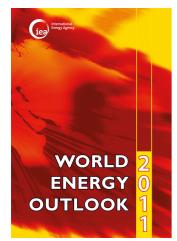


Studies



World Energy Outlook 2011: TO BE RELEASED ON 9 NOVEMBER 2011

TO BE RELEASED ON 9 NOVEMBER 2011, 10% DISCOUNT FOR PRE-ORDERS

Drawing on the latest data, policy developments, and the experience of ano

Drawing on the latest data, policy developments, and the experience of another turbulent year, World Energy Outlook 2011 provides robust analysis and insight into global energy markets, including detailed energy demand and supply projections out to 2035, broken down by region, fuel, sector and scenario. What impact will the return of high energy prices have on the fragile economic recovery? Will geopolitical unrest, price volatility and policy inaction defer investment in the oil sector and amplify risks to energy security? What will renewed uncertainty surrounding nuclear power mean for future energy and environmental trends? Is the gap between our climate actions and our climate goals becoming insurmountable? WEO-2011 tackles these and other burning questions. The report also shines a light on a number of pressing issues: the potential for, and the implications of, a Golden Age of Gas; investment and financing options to achieve modern energy access for all; climate change —"lock-in" and the "room to manoeuvre" to meet the 2oC goal; Russian energy prospects and their implications for global markets; and the role of coal in driving economic growth in an emissions-constrained world.

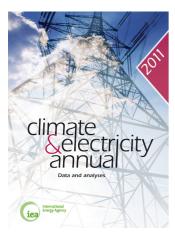
600 pages - € 150 · PDF: € 120

Medium-Term Oil and Gas Markets 2011

Once again, MTOGM 2011 provides benchmark projections of global oil supply, demand and refining trends, extended through 2016. Topics discussed include: petrochemical and LPG markets; refining sector rationalisation; resurgent US onshore oil production; and the prospects for deepwater production post-Macondo. The gas segment of the report emphasises demand recovery after the economic crisis, unconventional gas and LNG market developments. It also provides demand projections for the OECD and for key non-OECD countries, and review investments along the value chain.

272 pages - € 150 · PDF: € 120



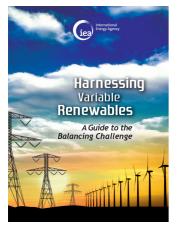


Climate and Electricity Annual 2011: Data and Analyses

Electricity provides a range of services; its demand is growing rapidly worldwide. But production and use of electricity represent the largest and fastest-growing sources of energy-related carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, the primary cause of climate change. To effectively limit global temperature rise, experts concur on the need to decarbonise the generation of electricity and reduce demand through efforts to improve end-use efficiency. First in a series, the Climate and Electricity Annual provides an authoritative resource on progress to date in these areas, with statistics related to CO2 emissions and the electricity sector across ten regions of the world. It analyses the challenge of rapidly curbing CO2 emissions from electricity, from both policy and technology perspectives.

978-92-64-11154-7 90 pages - € 50 · PDF: € 40

Studies



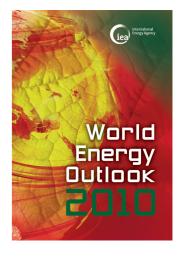
Harnessing Variable Renewables: A Guide to the Balancing Challenge

Shares of electricity generation from variable renewable energy sources – such as wind, solar photovoltaic (PV), tide – are increasing rapidly: a recent IEA analysis suggests that wind and solar PV together could provide 30% of global electricity by 2050. But large amounts of variable and less-predictable electricity output increase the challenge of reliably balancing overall electricity supply and demand. This book probes this complex issue in a manner accessible to a non-technical readership, capturing the main power system attributes that help or hinder the integration of variable renewables. It presents the Flexibility Assessment (FAST) Method developed by the IEA, which assesses the four flexible resources in any power system: dispatchable generation, storage, demand response and interconnection. The book serves as a practical guide, explaining how these resources can be used to ease the balancing challenge.

