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Der Ölmarkt- wohin entwickelt sich der Ölpreis?

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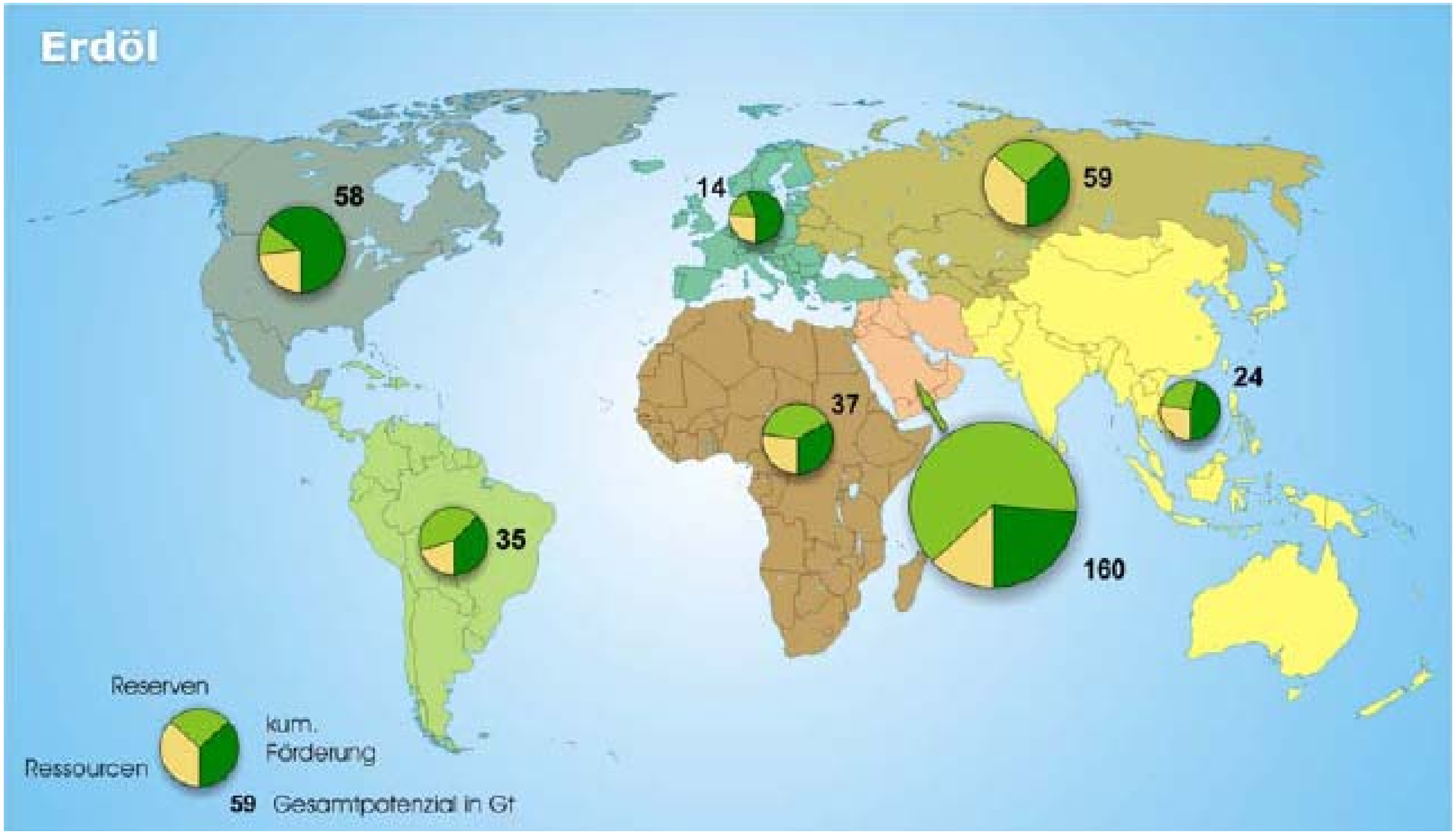
10.4.2008

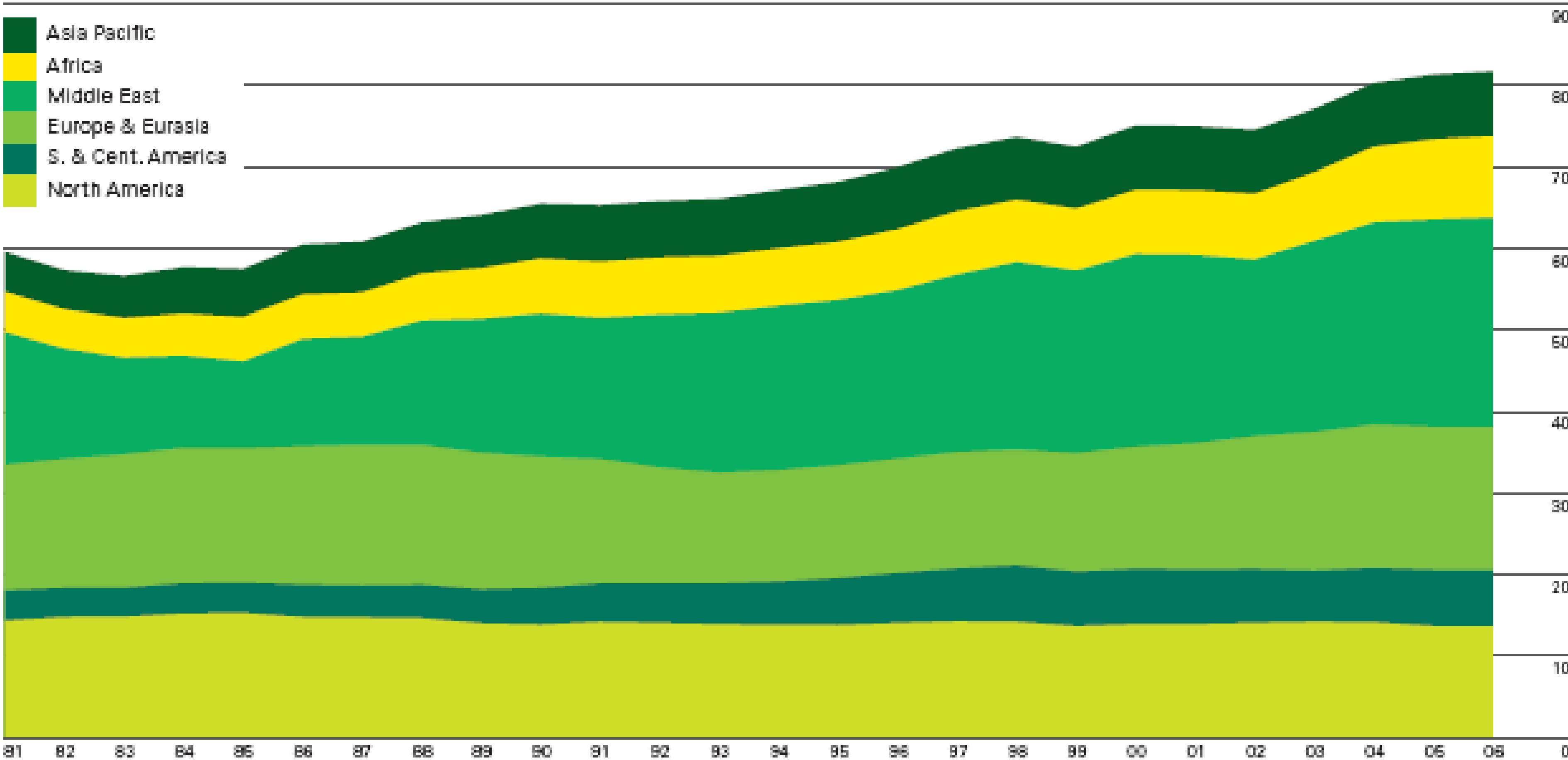
Die regionale Verteilung von konventionellem Erdöl 2005



BGR (2007)

