

REFERENCE DATA SERIES No. 1  
2021 Edition

# Energy, Electricity and Nuclear Power Estimates for the Period up to 2050



**IAEA**

International Atomic Energy Agency

**ENERGY, ELECTRICITY AND  
NUCLEAR POWER ESTIMATES  
FOR THE PERIOD UP TO 2050**



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# CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	1
WORLD .....	6
Energy Overview 2020 .....	7
Nuclear Power Development in 2020 .....	9
Final Energy Consumption .....	14
Electricity Production .....	15
Energy and Electricity Projections .....	16
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections .....	18
Reactor Retirements and Additions .....	20
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections .....	22
NORTHERN AMERICA .....	26
Energy Overview 2020 .....	27
Final Energy Consumption .....	28
Electricity Production .....	29
Energy and Electricity Projections .....	30
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections .....	32
Reactor Retirements and Additions .....	34
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections .....	36
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN .....	38
Energy Overview 2020 .....	39
Final Energy Consumption .....	40
Electricity Production .....	41
Energy and Electricity Projections .....	42
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections .....	44
Reactor Retirements and Additions .....	46
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections .....	48
NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE .....	50
Energy Overview 2020 .....	51
Final Energy Consumption .....	52
Electricity Production .....	53
Energy and Electricity Projections .....	54
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections .....	56

Reactor Retirements and Additions . . . . .	58
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	60
 EASTERN EUROPE . . . . .	 62
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	63
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	64
Electricity Production . . . . .	65
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	66
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	68
Reactor Retirements and Additions . . . . .	70
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	72
 AFRICA . . . . .	 74
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	75
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	76
Electricity Production . . . . .	77
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	78
Per Capita Energy and Electricity . . . . .	80
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	82
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	84
 WESTERN ASIA . . . . .	 86
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	87
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	88
Electricity Production . . . . .	89
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	90
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	92
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	94
 SOUTHERN ASIA . . . . .	 96
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	97
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	98
Electricity Production . . . . .	99
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	100
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	102
Reactor Retirements and Additions . . . . .	104
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	106

CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA . . . . .	108
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	109
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	110
Electricity Production . . . . .	111
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	112
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	114
Reactor Retirements and Additions . . . . .	116
Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections . . . . .	118
 SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA . . . . .	 120
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	121
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	122
Electricity Production . . . . .	123
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	124
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	126
 OCEANIA . . . . .	 128
Energy Overview 2020 . . . . .	129
Final Energy Consumption . . . . .	130
Electricity Production . . . . .	131
Energy and Electricity Projections . . . . .	132
Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections . . . . .	134
 REFERENCES . . . . .	 137





## Introduction

Reference Data Series No. 1 (RDS-1) is an annual publication — currently in its 41st edition — containing estimates of energy, electricity and nuclear power trends up to the year 2050.

The publication is organized into world and regional subsections and starts with a summary of the status of nuclear power in IAEA Member States as of the end of 2020 based on the latest statistical data collected by the IAEA's Power Reactor Information System. It then presents global and regional projections for energy and electricity up to 2050 derived from two international studies: the International Energy Agency's World Energy Outlook 2020 [1] and the United States Energy Information Administration's International Energy Outlook 2020 [2]. The energy and electricity data for 2020 are estimated, as the latest information available from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [3] and International Energy Agency [4] is for 2018. Population data originate from World Population Prospects 2019 [5], published by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Global and regional nuclear power projections are presented as low and high cases, encompassing the uncertainties inherent in projecting trends. The projections are based on a critical review of (i) the global and regional energy, electricity and nuclear power projections made by other international organizations, (ii) national projections supplied by individual countries for a recent OECD Nuclear Energy Agency study [6] and (iii) estimates of the expert group participating in an annual IAEA consultancy meeting.

The nuclear electrical generating capacity estimates presented in Table 5 on page 24 of the publication are derived using a country by country 'bottom-up' approach. In deriving these estimates, the group of experts considered all operating reactors, possible licence renewals, planned shutdowns and plausible construction projects foreseen for the next several decades. The experts build the estimates project by project by assessing the plausibility of each considering a high and low case.

The assumptions of the low case are that current market, technology and resource trends continue and there are few additional changes in explicit laws, policies and regulations affecting nuclear power. This case was designed to produce a 'conservative but plausible' set of projections. Additionally, the low case does not assume that targets for nuclear power in a particular country will necessarily be achieved. The high case projections are much more ambitious but are still plausible and technically feasible. Country policies on climate change are also considered in the high case. In both cases the same outlook of economic and electricity demand growth based on current expectations is assumed. The high case projection does not intend to reflect a net zero carbon emissions ambition. It does not assume a specific pathway for energy system transitions in the different countries but integrates the publicized intentions of the countries for expanding the use of nuclear power.

The low and high estimates reflect contrasting, but not extreme, underlying assumptions about the different driving factors that have an impact on nuclear power deployment. These factors, and the way they might evolve, vary from country to country. The estimates presented provide a plausible range of nuclear capacity development by region and worldwide. They are not intended to be predictive nor to reflect the whole range of possible futures from the lowest to the highest feasible.

By 2050 global final energy consumption is projected to increase by about 30% and electricity production is expected to double [1,2]. Worldwide, coal remains the dominant energy source for electricity production at about 37% for 2020. While its share in electricity production has changed little since 1980, that of renewables and natural gas has increased over the past 40 years. Today, nuclear contributes about 10% of global electricity production.

Currently, about two thirds of nuclear power reactors have been in operation for over 30 years, highlighting the need for significant new nuclear capacity to offset retirements in the long term. Uncertainty remains regarding the replacement of the large number of reactors scheduled to be retired around 2030 and

beyond, particularly in Northern America and Europe. However, ageing management programmes and long term operation are being implemented for an increasing number of reactors.

Climate change mitigation is a potential driver for maintaining and expanding the use of nuclear power. According to the International Energy Agency [7], the use of nuclear power has avoided more than 60 gigatonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions over the past 50 years. Commitments made under the Paris Agreement and other initiatives could support nuclear power development, provided the necessary energy policies and market designs are established to facilitate investments in dispatchable, low carbon technologies.

As stated by the International Energy Agency [8], almost half of the CO<sub>2</sub> emission reductions needed to reach net zero in 2050 will need to come from technologies that are currently under development but are not yet on the market. This is true for nuclear technologies such as small and medium-sized, modular and other advanced reactors. Accelerating the pace of innovation and demonstration of these technologies will be required if nuclear is to play a role in decarbonization beyond electricity by providing low carbon heat or hydrogen to the industrial and transport sectors. The projections do not explicitly take into account all the potential technologies (i.e. small and advanced reactors) and potential uses of nuclear power (e.g. heat, hydrogen, water desalination) under climate change constraints.

Compared with the previous year's global projections, the 2021 projections are higher to reflect growing recognition of climate change issues and the importance of nuclear power in reducing emissions from electricity generation. Furthermore, the contribution of electricity to the global energy system is expected to increase. Relative to a global nuclear generating capacity of 393 gigawatts (electrical) (GW(e)) in 2020, the low case projections indicate that world nuclear capacity will remain essentially the same at 392 GW(e). In the high case, world nuclear capacity is expected to more than double to 792 GW(e) by 2050.

It is important to consider the changes in nuclear electrical

generating capacity in each region within the context of region specific factors. The low price of natural gas and the impact of variable renewable energy sources on electricity prices, which do not account for the overall costs to the electricity system, are expected to continue to affect nuclear growth prospects. Ongoing financial uncertainty will continue to present challenges for capital intensive projects such as nuclear power. Heightened safety requirements, challenges in deploying advanced technologies and other factors have increased construction times and costs for first of a kind designs. In some regions nuclear power plants have been built on time and on budget. The expert group assumed that the aforementioned challenges will continue to affect nuclear development plans.

The current pace of nuclear power development shows that urgent actions are needed to maintain the existing role of nuclear power in the energy mix. The low case projections suggest that the share of nuclear electricity production in total electricity could decline to about 6% by 2050. Significant, concerted action, including accelerated demonstration of innovative technologies, is needed to reach a share of about 12% in electricity production by 2050, as seen in the high case projections. The involvement of a broad range of actors including policy makers, the nuclear industry and international organizations, along with active engagement with the public, is necessary.

The underlying fundamentals of population and electricity consumption growth in the developing world, as well as climate change and air quality concerns, security of energy supply and price volatility of other fuels, continue to point to nuclear generating capacity potentially playing an important role in the energy mix in the longer run, provided concerted actions are taken.

## **Geographical Regions**

The nuclear electrical generating capacity projections presented in RDS-1 are grouped according to the geographical regions used by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat (see annex 1 to Ref. [9]). The designations employed

and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the IAEA concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## Notes

The estimates for nuclear electricity production in 2020 are from the 2021 edition of Nuclear Power Reactors in the World, Reference Data Series No. 2 (RDS-2) [10]. The estimates for energy and electricity are made by the IAEA Secretariat based on different international and national data sources available as of July 2021.

In accordance with International Recommendations for Energy Statistics [11], the estimates for the breakdown of historical electricity production by energy source are expressed in gross figures. Gross electricity production is the total electrical energy produced by all generating units and installations measured at the output terminals of the generators. Current data on nuclear electrical production and future estimates of nuclear and total electrical production are expressed in net values, as the data are adapted from the RDS-2 publication.

Owing to rounding, numbers presented throughout this publication may not add up precisely to the totals provided, and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

Total final energy consumption refers to all fuel and energy delivered to end users for their energy use.

Nuclear electrical generating capacity estimates consider the scheduled retirement of older units at the end of their lifetime.

The global and regional nuclear electrical production data and the nuclear electrical generating capacity data cannot be used to calculate average annual capacity factors for nuclear power plants, as the nuclear electrical generating capacity data are year-end capacity.

# World

7 795

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



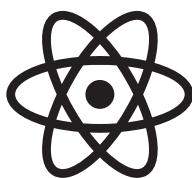
19.4%

of final energy consumed was electricity



25 124 TW·h

of electricity produced



10.2%

of electricity produced by nuclear





## Nuclear Power Development in 2020

- At the end of 2020, 442 nuclear power reactors were operational, with a total net installed power capacity of 392.6 GW(e).
- In addition, 52 reactors with a total capacity of 54.4 GW(e) were under construction.
- Five new nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 5 521 MW(e) were connected to the grid, and six reactors with a total capacity of 5 165 MW(e) were retired. Construction began on four new reactors that are expected to add a total capacity of 4 473 MW(e).
- Compared with 2019, total electricity production from all energy sources decreased by 2% and electricity production from nuclear power reactors decreased about 4% to 2 553 TW·h.
- Nuclear power accounted for 10.2% of total electricity production in 2020, a decrease of 0.2 percentage points from the previous year.
- The year 2020 was anything but usual in many respects, with the COVID-19 pandemic having a profound impact on the energy sector and on the global economy. The reduction in global electricity demand was the biggest annual decline since the mid-20th century. Nevertheless, statistical estimates based on energy production data for the first half of 2021 suggest that energy consumption could rebound and exceed figures for 2019.

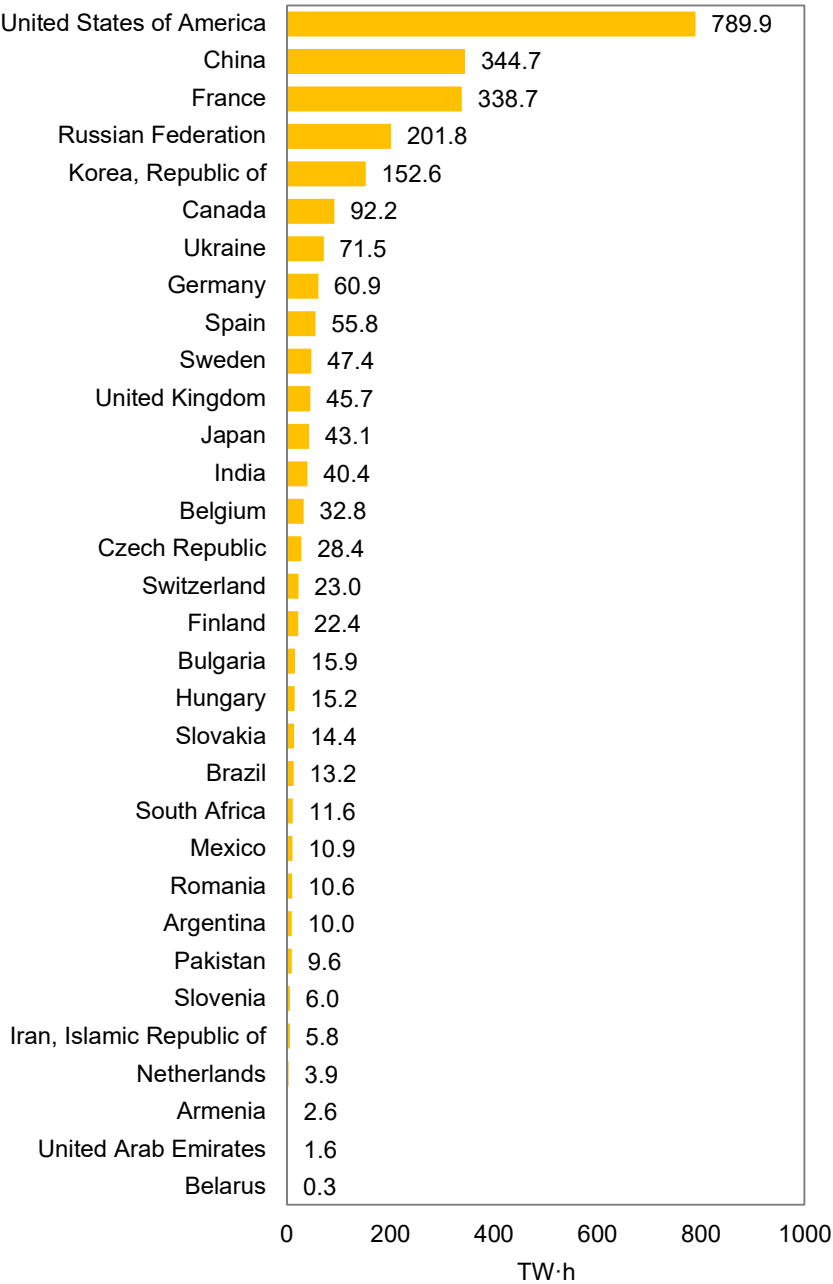
TABLE 1. NUCLEAR POWER REACTORS IN THE WORLD (end of 2020)

Country	Operational		Under Construction		Nuclear Electricity Production in 2020	
	Number of units	Net capacity (MW(e))	Number of units	Net capacity (MW(e))	TW·h	% of total
World Total <sup>a</sup>	442	392 612	52	54 435	2 553.2	10.2
Argentina	3	1 641	1	25	10.0	7.2
Armenia	1	415			2.6	34.5
Bangladesh			2	2 160		
Belarus	1	1 110	1	1 110	0.3	1.0
Belgium	7	5 942			32.8	37.6
Brazil	2	1 884	1	1 340	13.2	2.2
Bulgaria	2	2 006			15.9	40.4
Canada	19	13 624			92.2	14.6
China	50	47 528	13	12 565	344.7	4.7
Czech Republic	6	3 934			28.4	37.9
Finland	4	2 794	1	1 600	22.4	34.1
France	56	61 370	1	1 630	338.7	66.4
Germany	6	8 113			60.9	11.2
Hungary	4	1 902			15.2	48.9
India	22	6 255	7	4 824	40.4	2.8
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1	915	1	974	5.8	1.9

Japan	33	31 679	2	2 653	43.1	5.1
Korea, Republic of	24	23 150	4	5 360	152.6	28.1
Mexico	2	1 552			10.9	3.5
Netherlands	1	482			3.9	3.3
Pakistan	5	1 318	2	2 028	9.6	7.1
Romania	2	1 300			10.6	20.3
Russian Federation	38	28 578	3	3 459	201.8	19.8
Slovakia	4	1 837	2	880	14.4	56.2
Slovenia	1	688			6.0	36.9
South Africa	2	1 860			11.6	5.2
Spain	7	7 121			55.8	22.1
Sweden	6	6 882			47.4	29.8
Switzerland	4	2 960			23.0	33.5
Turkey			2	2 228		
Ukraine	15	13 107	2	2 070	71.5	54.0
United Arab Emirates	1	1 345	3	4 035	1.6	1.2
United Kingdom	15	8 923	2	3 260	45.7	15.3
United States of America	94	96 553	2	2 234	789.9	19.5

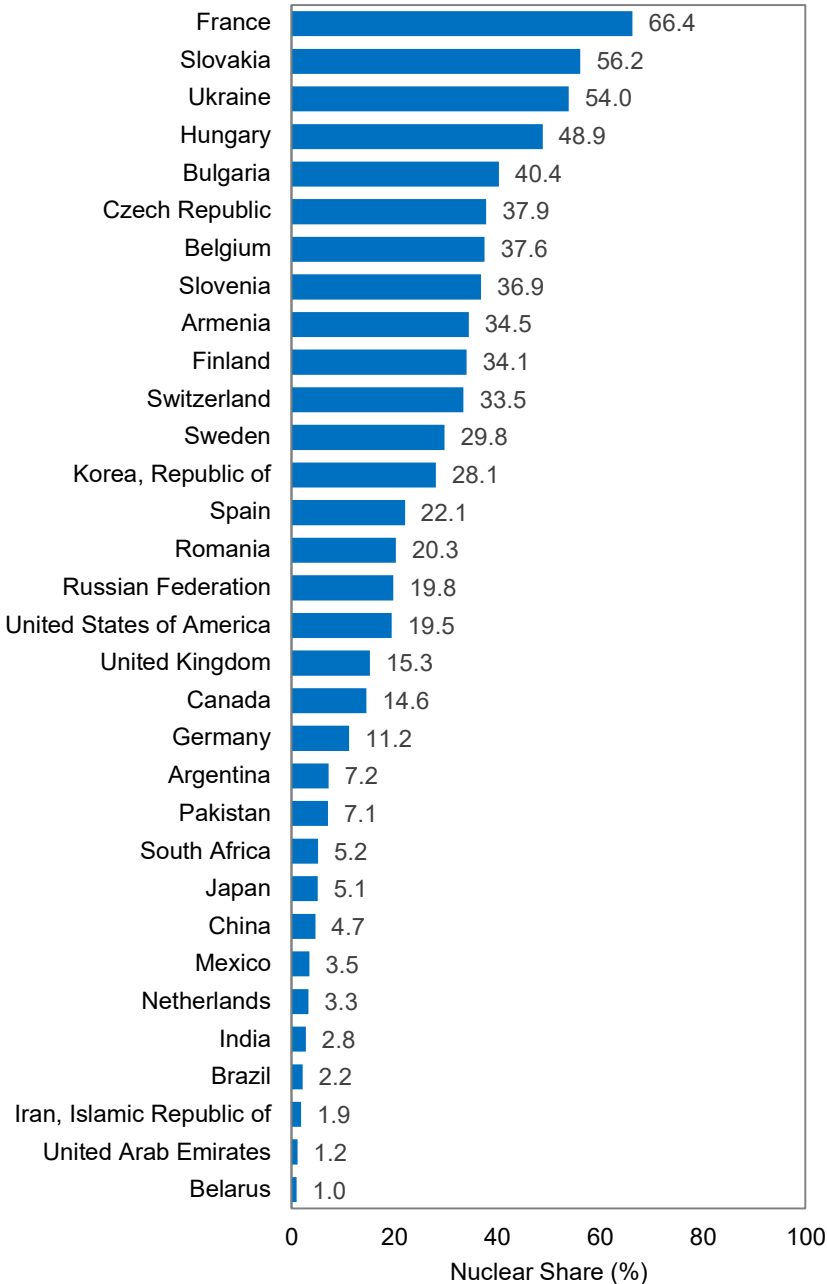
<sup>a</sup> Includes the following data from Taiwan, China: 4 units in operation with a total capacity of 3844 MW(e) and 30.3 TW·h of nuclear electricity generation, representing 11.3% of the total electricity produced.

FIGURE 1. WORLD NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN 2020



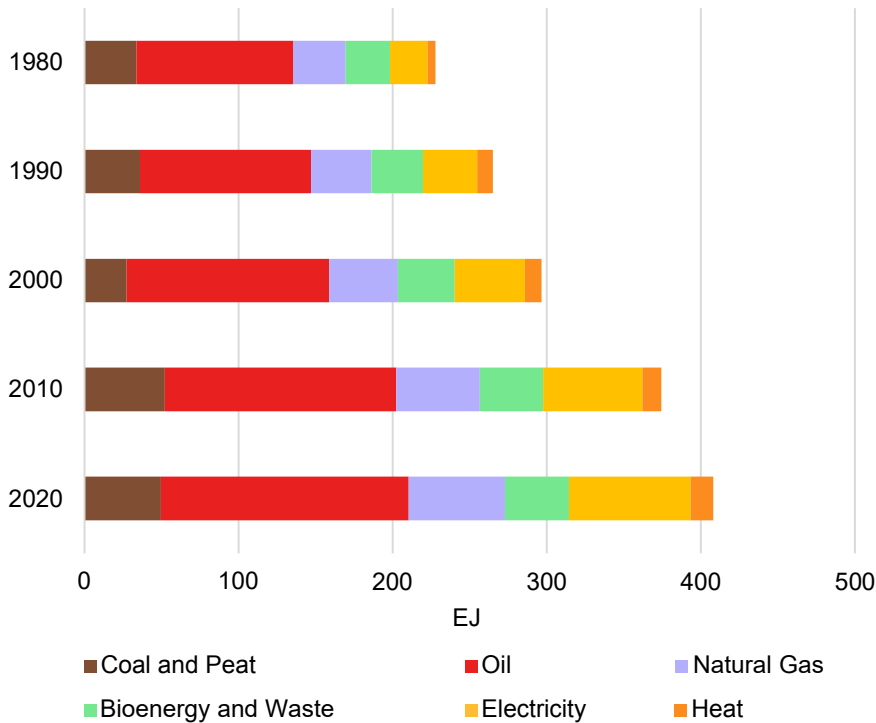
Note: The nuclear electricity production in Taiwan, China, was 30.3 TW·h.

**FIGURE 2. SHARE OF NUCLEAR IN TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE WORLD IN 2020**



Note: The share of nuclear in the total electricity production of Taiwan, China, was 11.3%.