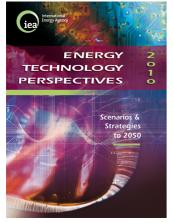
978-92-64-11138-7 200 pages - € 100 · PDF: € 80

World Energy Outlook 2010

World Energy Outlook 2010 (WEO-2010) analyses global energy markets in the aftermath of the Copenhagen climate meeting and the worst economic crisis since World War II. And asks the question: Can policy action make the entire energy system – including electricity – more secure, reliable and environmentally sustainable? WEO-2010 introduces a new scenario that reflects recent government commitments to address climate change and energy insecurity. It also probes three pressing issues for the entire sector: the long-term implications of climate policy action; what to do about pervasive energy subsidies; and the prospects, costs and barriers associated with expanding the role of renewable energy technologies. Caspian energy markets take a turn in the spotlight, as WEO 2010 examines their implications for global supply security and the environment. They are followed by an outlook for unconventional oil, including oil sands, extra-heavy oil, shale oil and gas, and coal-to-liquid technologies. Finally, WEO 2010 examines ways to reduce energy poverty in the least-developed countries.



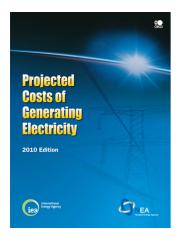
978-92-64-08624-1 736 pages - € 150 · PDF: € 120



Energy Technology Perspectives 2010: Scenarios & Strategies to 2050

To meet the challenges of energy security and climate change as well as the growing energy needs of the developing world, a global energy technology revolution is essential. But is this fundamental transformation happening? What are the key technologies that can play a role? What are the costs and benefits? And what policies do we need? The new Energy Technology Perspectives 2010 (ETP 2010) explores such questions, drawing on the expertise of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and its energy technology network. ETP 2010 presents scenarios from the present to 2050 that show which new technologies will be most important in key sectors and in different regions of the world. It highlights the importance of finance to achieve change, examines the implications of the scenarios for energy security and looks at how to accelerate the deployment of low-carbon technologies in major developing countries. ETP 2010 also presents roadmaps for spurring deployment of the most important clean technologies and for overcoming existing barriers.

Studies

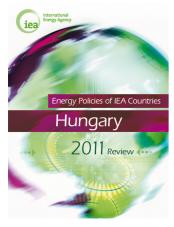


Projected Costs of Generating Electricity: 2010 Edition

This joint report on electricity generating costs by the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) presents the latest data available for a wide variety of fuels and technologies, including coal and gas (with and without carbon capture), nuclear, hydro, onshore and offshore wind, biomass, solar, wave and tidal as well as combined heat and power (CHP). It provides levelised costs of electricity (LCOE) per MWh for almost 200 plants, based on data covering 21 countries (including four major non-OECD countries). The report also contains an extensive sensitivity analysis of the impact of variations in key parameters such as discount rates, fuel prices and carbon costs on LCOE. The study shows that the cost competitiveness of electricity generating technologies depends on a number of factors which may vary nationally and regionally.

978-92-64-08430-8 218 pages - € 70 · PDF: € 56

Country Reviews



Energy Policies of IEA Countries - Hungary: 2011 Review

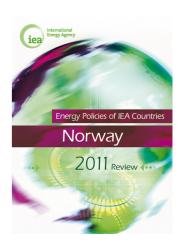
Regional co-operation is vital for Hungary's energy market and energy security policy. Hungary is well placed to improve regional energy security by catalysing the development of closely integrated regional markets for electricity and natural gas. Strongly dependent on natural gas imports, Hungary has taken commendable steps to manage supply risks. It has enhanced storage capacity and diversified cross-border capacity, and is developing new supply routes. Hungary is also working to strengthen the regional electricity market. Electricity demand within Hungary is expected to grow, while generating capacity is ageing. Ensuring predictable and attractive framework conditions for investing in energy infrastructure is crucial. The government is considering additional nuclear power units. The extent to which nuclear power capacity will be expanded should be clarified soon as it will have implications for the viability of other base-load technologies. Potential remains for improving energy efficiency across all sectors. Measures to reduce consumption in the large existing building stock should be the priority.

978-92-64-09820-6 146 pages - € 75 · PDF: € 60

Energy Policies of IEA Countries - Norway: 2011 Review

Norway has a unique twin role as a major oil and gas producer and a strong global advocate of climate change mitigation. Norway also manages its petroleum resources and revenue in a commendable way. The challenge now is to stimulate further increases in natural gas and petroleum production from safe and environmentally sustainable operations. Norway's large potential for hydropower generation is an asset. More cross-border interconnections are needed to realise the full potential of hydropower for balancing variations in demand and supply in the regional market. Gas-fired power plants could also improve electricity security in times of low hydropower availability. Norway needs to increase efforts to meet its ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Large potential for emission reductions remains in oil and gas production, manufacturing and transport. Recent large increases in spending on energy RD&D and ongoing efforts to develop carbon capture and storage are very welcome.







