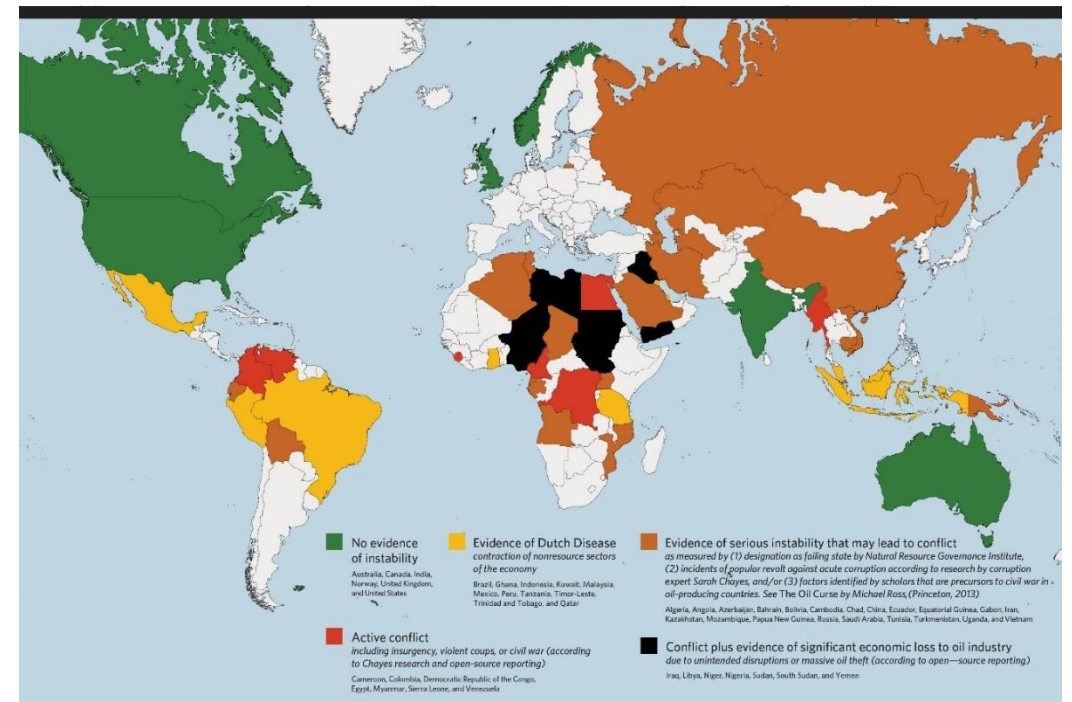
Over half of oil-producing countries are “orange,” indicating significant risk that conditions will change in ways that negatively impact oil operations.

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## Uncertain supply

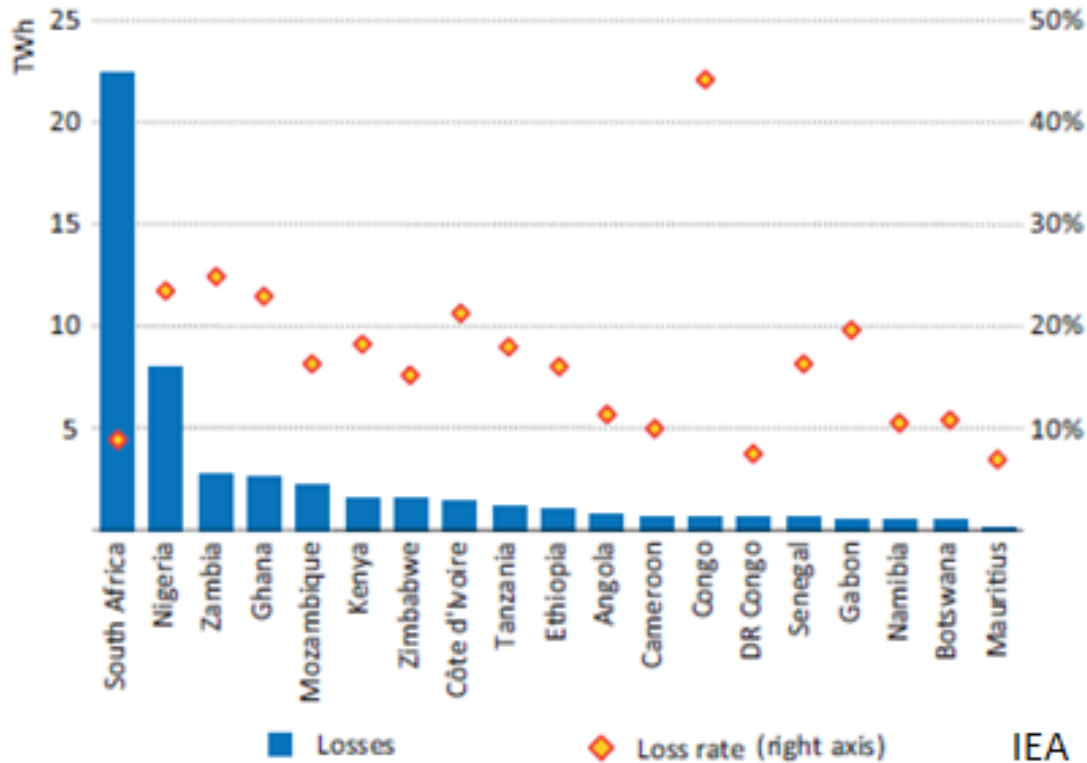
Countries with oil are twice as likely to experience civil war as those without.

