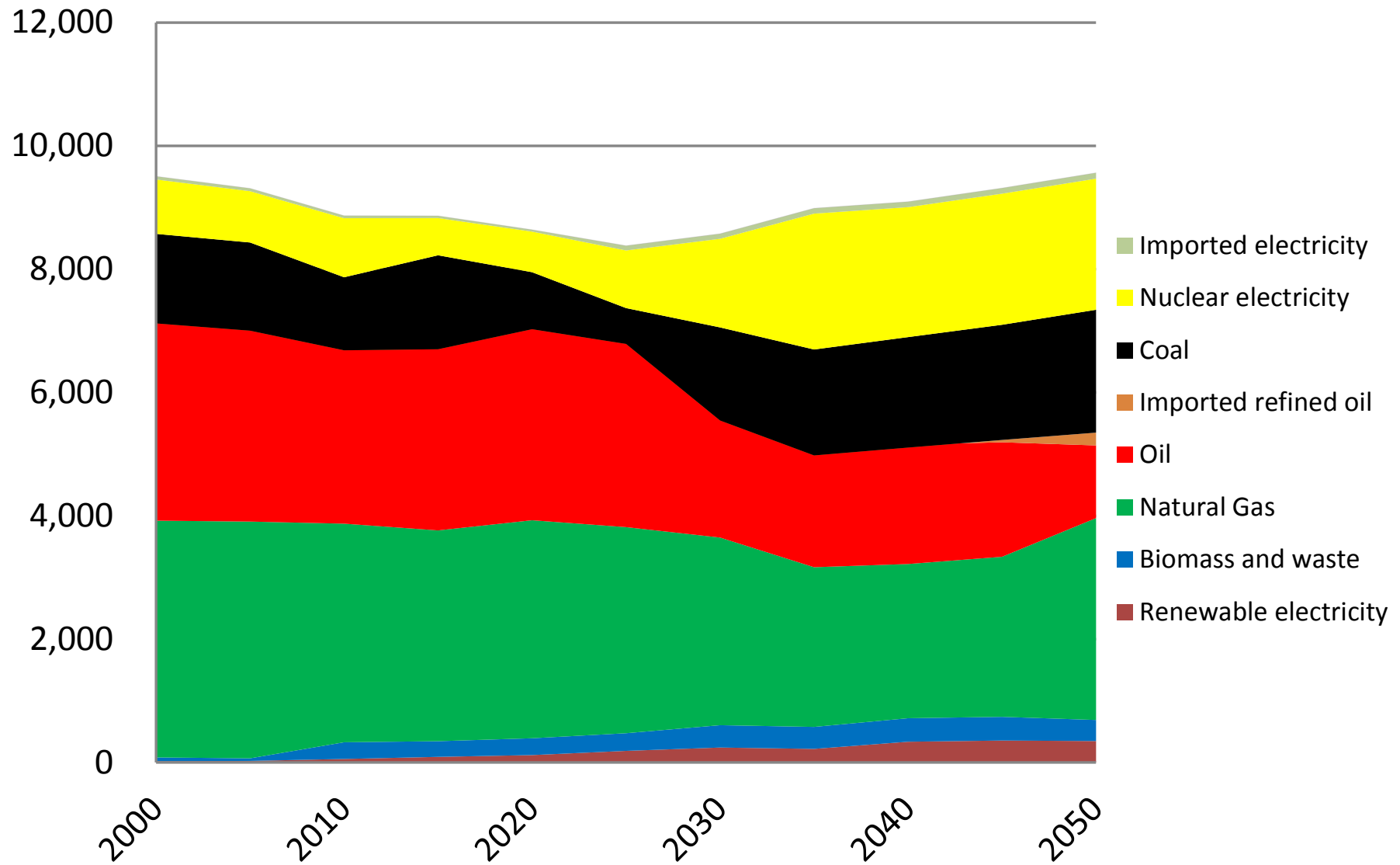
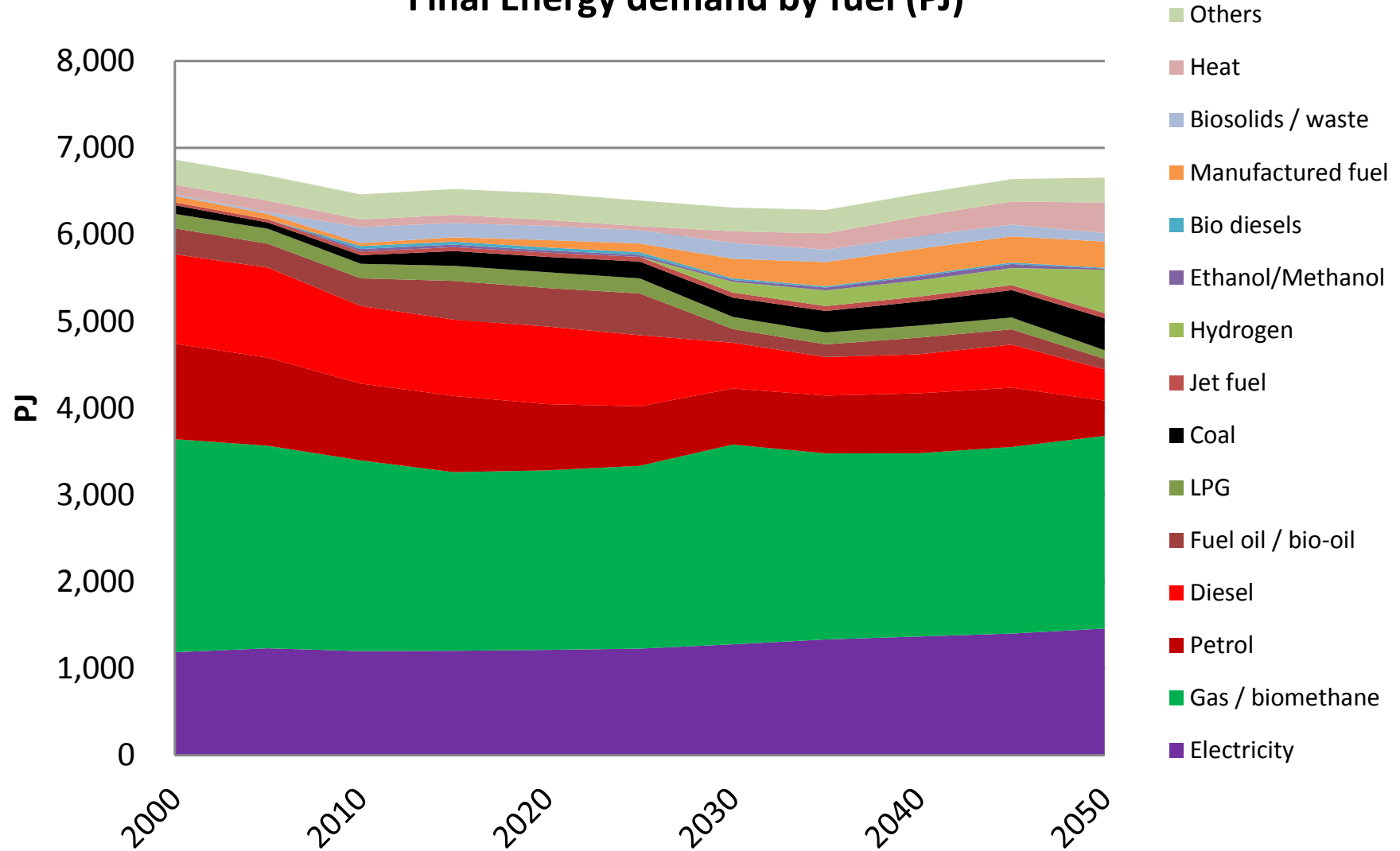