Regionale Ölproduktion

Production by area
Million barrels daily



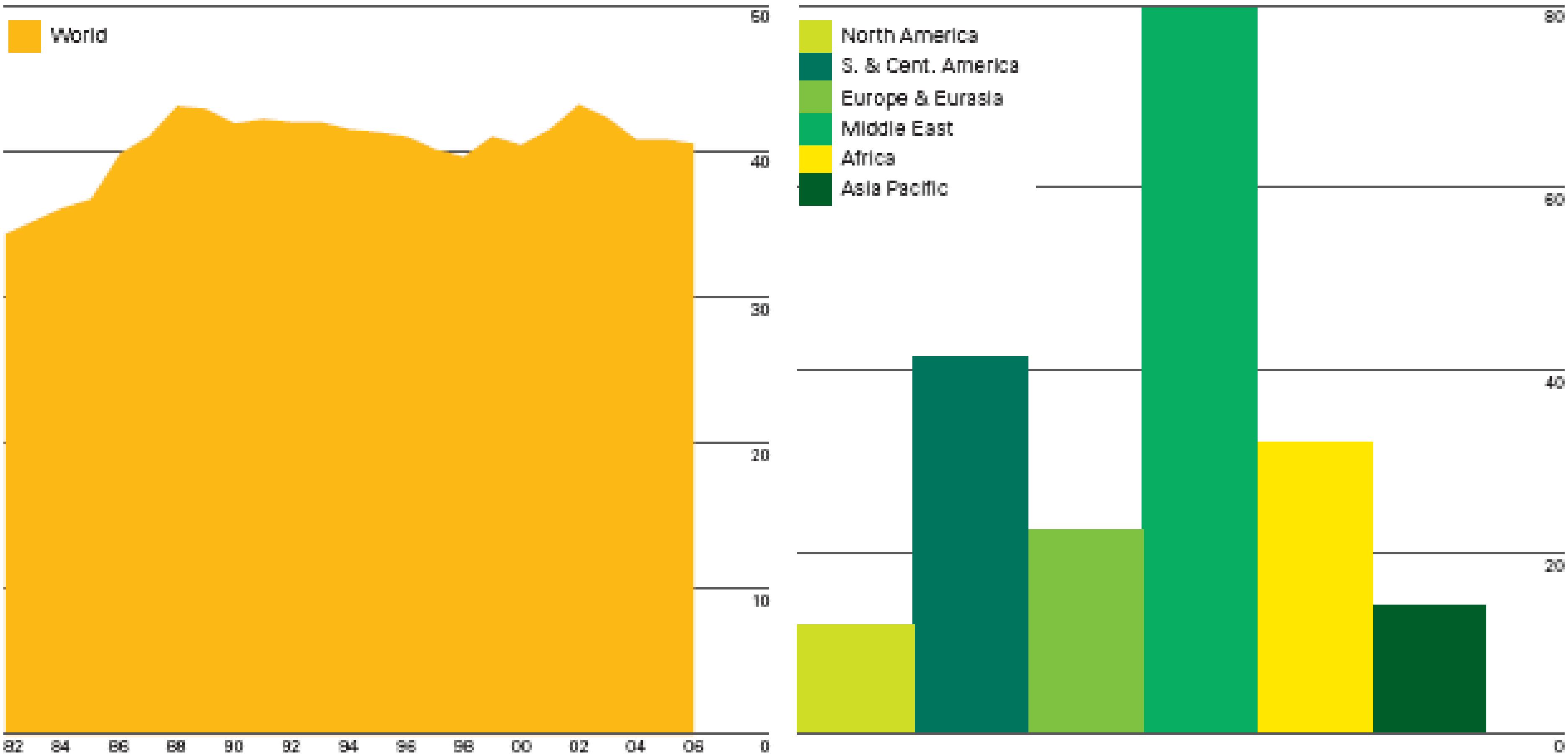
World oil production rose by 400,000b/d in 2006. Former Soviet Union output rose by 450,000b/d, driven by Russia and Azerbaijan. OECD production fell by 430,000b/d, with declines in Norway, the UK and Mexico offsetting growth in Canada. Other non-OPEC production increased due to rising Angolan output. OPEC output edged up by 130,000b/d.

Quelle: BP (2008)

Reserve- Produktion- Ratio

Reserves-to-production (R/P) ratios
Years

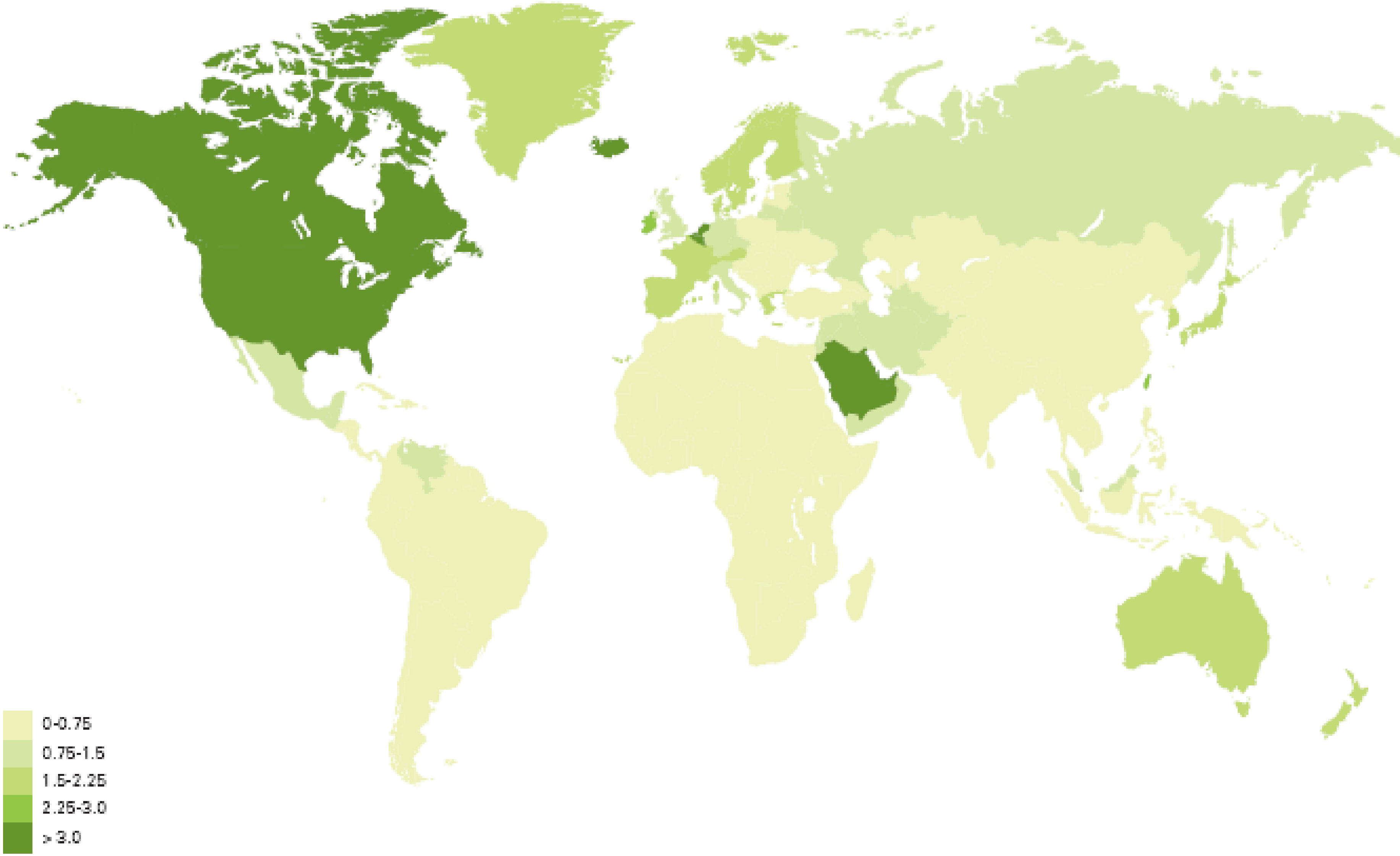
2006 by area



The world's oil R/P ratio edged lower in 2006, reaching 40.5 years, compared with 41 years in 1996 and 39.8 years in 1986. The level of reserves fell by 1 billion barrels, or 0.1 %. Declines in Norway and Mexico were partially offset by increases in Russia and Brazil.