**Spreading Instability in Oil-Producing Countries**  
*Corruption, conflict, and economic loss since 2008*



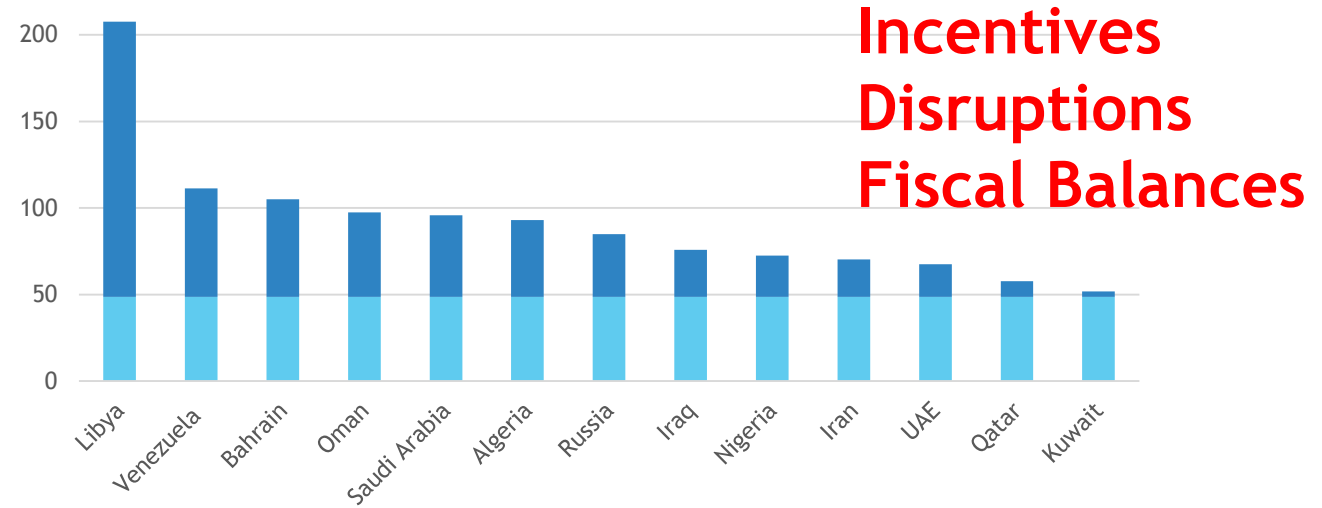
# Energy/fossil fuels subsidies, bill collection, non technical energy losses and sabotage