FIGURE 3. WORLD FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE



Final Energy Consumption

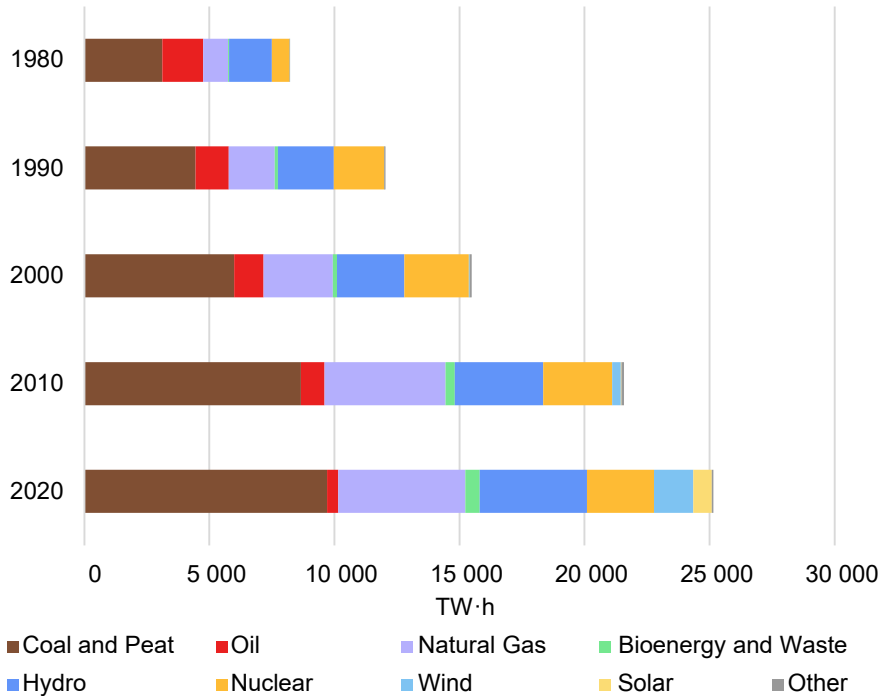
Since 1980 fossil fuels have continued to dominate final energy consumption, although there has been a gradual reduction in their combined share from 74% in 1980 to 67% in 2020.

The share of coal declined slightly from 1980 to 2000 and increased from 2000 to 2010 and has since declined again. Natural gas has maintained a consistent share of about 15%. The share of oil has declined slightly since 1980, stabilizing at about 40% since 2010.

The share of electricity has undergone the most significant change since 1980, increasing by 8 percentage points, with consumption growing at an average annual rate of about 3%.

Looking to the future, electricity consumption is expected to increase faster than final energy consumption, thus it is anticipated that the share of electricity will continue to grow.

**FIGURE 4. WORLD TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE**



## Electricity Production

With a share of more than 60%, fossil fuels — particularly coal — have remained dominant sources of electricity production since 1980, despite increases in the combined share of nuclear and renewables over the years.

The share of natural gas has increased more than 10 percentage points since 1980. The share of coal remained around 40% until 2010 but has since gradually decreased by a few percentage points. Of all fossil fuels, the share of oil has experienced the most significant change, decreasing from about 20% in 1980 to below 2% in 2020.

Hydro remains the largest contributor of low carbon electricity, accounting for 17%, although its share has decreased by about 3 percentage points since 1980. In recent years, the share of solar and wind has undergone a rapid increase, rising from less than 1% in 1980 to 9% in 2020.

The share of nuclear grew rapidly from 1980 to 1990, almost doubling, but has declined since 2000.



### **Energy and Electricity Projections**

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 15% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by about 30% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 1%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 2.4% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to double by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 10 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 5. WORLD FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY

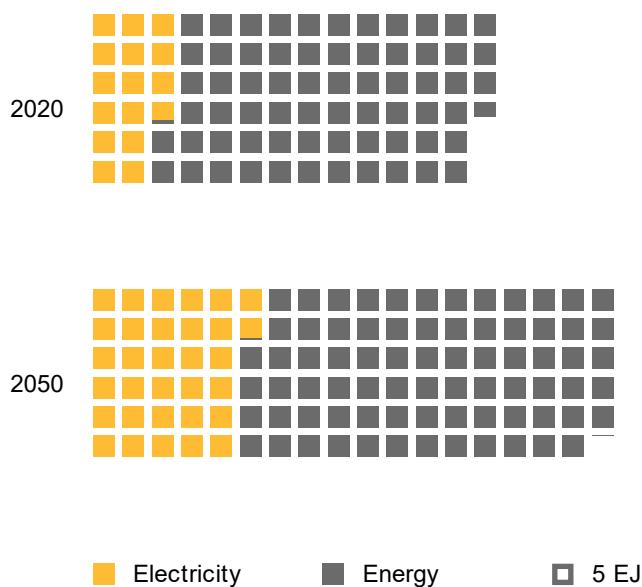


TABLE 2. WORLD FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	408.4	471.2	498.3	535.1
Electricity	79.1	105.5	132.1	159.6
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>19.4%</i>	<i>22.4%</i>	<i>26.5%</i>	<i>29.8%</i>

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 30% by 2030 and to more than double by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by about 20% by 2030 and more than double by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to decline by about 7% until 2030 and then rebound to the 2020 level by 2050.
- In both the low and the high case, the share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to decrease by 2050. A reduction of about 2.5 percentage points is expected in the low case. A reduction of less than half of a percentage point is expected in the high case.

FIGURE 6. WORLD NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY

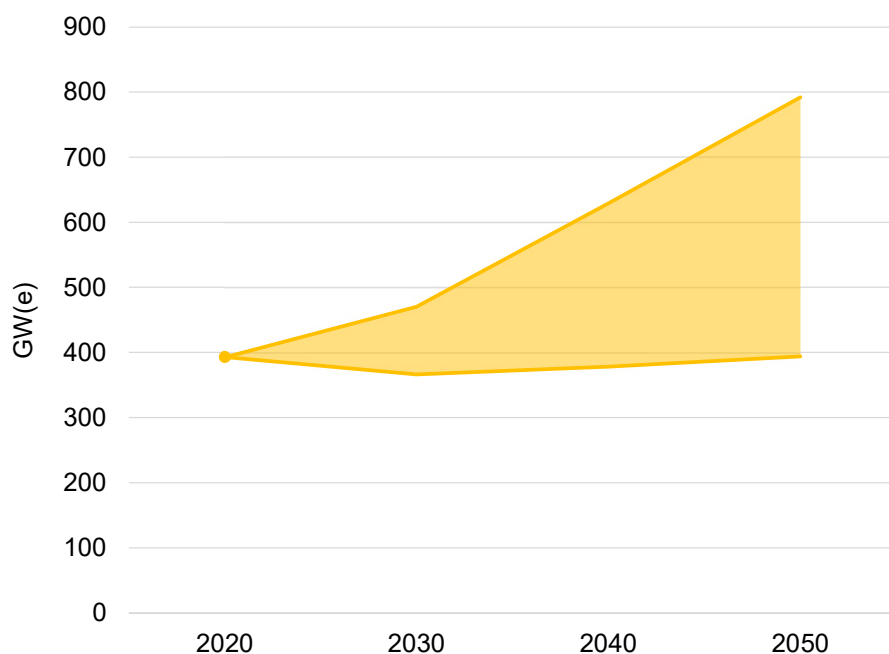
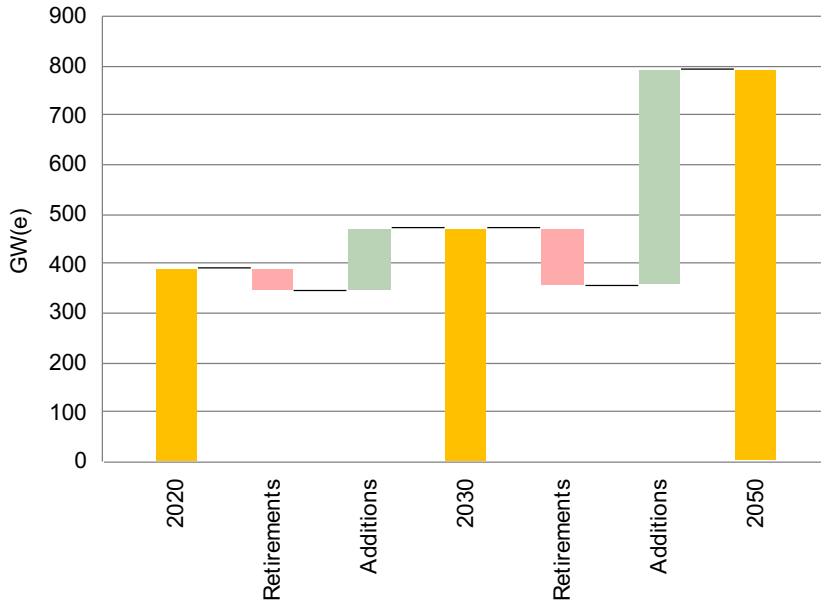
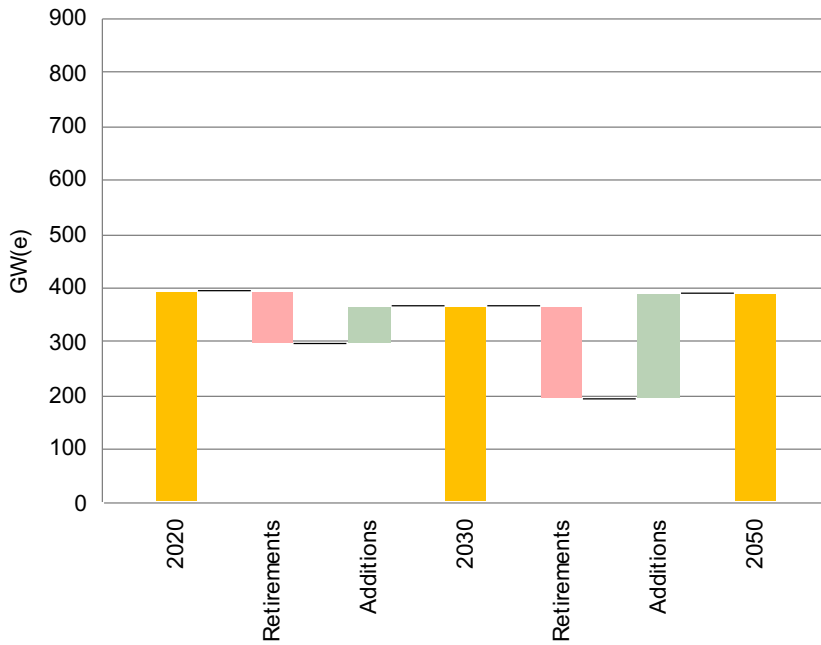


TABLE 3. WORLD TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	7 837	10 079	10 079	12 841	12 841	16 590	16 590
Nuclear	393	366	470	378	629	394	792
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	5.0%	3.6%	4.7%	2.9%	4.9%	2.4%	4.8%

### **Reactor Retirements and Additions**

- Two out of every three nuclear power reactors have been in operation for more than 30 years and are scheduled for retirement in the foreseeable future.
- In the high case, it is assumed that the operating life of several nuclear power reactors scheduled for retirement will be extended such that only about 12% of the 2020 nuclear electrical generating capacity is retired by 2030. This is expected to result in net capacity additions (newly installed less retired) of about 80 GW(e) by 2030 and more than 320 GW(e) over the subsequent 20 years.
- In the low case, it is assumed that about one quarter of existing nuclear power reactors will be retired by 2030, while new reactors will add about 70 GW(e) of capacity. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that capacity additions of new reactors will slightly exceed retirements.

**FIGURE 7. WORLD NUCLEAR CAPACITY: ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS****HIGH CASE****LOW CASE**

### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is expected to increase by about 33% by 2030 and to double by 2050 compared with 2020 levels.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is expected to increase by about 40% from the 2020 level by 2030 and more than double by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by about 2 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is expected to increase by about 12% from the 2020 level by 2030, rising to 23% by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decline by almost 40%.

FIGURE 8. WORLD NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

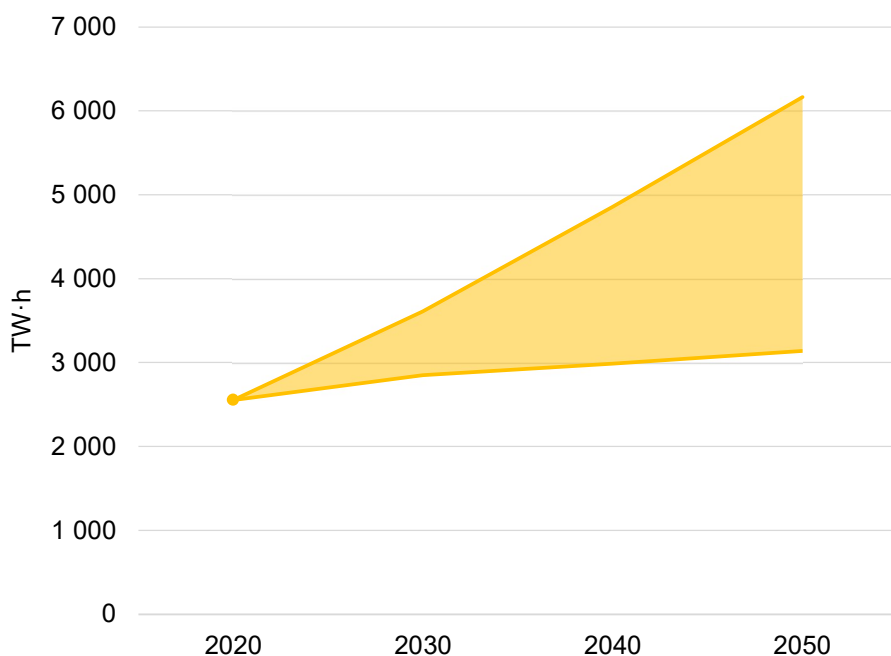


TABLE 4. WORLD TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	25 124	33 275	33 275	41 508	41 508	50 071	50 071
Nuclear	2 553	2 850	3 609	2 986	4 853	3 140	6 166
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	10.2%	8.6%	10.8%	7.2%	11.7%	6.3%	12.3%



TABLE 5. WORLD NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY, GW(e)

Region	2020		2030		2040		2050	
	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
World Total	392.6	471	366	471	378	628	394	792
Northern America	110.2	108	86	108	61	107	38	106
Latin America and the Caribbean	5.1	6	6	6	11	16	12	22
Northern, Western and Southern Europe	105.3	86	78	86	66	85	43	96
Eastern Europe	53.8	62	54	62	55	92	62	110
Africa	1.9	3	2	3	6	11	9	16
Western Asia	1.8	9	8	9	12	19	14	24
Southern Asia	8.5	27	18	27	32	49	47	78
Central and Eastern Asia	106.2	169	115	169	134	247	166	331
South-eastern Asia					1	3	3	8
Oceania								2

TABLE 6. WORLD NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION, TW·h

Region	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
<b>World Total</b>	<b>2 553.2</b>	<b>2 850</b>	<b>3 609</b>	<b>2 986</b>	<b>4 853</b>	<b>3 140</b>	<b>6 166</b>
Northern America	882.1	699	880	499	883	310	881
Latin America and the Caribbean	34.1	42	46	80	123	92	173
Northern, Western and Southern Europe	636.6	630	650	547	603	353	600
Eastern Europe	358.1	407	465	425	700	484	864
Africa	11.6	13	22	43	77	69	115
Western Asia	4.2	56	67	91	138	112	186
Southern Asia	55.8	132	196	239	361	370	609
Central and Eastern Asia	570.7	871	1 283	1 054	1 946	1 326	2 661
South-eastern Asia				8	22	24	63
Oceania							14

# Northern America

369

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



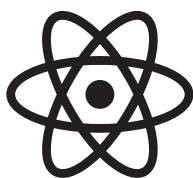
21.3%

of final energy consumed was electricity



4 471 TW·h

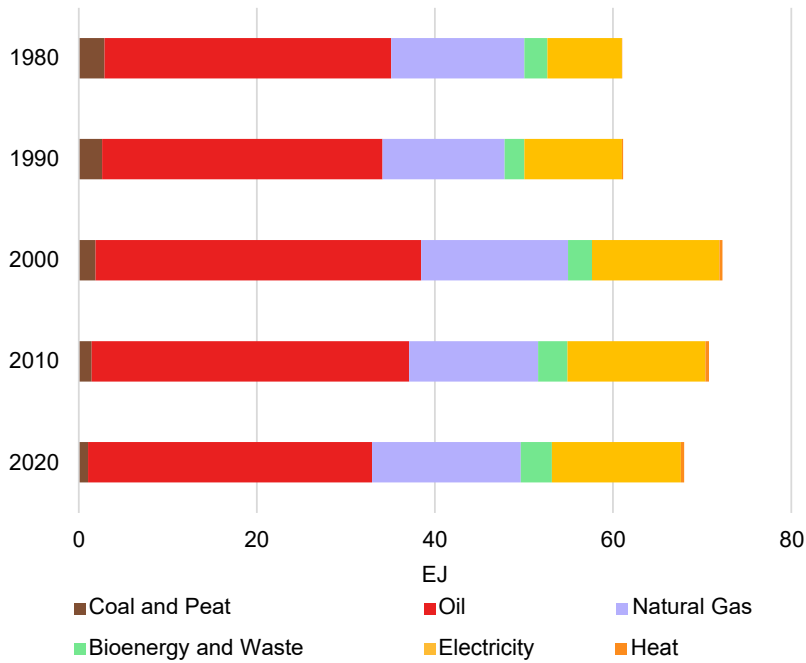
of electricity produced



19.7%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 9. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION



Final Energy Consumption

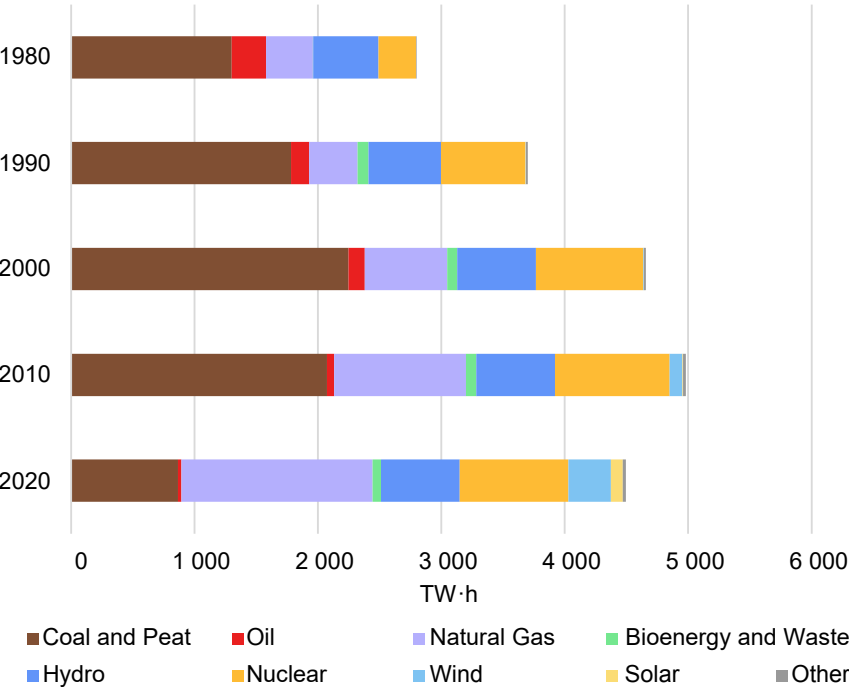
Since 1980, the share of fossil fuels in final energy consumption has remained above 70%, with a slight reduction from 82% in 1980 to 73% in 2020.

Of all fossil fuels, oil has the largest share, having remained at about 50% since 1980.

With a share of 25%, natural gas is the second largest energy source in 2020. Its share has remained relatively stable since 1980.

From 1980 to 2010, the share of electricity gradually increased by 8 percentage points. Its share in 2020 was about one fifth of final energy consumption.

FIGURE 10. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION



### Electricity Production

Fossil fuels contributed more than half of the electricity produced in 2020.

The share of coal has decreased by more than half since 1980, whereas the share of natural gas has more than doubled. The share of oil has decreased from 10% in 1980 to around 1% in 2020.

Nuclear is the largest low carbon energy source. Its share nearly doubled from 1980 to 1990 and has remained stable at almost 20% since 1990.

The share of hydro has decreased by about 6 percentage points over the past 40 years.

The share of wind has rapidly increased since 2000, reaching almost 8% by 2020. In recent years, the share of solar has also undergone a rapid increase, rising from less than 1% in 2010 to 2% in 2020.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to remain almost constant up to 2050. A slight increase is expected by 2030, followed by a slight decrease over the subsequent 20 years.
- Electricity consumption is expected to continue to grow. By 2030 it is projected to increase by nearly 18% from 2020 levels, reaching an increase of more than 50% by 2050.
- The share of electricity in final consumption of energy is expected to gradually increase by about 12 percentage points by 2050.

FIGURE 11. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION

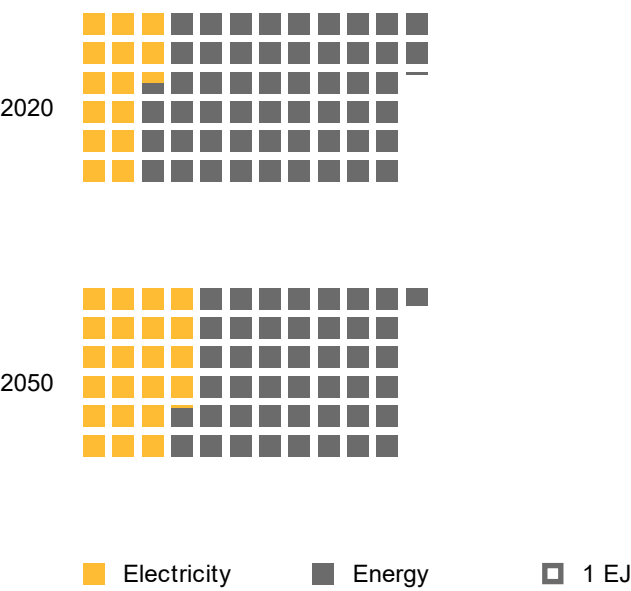


TABLE 7. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	68.1	68.3	66.9	66.8
Electricity	14.5	17.1	19.5	22.1
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>21.3%</i>	<i>25.0%</i>	<i>29.1%</i>	<i>33.1%</i>



### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by almost 8% by 2030 and by 43% by 2050.
- Significant changes in nuclear electrical generating capacity are projected over the next three decades for the low case, whereas the high case is expected to remain relatively stable.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to remain roughly constant, with a slight decrease of about 3–4% by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electrical capacity is expected to decrease by almost 1 percentage point by 2030 and by more than 2 percentage points by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to decrease by about 20% from current levels by 2030 and to be around one third of current capacity by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electrical capacity is projected to decrease by about 2 percentage points by 2030 and by 6 percentage points by 2050.