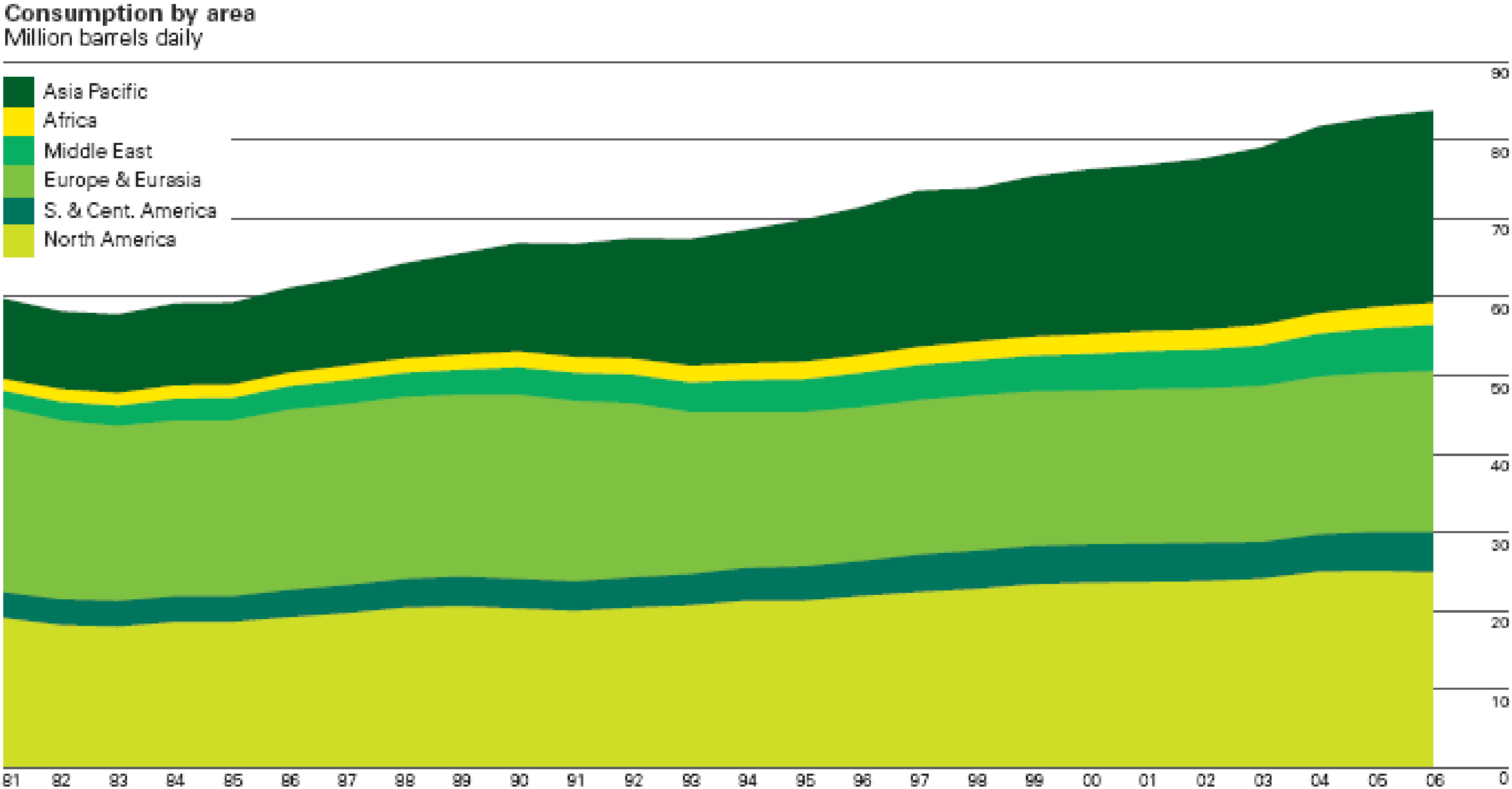
Quelle: BP (2008)

Consumption per capita 2006
Tonnes



Quelle: BP (2008)

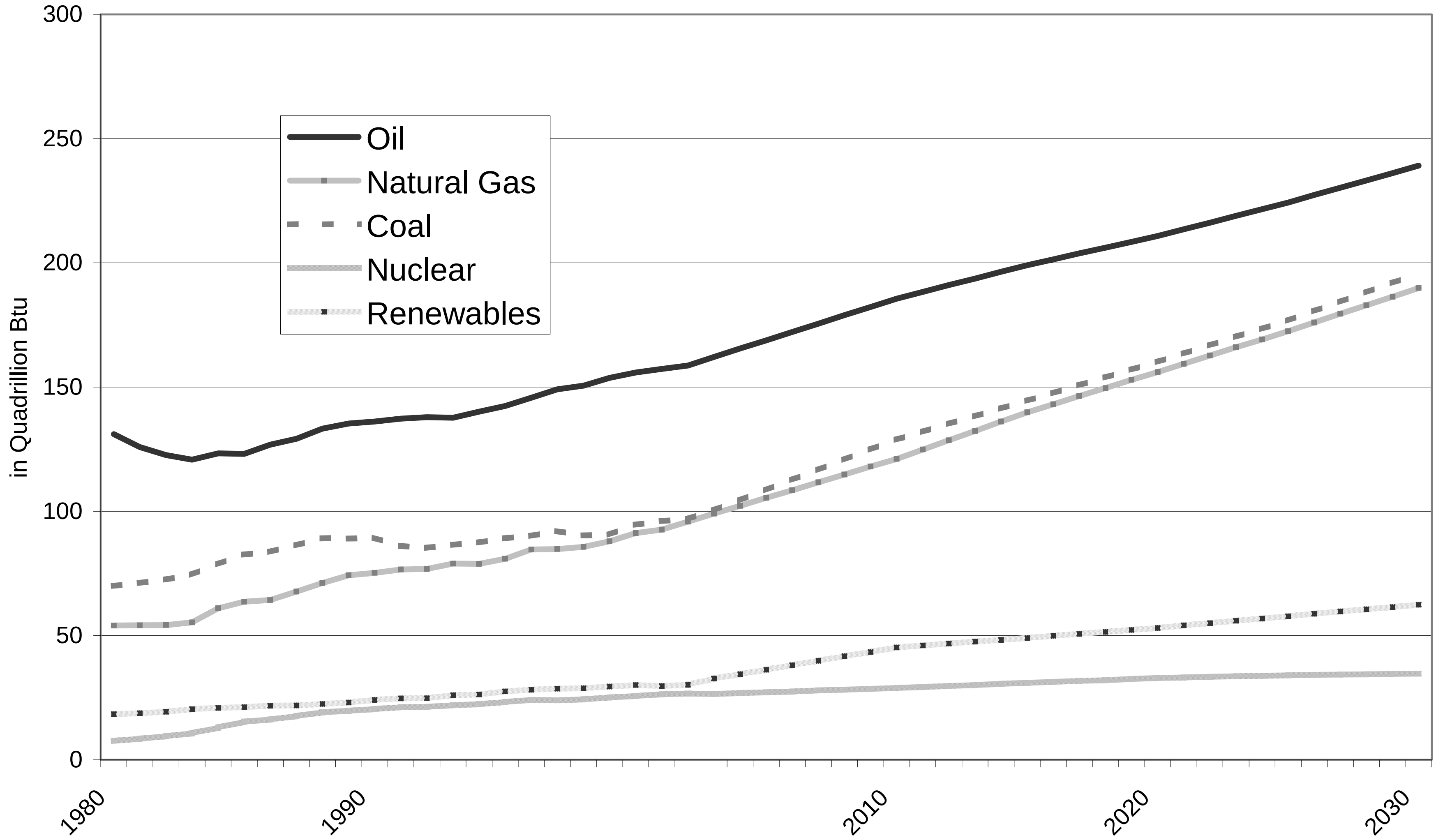
Regionaler Ölverbrauch



World oil consumption rose by just under 650,000b/d in 2006, about half the 10-year average. OECD consumption fell by 400,000b/d, the biggest decline since 1983. Oil consumption growth was above average in China and oil-exporting countries.