Transmission and distribution losses and loss rates



IEA

Which Oil Producers Are Breaking Even  
Brent June 21- 2017 \$ 45.91



Incentives  
Disruptions  
Fiscal Balances



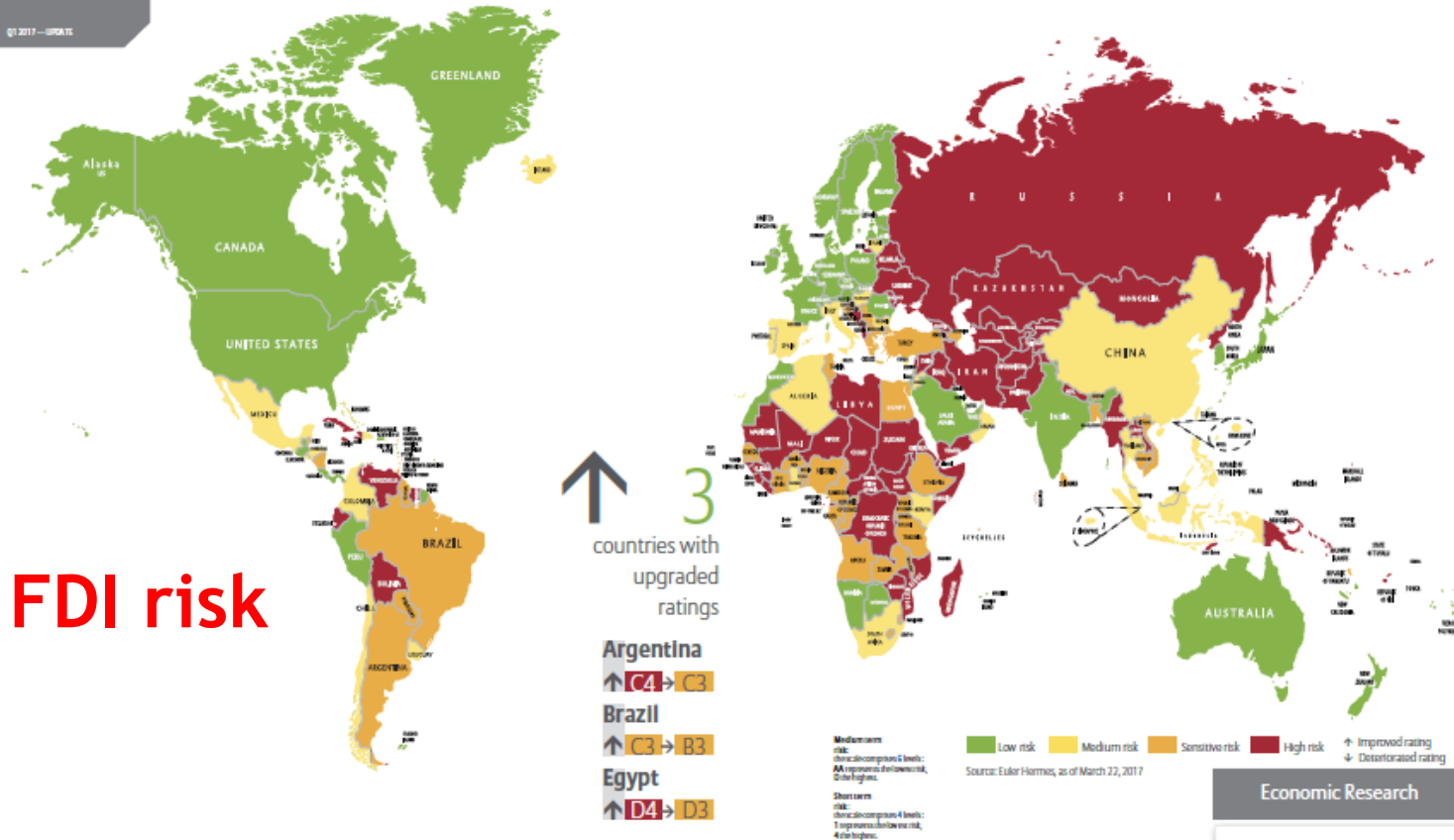
<http://graphics.wsj.com/oil-producers-break-even-prices/>

# Investors risk & business environment

## Country Risk

Country Risk Outlook 2017

3 changes in country risk ratings 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2017



### Ranking Doing Business 2017 (WBG)

United Arab Emirates	26
Qatar	83
Saudi Arabia	94
Kuwait	102
Ecuador	114
Iran, Islamic Rep.	120
Algeria	156
Gabon	164
Iraq	165
Nigeria	169
Equatorial Guinea	178
Angola	182
Venezuela, RB	187
Libya	188