FIGURE 12. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION

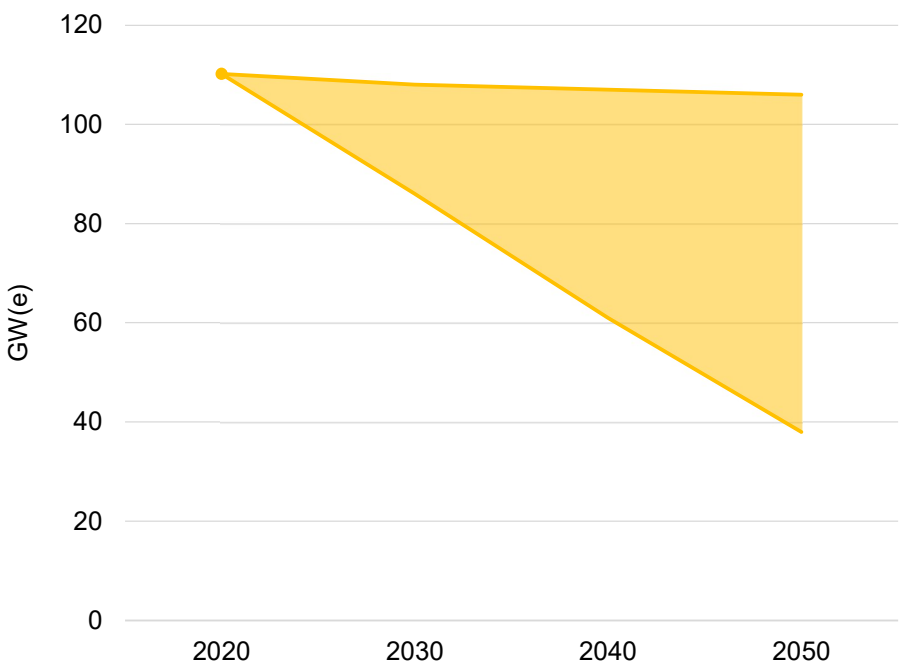


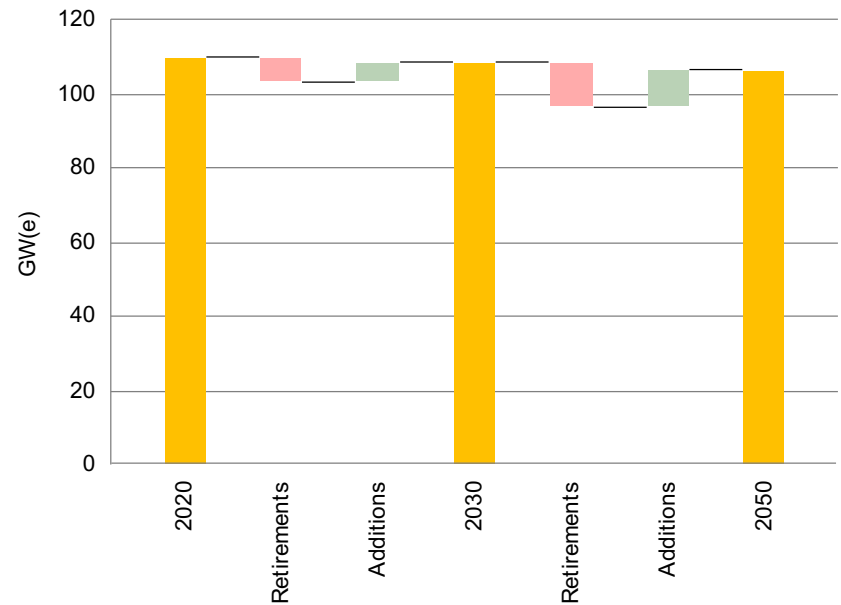
TABLE 8. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 389	1 495	1 495	1 628	1 628	1 990	1 990
Nuclear	110	86	108	61	107	38	106
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	<i>7.9%</i>	<i>5.8%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>3.7%</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>1.9%</i>	<i>5.3%</i>

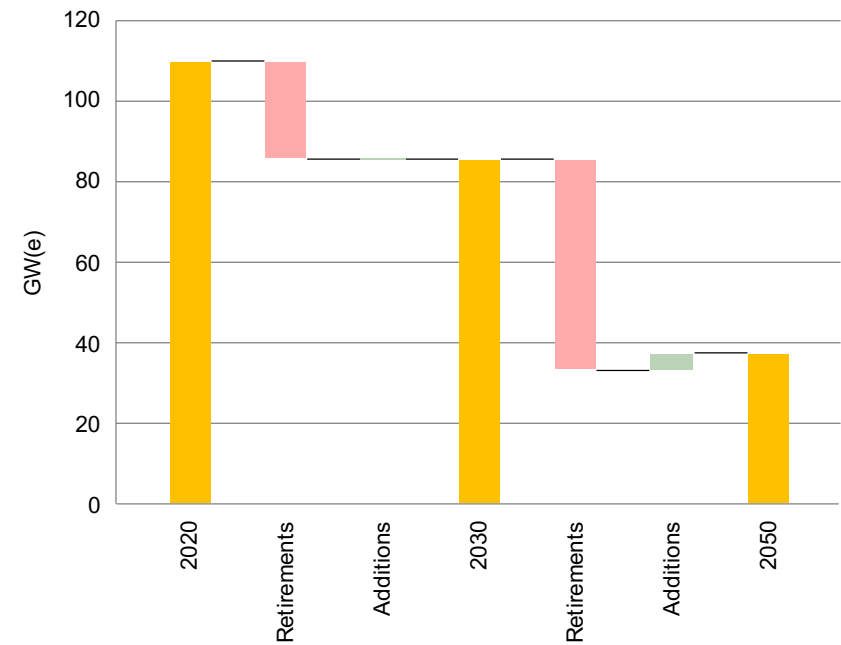
### Reactor Retirements and Additions

- Even in the high case, a net reduction in nuclear capacity of 2 GW(e) is expected by 2030. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that capacity additions of new reactors will almost match retirements.
- In the low case, it is assumed that about 20% of nuclear power reactors will be retired by 2030, with no reactor additions. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that significantly more capacity will be retired than is added, resulting in a net reduction in capacity of almost 50 GW(e).

FIGURE 13. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION:  
ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS  
HIGH CASE



LOW CASE



### Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections

- Total electricity production is projected to increase about 19% by 2030 and is expected to be about 54% higher than 2020 production levels by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is projected to remain stable at 2020 levels. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decrease, but less than in the low case, with a reduction of about 3 percentage points by 2030 and almost 7 percentage points by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is projected to decrease by 20% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by almost two thirds by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decrease by about 6 percentage points by 2030 and 15 percentage points by 2050.

FIGURE 14. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION

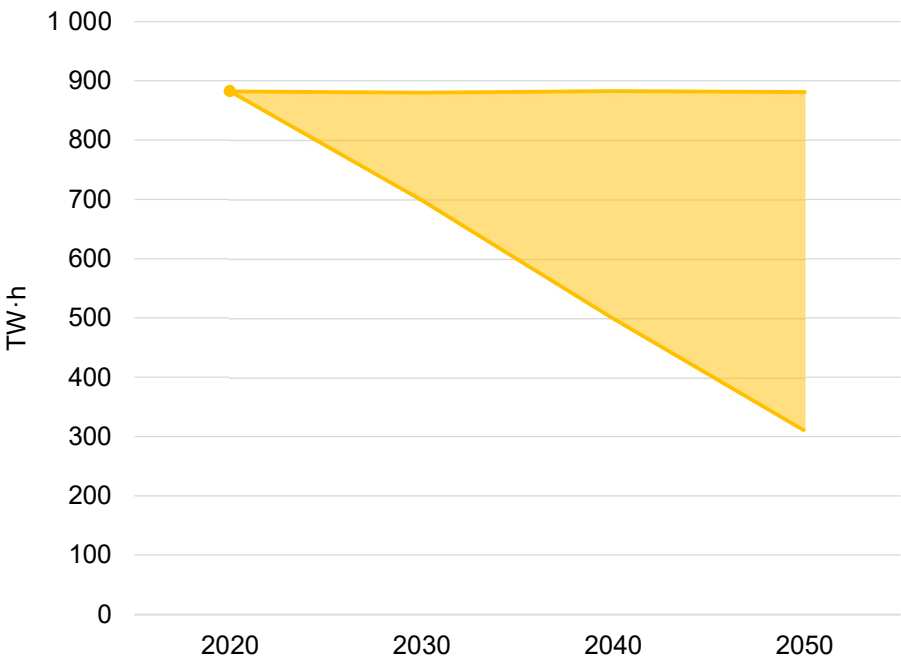


TABLE 9. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE NORTHERN AMERICA REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	4 471	5 334	5 334	6 091	6 091	6 883	6 883
Nuclear	882	699	880	499	883	310	881
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	19.7%	13.1%	16.5%	8.2%	14.5%	4.5%	12.8%

# Latin America and the Caribbean

654

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



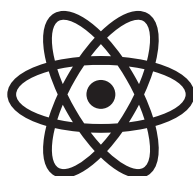
18.0%

of final energy consumed was electricity



1 499 TW·h

of electricity produced

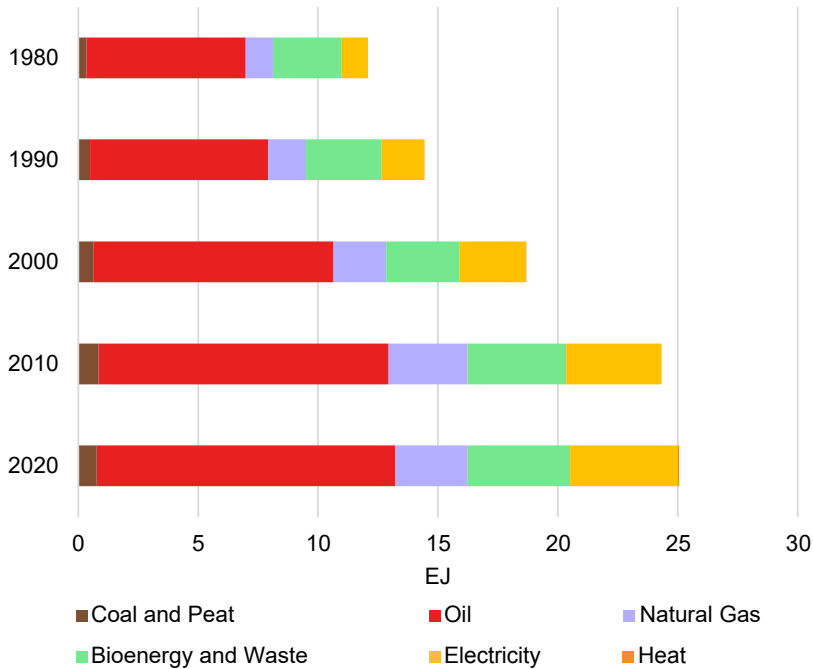


2.3%

of electricity produced by nuclear



FIGURE 15. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION



### Final Energy Consumption

From 1980 to 2000 the share of fossil fuels in final energy consumption increased slightly, but since 2000 it has gradually decreased. The combined share of fossil fuels in 2020 was about 65%.

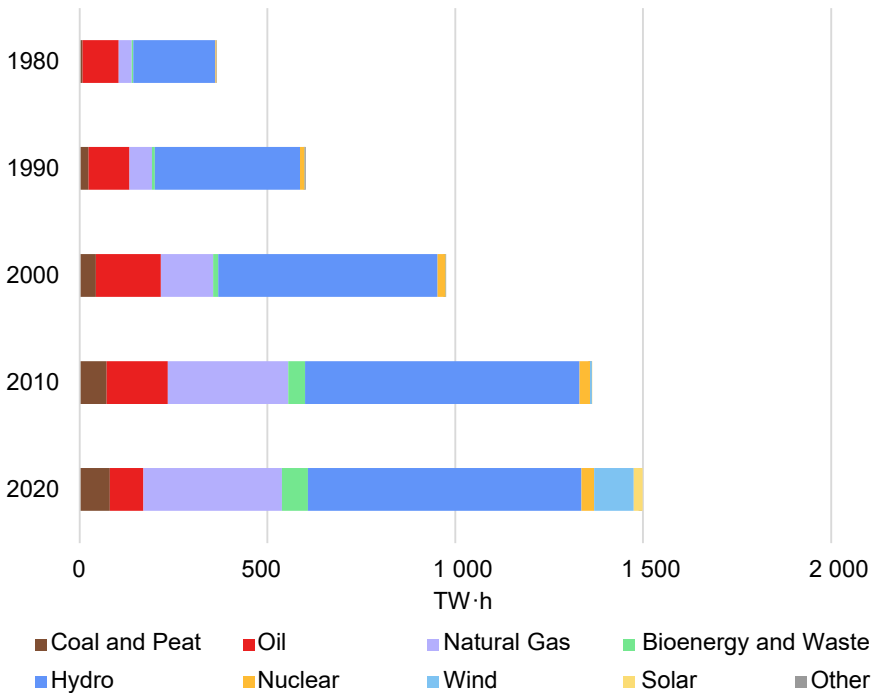
Oil accounted for almost 50% of final energy consumption in 2020, although its share has decreased by about 7 percentage points since 1980.

The share of natural gas has risen by a few percentage points over the past 40 years but declined in 2020.

The share of coal has remained small at about 3%.

The share of electricity has undergone the most significant change, more than doubling since 1980.

**FIGURE 16. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION**



## Electricity Production

Since 1980 hydro has been the largest source of electricity; its production has increased throughout this period, although its share has decreased by about 15 percentage points. In 2000, other renewables started contributing significantly to electricity production. In 2020 the combined share of other renewables was almost 10%.

Of all fossil fuels, natural gas accounted for the largest share of electricity production in 2020, having displaced oil as the largest source after 2000. The share of natural gas has undergone an almost threefold increase over the past 40 years. The share of coal has almost tripled since 1980, whereas the share of oil has steadily decreased by almost 20 percentage points.

The share of nuclear has increased almost fourfold since 1980, although its overall share has remained relatively small and was just over 2% in 2020.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final consumption of energy is expected to increase by about 19% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by about 37% by 2050, at an average annual rate of about 1.1%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 3% per year, more than doubling over the next 30 years.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 12 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 17. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

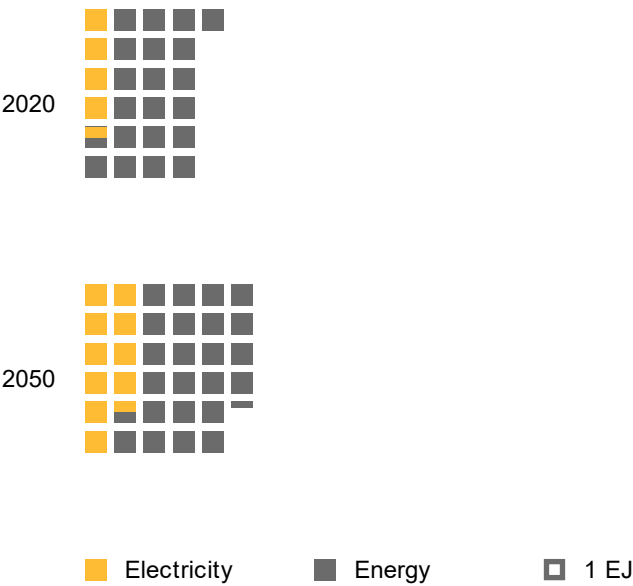


TABLE 10. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	25.0	29.7	31.9	34.3
Electricity	4.5	6.3	8.3	10.5
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	18.0%	21.2%	26.0%	30.6%

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by about 25% by 2030 and to more than double by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase fourfold by 2050, with its share in total electrical capacity growing by 1 percentage point.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to double over the next 30 years, although its share in total electrical capacity is expected to remain constant.

FIGURE 18. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

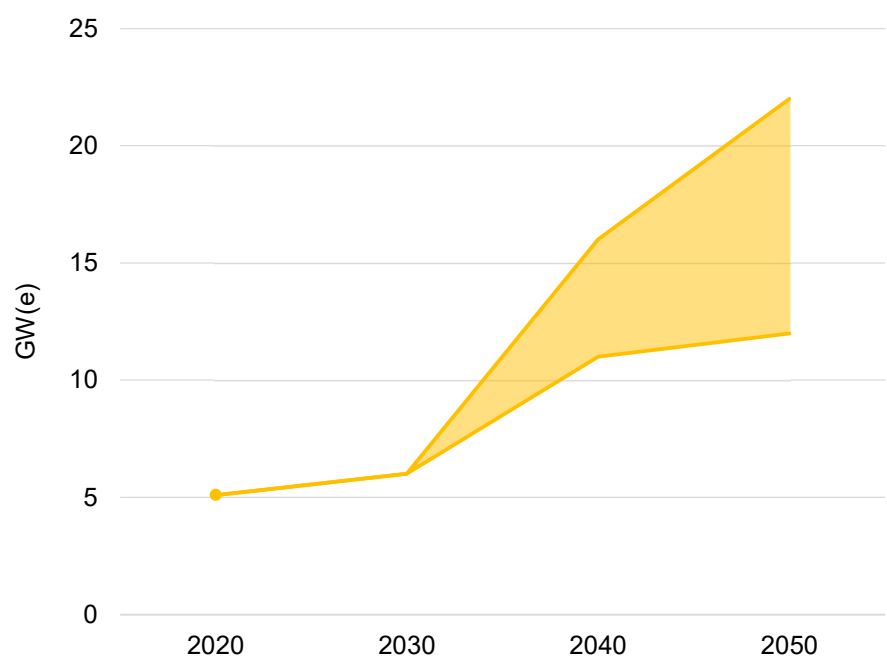


TABLE 11. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION, GW(e)

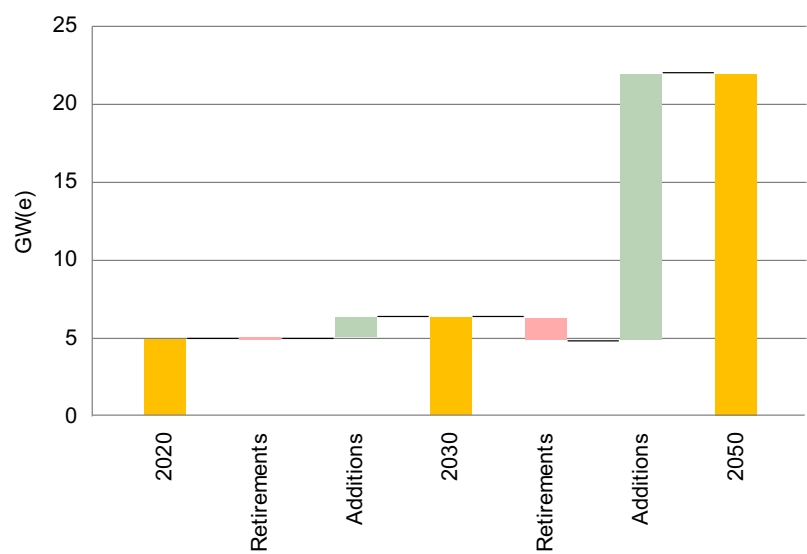
Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	472	589	589	731	731	959	959
Nuclear	5.1	6	6	11	16	12	22
Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	2.2%	1.3%	2.3%

### **Reactor Retirements and Additions**

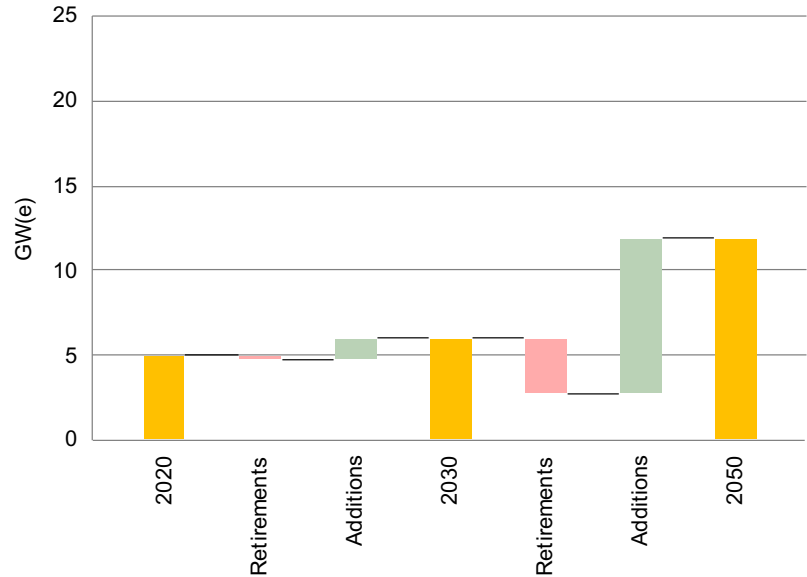
- In the high case, no reactor retirements are expected by 2030 and it is assumed that just over 1 GW(e) of capacity will be added. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that there will be a significant number of additions with only a few retirements, resulting in a net increase in capacity of almost 16 GW(e).
- In the low case, it is assumed that there will be a net increase in capacity of about 1 GW(e) by 2030, as only one small reactor is expected to be retired. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that there will be more capacity added than retired, resulting in a net increase in capacity of almost 6 GW(e).

FIGURE 19. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION: ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS

HIGH CASE



LOW CASE





### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is projected to rise significantly by 2030, with an increase of about 40% from 2020 levels. It is expected to more than double by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is projected to rise just over 35% by 2030 and more than triple over the subsequent 20 years. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to gradually increase, more than doubling by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is projected to increase by about 24% by 2030 and double over the subsequent 20 years. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to rise by about half of a percentage point by 2050.