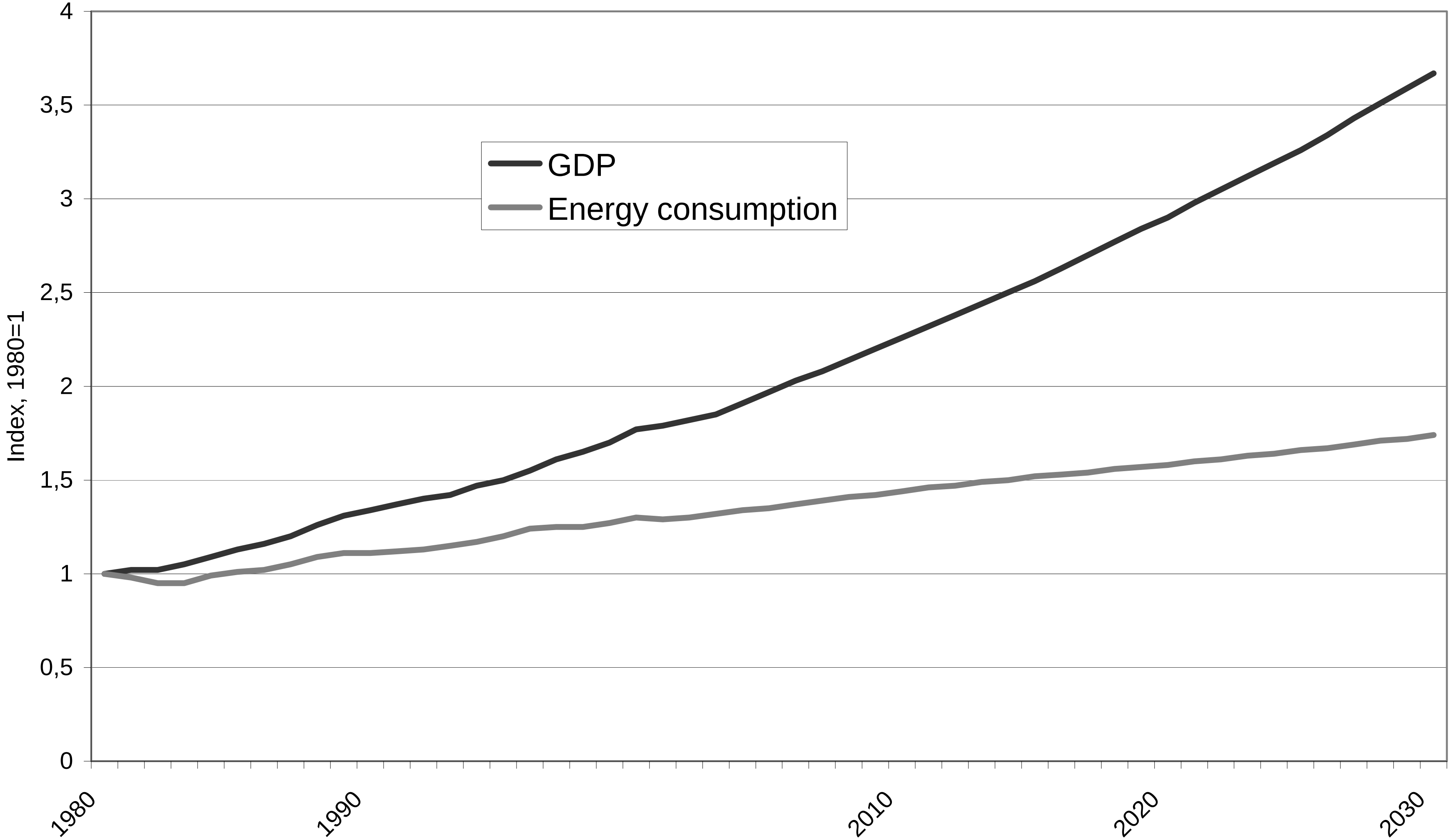
Quelle: BP (2008)

World Market Energy Use by Fuel Type (IEA (2006))



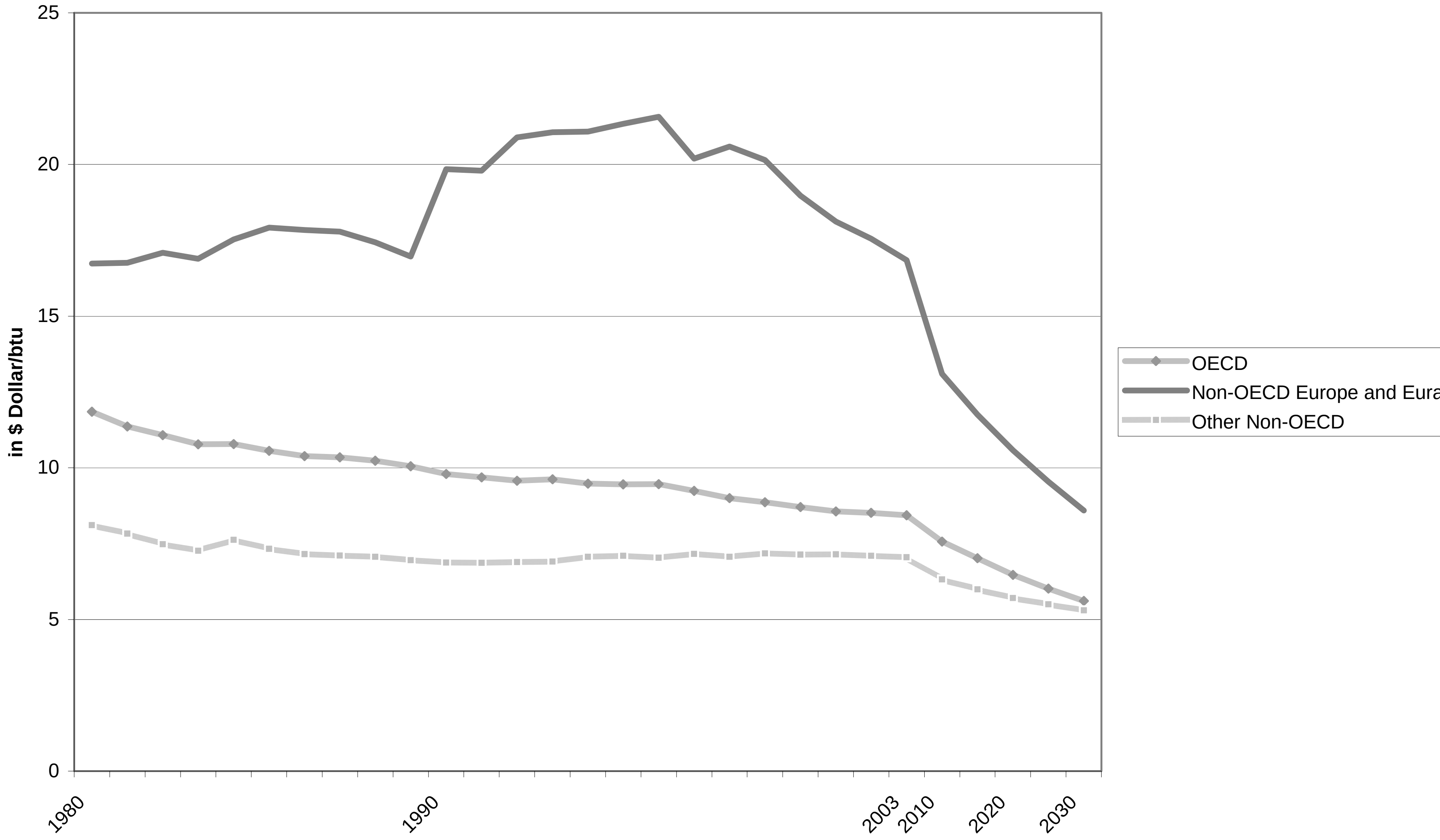
Source: IEA (2006)

Growth in Energy Use and Gross Domestic Product for the OECD Economies, 1980-2030



Source: IEA (2006)

Energy Intensity by Region, 1980-2030



Source: IEA (2006)

Öl ist knapp- kumulierte Förderung übersteigt Reserven („Depletion Point“) in den kommenden zwei Dekaden