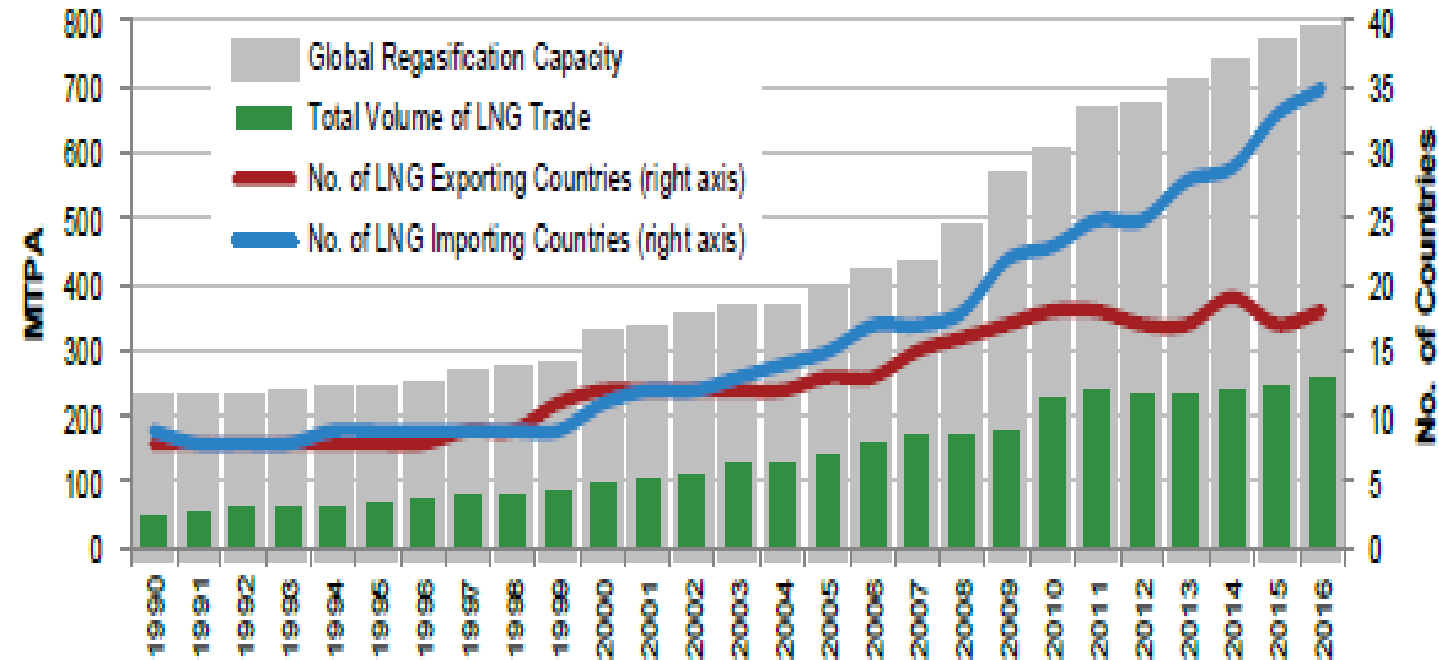


# Energy security enablers

- ▶ Enabling business environment
  - ▶ Rule of law, strong institutions and absence of corruption
  - ▶ Well functioning and competitive energy markets
  - ▶ Rol of the private sector is key
- ▶ Well designed and resilient energy system
  - ▶ Adequacy of infrastructure
  - ▶ Diversification
  - ▶ EE
- ▶ Access to energy resources
- ▶ **Innovation, enable new energy sources and access to additional resources**

