



Keisuke Sadamori

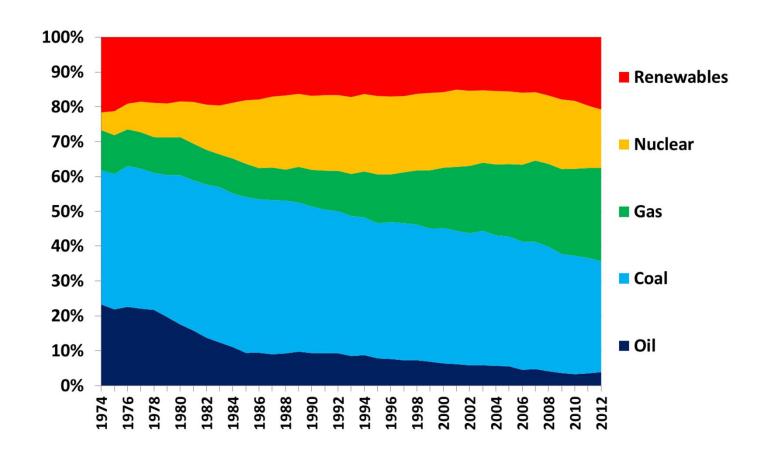
Director Energy Markets and Security



Secure • Sustainable • Together

lea Energy Agency 1974-2014 Power and heat by fuel (OECD)

www.iea.org



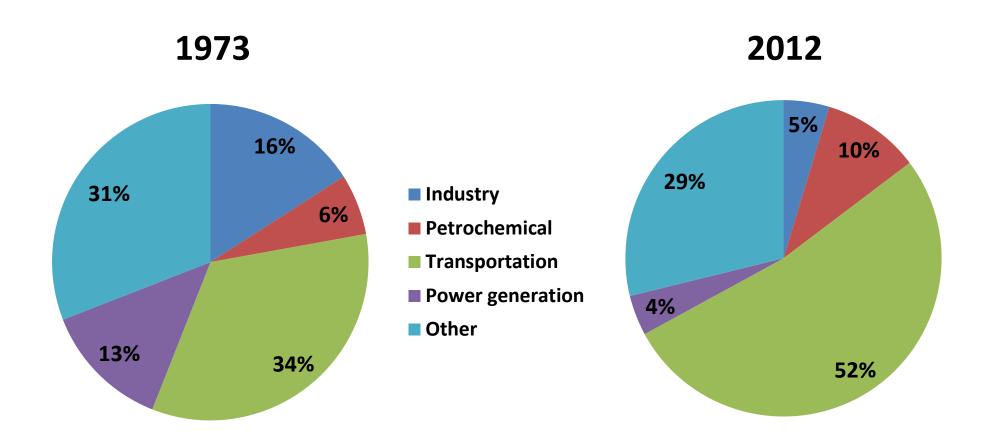
1974
Oil: 23% (96 mtoe)

2012
Oil: 4% (39 mtoe)



lea 1974-2014 Oil consumption by sector (OECD)

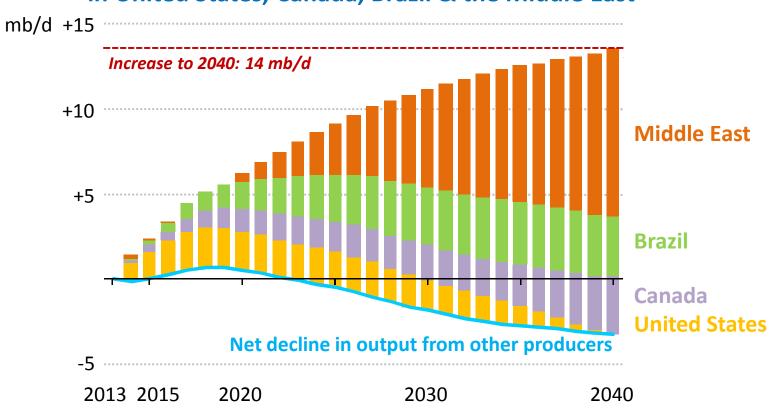
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Instability in the Middle East a major risk to oil markets