Energy Policies of IEA Countries - Poland: 2011 Review

Poland has made commendable efforts to develop a solid energy policy framework over the last years. The country is enhancing gas supply security by building an LNG terminal, expanding underground storage capacity and increasing domestic gas production. Plans for developing electricity and gas cross-border links will also contribute to regional security of supply. In addition, the government has announced an ambitious nuclear programme by 2030. Other achievements include energy intensity improvements, an increased share of renewables and a stronger focus on energy research and development (R&D). Yet there is still room for improving Poland's energy strategy. First, a more integrated energy and climate policy is needed to put Poland firmly on a low-carbon path while enhancing energy security. Second, energy policy could put more emphasis on promoting competition to make the energy markets more efficient. This in-depth review analyses the energy challenges facing Poland and provides sectoral critiques and recommendations for further policy improvements.

978-92-64-09818-3 190 pages - € 75 · PDF: € 60

Country Reviews



Energy Policies of IEA Countries - New Zealand: 2010 Review

New Zealand's strong commitment to liberalised energy markets has delivered a relatively high level of energy security and economic prosperity for consumers. Since 2006, the government has built on the success of existing policy mechanisms and has implemented a number of far-reaching changes. Conversely, progress in some energy sectors has not been as strong as anticipated. This review analyses the energy policy challenges facing New Zealand, and provides sectoral critiques and recommendations for further policy improvements. It is intended to help guide New Zealand towards a more sustainable energy future.

978-92-64-09472-7 142 pages - € 75 · PDF: € 60

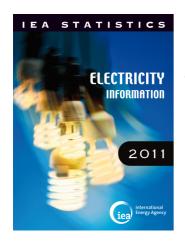
Energy Policies of IEA Countries - Czech Republic: 2010 Review

Since the last IEA in-depth review in 2005, the Czech Republic has strengthened its energy policy, further liberalised its electricity and gas markets and made laudable efforts to enhance oil and gas security. The Czech government's current emphasis concentrates on energy security and on maintaining its position as a net electricity exporter, through a diversified energy mix and a maximised use of indigenous resources, comprising coal, uranium and renewable energy. Yet its energy policy could be further improved and better integrated with climate change considerations. To strengthen energy security while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing economic development, the Czech Republic could take measures to: improve energy efficiency and broaden demand-side measures; focus on low-carbon technologies; integrate electricity and natural gas markets regionally; and optimise needed new infrastructure. This review analyses the energy challenges facing the Czech Republic and provides sectoral critiques and recommendations for further policy improvements.



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978-92-64-09470-3 160 pages - $€ 75 \cdot PDF: € 60$



Electricity Information 2011: with 2010 data

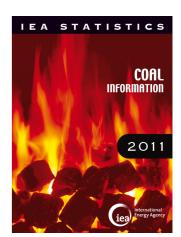
"Electricity Information" provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the OECD electricity sector, including 2010 preliminary data. The publication provides an overview of the world electricity developments in 2009, covering world electricity and heat production, input fuel mix, supply and consumption, and electricity imports and exports. A greater focus is given to the 34 OECD countries with more detailed information covering production, installed capacity, input energy mix to electricity and heat production, consumption, electricity trades, input fuel prices and end-user electricity prices. The publication also provides a corresponding statistical overview of developments in the world and OECD electricity and heat market, as well as monthly OECD production and trade electricity data for 2009. The last section includes detailed and comprehensive statistical coverage of power and heat industry developments. It offers comprehensive statistical details on overall energy consumption, economic indicators, electricity and heat production by energy form and plant type, electricity imports and exports, sectoral energy and electricity consumption as well as prices.

The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series from 1960 to 2010. End-use data are available up to 2009.

978-92-64-101913 878 pages - € 150 · PDF: € 120 - CD-ROM: € 550

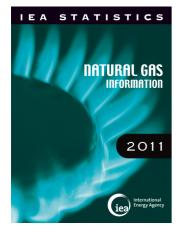
Coal Information 2011: with 2010 data

"Coal Information" provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in the world coal sector, including 2010 preliminary data. An Introduction, notes, definitions and auxiliary information are provided in Part II. Part II of the publication provides a review of the world coal market in 2009, while Part III provides a statistical overview of developments, which covers world coal production and coal reserves, coal demand by type (hard, steam, coking), hard coal trade and hard coal prices. Part IV provides, in tabular and graphic form, a more detailed and comprehensive statistical picture of historical and current coal developments in the 34 OECD member countries, by region and individually. Part V provides for selected non-OECD countries summary statistics on hard coal supply and end-use statistics for about 40 countries and regions worldwide. Complete coal balances and coal trade data for selected years are presented on 16 major non-OECD coal-producing and -consuming countries.