# Natural Gas Trade

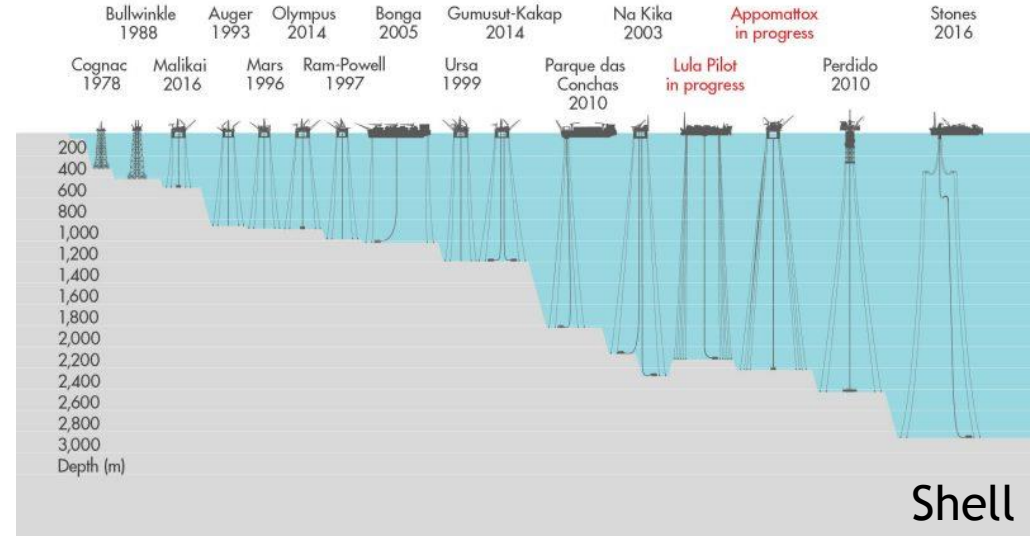
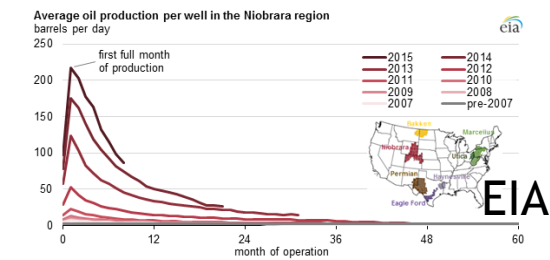
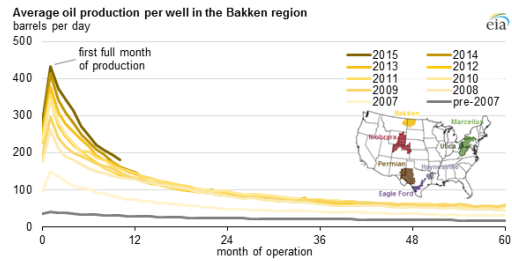
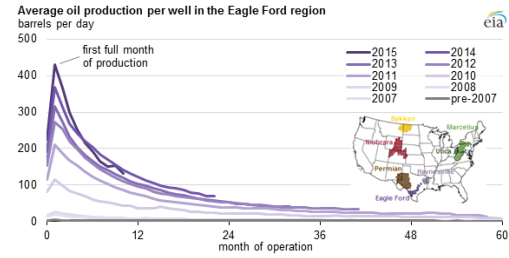
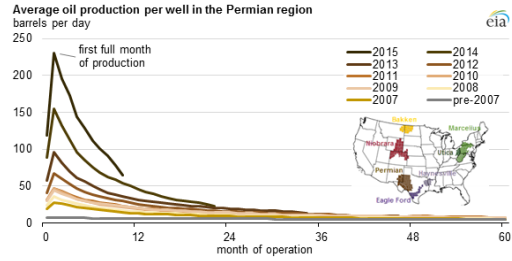
## LNG Trade Volumes, 1990 - 2016