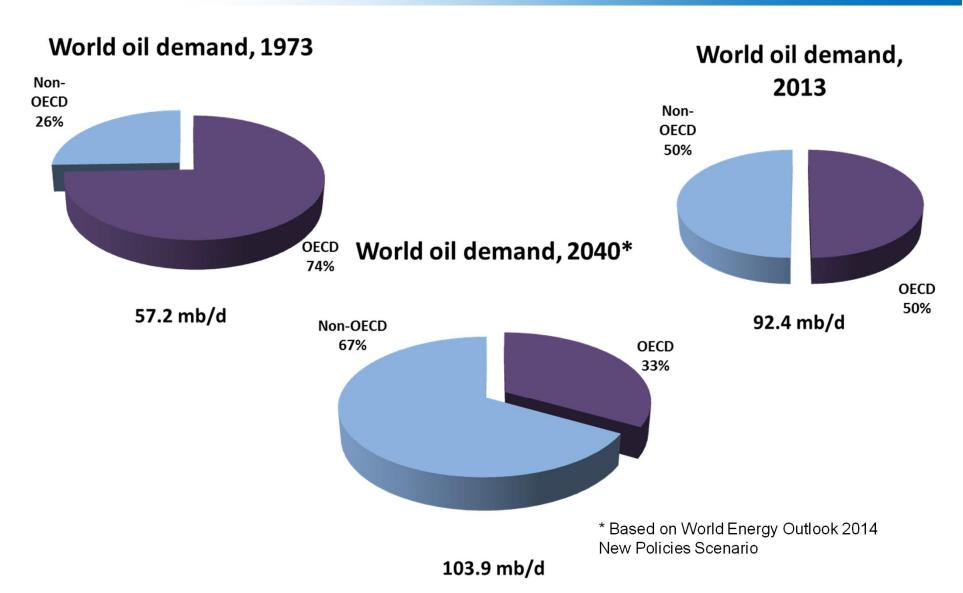


The short-term picture of a well-supplied market should not obscure future risks as demand rises to 104 mb/d & reliance grows on Iraq & the rest of the Middle East



Growing importance of non-OECD countries

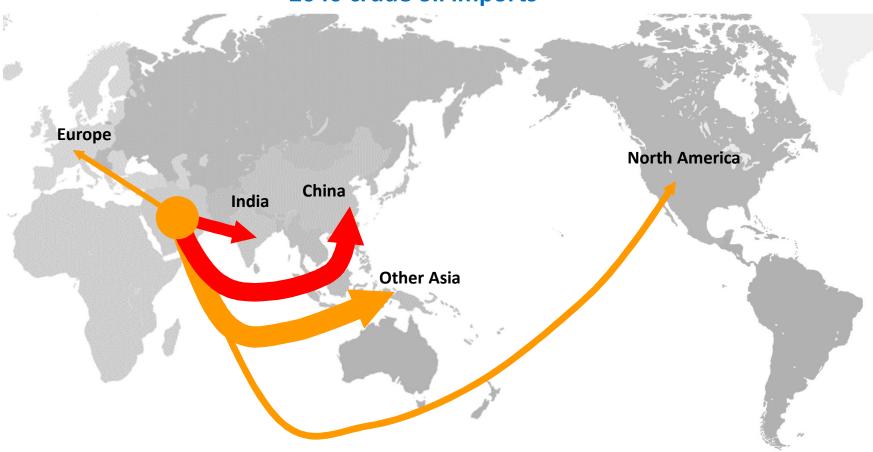
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Ever-growing crude trade between Asia and the Middle East

World **Energy** Outlook 2014

2040 crude oil imports



North America's oil imports fall as it becomes more self-sufficient, and Europe's decrease with falling demand, 90% of Middle East crude exports go to Asia by 2040