The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series from 1960 (1971 for some countries) to 2010. End-use data are available up to 2009.

978-92-64-102095 542 pages - € 165 · PDF: € 132 - CD-ROM: € 550



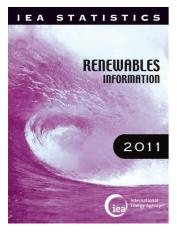
Natural Gas Information 2011: with 2010 data

A detailed reference work on gas supply and demand covering not only the OECD countries but also the rest of the world, this publication contains essential information on LNG and pipeline trade, gas reserves, storage capacity and prices.

The main part of the book, however, concentrates on OECD countries, showing a detailed supply and demand balance for each country and for the three OECD regions, as well as a breakdown of gas consumption by end-user. Import and export data are reported by source and destination.

The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series from 1960 to 2010. End-use data are available up to 2009.

978-92-64-102651 650 pages - € 165 · PDF: € 132 - CD-ROM: € 550



Renewables Information 2011: with 2010 data

"Renewables Information" provides a comprehensive review of historical and current market trends in OECD countries, including 2010 preliminary data. An Introduction, notes, definitions and auxiliary information are provided in Part I. Part II of the publication provides an overview of the development of renewables and waste in the world over the 1990 to 2009 period. A greater focus is given to OECD countries with a review of electricity generation and capacity from renewable and waste energy sources. Part III of the publication provides a corresponding statistical overview of developments in the world and OECD renewable and waste market. Part IV provides, in tabular form, a more detailed and comprehensive picture of developments for renewable and waste energy sources for 34 OECD member countries, including 2010 preliminary data. It encompasses energy indicators, generating capacity, electricity and heat production from renewable and waste sources, as well as production and consumption of renewables and waste.

The CD-ROM includes detailed annual statistics on renewables and waste energy supply and demand for OECD countries. For most OECD countries, the data series begin in 1990.

978-92-64-101616 498 pages - € 110 · PDF: € 88 - CD-ROM: € 400

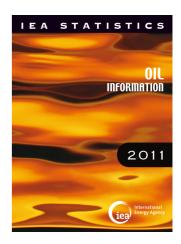
Oil Information 2011: with 2010 data

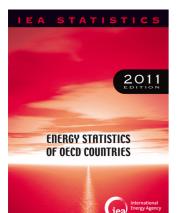
A comprehensive reference book on current developments in oil supply and demand. The first part of this publication contains key data on world production, trade, prices and consumption of major oil product groups, with time series back to the early 1970s.

The second part gives a more detailed and comprehensive picture of oil supply, demand, trade, production and consumption by end-user for each OECD country individually and for the OECD regions. Trade data are reported extensively by origin and destination.

The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series from 1960 (1971 for some countries) to 2010. End-use data are available up to 2009.

978-92-64-104723 746 pages - € 165 · PDF: € 132 - CD-ROM: € 550



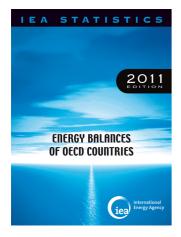


Energy Statistics of OECD Countries: 2011 Edition

This volume contains data on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste. Complete data are available for 2008 and 2009 and supply estimates are available for the most recent year (i.e. 2010). Historical tables summarise data on production, trade and final consumption. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data.

In the 2011 edition of "Energy Balances of OECD Countries", the sister volume of this publication, the data are presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in million tonnes of oil equivalent.

The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series back to 1960 for most OECD countries. 978-92-64-089877 422 pages - \leq 120 · PDF: \leq 96 - CD-ROM: \leq 550



Energy Balances of OECD Countries: 2011 Edition

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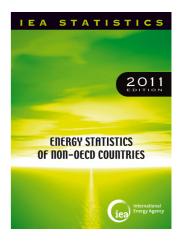
The CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time series back to 1960 for most OECD countries. 978-92-64-103078 3330 pages - € 120 · PDF: € 96 - CD-ROM: € 550

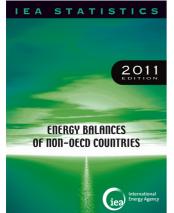
Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries: 2011 Edition

This volume contains data for 2008 and 2009 on energy supply and consumption in original units for coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise data on production, trade, final consumption and oil demand by product. These tables also include preliminary estimates of 2010 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. The book also includes definitions of products and flows and explanatory notes on the individual country data and sources. In the 2010 edition of "Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries", the sister volume of this publication, the data are presented as comprehensive energy balances expressed in tonnes of oil equivalent.