Source: IHS Markit, IEA, IGU



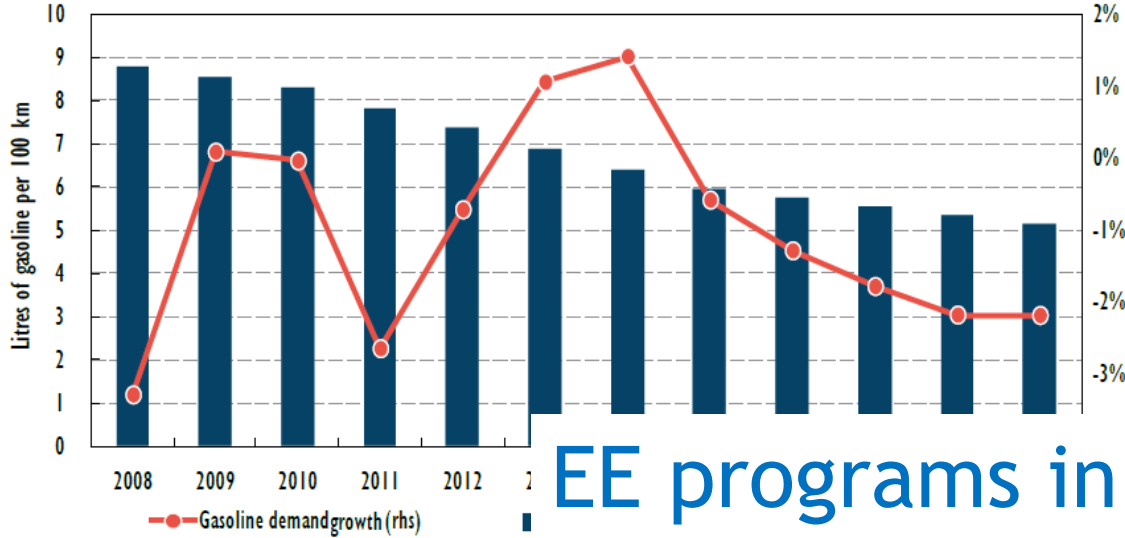
# Oil exploration and production technology



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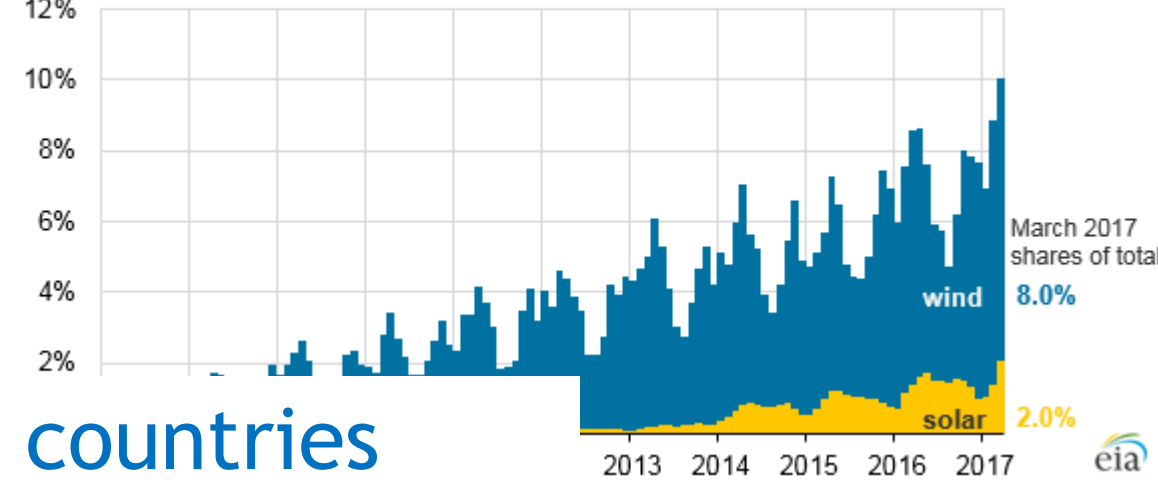
# RE/EE and new technologies

US gasoline demand growth and average vehicle efficiency



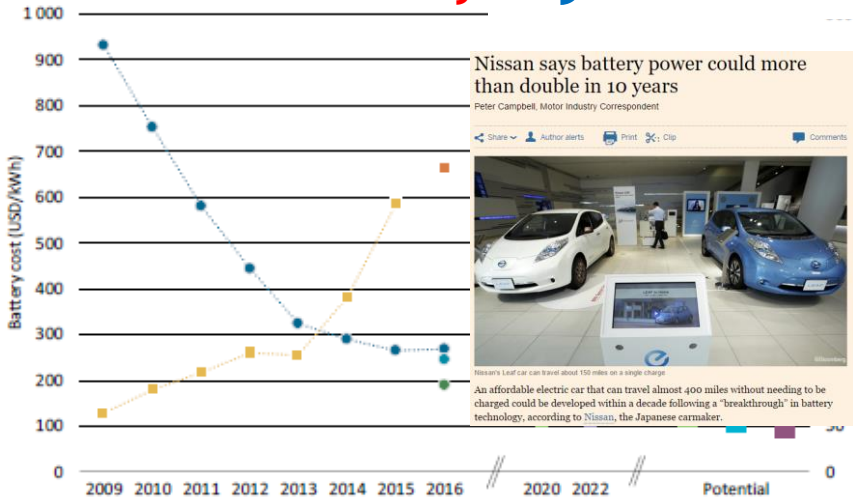
## Solar and Wind US

Monthly net electricity generation from selected fuels (Jan 2007 - Mar 2017)  
share of total electricity generation