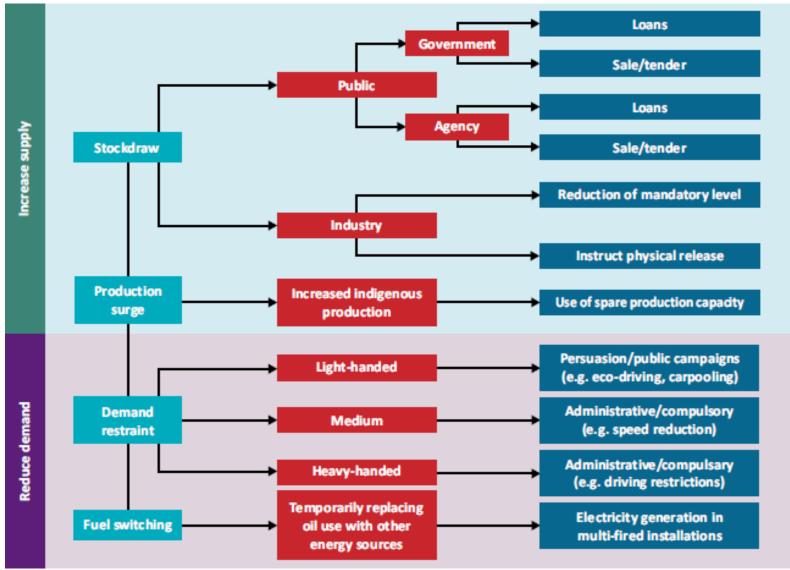
IEA emergency response system



- Key elements of the system
 - Network of domestic emergency response teams (NESOs)
 - Rapid decision making framework for coordinated action
 - Diverse response measures
 - Stocks minimum 90 days; mechanism for quick release
 - Continuous monitoring of market

Emergency response measures

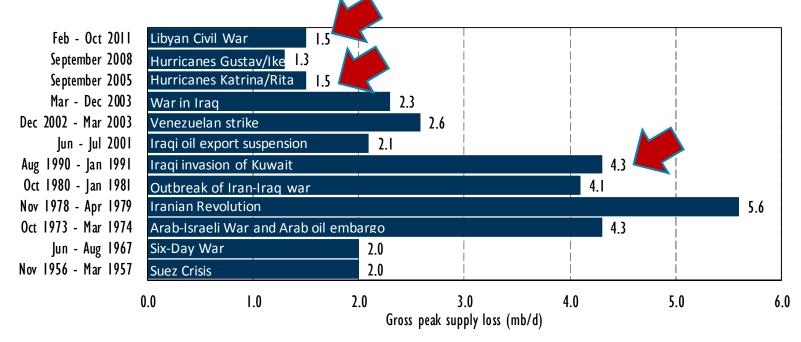




Major oil supply disruptions



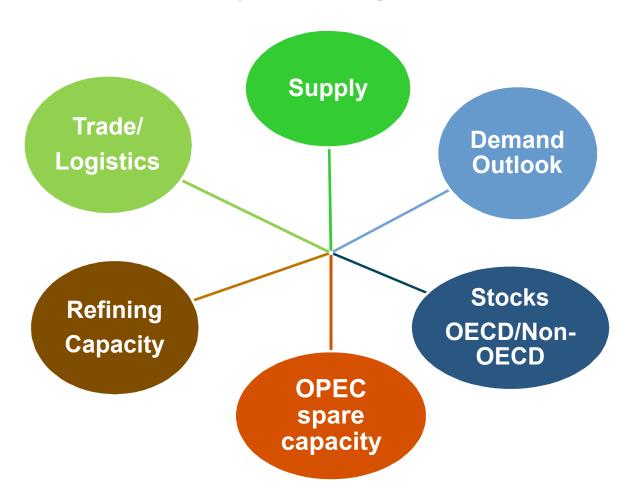
- Only 3 IEA coordinated releases
- Severity of a disruption not only measured in oil lost
- Other factors are key in evaluation
- Each disruption must be assessed individually



Monitoring the market

E in CHINA

■ Need to consider all prevailing market factors:





Conclusions

- Oil emergency response system continues to be vital.
- Particularly so for Asia-Pacific region.
- Solidarity and Preparedness are the keys.
- Rapid response and coordinated message would be critical.
- Response depends on market context.
- And beyond,
- Mid & Down-stream supply resilience.
- LNG market and gas security.