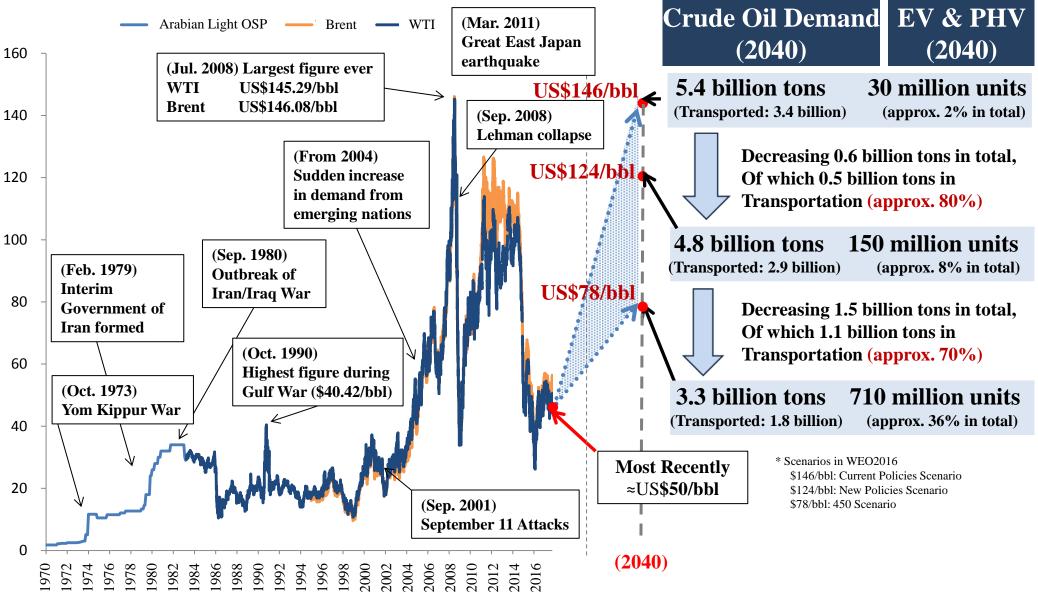
Document 4

## Resources, Geopolitics, and National Strategies

September 29th, 2017 Agency for Natural Resources and Energy Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry

## The oil price continues to change, and most recently is at US\$50/bbl. What do you think of resources prices in the long term?