978-92-64-103375 730 pages - € 120 · PDF: € 96 - CD-ROM: € 550





Energy Balances of Non-OECD Countries: 2011 Edition

This volume contains data for 2008 and 2009 on the supply and consumption of coal, oil, natural gas, electricity, heat, renewables and waste presented as comprehensive energy balances. Data are expressed in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent, for over 100 non-OECD countries. Historical tables summarise production, trade and final consumption data as well as key energy and economic indicators. These tables also include preliminary estimates of 2010 production (and trade when available) for natural gas, primary coal and oil. This book includes definitions of products and flows, explanatory notes on the individual country data and conversion factors from original units to energy units. More detailed data in original units are published in the 2011 edition of "Energy Statistics of Non-OECD Countries", the sister volume of this publication.

In general the CD-ROM and on-line service contain detailed time-series back to 1971.



World Energy Statistics 2011: CD-ROM service

The IEA energy balances and statistics databases on CD-ROM provide annual historical energy data extracted from four IEA/OECD data bases: energy statistics and energy balances, which contain data for most of the OECD countries for the years 1960 to 2009, with supply estimates for 2010, and energy statistics and balances for more than 100 non-OECD countries for the years 1971 to 2009.

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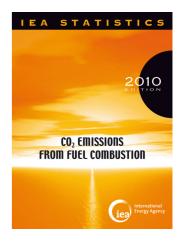
CO2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion: 2010 Edition

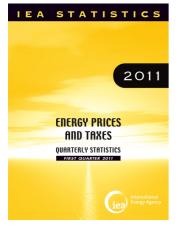
In recognition of fundamental changes in the way governments approach energy-related environmental issues, the IEA has prepared this publication on CO2 emissions from fuel combustion. This annual publication was first published in 1997 and has become an essential tool for analysts and policy makers in many international for a such as the Conference of the Parties.

The sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP 16), in conjunction with the sixth meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 6), will be meeting in Cancún Mexico from 29 November to 10 December 2010.

The data in this book are designed to assist in understanding the evolution of the emissions of CO2 from 1971 to 2008 for more than 140 countries and regions by sector and by fuel. Emissions were calculated using IEA energy databases and the default methods and emission factors from the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

978-92-64-08027-8 542 pages - € 165 · PDF: € 132 - CD-ROM: € 550





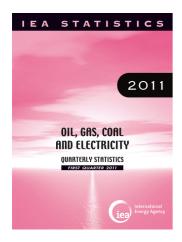
Energy Prices and Taxes - ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: Quarterly publication

"Energy Prices and Taxes" contains a major international compilation of energy prices at all market levels: import prices, industry prices and consumer prices. The statistics cover main petroleum products, gas, coal and electricity, giving for imported products an average price both for importing country and country of origin. Every issue includes full notes on sources and methods and a description of price mechanisms in each country. Time series availability varies with each data series.

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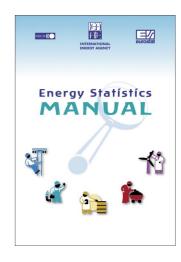
1025-9988 546 pages - € 380 · PDF: € 304

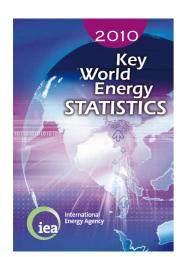
Energy Statistics Manual

Detailed, complete, timely and reliable statistics are essential to monitor the energy situation at a country level as well as at an international level. Energy statistics on supply, trade, stocks, transformation and demand are indeed the basis for any sound energy policy decision.

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194 pages





Key World Energy Statistics: 2010 Edition

"Key World Energy Statistics" from the IEA contains timely, clearly-presented data on the supply, transformation and consumption of all major energy sources.

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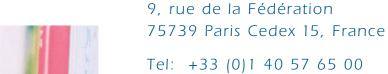


The Paris-based International Energy Agency is an intergovernmental body committed to advancing security of energy supply, economic growth and environmental sustainability through energy policy and technology cooperation. It was founded after the oil supply disruptions in 1973-1974 and its membership consists of 28 industrialised countries, members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.





International Energy Agency



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