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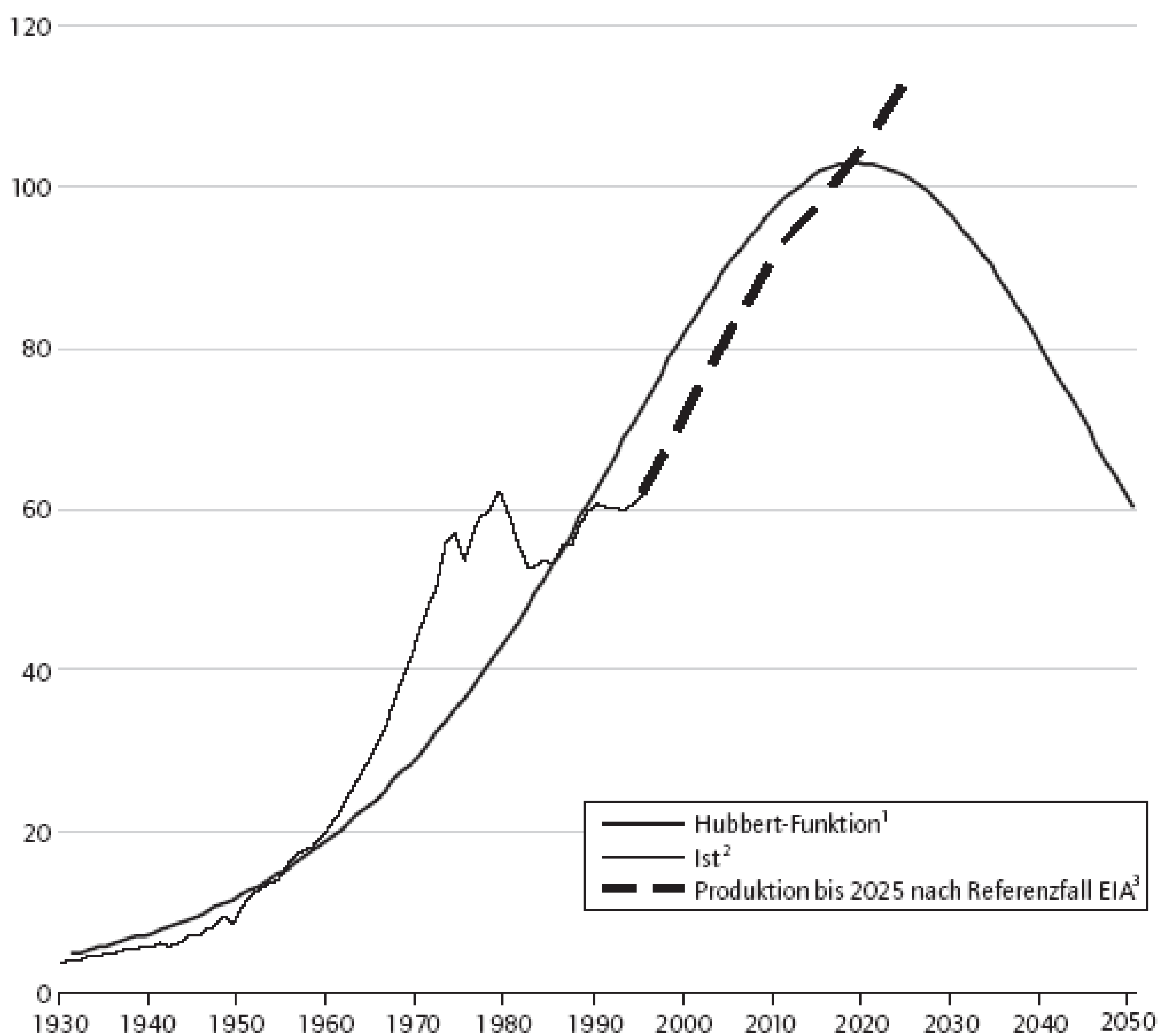
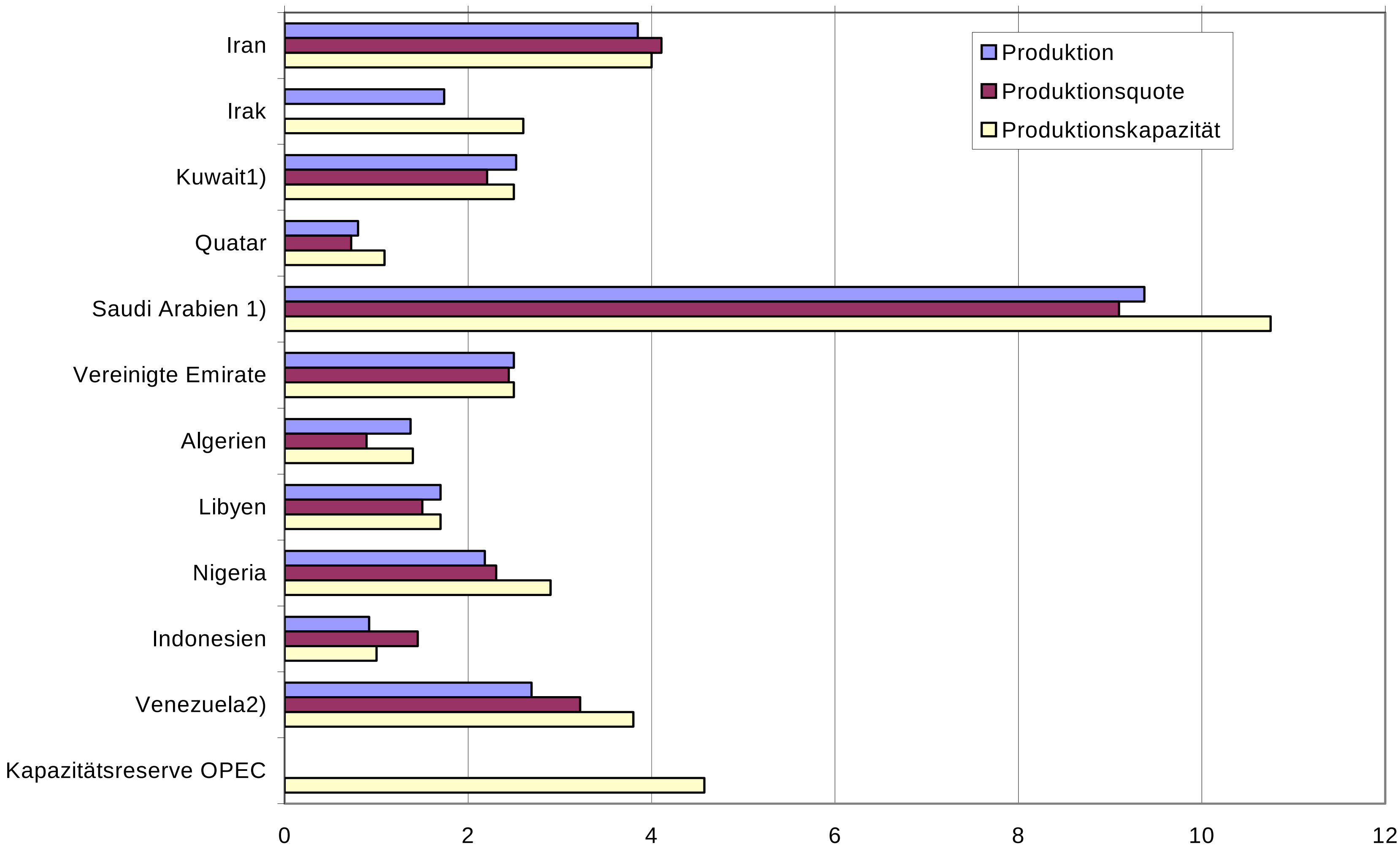
Entwicklung der Weltrohölgewinnung nach unterschiedlichen Szenarien

In Mill. Barrel pro Tag (mbd)



Produktion, Produktionsquote und Produktionskapzaitäten der OPEC-Länder in Millionen Barrel pro Tag im März 2006