FIGURE 20. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION

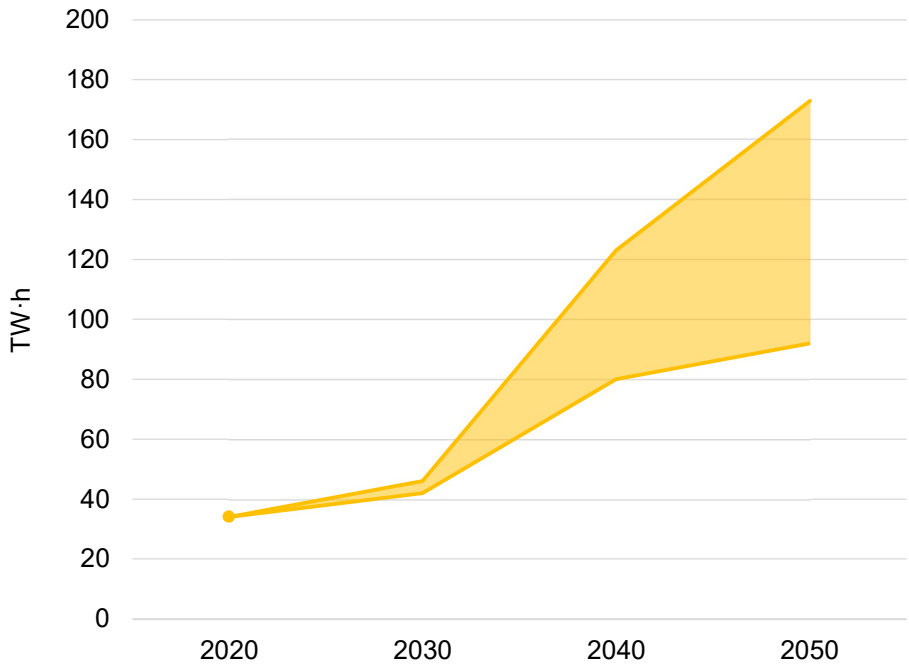


TABLE 12. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 499	2 094	2 094	2 708	2 708	3 395	3 395
Nuclear	34	42	46	80	123	92	173
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	2.3%	2.0%	2.2%	3.0%	4.5%	2.7%	5.1%

# Northern, Western and Southern Europe

455

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



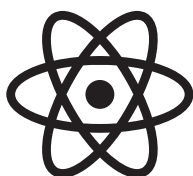
22.1%

of final energy consumed was electricity



2 866 TW·h

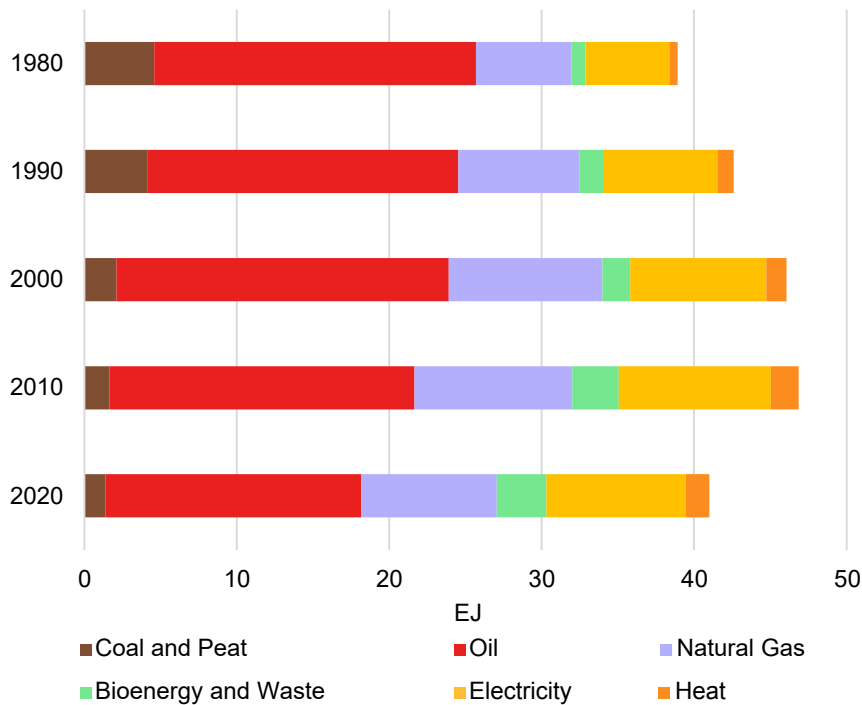
of electricity produced



22.2%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 21. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE



### Final Energy Consumption

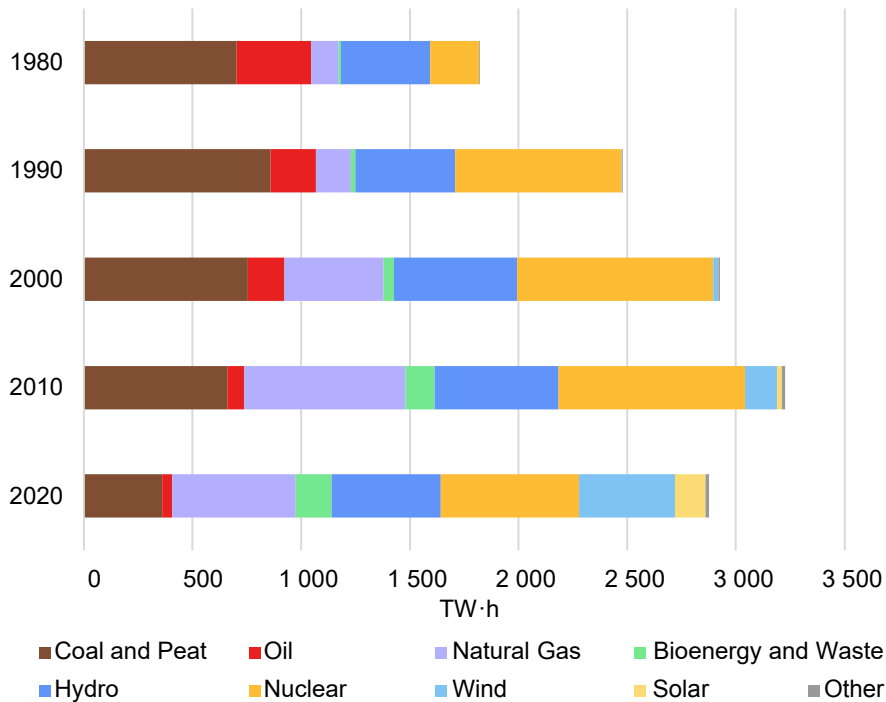
Since 1980 fossil fuels have continued to dominate final energy consumption, although there has been a gradual reduction in their combined share, which fell about 16 percentage points to about 66% in 2020.

Of all fossil fuels, oil has the largest share, although its share has been declining over the past 40 years. In 2020 the share of oil remained significant at about 41%.

The share of natural gas has increased by about 5 percentage points since 1980. It accounted for over one fifth of the final energy consumed in 2020. The share of coal has decreased by about 8 percentage points over the past 40 years, but its share has remained at 3–4% since 2010.

In 2020 the share of electricity in final energy consumption was more than 22%, an increase of almost 10 percentage points since 1980.

FIGURE 22. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE



Electricity Production

In the past 40 years the combined share of fossil fuels in electricity production has effectively decreased by half. About one third of electricity was produced by fossil fuels in 2020, with natural gas being the largest contributor at about 20%. The share of natural gas has effectively tripled since 1980, whereas that of oil has declined from almost 20% in 1980 to 1.6% in 2020. Since 1980 the share of coal in electricity production has fallen from almost 40% to about 12% in 2020.

Nuclear is the largest contributor of low carbon electricity production. Its share more than doubled from 1980 to 1990 and then decreased by about 9 percentage points from 2000 to 2020 to a share of about 22%.

Over the past 40 years the share of hydro has decreased slightly by about 5 percentage points. In 2020 it was around 17%. Wind and solar did not contribute significantly to electricity production in 1980. These energy sources have since increased substantially to a combined share of 20% in 2020.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to remain constant until 2030, but by 2050 a decrease of about 15% is expected, at an average annual rate of approximately 0.8%.
- Electricity consumption is projected to increase by about 25% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 0.7%.
- The share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 10 percentage points.

FIGURE 23. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

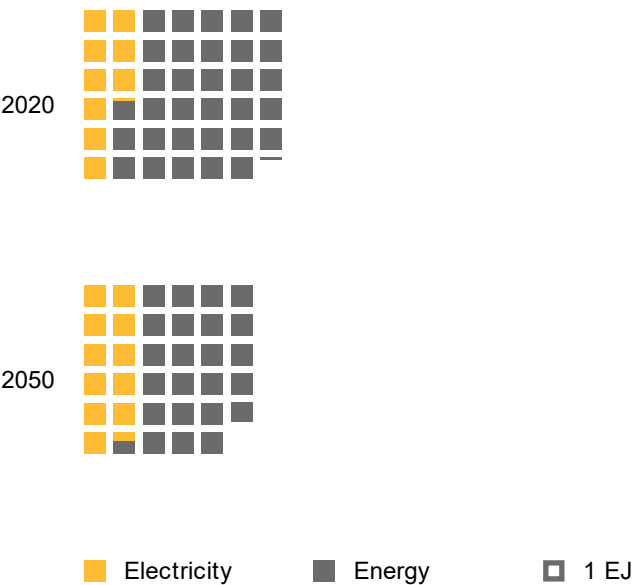


TABLE 13. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	41.1	41.1	37.2	34.9
Electricity	9.1	10.4	10.9	11.4
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	22.1%	25.3%	29.3%	32.7%



### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is projected to increase almost 13% by 2030 and by one half by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to decrease by 2040, but to a lesser extent than in the low case, and then to increase by 2050, with a reduction of about 10% from 2020 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electrical capacity is expected to decrease about 40%.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to decrease by 60% by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electrical capacity is expected to decline by more than 7 percentage points.

FIGURE 24. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

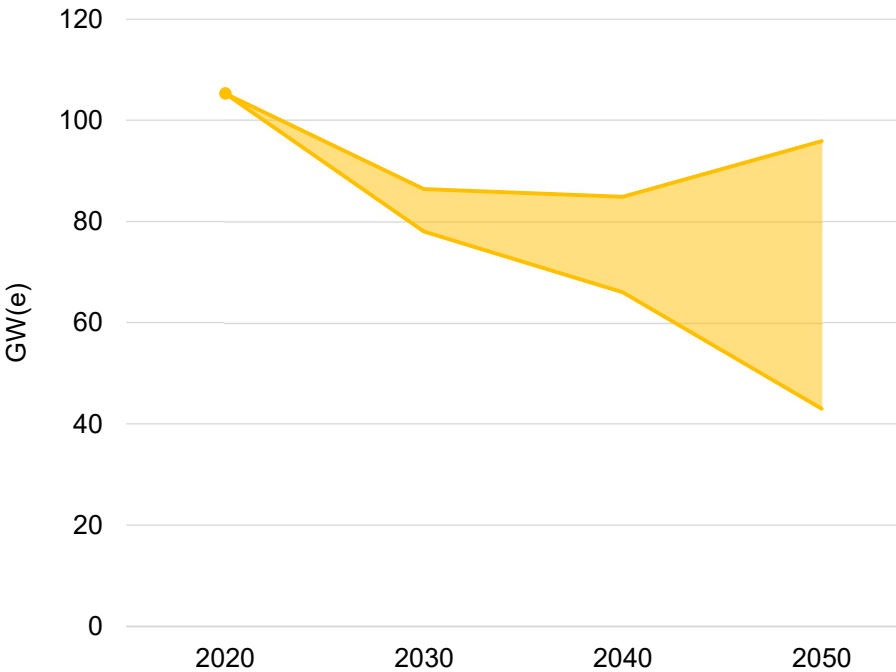


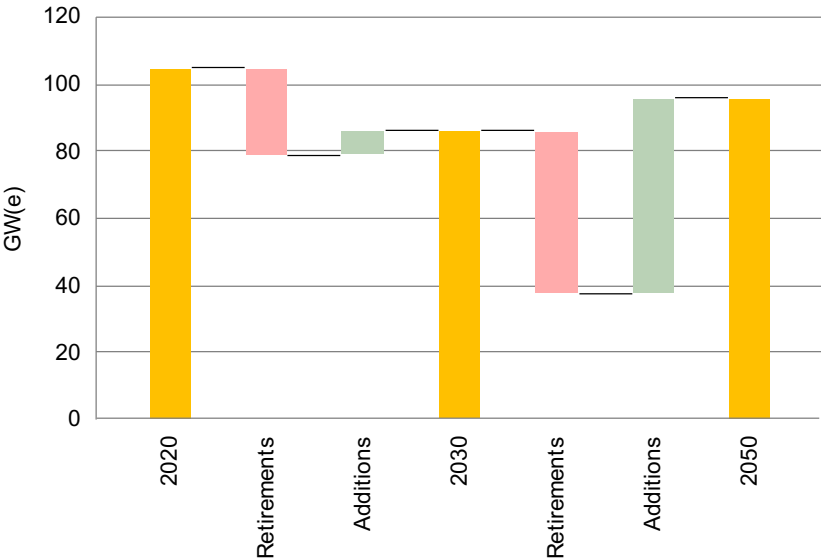
TABLE 14. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 024	1 152	1 152	1 244	1 244	1 531	1 531
Nuclear	105	78	86	66	85	43	96
Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity	10.3%	6.8%	7.5%	5.3%	6.8%	2.8%	6.3%

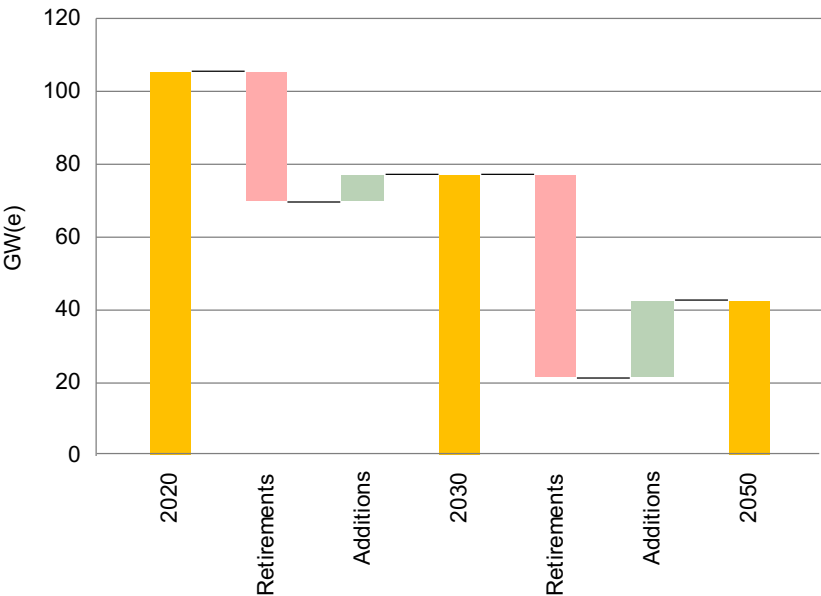
### Reactor Retirements and Additions

- In the high case, it is assumed that there will be a net decrease in capacity by 2030 owing to more retirements than additions of capacity in this period. Capacity is expected to decrease by about 19 GW(e). From 2030 until 2050 a net increase of about 9 GW(e) is expected.
- In the low case, it is assumed that there will be a net decrease in capacity of almost 28 GW(e) by 2030, but more retirements are expected than in the high case. Between 2030 and 2050 a further reduction of 35 GW(e) is expected.

FIGURE 25. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE: ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS  
HIGH CASE



LOW CASE



### Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections

- Total electricity production is projected to increase by about 12% by 2030 and 23% by 2050, compared with 2020 production levels.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is projected to increase marginally by 2030. However, it is projected to decrease by about 6% by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected decline by about 5 percentage points by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is projected to decrease slightly by 2030, but by 2050 it is expected to decrease by about 45%. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decline by more than 12 percentage points by 2050.

FIGURE 26. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

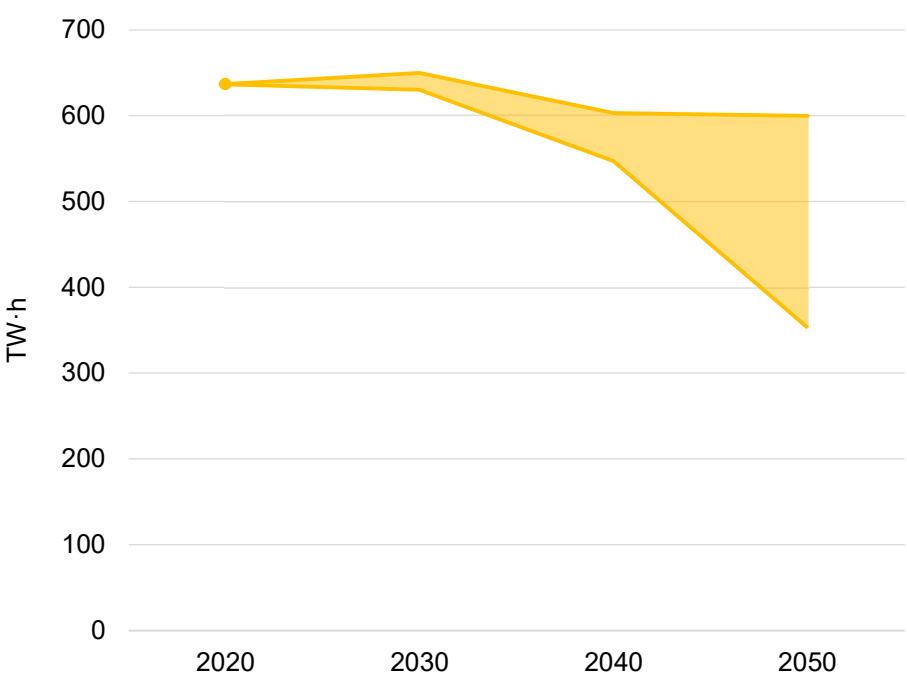


TABLE 15. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF NORTHERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	2 866	3 217	3 217	3 352	3 352	3 527	3 527
Nuclear	637	630	650	547	603	353	600
Nuclear as % of Electricity Production	22.2%	19.6%	20.2%	16.3%	18.0%	10.0%	17.0%

# Eastern Europe

293

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



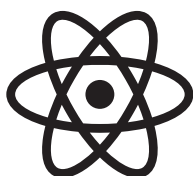
14.1%

of final energy consumed was electricity



1 500 TW·h

of electricity produced

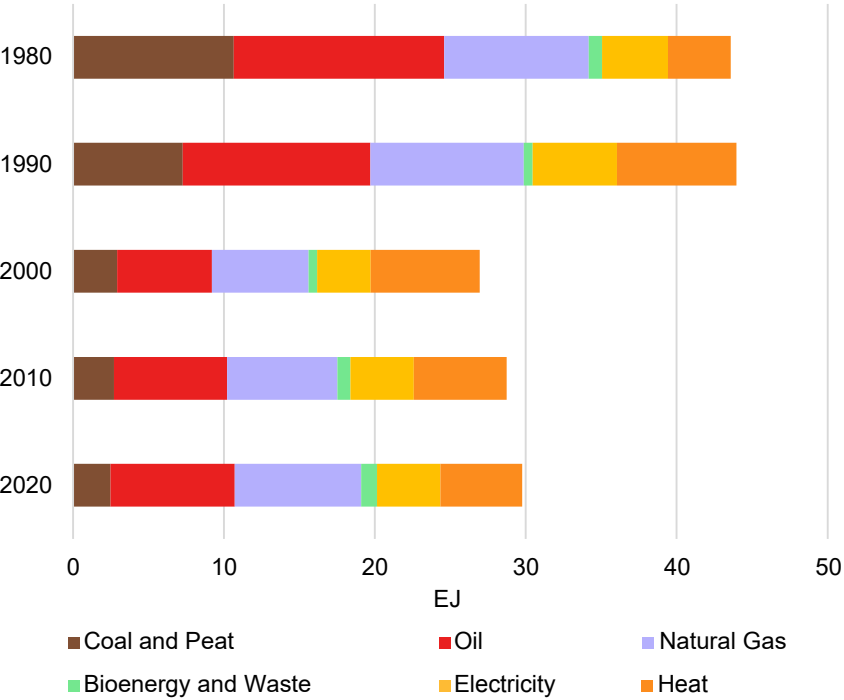


23.9%

of electricity produced by nuclear



FIGURE 27. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION



Final Energy Consumption

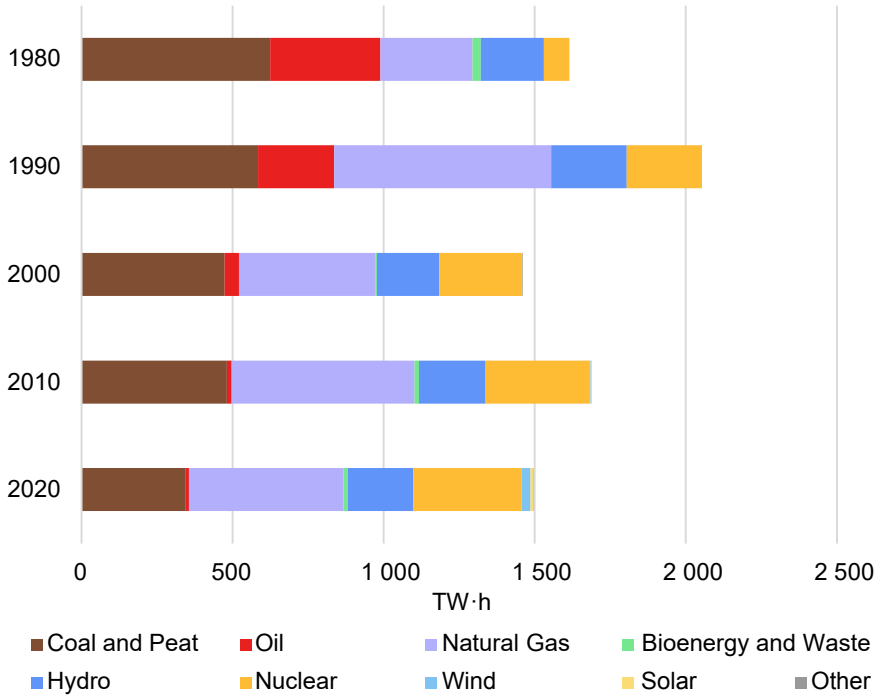
Since 1980 fossil fuels have accounted for the largest share in final energy consumption. Between 1980 and 2000 the combined share of fossil fuels declined by around 20 percentage points. However, from 2000 onwards there has been a gradual increase to about 64% in 2020.

Oil has the largest share of all fossil fuels, although its share has declined by about 4 percentage points over the past 40 years. In contrast, the share of natural gas has increased by almost 5 percentage points since 1980. The share of coal has also declined and in 2020 was almost one third of its 1980 share.

The share of electricity has increased gradually by about 5 percentage points over the years.

With almost a doubling of its share since 1980, heat has seen the most significant change of all energy sources.