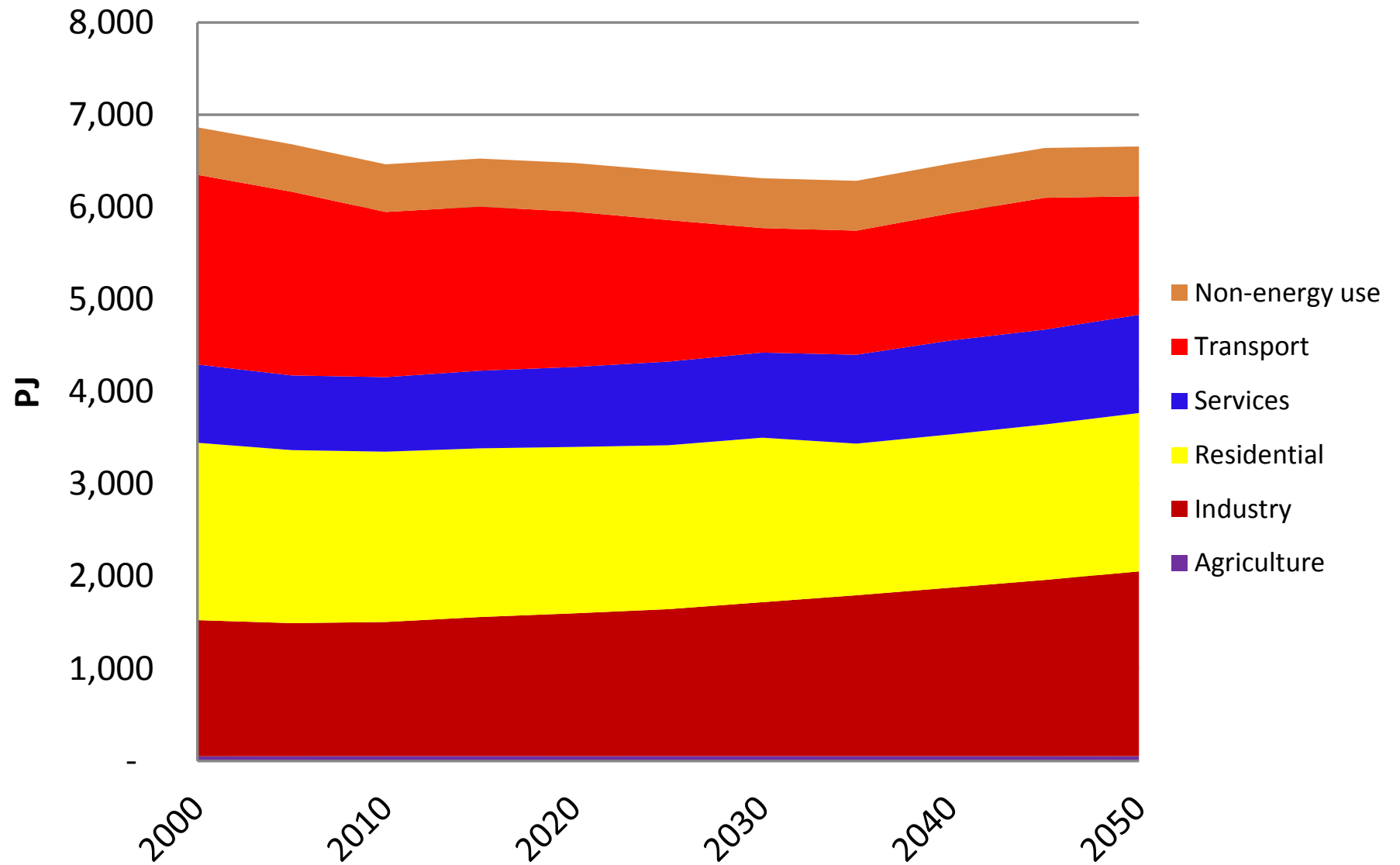