Quellen: EIA, OPEC

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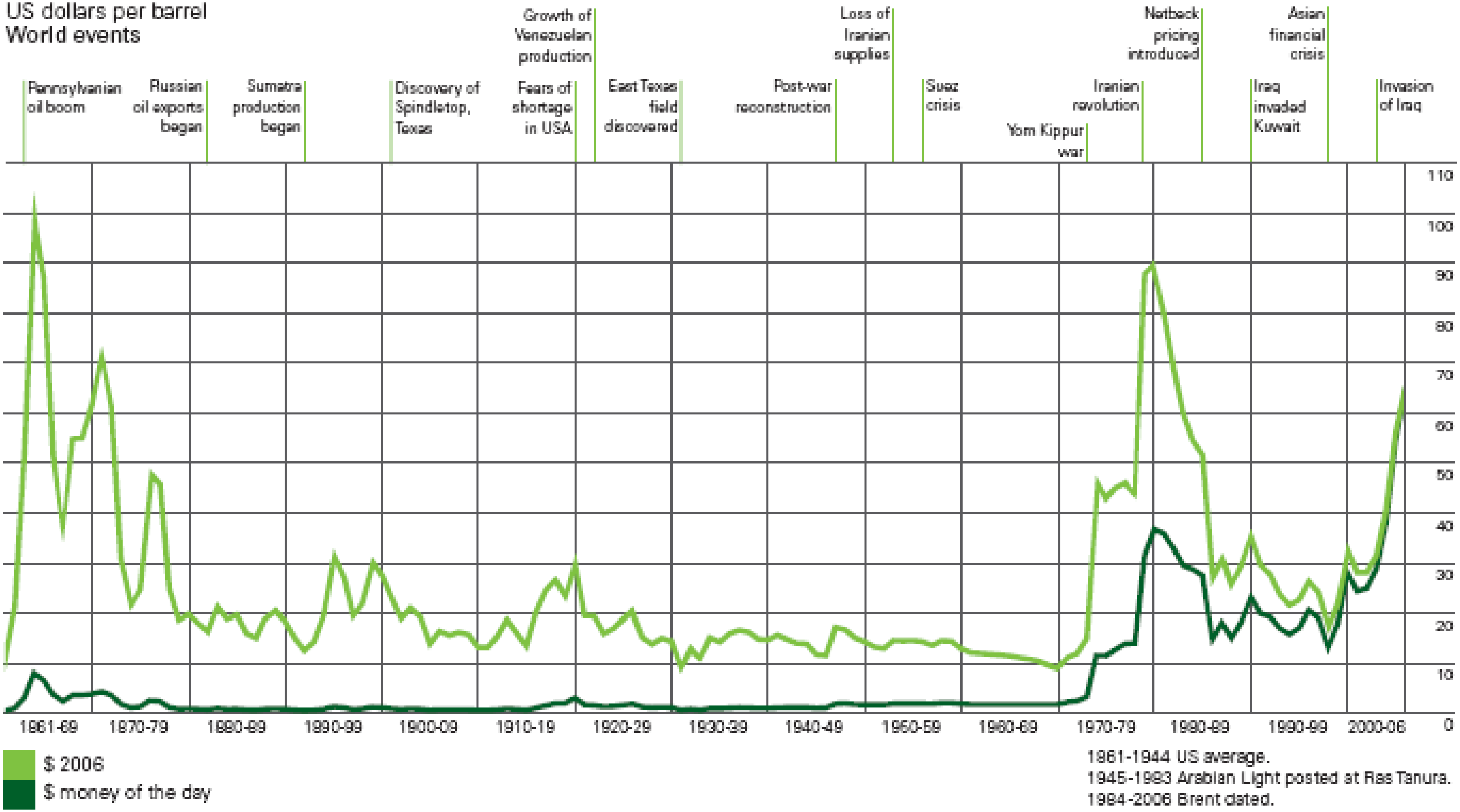
Crude oil prices 1861-2006

US dollars per barrel
World events



1861-1944 US average.
1945-1983 Arabian Light posted at Ras Tanura.
1984-2006 Brent dated.

Quelle: BP (2008)

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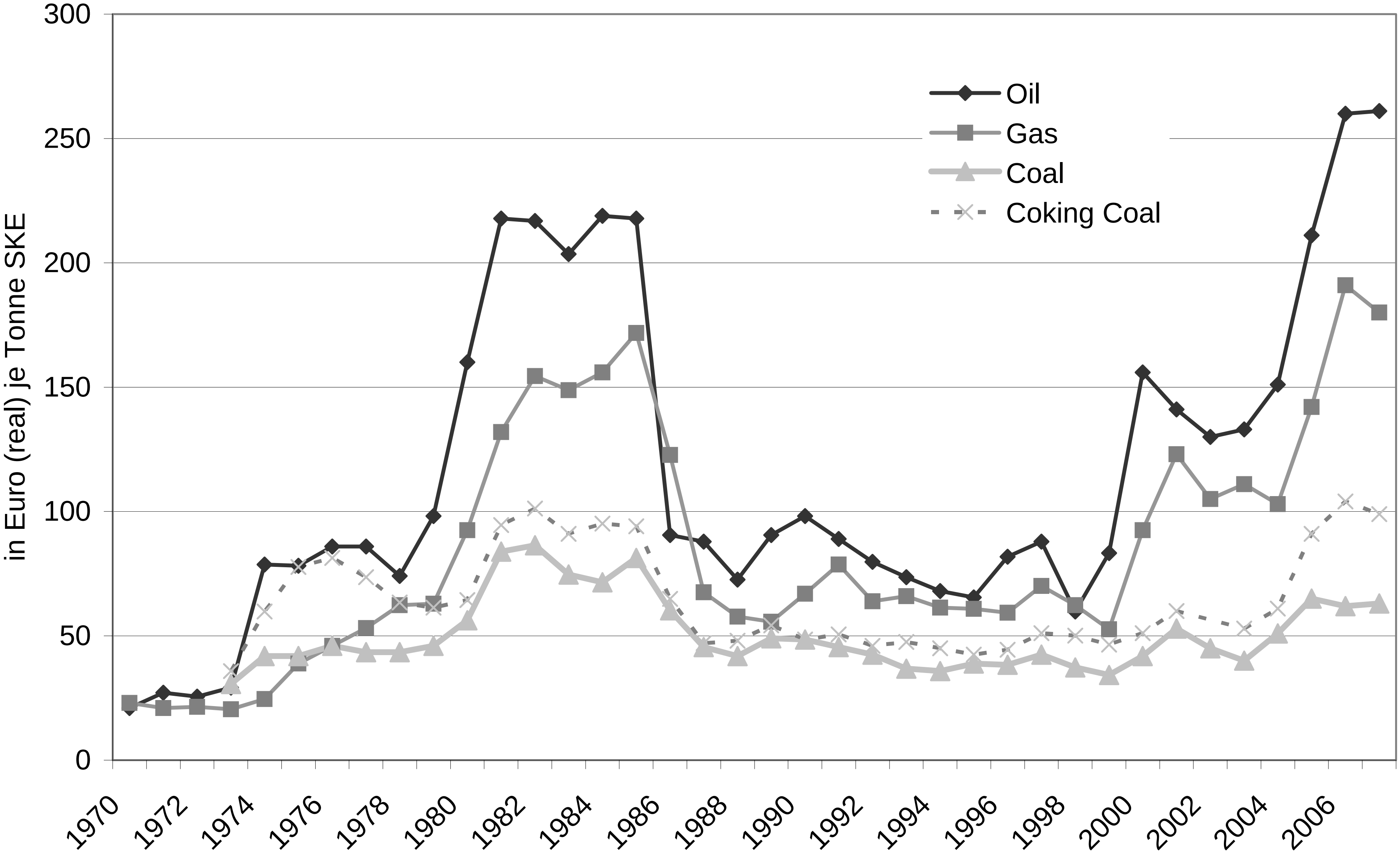
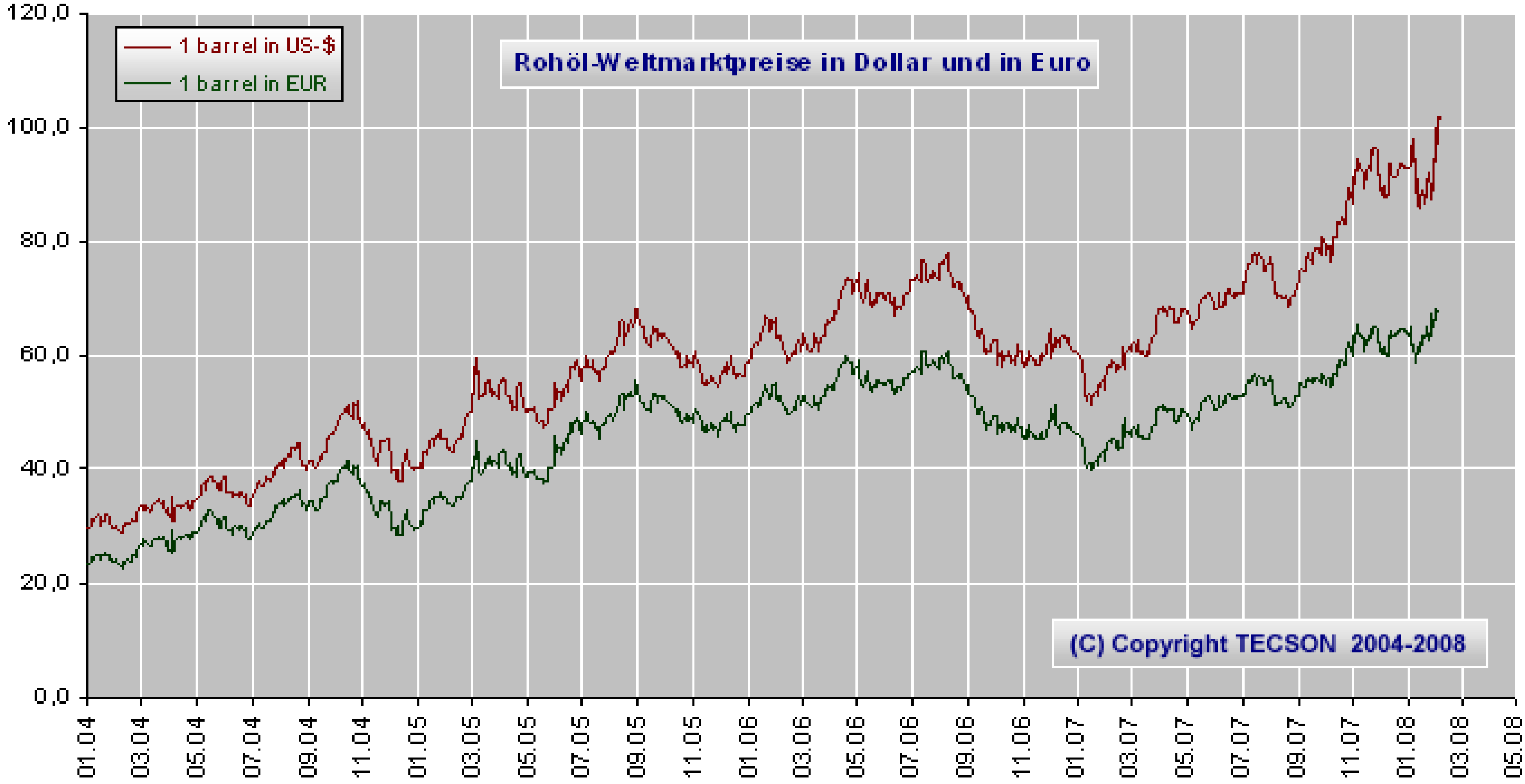