**FIGURE 28. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION**



## Electricity Production

Although their combined share has declined about 20 percentage points since 1980, fossil fuels remain the dominant sources of electricity production, with a share of about 58% in 2020.

Over the years natural gas has almost doubled its share. In 2020 more than one third of the electricity produced was from natural gas. The share of oil has dropped significantly, from almost 23% in 1980 to less than 1% in 2020. Coal contributed about a quarter of electricity production in 2020, down from 40% in 1980.

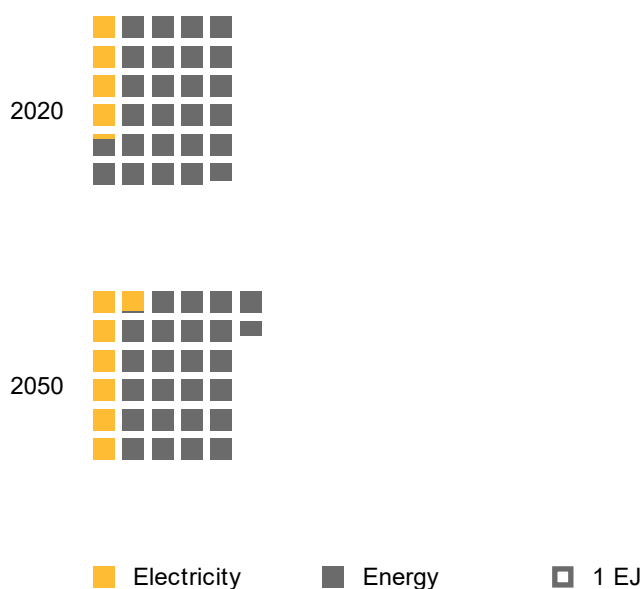
The share of nuclear has quadrupled since 1980, and nuclear accounted for 24% of the electricity produced in 2020.

The share of hydro has remained relatively stable throughout the years at about 12–14%. The combined share of solar and wind remained small at about 3% in 2020, although in 1980 these sources did not contribute to electricity production at all.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final consumption of energy is expected to increase by only about 3% by 2030 and by 6% by 2050 compared with 2020 consumption, an average annual growth rate of approximately 0.2%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 1.7% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to increase by about 64% by 2050.
- The share of electricity in final consumption of energy is expected to increase by almost 8 percentage points by 2050.

**FIGURE 29. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION**



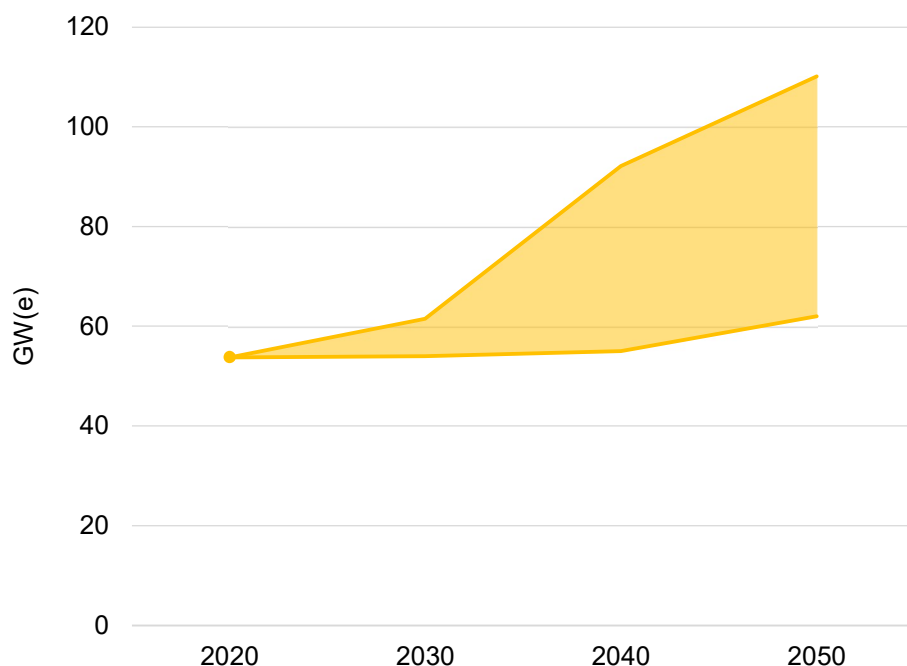
**TABLE 16. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION, EJ**

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	29.8	30.8	30.9	31.7
Electricity	4.2	5.1	6.1	6.9
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>14.1%</i>	<i>16.6%</i>	<i>19.7%</i>	<i>21.8%</i>

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by about 19% by 2030 and 24% by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to more than double by 2050. However, its share in total electrical capacity is expected to increase by only about 7 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to remain relatively stable over the next 20 years, with a 15% increase expected by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electrical capacity is expected to decline by almost 1 percentage point by 2050.

**FIGURE 30. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION**



**TABLE 17. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION, GW(e)**

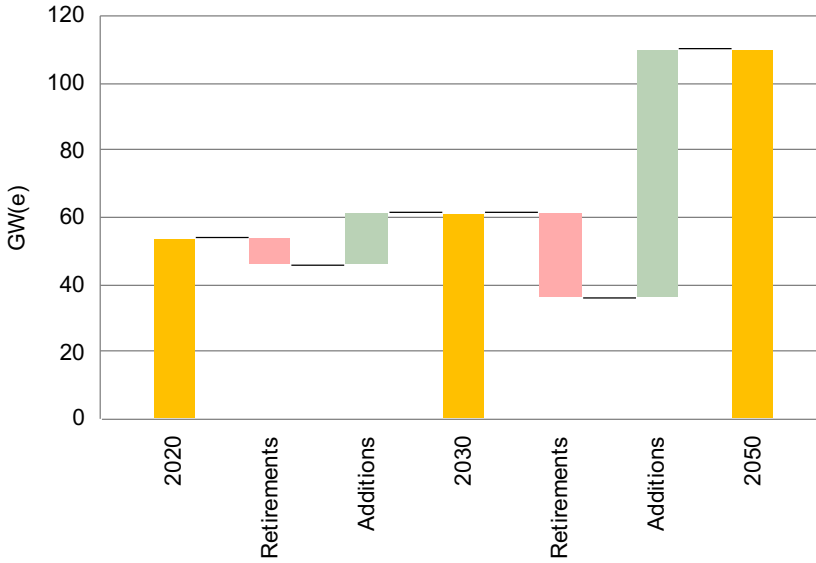
Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	496	589	589	626	626	616	616
Nuclear	54	54	62	55	92	62	110
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	10.9%	9.2%	10.5%	8.8%	14.7%	10.1%	17.9%

### **Reactor Retirements and Additions**

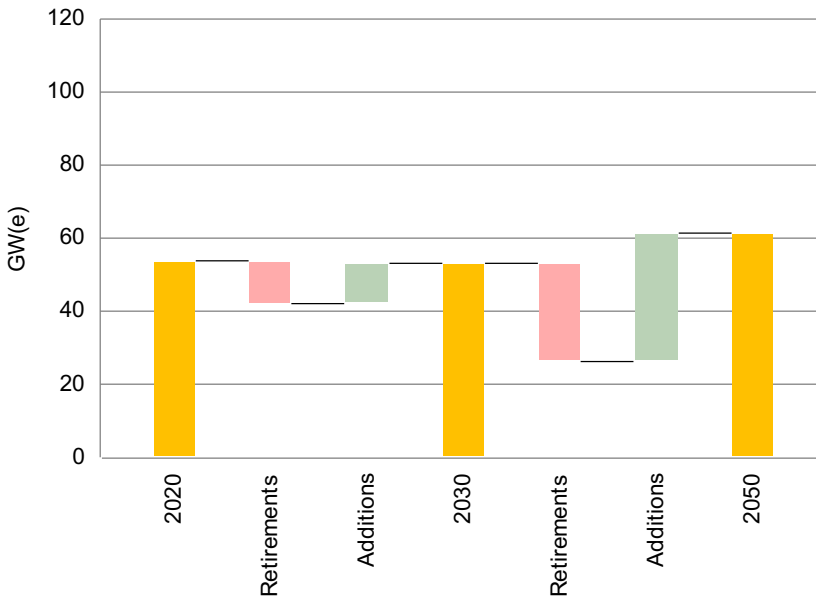
- In the high case, it is assumed that twice as much capacity will be added as retired by 2030, resulting in a net increase in capacity of more than 8 GW(e). Similarly, between 2030 and 2050 almost three times as much capacity is expected to be added as retired, resulting in a net increase in capacity of almost 49 GW(e).
- In the low case, it is assumed that there will be almost the same number of units retired as added by 2030. Between 2030 and 2050 slightly more reactors are expected to be added than retired, resulting in a net increase in capacity of 8 GW(e).

**FIGURE 31. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION:  
ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS**

**HIGH CASE**



**LOW CASE**

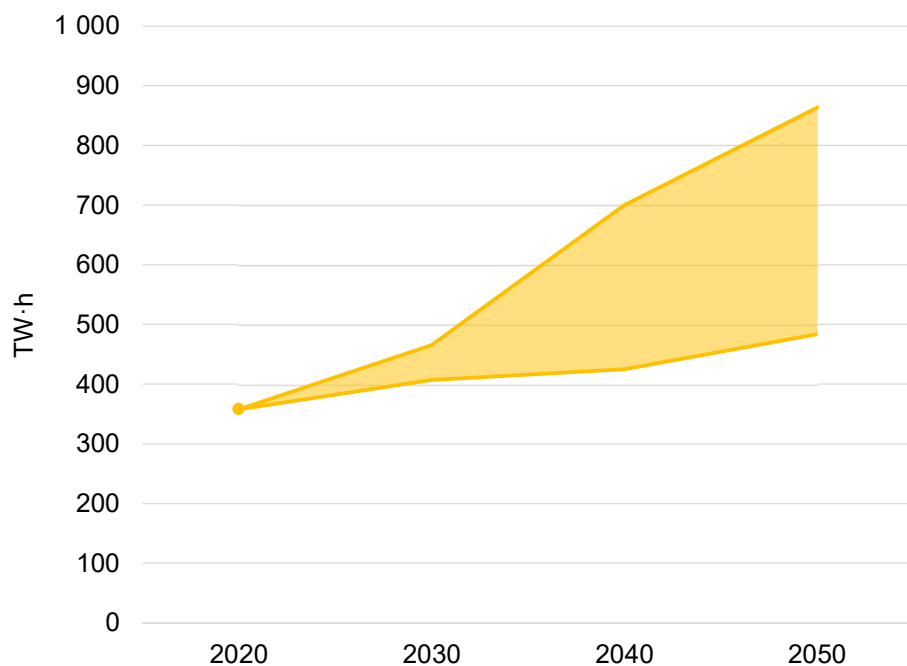




### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is projected to increase by about 17% by 2030 and by about 45% by 2050 compared with 2020 production.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is projected to rise by 30% by 2030 compared with 2020 levels and to more than double by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by about 15 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is projected to increase by 14% by 2030 compared with 2020 levels, and an increase of 35% is expected by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decline by about 2 percentage points by 2050.

**FIGURE 32. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION**



**TABLE 18. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE EASTERN EUROPE REGION, TW·h**

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 500	1 763	1 763	1 984	1 984	2 186	2 186
Nuclear	358	407	465	425	700	484	864
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	23.9%	23.1%	26.4%	21.4%	35.3%	22.1%	39.5%

# Africa

1 341

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



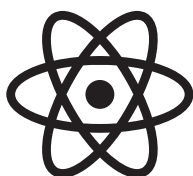
9.7%

of final energy consumed was electricity



803 TW·h

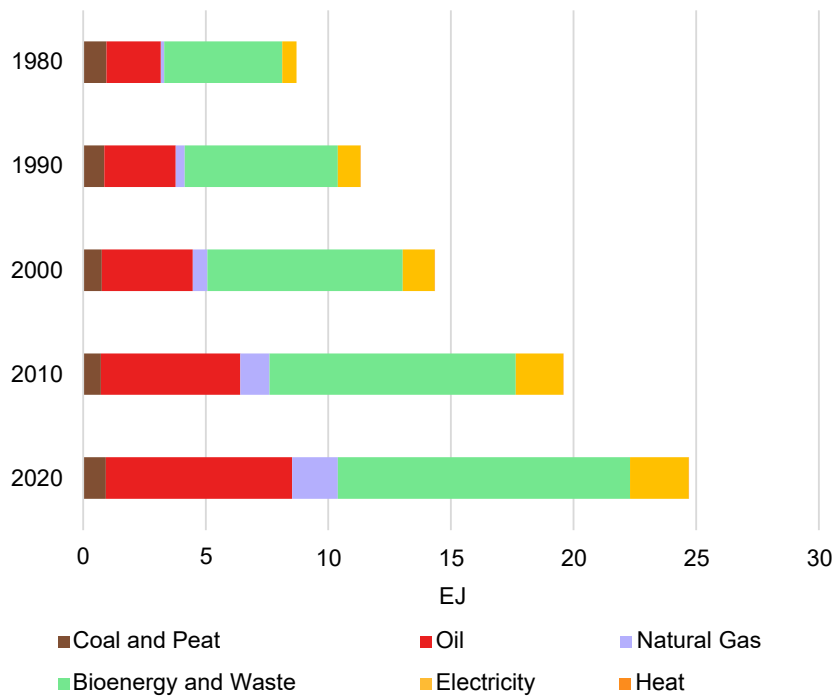
of electricity produced



1.5%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 33. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE AFRICA REGION

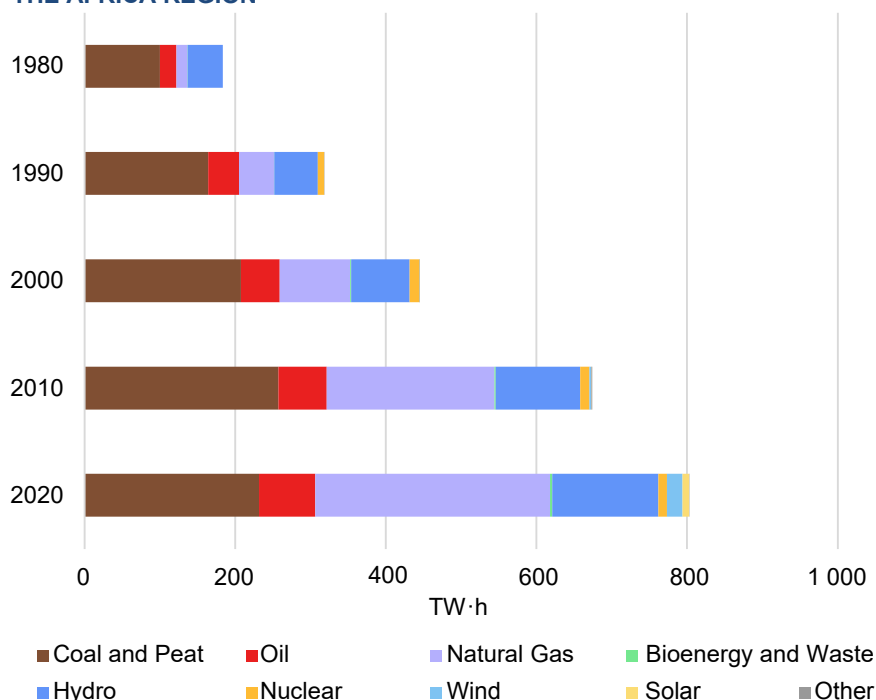


Final Energy Consumption

Bioenergy and waste has accounted for the largest share of final energy consumption over the past 40 years at around 50%.

The combined share of fossil fuels has been relatively stable since 1980 at about 40%. The share of natural gas has increased by about 6 percentage points over the past 40 years, while the share of oil has increased by about 3 percentage points. The share of coal has gradually decreased by about 7 percentage points.

The share of electricity has increased a few percentage points since 1980 to reach almost 10% in 2020.

**FIGURE 34. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE AFRICA REGION**

## Electricity Production

From 1980 until 2010 the combined share of fossil fuels in electricity production gradually increased by about 6 percentage points. From 2010 to 2020 their combined share decreased by the same amount but was still 78% of electricity production in 2020.

Since 1980 natural gas has steadily increased its share by about 30 percentage points, whereas the share of coal has declined almost 50%. The share of oil has decreased by about 4 percentage points.

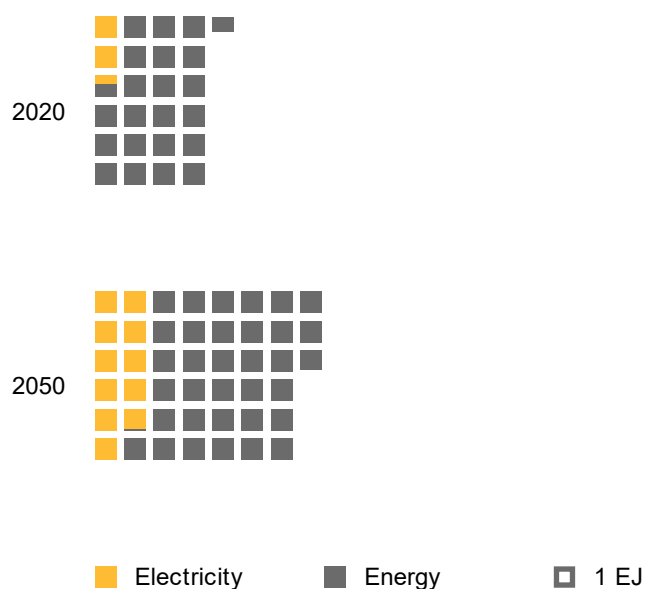
The share of nuclear was around 2–3% from 1990 to 2010 and 1.4% in 2020.

Hydro was the largest contributor of low carbon energy, accounting for more than 17% of electricity production in 2020, although its share has decreased by about 10 percentage points over the past 40 years. The share of wind and solar has increased slightly since 2000, rising from less than 1% to about 4% in 2020.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase 20% from 2020 levels by 2030 and to almost double by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 2%.
- Electricity consumption will grow much faster, at an average annual rate of approximately 5%, and is expected to increase more than fourfold from 2020 levels by 2050.
- Over the next 30 years the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to more than double from its 2020 share.

**FIGURE 35. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN THE AFRICA REGION**



**TABLE 19. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY IN THE AFRICA REGION, EJ**

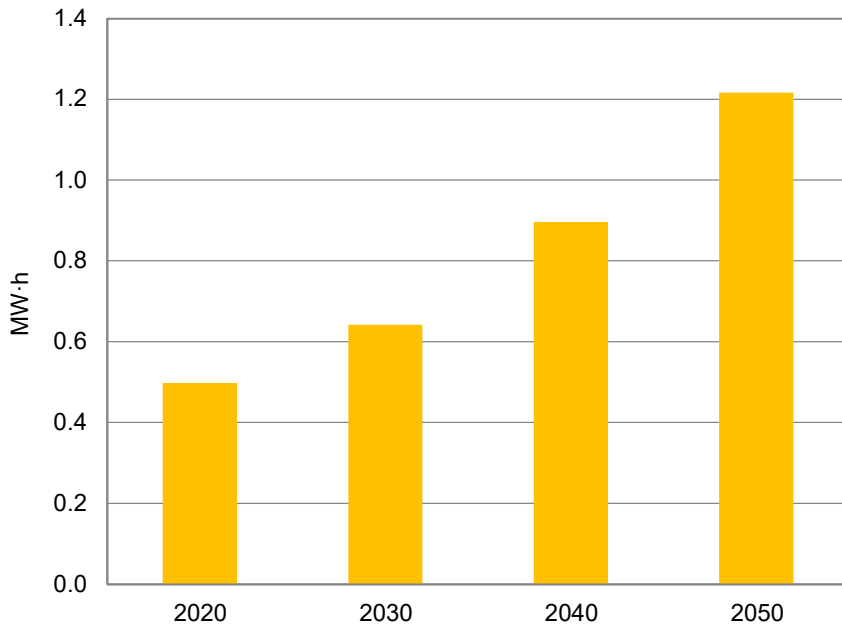
Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	24.7	29.5	35.7	44.9
Electricity	2.4	3.9	6.7	10.9
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	9.7%	13.2%	18.8%	24.3%



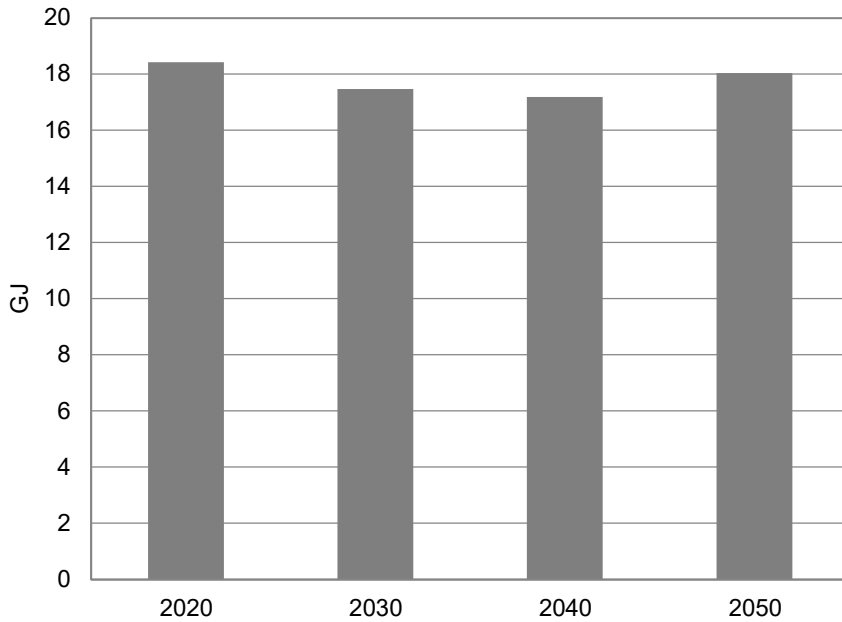
### **Per Capita Energy and Electricity**

- Only about 25% of the electricity produced in Africa is consumed by the residential sector.
- Electricity consumption on a per capita basis is expected to more than double from 0.5 MW·h per person in 2020 to 1.2 MW·h per person in 2050. This would be enough electricity to power one high efficiency modern (circa 2020) washing machine or one small high efficiency (induction) electric stove for 30 minutes per day.
- In 2010 the global average electricity consumption for households with electricity access was about 3.5 MW·h, almost six times that for the residential sector in Africa in 2020.