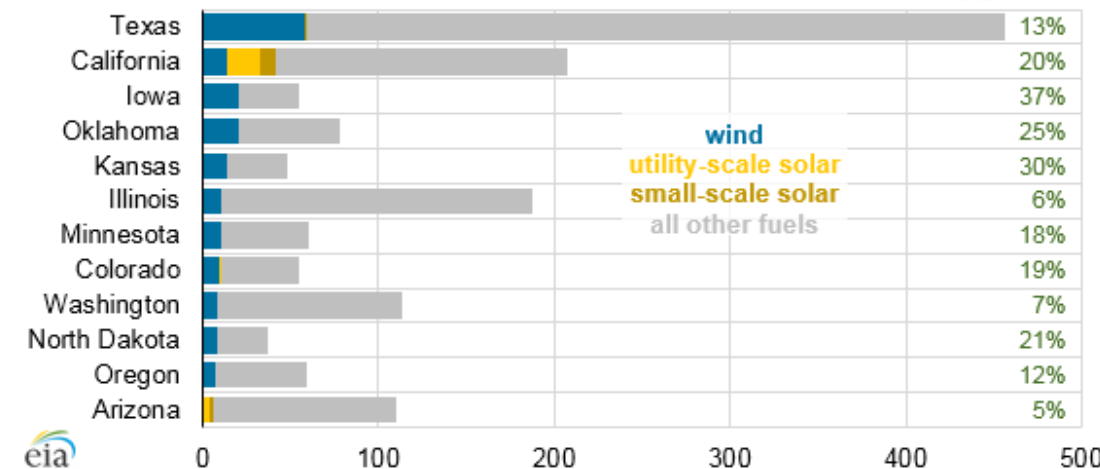
EE programs in 146 countries  
by end 2015, 128 with EE targets

## Evolution of battery



- Advanced lithium ion
- Beyond lithium ion
- US DOE battery cost (BEV)
- US DOE battery cost (PHEV)
- Cost claimed by GM and Tesla (BEV)
- GM battery cost target (BEV)
- Tesla battery cost target (BEV)
- US DOE battery cost target (PHEV)
- US DOE energy density (PHEV)
- US DOE energy density (BEV)
- US DOE energy density target (PHEV)

fuels, 2016  
wind and solar share of total state electricity generation



# Advance energy sources key for national security

***As new energy options emerge to meet global demand, nations that lead stand to gain; should the U.S. sit on the sidelines, it does so at considerable risk to our national security.***

***We identify advanced energy as a national security priority***

***We find that a U.S. energy stance centered on fossil fuels should not delay our planning for, development of, and investment in advanced energy systems at home and abroad.***



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# The way ahead

- ▶ **New technologies are reshaping the energy sector**, from a centralized structure to a decentralized one
- ▶ The **renewed path of the energy sector is innovation and disruption.**
- ▶ The advancement of drilling and other energy technologies has allowed the **access to new subsurface resources**, of non-conventional energy sources, and the harness of energy from the wind, sun, and oceans, among others.
- ▶ **Change in the geopolitical balance**
- ▶ **New challenges** such as greater communications, smarter metering and the management of larger data, where demand side management and storage can become a key contributor on the systems levels of energy security.
- ▶ A need for a clear leadership on **where investments should go.**

# The way ahead

- ▶ Governments, industry, research organizations and the scientific community have a key **role in advancing the frontier** of what is feasible and on the understanding of the most proper technologies and business models to manage the transition to a more decentralized system.
- ▶ The **levels of commitment** of an economy to a **low carbon economy** need clarity and stable **long-lasting rules** from government authorities.
- ▶ **New business models** will emerge as well as **new technologies**. And **how the government authorities manage the transition**, will be key in speeding or slowing innovation and technological change.
- ▶ The **countries** that become the **front-runners** in this technological revolution, will take the **industrial lead** and will become the **partner of choice**.



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**Thanks for your Attention**

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