Quelle: Statistik der Kohlenwirtschaft



Quelle: TECSON (2008)

Gründe für hohen Ölpreis

- Weltweiter Nachfrageanstieg (China)
- Politische Unsicherheiten und Risiken (Nigeria, Irak)
- Extreme Klimaereignisse (Hurrikan “Katrina”, “Rita”, “Wilma” im Golf von Mexiko)
- Niedrige Bestände (USA) /ungenügende Raffineriekapazitäten
- Ungenügende Kapazitätsreserven in Ölproduzierenden Ländern
- Potentielle Terrorattacken
- Spekulation (mind. 20 % Ölpreis)

Source: BP 2005

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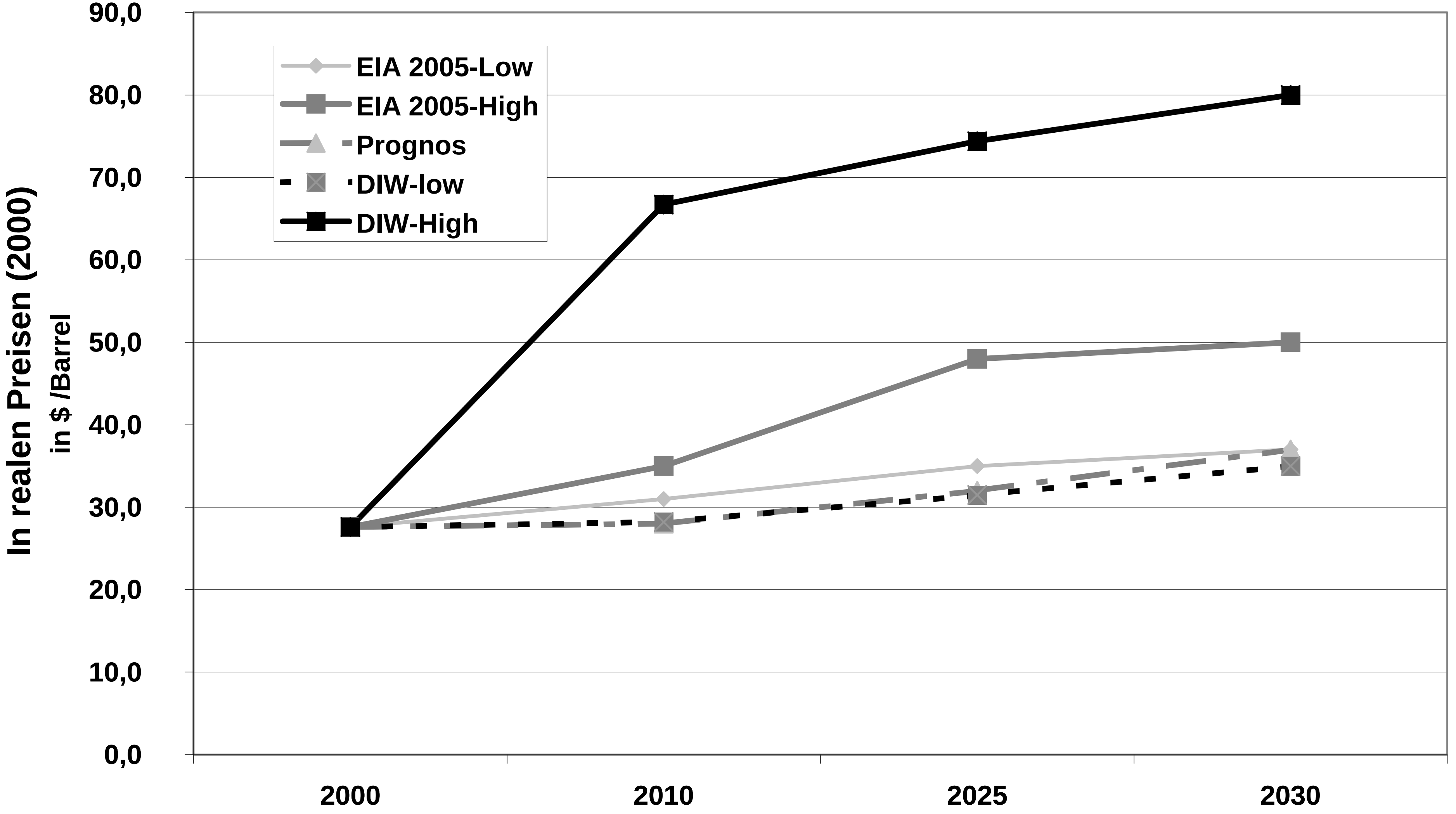
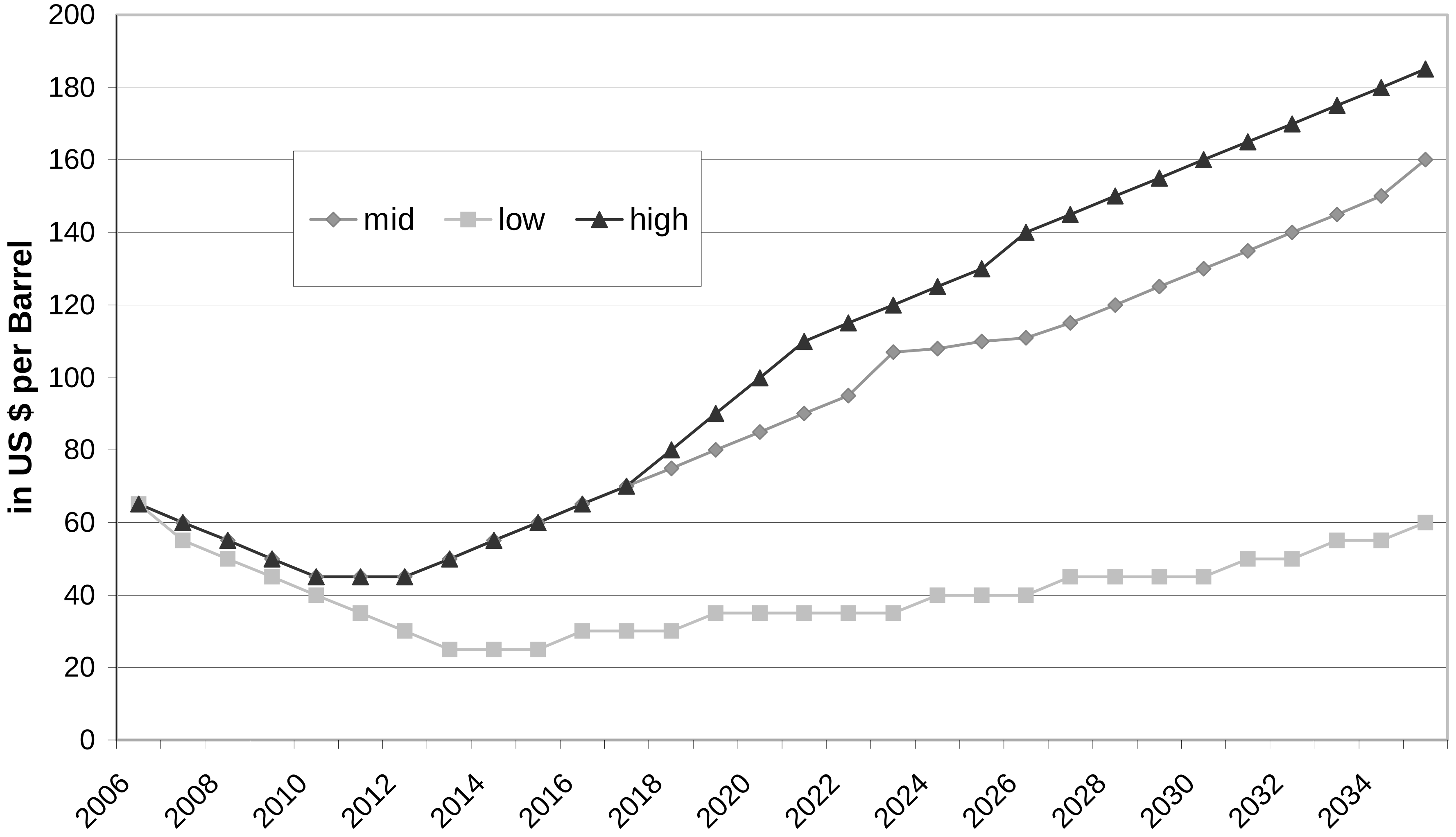
Ölpreisprognosen