**FIGURE 36. PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION  
IN THE AFRICA REGION**



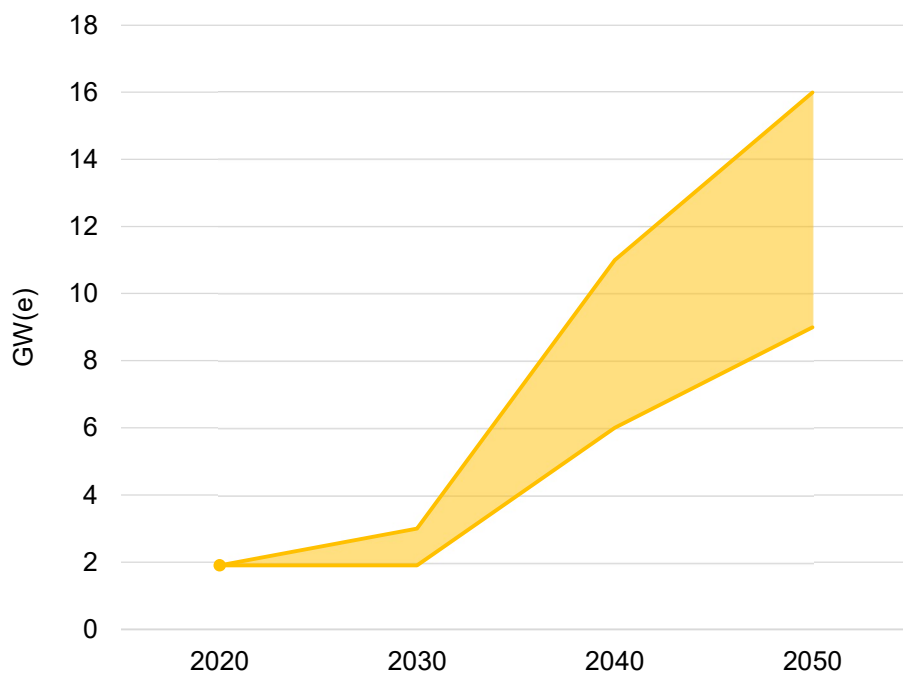
**FIGURE 37. PER CAPITA FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION  
IN THE AFRICA REGION**



### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by 52% by 2030 and to undergo a fourfold increase by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by 58% by 2030 and to undergo more than an eightfold increase by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to remain constant to 2030, and by 2050 it is expected to undergo close to a fivefold increase compared with 2020 levels.

**FIGURE 38. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE AFRICA REGION**



**TABLE 20. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE AFRICA REGION, GW(e)**

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	248	378	378	617	617	1 028	1 028
Nuclear	1.9	2	3	6	11	9	16
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	0.8%	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%	1.8%	0.9%	1.6%

### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is projected to increase by 60% by 2030 and to increase more than fourfold by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is expected to almost double from 2020 levels by 2030 and to increase more than ninefold by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to more than double.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is expected to remain almost the same to 2030 and to increase about sixfold by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to decline slightly by 2030, increasing again thereafter to reach 2% by 2050.

FIGURE 39. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION IN THE AFRICA REGION

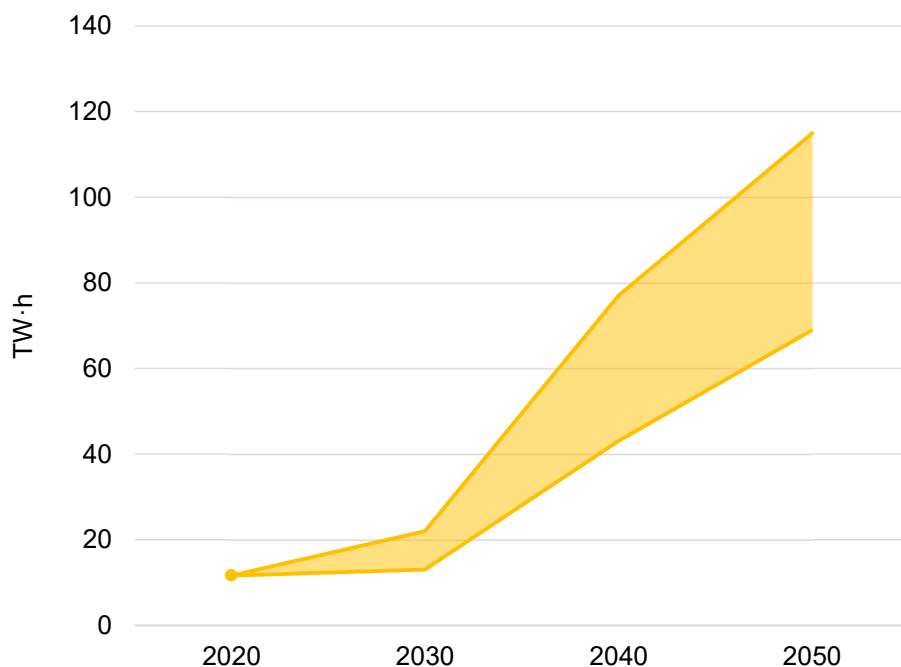


TABLE 21. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION IN THE AFRICA REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	803	1 285	1 285	2 205	2 205	3 533	3 533
Nuclear	12	13	22	43	77	69	115
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	1.5%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%	3.5%	2.0%	3.3%

# Western Asia

280  
million people



# Energy Overview 2020



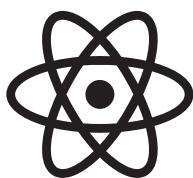
19.9%

of final energy consumed was electricity



1 197 TW·h

of electricity produced

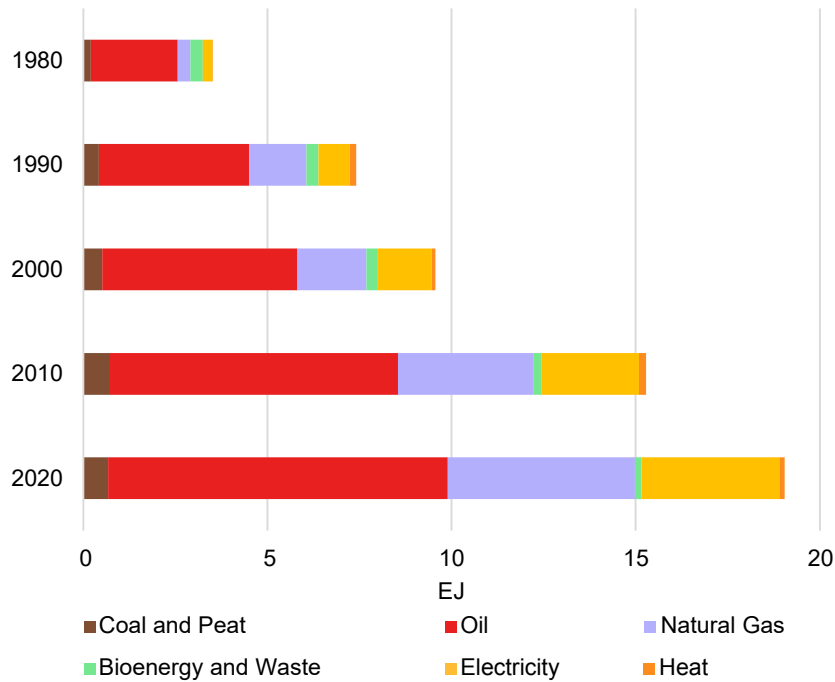


0.3%

of electricity produced by nuclear



FIGURE 40. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION



### Final Energy Consumption

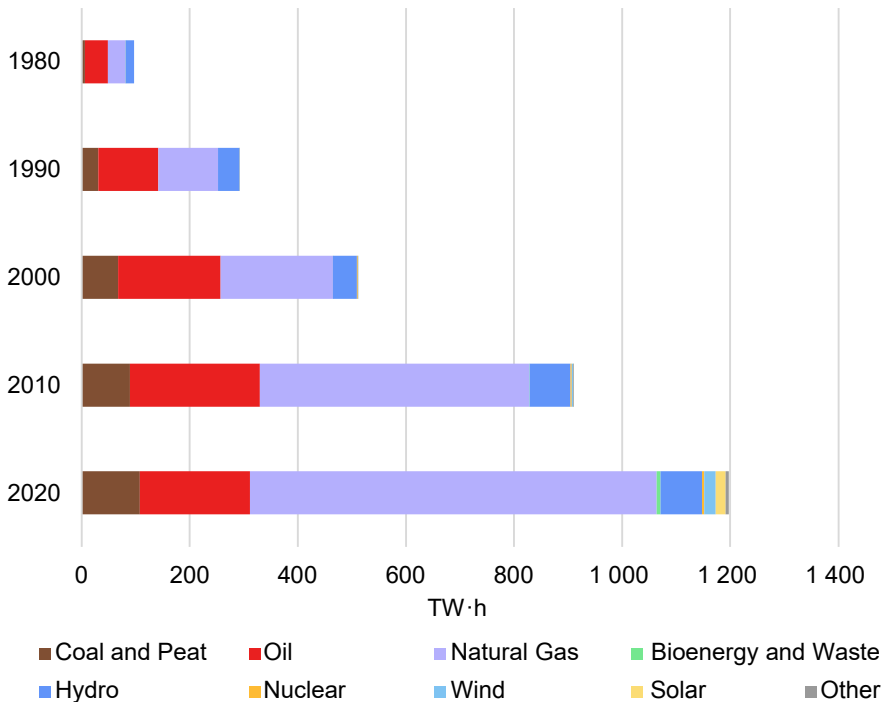
Fossil fuels have continued to dominate final energy consumption, with a stable share of about 80% since 1980.

At about 50% in 2020, oil had the largest share in final energy of all fossil fuels despite a reduction of 18 percentage points since 1980. The share of natural gas has increased steadily since 1980 and was the second largest, accounting for more than a quarter of final energy consumption in 2020. The share of coal was less than 4% in 2020, remaining relatively small and decreasing by a few percentage points since 1980.

At about 20% in 2020, the share of electricity in final energy consumption has more than doubled since 1980.

The share of bioenergy and waste in final energy consumption has declined gradually over the years, decreasing from about 9% in 1980 to less than 1% in 2020.

FIGURE 41. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION



### Electricity Production

With a share of almost 90%, fossil fuels — particularly natural gas — have remained dominant sources of electricity production since 1980.

Hydro remains the largest contributor of low carbon electricity, accounting for about 7% of total production, although its share has declined by about half since 1980.

The share of nuclear in electricity production remains small at less than 1%.

In recent years, solar and wind have begun generating electricity, and in 2020 their combined share was more than 3%.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase from 2020 levels by about 13% by 2030 and about 30% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 0.9%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 2.8% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to more than double by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 15 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 42. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION

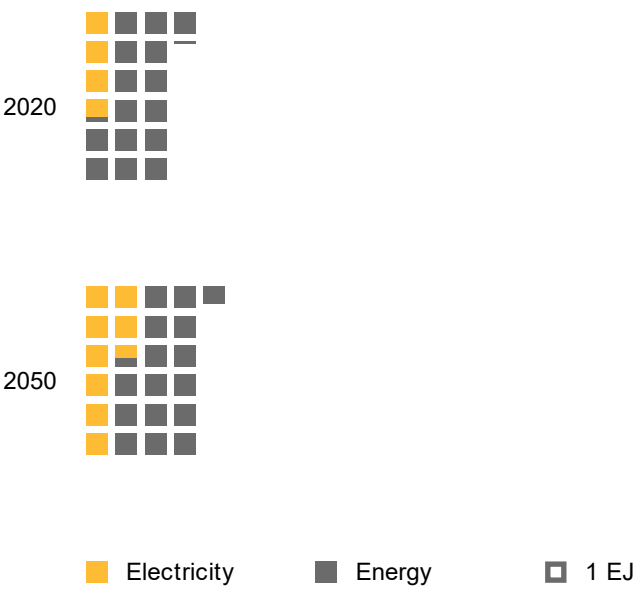


TABLE 22. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	19.1	21.5	22.7	24.8
Electricity	3.8	5.3	6.9	8.6
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>19.9%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>	<i>30.4%</i>	<i>34.7%</i>

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 34% by 2030 and about 160% by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to undergo a fivefold increase by 2030 and about a 13-fold increase by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase more than fourfold by 2030 and almost eightfold by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity.
- Owing to its relatively small share in 2020, the share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase significantly by 2050 in both the high and low case.

FIGURE 43. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION

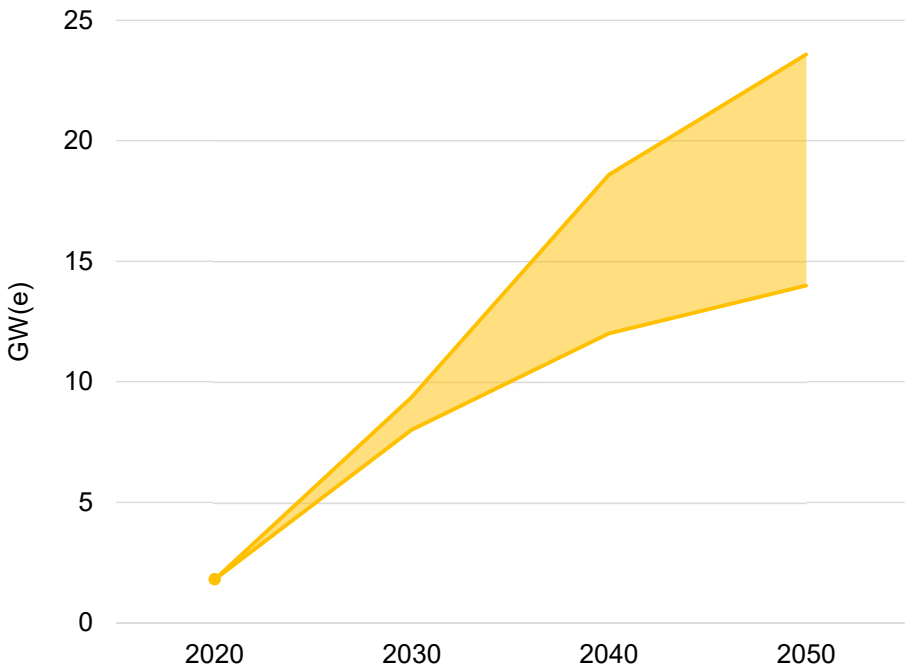


TABLE 23. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	392	525	525	716	716	1 023	1 023
Nuclear	1.8	8	9	12	19	14	24
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	<i>0.5%</i>	<i>1.5%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>1.7%</i>	<i>2.7%</i>	<i>1.4%</i>	<i>2.3%</i>

### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is projected to increase by about 43% by 2030 and by more than 135% by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is expected to undergo an almost 17-fold increase from 2020 levels by 2030 and a more than 46-fold increase by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by about 6 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is expected to undergo an almost 14-fold increase from 2020 levels by 2030, rising to more than a 28-fold increase by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by almost 4 percentage points.

FIGURE 44. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION

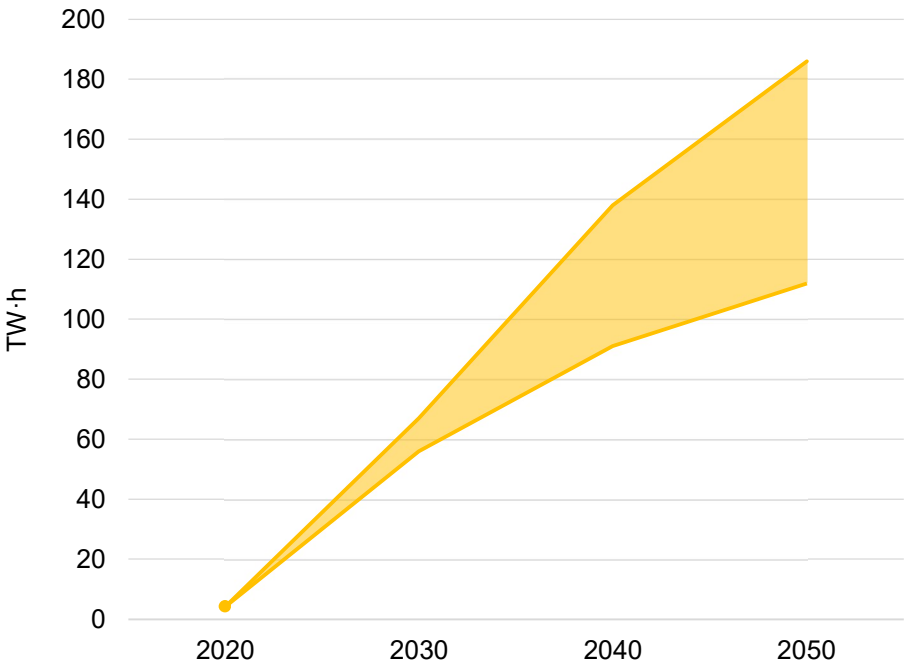


TABLE 24. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE WESTERN ASIA REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 197	1 717	1 717	2 256	2 256	2 817	2 817
Nuclear	4	56	67	91	138	112	186
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	0.3%	3.3%	3.9%	4.0%	6.1%	4.0%	6.6%



# Southern Asia

1 940

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



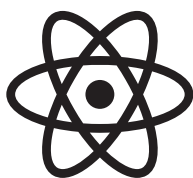
14.7%

of final energy consumed was electricity



2 087 TW·h

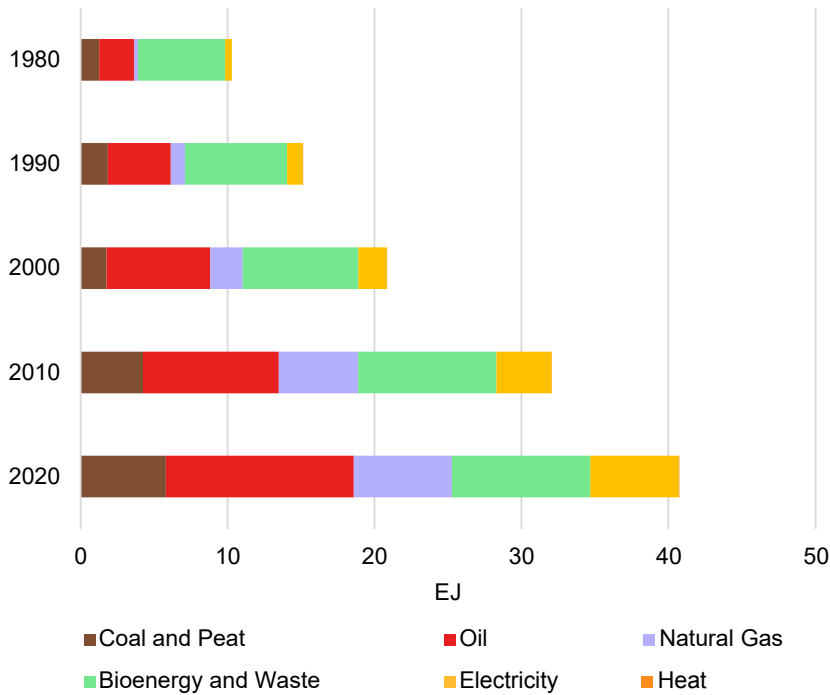
of electricity produced



2.7%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 45. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION



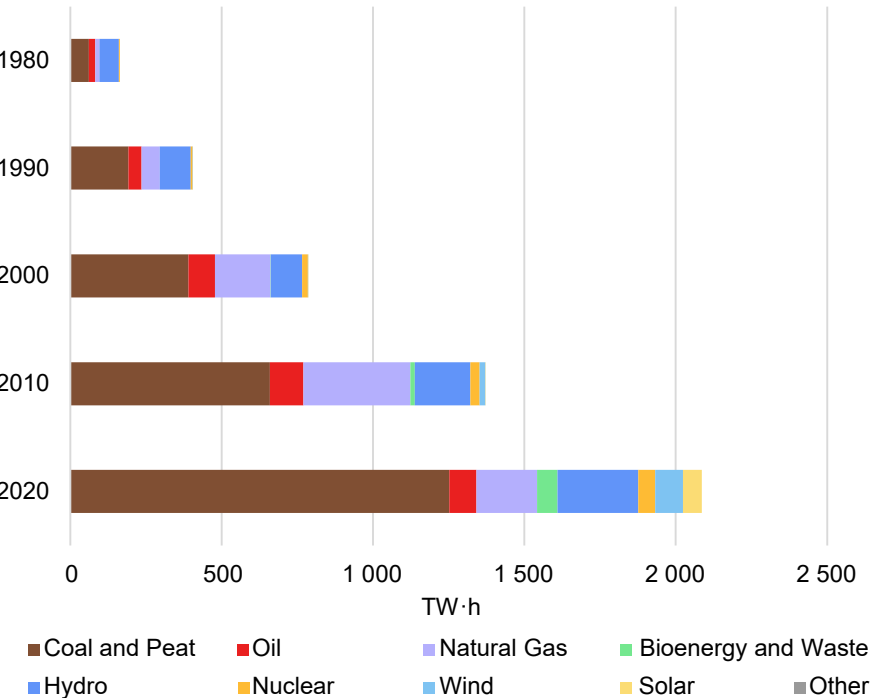
Final Energy Consumption

Since 1980 the share of fossil fuels in final energy consumption has been increasing steadily from approximately 40% in 1980 to more than 62% in 2020.

The share of natural gas has increased from less than 3% in 1980 to about 16% in 2020. The share of oil has also been gradually increasing, accounting for almost one third of final energy consumption in 2020, which is an increase of about 7 percentage points since 1980. Coal has remained relatively stable with a share of about 12–14%.

In 2020 the share of electricity was about 15%, almost tripling since 1980. The share of bioenergy and waste has declined by more than half since 1980, reaching about 23% in 2020.

FIGURE 46. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION



Electricity Production

From 1980 to 2000, fossil fuels increased their share in electricity production from about 60% to more than 80%. Their share has since declined to about 74% in 2020.

Coal is the largest source of electricity with a share of 60%, an increase of about 24 percentage points since 1980. The share of natural gas has increased since 1980, accounting for about 10% of the electricity produced in 2020. The share of oil has decreased 9 percentage points since 1980 to about 4% in 2020.

Hydro remains the largest contributor of low carbon electricity, accounting for 13% of total production, although its share has decreased by about 26 percentage points since 1980. In recent years, the share of solar and wind has undergone a rapid increase, rising from less than 1% in 2000 to more than 7% in 2020.