Primary Energy Demand (PJ)



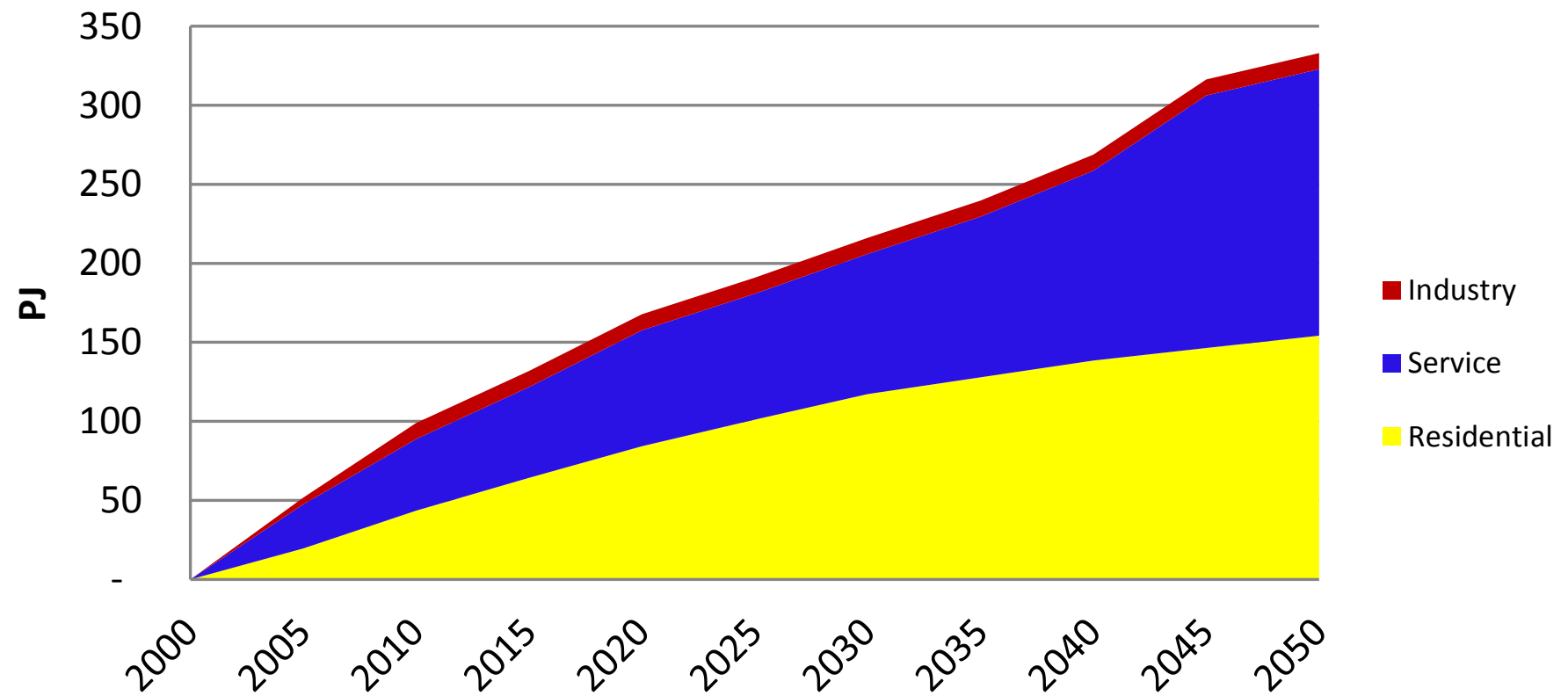
