

Shell Global Scenarios to 2025

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- Why scenarios
- Scenarios of the past
- Scenario framework
- Global Scenarios to 2025
- Implications for energy
- How we use scenarios in Shell

The Shell Global Scenarios

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Why scenarios

Scenarios of the past

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WHY use scenarios?



- Sensitise managers to the outside world
- Challenge mental maps
- Develop common language and shared understanding
- Create alignment



- Anticipate and prepare for uncertainty
- ...and therefore make better strategies

Scenarios versus forecasts



Key Issues and Drivers Identified







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Shell Global Scenarios of the 1990s: "TINA" and the dilemmas of globalisation



2001–2005: The dual crisis of 'security' and 'market trust'







Three forces shaping our global business environment



Focus on these forces?



Mapping competing forces that influence strategies & behaviours





GDP Growth

average growth rates (%)



16





Low Trust Globalisation "Carrots and Sticks"



- A legalistic, 'prove it to me' world lack of trust
- Security through intrusive checks and controls
- Global cooperation on crisis issues coalitions of the willing
- Globalisation on OUR terms
- Divergent initiatives to address global commons
- Competing standards
- NGO alliances with investors and/or states



Moderate economic and energy growth.

- Energy security by diversity of supply and interconnectivity.
- NOCs looked upon to deliver gvt policies with market discipline.
- Opportunities pursued to diversify from oil in transport sector.
- Gas growth, but some limits on infrastructure growth.
- Energy diversity policies keep coal in the picture.
- Renewables receive government support.





Open Doors "Incentives and Bridges"



- Pragmatic, 'know me' world
- State acts consensually through incentives and soft power
- Precautionary principle
- The value chain of trust
- Independent media scrutiny
- Companies, NGOs, governments work together pragmatically to promote inclusive globalisation
- Civil society works with investors





- High economic and energy growth.
- Energy security by open markets, the right to invest and international law.
- NOCs and IOCs compete on equal terms.
- Costs for transport alternatives fall, but oil remains dominant.
- Rapid expansion of LNG and pipeline gas.
- High energy demand makes "clean" coal attractive.
- Costs for renewables fall rapidly as society calls for such solutions.
- Carbon costs internalised. Consumers choose on price.





Flags: "Nations and Causes"



- Dogmatic, 'follow me' world
- Competing claims of self-centric communities
- States push national agendas.
- Governments seek to overcome social divides through populist and nationalistic policies
- Security sought by limiting access ("gated communities")
- Bilateral agreements and political blocks.
- ²⁴ Sand in the wheels" of global mobility





- Low economic and energy growth.
- Energy through conservation and self-sufficiency
- Fear of access to resources give focus on efficiency and indigenous supply.
- Efficiency pursued uptake of hybrids reduces oil imports.
- In fragmented world, investments suffer and gas grows slower.
- Use of coal stimulated by gvts where offers self sufficiency.
- Significant gvt/society support for Renewables as indigenous.

2025 GDP: 40% higher in Open Doors vs. Flags

average growth rates (%)





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Energy Demand Predetermineds



Energy Demand Uncertainties





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How we use scenarios in Shell

example

Business planning



Which signposts?



example

Forecast









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