The share of nuclear was about 3% in 2020, an increase of about 1 percentage point since 1980.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 50% from 2020 levels by 2030 and to more than double by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 2.7%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of 4.5% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to more than triple by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by 10 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 47. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION

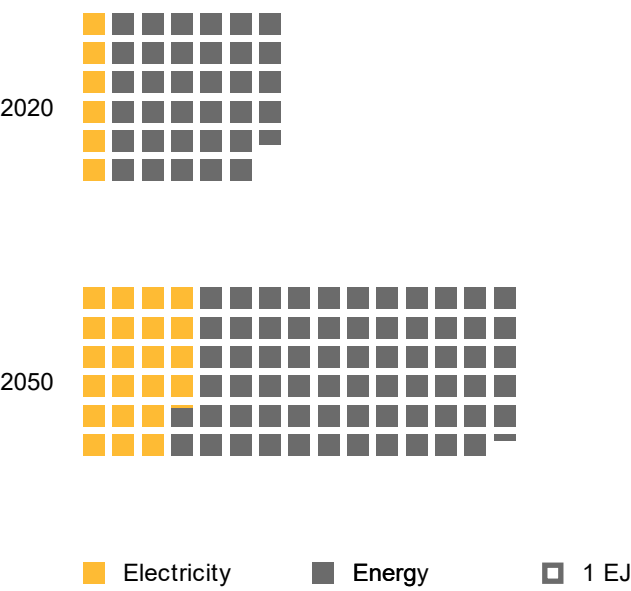


TABLE 25. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	40.7	60.6	74.7	89.3
Electricity	6.0	10.7	16.1	22.1
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>14.7%</i>	<i>17.7%</i>	<i>21.6%</i>	<i>24.7%</i>

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to nearly double by 2030 and to increase more than fivefold by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to triple by 2030 and to undergo a ninefold increase by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 1 percentage point by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to double by 2030 and increase more than fivefold by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to remain roughly at the 2020 level.

FIGURE 48. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION

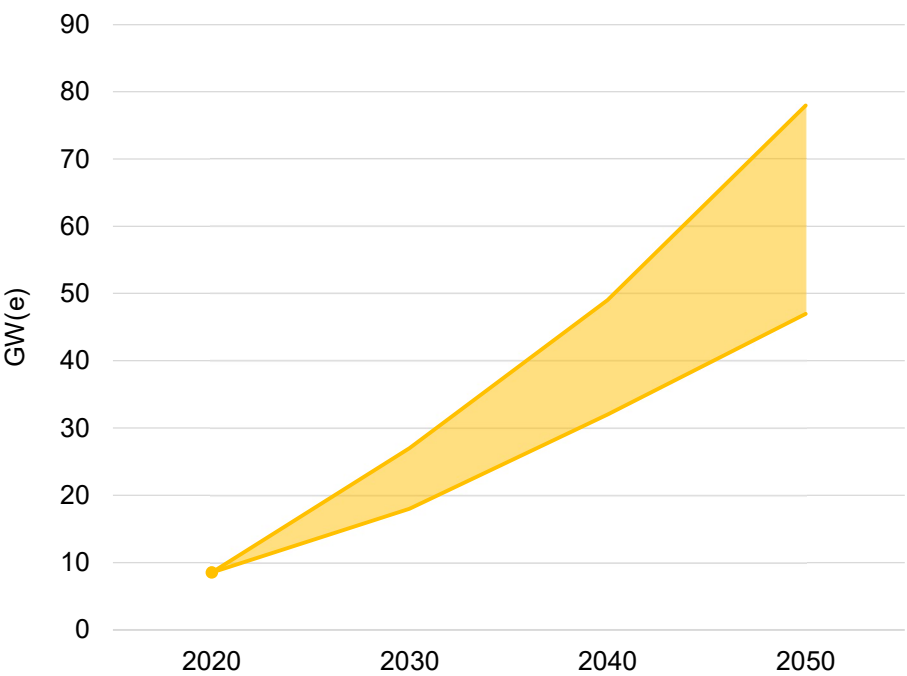


TABLE 26. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	572	1 127	1 127	1 806	1 806	3 014	3 014
Nuclear	8.5	18	27	32	49	47	78
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	1.5%	1.6%	2.4%	1.8%	2.7%	1.6%	2.6%

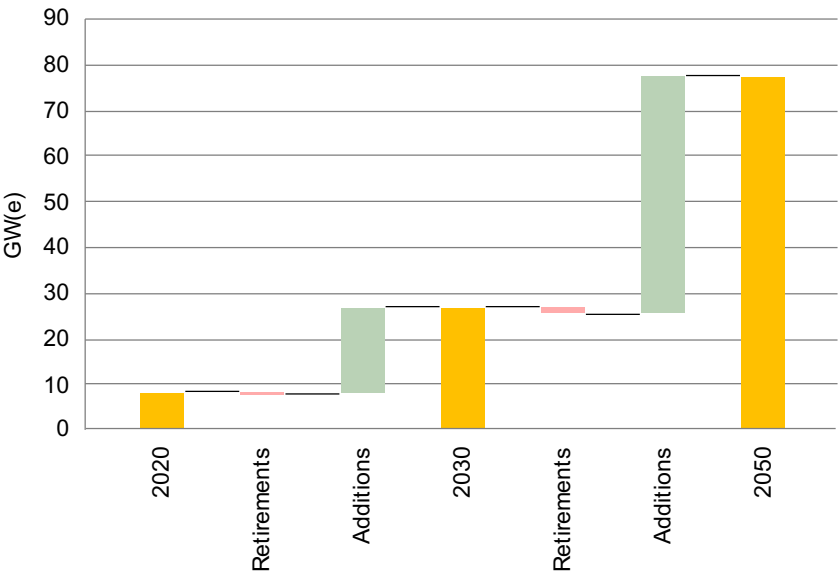


### Reactor Retirements and Additions

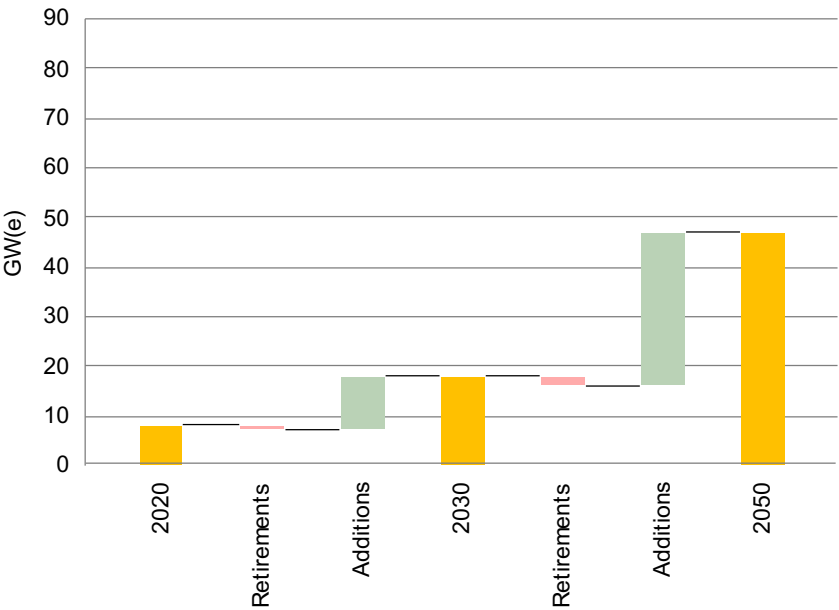
- In the high case, it is assumed that only about 6% of the 2020 nuclear electrical generating capacity will be retired by 2030 and that 25% of the 2020 nuclear electrical generating capacity will be retired by 2050. This is expected to contribute to net capacity additions of about 19 GW(e) by 2030 and 50 GW(e) over the subsequent 20 years.
- In the low case, it is assumed there will be about 10 GW(e) of net capacity added by 2030. Between 2030 and 2050 it is expected that new reactors will add about 30 GW(e) of capacity and only a few GW(e) of capacity will be retired.

FIGURE 49. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION:  
ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS

HIGH CASE



LOW CASE



### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electrical production is projected to increase by 70% by 2030 and around 250% by 2050 compared with 2020 production.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is expected to more than triple from 2020 levels by 2030 and to increase almost 11-fold by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by about 6 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is expected to more than double from 2020 levels by 2030 and to increase more than sixfold by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to nearly double.

FIGURE 50. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION

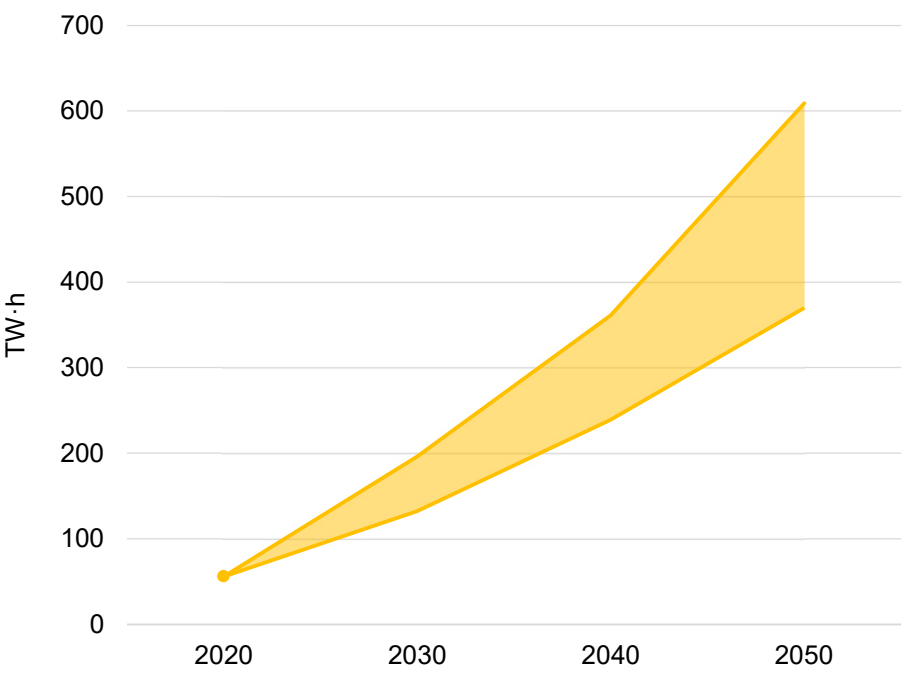


TABLE 27. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE SOUTHERN ASIA REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	2 087	3 556	3 556	5 303	5 303	7 253	7 253
Nuclear	56	132	196	239	361	370	609
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	2.7%	3.7%	5.5%	4.5%	6.8%	5.1%	8.4%

# Central and Eastern Asia

1 752

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



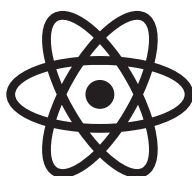
24.5%

of final energy consumed was electricity



9 306 TW·h

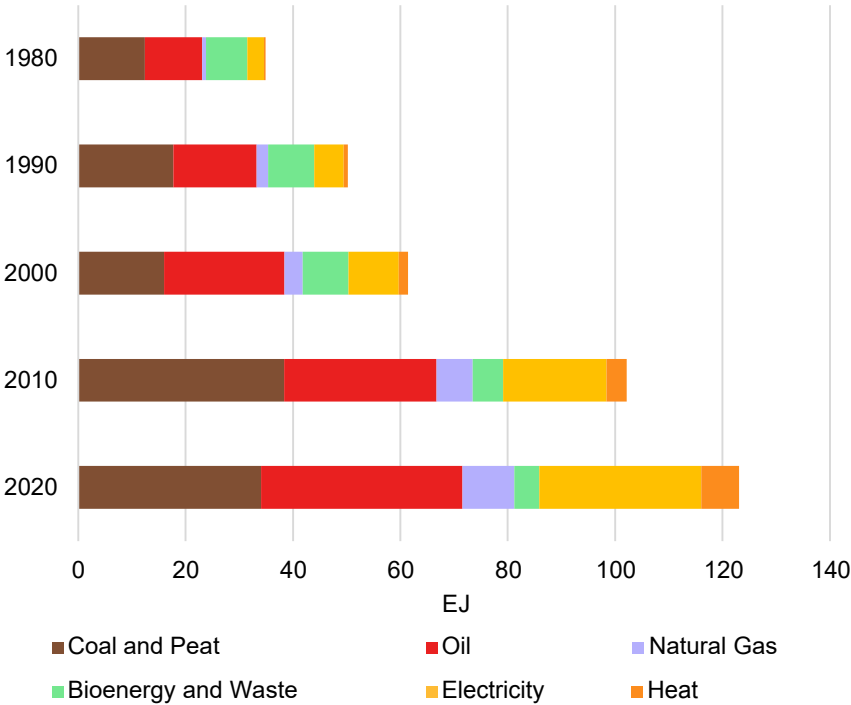
of electricity produced



6.1%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 51. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA



### Final Energy Consumption

Since 1980 fossil fuels have dominated final energy consumption with a combined share that has remained around 65–70%.

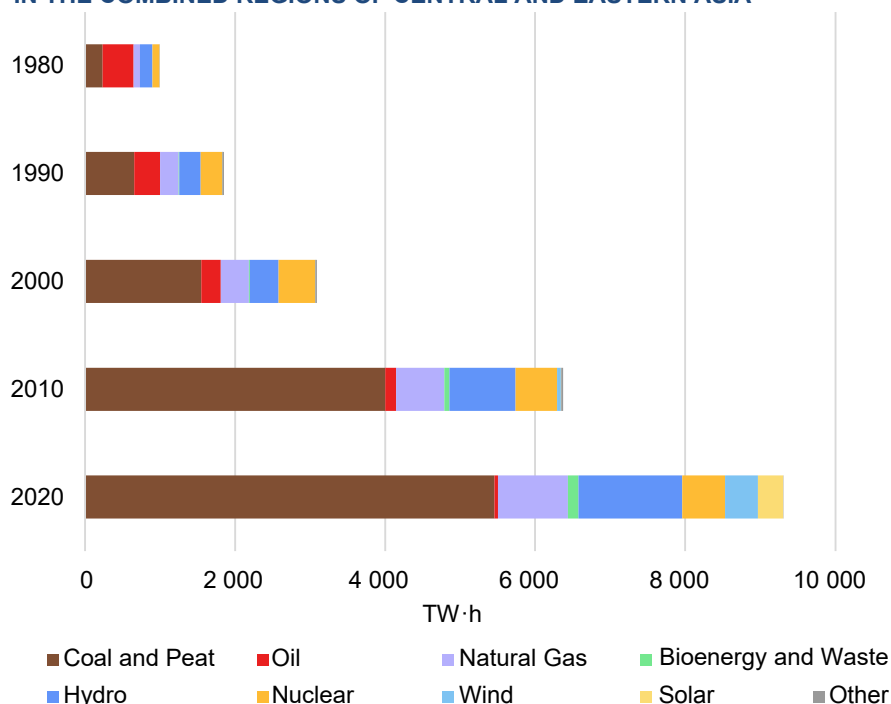
The share of natural gas has increased fourfold since 1980, whereas oil has maintained a relatively consistent share of about 30%. The share of coal was almost 30% in 2020.

The share of electricity has more than doubled since 1980, accounting for almost a quarter of final energy consumption in 2020.

The share of bioenergy and waste in final energy consumption has decreased by about 18 percentage points since 1980.

The share of heat has increased from less than 1% in 1980 to almost 6% by 2020.

**FIGURE 52. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA**



## Electricity Production

With a share of about 70%, fossil fuels — particularly coal — have remained dominant sources of electricity production since 1980.

The share of coal has increased more than 35 percentage points since 1980. The share of natural gas increased from 1980 to 1990, and then declined to about 10%. Of all fossil fuels, the share of oil has experienced the most significant change, decreasing from about 42% in 1980 to below 1% in 2020.

Hydro was the largest contributor of low carbon electricity, accounting for 15% of total production in 2020. Its share has remained relatively stable over the past 40 years. In recent years, the share of solar and wind has increased rapidly, rising from less than 1% in 2010 to more than 8% in 2020.

The share of nuclear increased between 1980 and 2000 but has since declined, falling to about 6% in 2020.



### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 14% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by about 20% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 0.6%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 2% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to increase by 80% from 2020 levels by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 12 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 53. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA

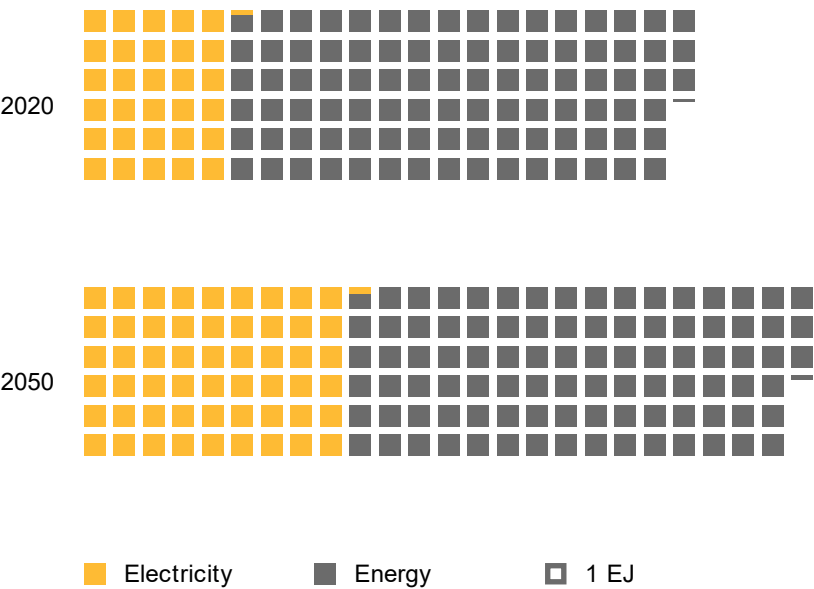


TABLE 28. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	123.1	140.2	144.7	147.2
Electricity	30.2	39.6	47.9	54.3
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	24.5%	28.2%	33.1%	36.9%

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 30% by 2030 and by almost 90% by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by about 60% by 2030 and to more than triple by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 2.5 percentage points by 2050.
- In the low case, nuclear electrical generating capacity is projected to increase by less than 10% by 2030 and by about 60% by 2050 compared with 2020 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to decrease slightly by 2050.

FIGURE 54. NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA

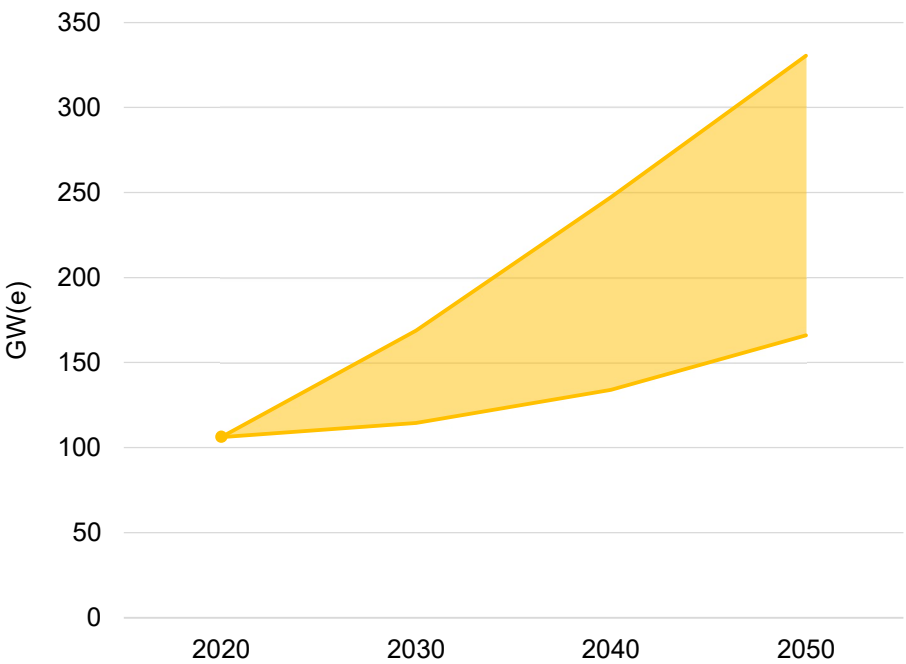


TABLE 29. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA, GW(e)

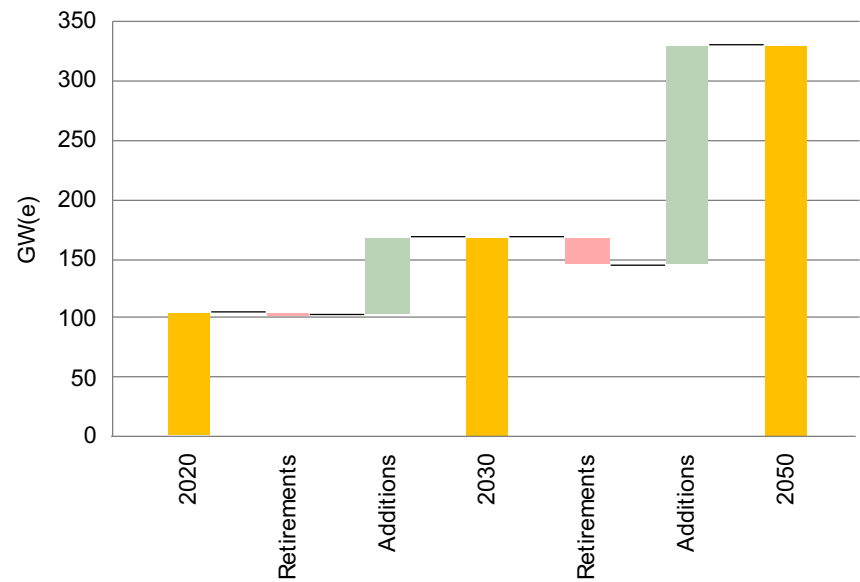
Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	2 853	3 678	3 678	4 671	4 671	5 324	5 324
Nuclear	106	114	169	134	247	166	331
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	3.7%	3.1%	4.6%	2.9%	5.3%	3.1%	6.2%

### Reactor Retirements and Additions

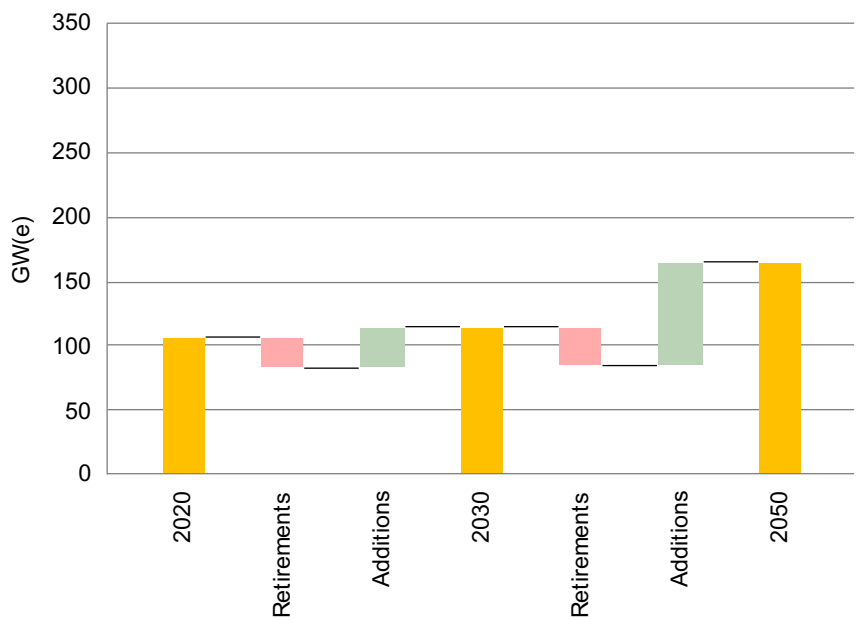
- In the high case, it is assumed that about 3.5% of the 2020 nuclear electrical generating capacity will be retired by 2030 and 20% will be retired by 2050. This is expected to result in net capacity additions of about 62 GW(e) by 2030 and about 162 GW(e) over the subsequent 20 years.
- In the low case, it is assumed that about 20% of the 2020 nuclear electrical generating capacity will be retired by 2030, while new reactors will add about 30% capacity. Between 2030 and 2050 net capacity additions of about 50 GW(e) are expected.