Final Energy demand by fuel (PJ)



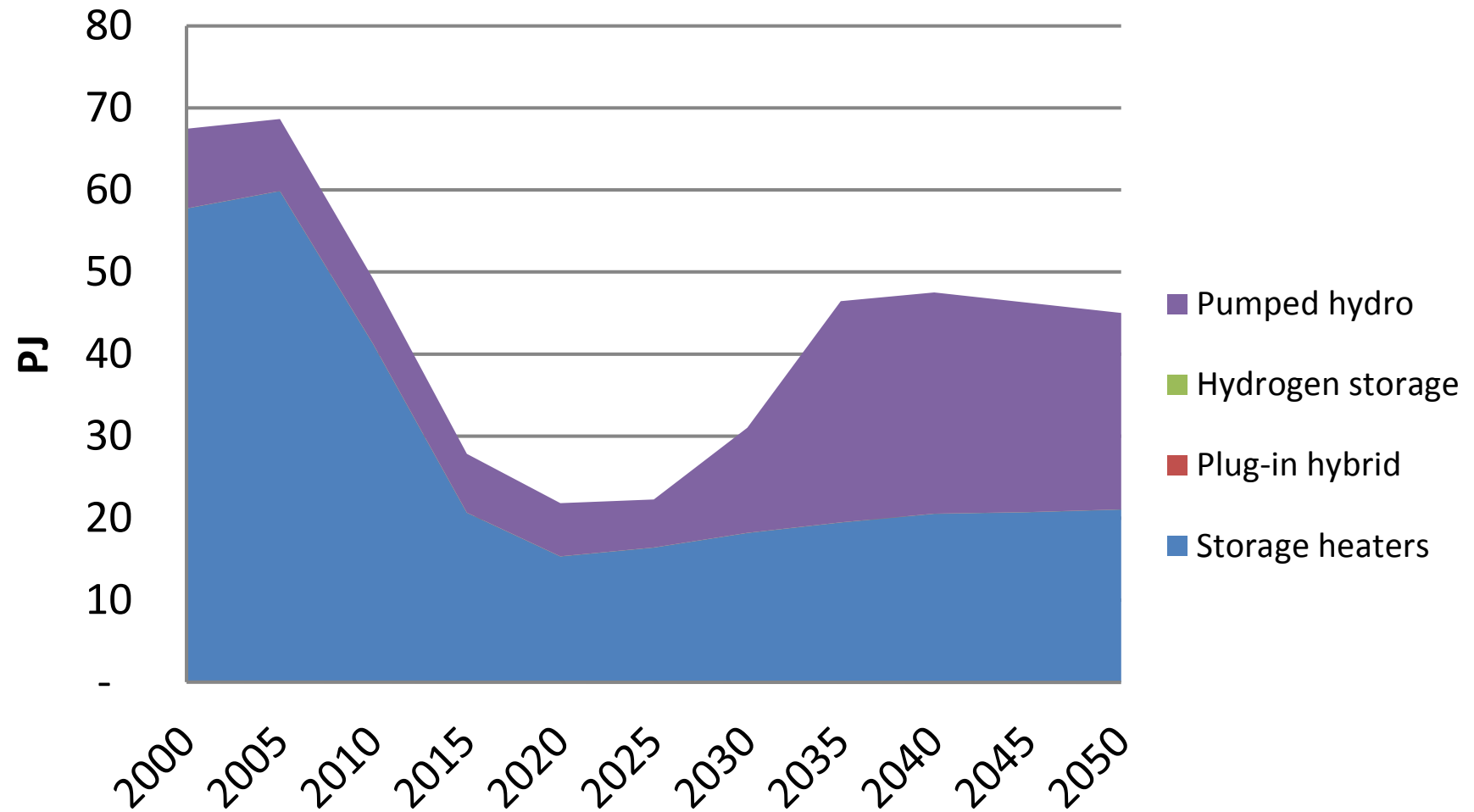
Final Energy demand by Sector