Quelle: EIA (2005), Prognos (2005), DIW (2005)

Potential Oil Price Development



Source: DIW 2004

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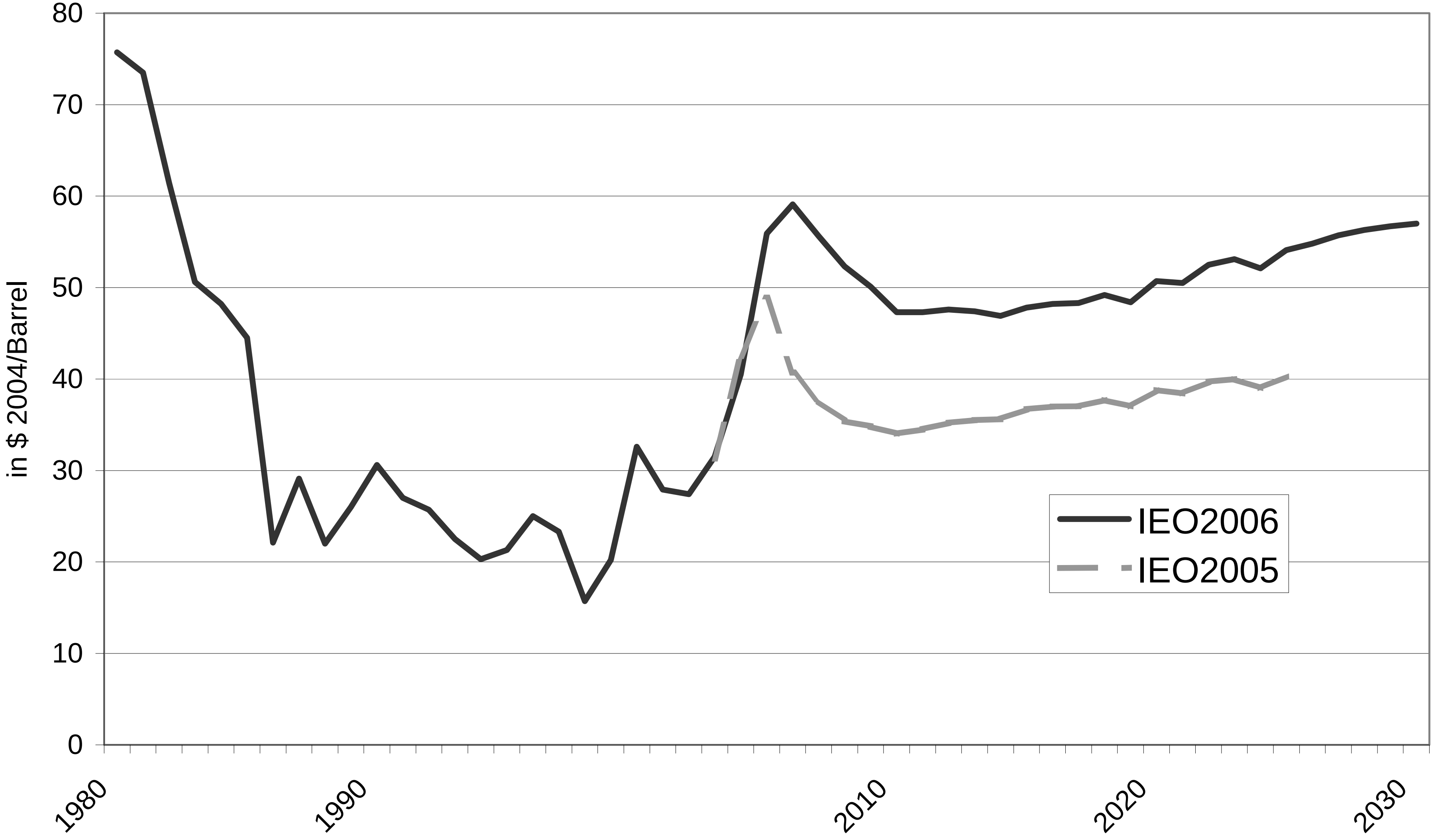
IEA 2005 and 2006 Oil Price Projections



Source: IEA (2006)

Wohin entwickelt sich der Ölpreis?

- Schwer vorherzusagen
- Nachfrage?
- Alternativen/Energiesparen
- Investitionen in Exploration: unzureichend
- Krisen
- Strategische Komponente
- Peak Oil
- Kurzfristig: Spekulationsblase
- Langfristig: hohes Niveau

Vielen Dank für die Aufmerksamkeit!

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