



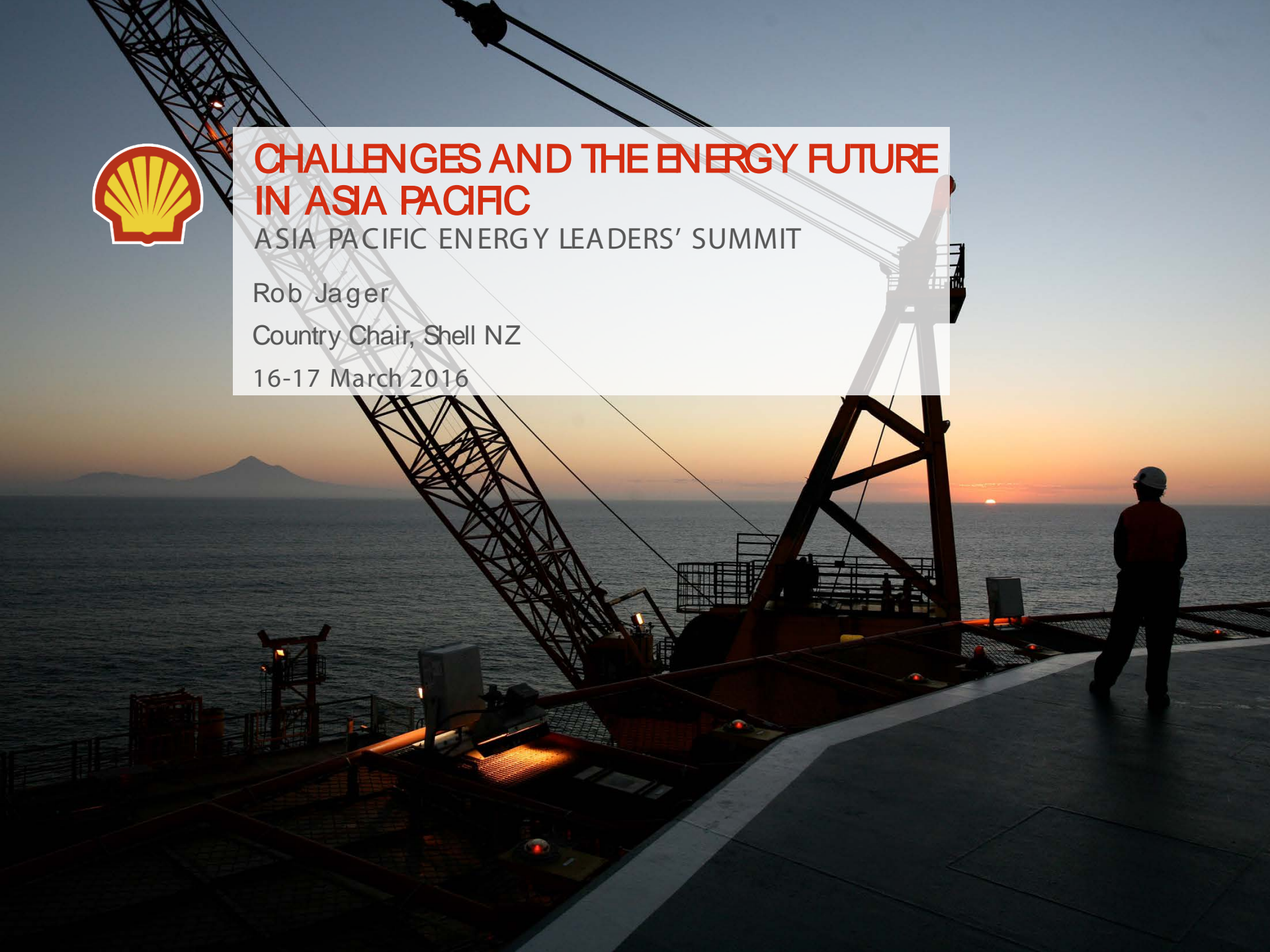
CHALLENGES AND THE ENERGY FUTURE IN ASIA PACIFIC

ASIA PACIFIC ENERGY LEADERS' SUMMIT

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DEFINITIONS AND CAUTIONARY NOTE

Reserves: Our use of the term “reserves” in this presentation means SEC proved oil and gas reserves. **Resources:** Our use of the term “resources” in this presentation includes quantities of oil and gas not yet classified as SEC proved oil and gas reserves. Resources are consistent with the Society of Petroleum Engineers 2P and 2C definitions. **Organic:** Our use of the term Organic includes SEC proved oil and gas reserves excluding changes resulting from acquisitions, divestments and year-average pricing impact. **Resources plays:** our use of the term ‘resources plays’ refers to tight, shale and coal bed methane oil and gas acreage.

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THE ENERGY FUTURE, 2050



9 BILLION people, **75%** living in cities
(2 BILLION more than today)



2 BILLION vehicles
(800 MILLION at the moment)



Many **MILLIONS** of people will rise out of energy poverty; with higher living standards energy use rises



Energy demand could **DOUBLE** from its level in 2000... while **CO₂** emissions must be half today's to avoid serious climate change



Twice as efficient, using **HALF** the energy to produce each dollar of wealth



3 times more energy from renewable sources

COLLABORATION



Working with governments, partners, communities and others to deliver more energy in economically, socially and environmentally responsible ways.



FUTURE OF FUELS



NEW ZEALAND IN ASIA PACIFIC

What role can New Zealand play in meeting the energy challenges of the Asia Pacific region?