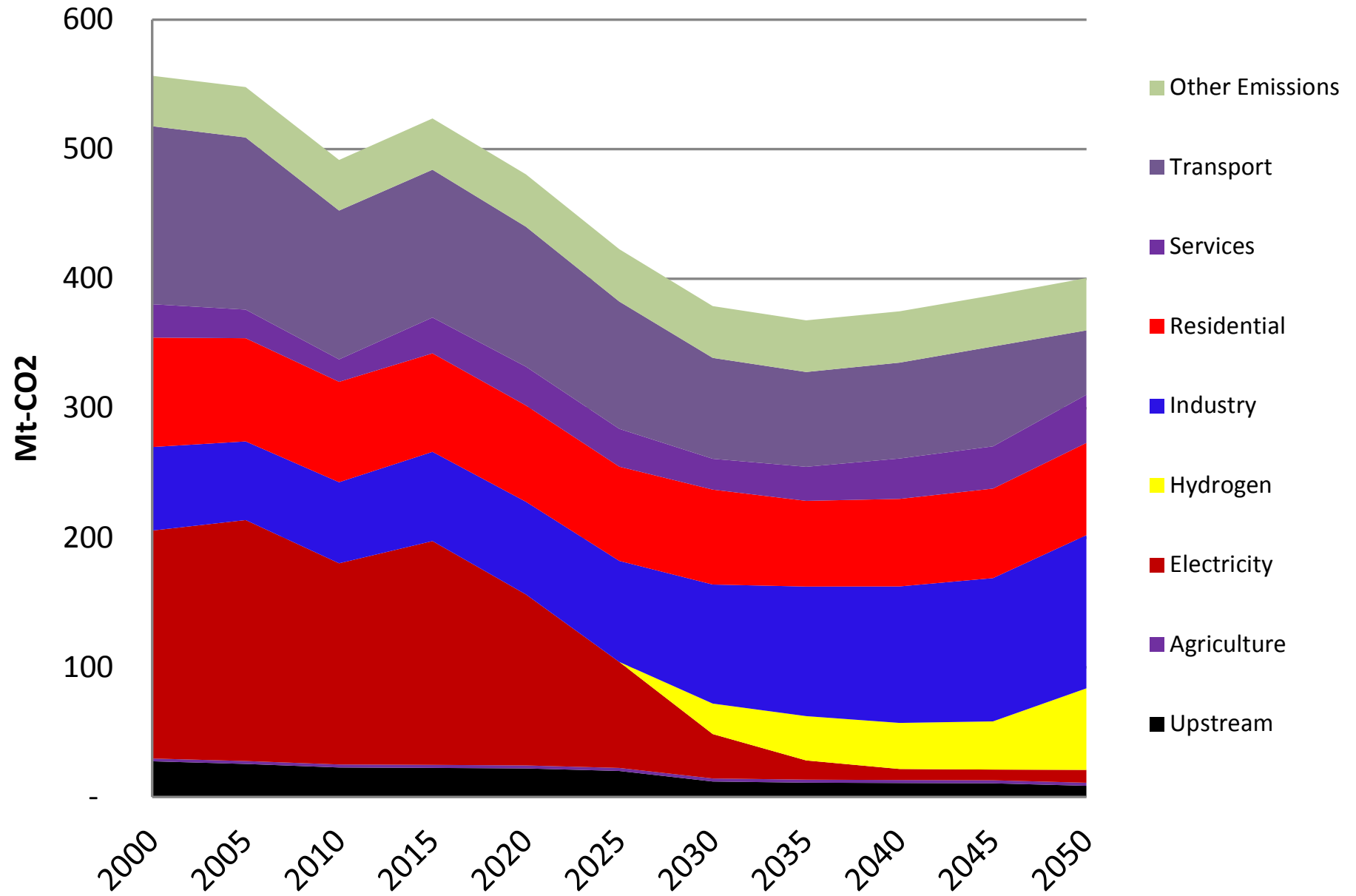
Use of conservation