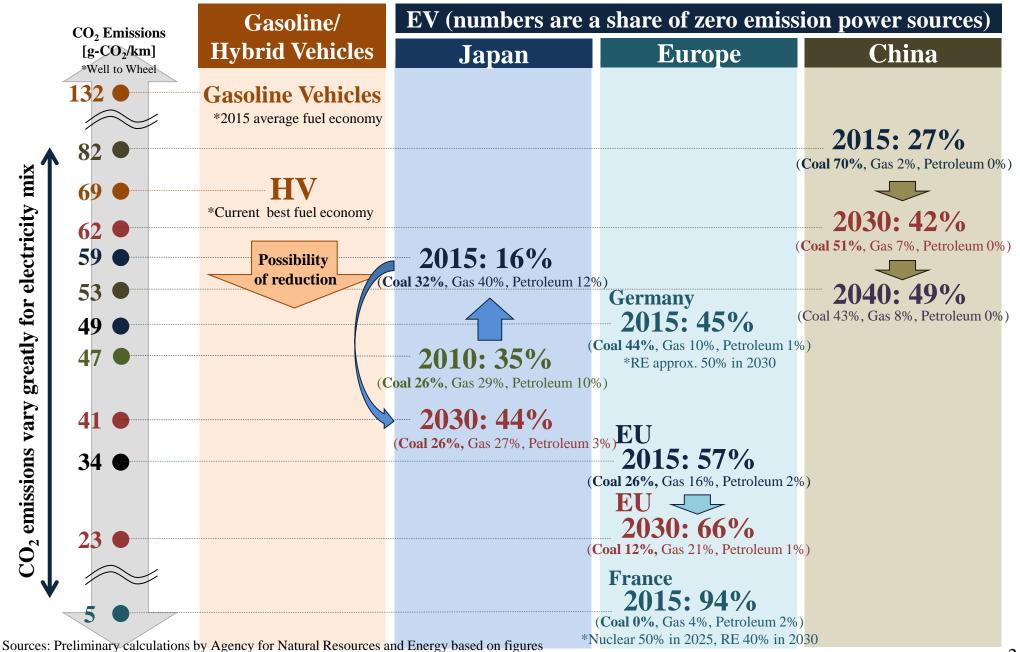


\*In 1983 both the WTI futures (NYMEX) and blend futures (IPE, currently ICE) were listed.

\*Price was per-barrel, demand was crude oil equivalent

\*Unit of EV & PHV is an example of factors of oil demand decrease

## (Ref.) The impact of electric vehicles on CO<sub>2</sub> will differ greatly due to zero emission ratios



from the Japan Automobile Research Institute, IEA Energy Balances, WEO2016 etc.

\*Calculation for Europe and China are partly based on assumptions for Japan 2

Japan lacks natural resources and is **particularly low in self sufficiency**. How can this be increased in the long-term?

	Self Sufficiency (2000)	Self Sufficiency (2016)	Primary Nationally Produced Resources
U.S.	73%	*China/India = 2015 <b>88%</b>	Natural Gas Coal, Petroleum
<b>U.K.</b>	74%	67%	Petroleum
Germany	40%	37%	Coal
France	52%	54%	<b>Nuclear Power</b>
China	98%	84%	Coal
India	80%	65%	Coal
Japan	20%	8%	None

Source: IEA Energy Balances 2017 \*Japan's self sufficiency ratios estimated by Agency for Natural Resources and Energy

Japan's imports are particularly reliant on the Middle East. What will be the long-term situation there?

there:	Petroleum			Gas		
	Import Reliance	% Middle East	Largest Importer	Import Reliance	% Middle East	Largest Importer
<b>U.S.</b>	41%	8%	<b>15%</b> Canada	3%	0%	<b>3%</b> Canada
U.K.	22%	1%	12% Connected via Norway Pipeline	46%	10%	<b>32%</b> Norway
Germany	96%	4%	<b>37%</b> Russia	90%	0%	<b>44%</b> Connected via Russia
France	97%	25%	<b>15%</b> Saudi Arabia	99%	2%	<b>40%</b> Connected via Norway
China	61%	31%	<b>9%</b> Saudi Arabia	29%	4%	15% Connected via Turkmenistan
India	83%	46%	<b>15%</b> Tanker Transport Saudi Arabia *No pipeline	40%	25%	<b>22% (</b> Tanker Transport <b>Qatar</b> *No pipeline
Japan	99%	85%	<b>37%</b> Tanker Saudi Arabia <sub>*No pipeline</sub>	98%	23%	<b>28%</b> <b>Australia</b> Tanker Transport *No pipeline

Source: Produced by Agency for Natural Resources and Energy from IEA/Energy balances etc.

\*Data for China and India is from 2015

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Developed countries shift to gas, and emerging countries continue coal dependency. How will Japan contribute to CO2 reduction?

		Petroleum	Natural Gas	Coal
Developed Countries (OECD)	Most Recently	<b>1.8</b> billion tons	<b>1.3</b> billion tons	<b>0.8</b> billion tons
	(2016)	-0.5 bt	+0.2 bt	-0.2 bt
	IEA (2040)	<b>1.3</b> billion tons	<b>1.5 billion tons</b>	<b>0.6</b> billion tons
Emerging Economies (non-OECD)	Most Recently	<b>2.6</b> billion tons	<b>1.7</b> billion tons	<b>3.0</b> billion tons
	(2016)	+ 0.3 bt	+1.0 bt	+0.6 bt
	IEA (2040)	<b>2.9</b> billion tons	2.7 billion tons	<b>3.6</b> billion tons

Source: New Policy Scenario, WEO2016 IEA etc. Note: Unit is tons of crude oil equivalent.