FIGURE 55. NUCLEAR CAPACITY IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA: ACTUAL, RETIREMENTS AND ADDITIONS

HIGH CASE



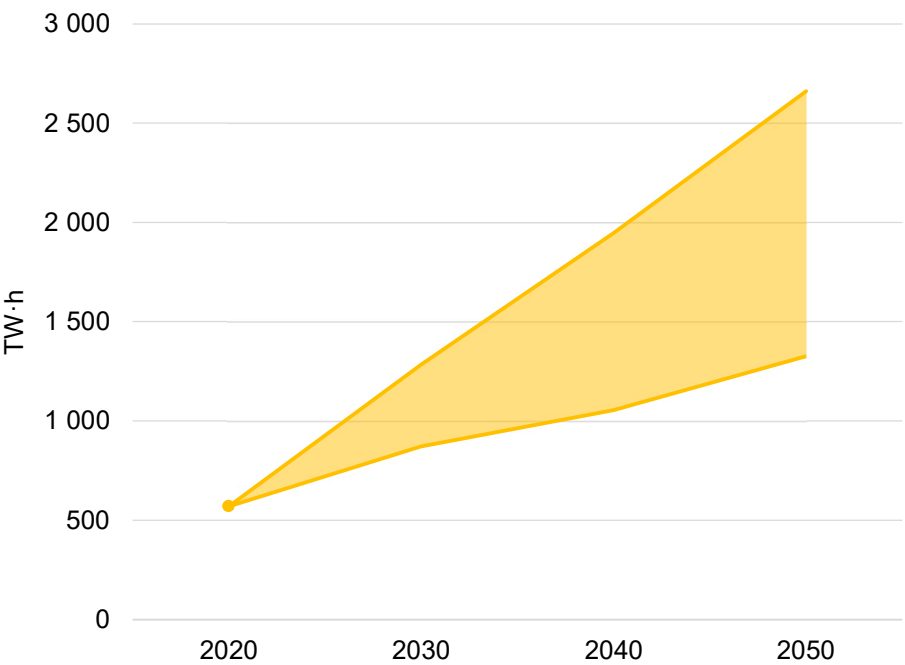
LOW CASE



### **Electricity and Nuclear Production Projections**

- Total electricity production is projected to increase by almost 80% by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear electricity production is expected to more than double from 2020 levels by 2030 and to undergo more than a fourfold increase by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to increase by 10 percentage points.
- In the low case, nuclear electricity production is expected to increase by about 50% from 2020 levels by 2030 and to more than double by 2050. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected increase by about 2 percentage points.

**FIGURE 56. NUCLEAR ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA**



**TABLE 30. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE COMBINED REGIONS OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN ASIA, TW·h**

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	9 306	12 101	12 101	14 632	14 632	16 576	16 576
Nuclear	571	871	1 283	1 054	1 946	1 326	2 661
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	6.1%	7.2%	10.6%	7.2%	13.3%	8.0%	16.1%



# South-eastern Asia

669

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



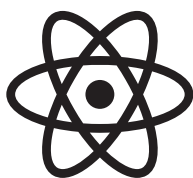
18.1%

of final energy consumed was electricity



1 100 TW·h

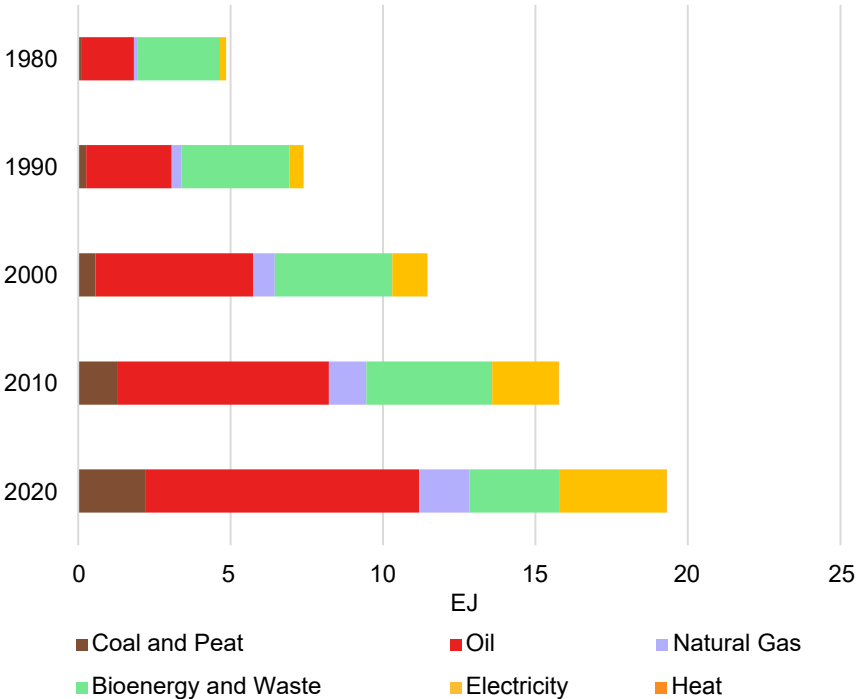
of electricity produced



0%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 57. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION



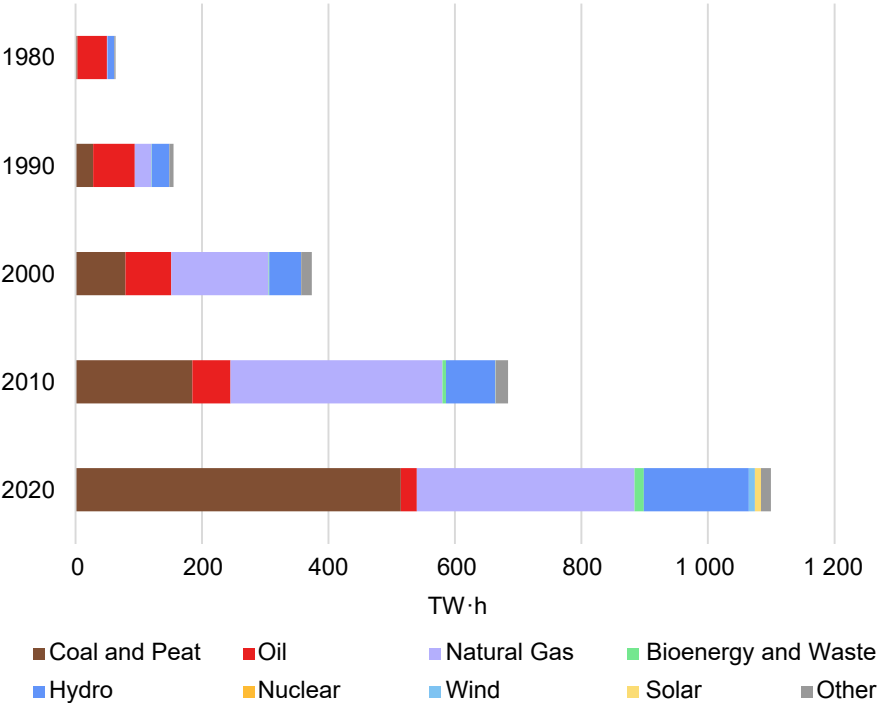
### Final Energy Consumption

From 1980 to 1990, bioenergy and waste accounted for the largest share of final energy consumption.

Since 2000, fossil fuels have dominated final energy consumption, with oil having the largest share at about 47%. The share of coal has gradually increased over the past 40 years, reaching 11% in 2020, an increase of 9 percentage points. The share of natural gas has quadrupled since 1980, reaching almost 9% in 2020.

At 18% in 2020, electricity's share has increased fourfold since 1980.

FIGURE 58. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION



### Electricity Production

With a share of about 80% over the past 40 years, fossil fuels have remained dominant sources of electricity production.

The share of coal has increased 35 percentage points since 1980 and reached almost 47% in 2020, whereas oil's share has declined by some 70 percentage points to about 2% in 2020. The share of natural gas has increased about 30 percentage points since 1980.

Hydro remains the largest contributor of low carbon electricity, accounting for 15% of total electricity production in 2020. The share of "other" sources (mainly geothermal) increased by about 1 percentage point between 1980 and 2000, but has since fallen, reaching about 1.5% in 2020. Solar and wind have recently begun contributing to electricity generation, accounting for slightly below 2% in 2020.

### Energy and Electricity Projections

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 36% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by almost 80% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 2%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of 4% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to more than triple by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 15 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 59. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION

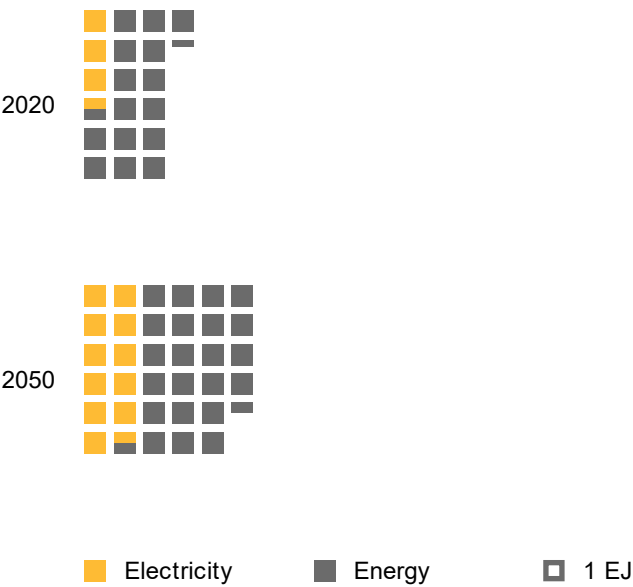


TABLE 31. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	19.3	26.2	29.0	34.5
Electricity	3.5	6.0	8.5	11.5
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	<i>18.1%</i>	<i>22.9%</i>	<i>29.3%</i>	<i>33.3%</i>

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase by about 55% by 2030 and to triple by 2050.
- Total electricity production is projected to increase by about 70% by 2030 compared with 2020 production levels and to more than triple by 2050.
- In the high case, nuclear reactors are projected to be operational by 2040 and by 2050 nuclear electrical generating capacity is expected to more than double compared with 2040 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to reach about 1.8%.
- In the low case, nuclear reactors are also projected to be operational by 2040 and by 2050 nuclear electrical generating capacity is expected to triple compared with 2040 capacity. The share of nuclear in total electricity production is expected to reach about 0.7%.

TABLE 32. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	297	458	458	671	671	928	928
Nuclear	0	0	0	1	3	3	8
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>0.4%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>

TABLE 33. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA REGION, TW·h

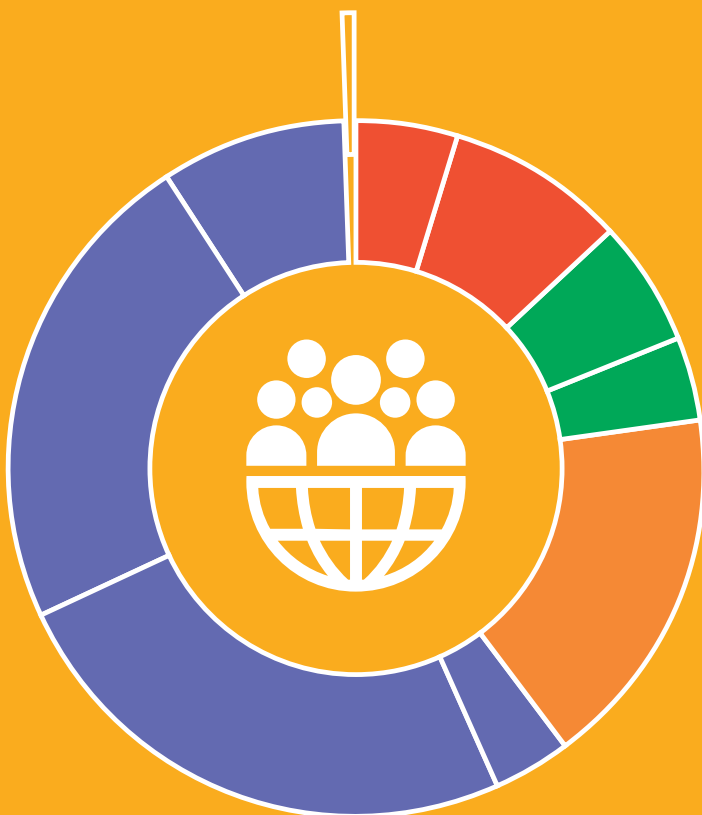
Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	1 100	1 880	1 880	2 612	2 612	3 496	3 496
Nuclear	0	0	0	8	22	24	63
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.3%</i>	<i>0.8%</i>	<i>0.7%</i>	<i>1.8%</i>



# Oceania

43

million people



# Energy Overview 2020



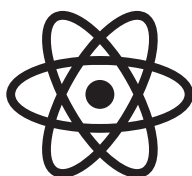
21.4%

of final energy consumed was electricity



295TW·h

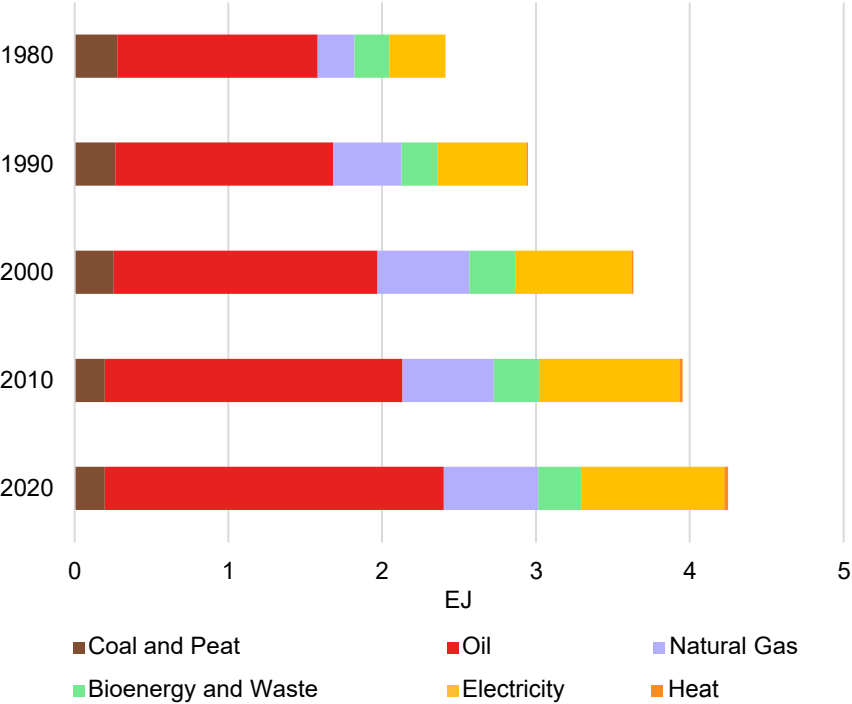
of electricity produced



0%

of electricity produced by nuclear

FIGURE 60. FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE OCEANIA REGION



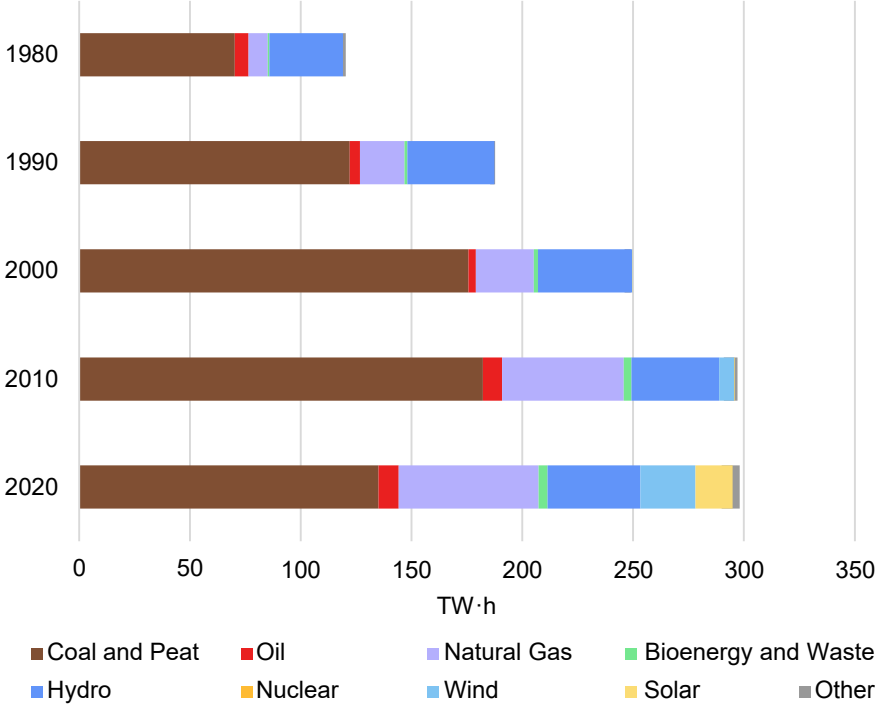
### Final Energy Consumption

Since 1980 fossil fuels have continued to dominate final energy consumption, although there was a gradual reduction in their combined share from 76% in 1980 to 69% in 2010. Between 2010 and 2020 their combined share increased by 2 percentage points.

Oil has the largest share of all the fossil fuels, having remained at about 50% since 1980. The share of natural gas has doubled over the past 40 years, whereas coal's share has declined by almost 8 percentage points during the same period.

The share of electricity is more than one fifth of final energy consumption, an increase of 7 percentage points since 1980.

FIGURE 61. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION BY ENERGY SOURCE IN THE OCEANIA REGION



Electricity Production

With a share of more than 70%, fossil fuels — particularly coal — have remained dominant sources of electricity production over the past 40 years. From 1980 to 2010 their share increased some 10 percentage points and then declined by 8 percentage points by 2020.

The share of natural gas has more than tripled since 1980, whereas oil’s share has fallen by half. The share of coal increased from almost 60% in 1980 to almost 70% by 2000, and then fell to about 46% by 2020.

The share of hydro has declined by more than half since 1980, reaching about 14% in 2020. The combined share of solar and wind has increased from 0.1% in 2000 to almost 14% in 2020.

### **Energy and Electricity Projections**

- Final energy consumption is expected to increase by almost 10% from 2020 levels by 2030 and by almost 12% by 2050, at an average annual rate of approximately 0.5%.
- Electricity consumption is expected to grow at a faster rate of about 1.3% per year. Electricity consumption is expected to increase more than 40% by 2050.
- By 2050 the share of electricity in final energy consumption is expected to increase by about 6 percentage points from its 2020 share.

FIGURE 62. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE OCEANIA REGION

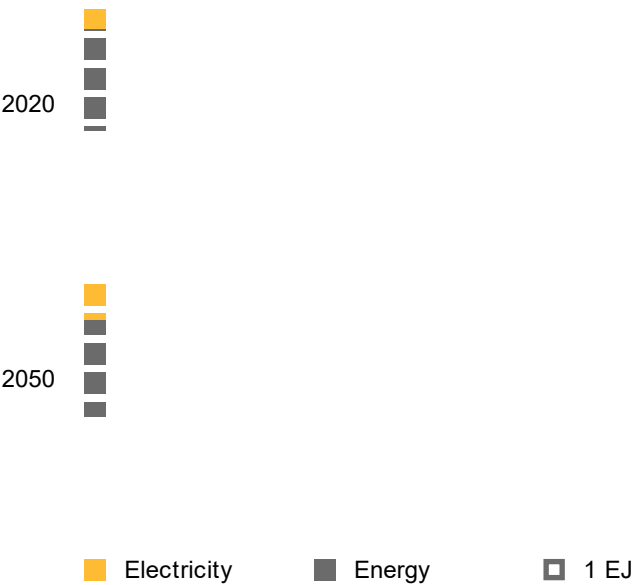


TABLE 34. FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY  
IN THE OCEANIA REGION, EJ

Final Consumption	2020	2030	2040	2050
Energy	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.7
Electricity	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3
<i>Electricity as % of Energy</i>	21.4%	23.9%	26.1%	27.7%

### **Nuclear Electrical Generating Capacity Projections**

- Total electrical generating capacity is expected to increase from 2020 levels by about 20% by 2030 and by 80% by 2050.
- Total electricity production is projected to increase by about 11% by 2030 and by about 37% by 2050 compared with 2020 production levels.
- In the high case, nuclear power is projected to generate electricity by the middle of the century. The share of nuclear in total electrical generating capacity is expected to reach about 1%.
- In the low case, nuclear power is not projected to be introduced into the electricity generation system.

TABLE 35. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL GENERATING CAPACITY  
IN THE OCEANIA REGION, GW(e)

Electrical Capacity	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	94	114	114	131	131	171	171
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<i>Nuclear as % of Electrical Capacity</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>1.1%</i>

TABLE 36. TOTAL AND NUCLEAR ELECTRICAL PRODUCTION  
IN THE OCEANIA REGION, TW·h

Electricity Production	2020	2030		2040		2050	
		Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Total	295	328	328	365	365	405	405
Nuclear	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
<i>Nuclear as % of Electricity Production</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>0.0%</i>	<i>3.5%</i>





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