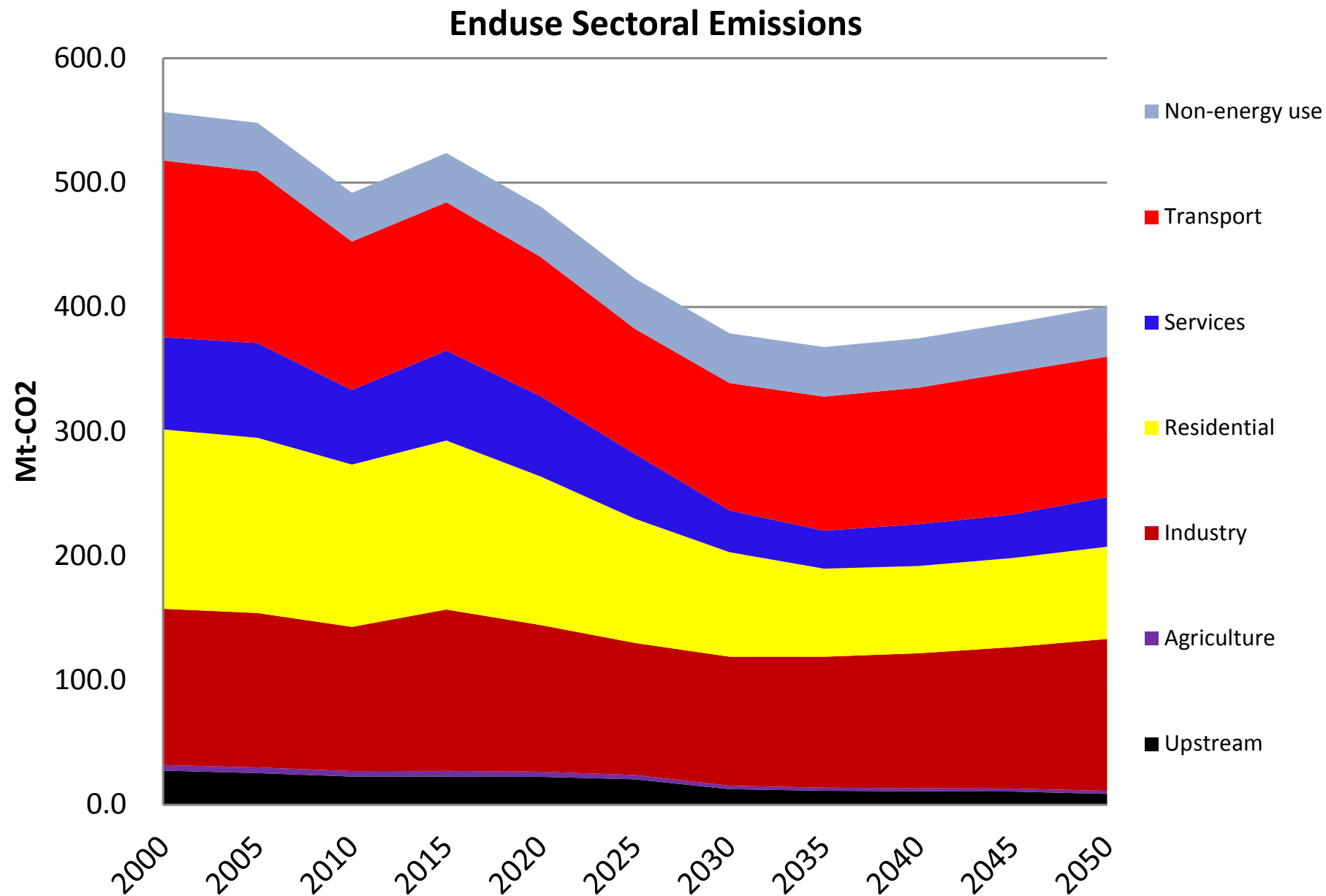


Electricity storage

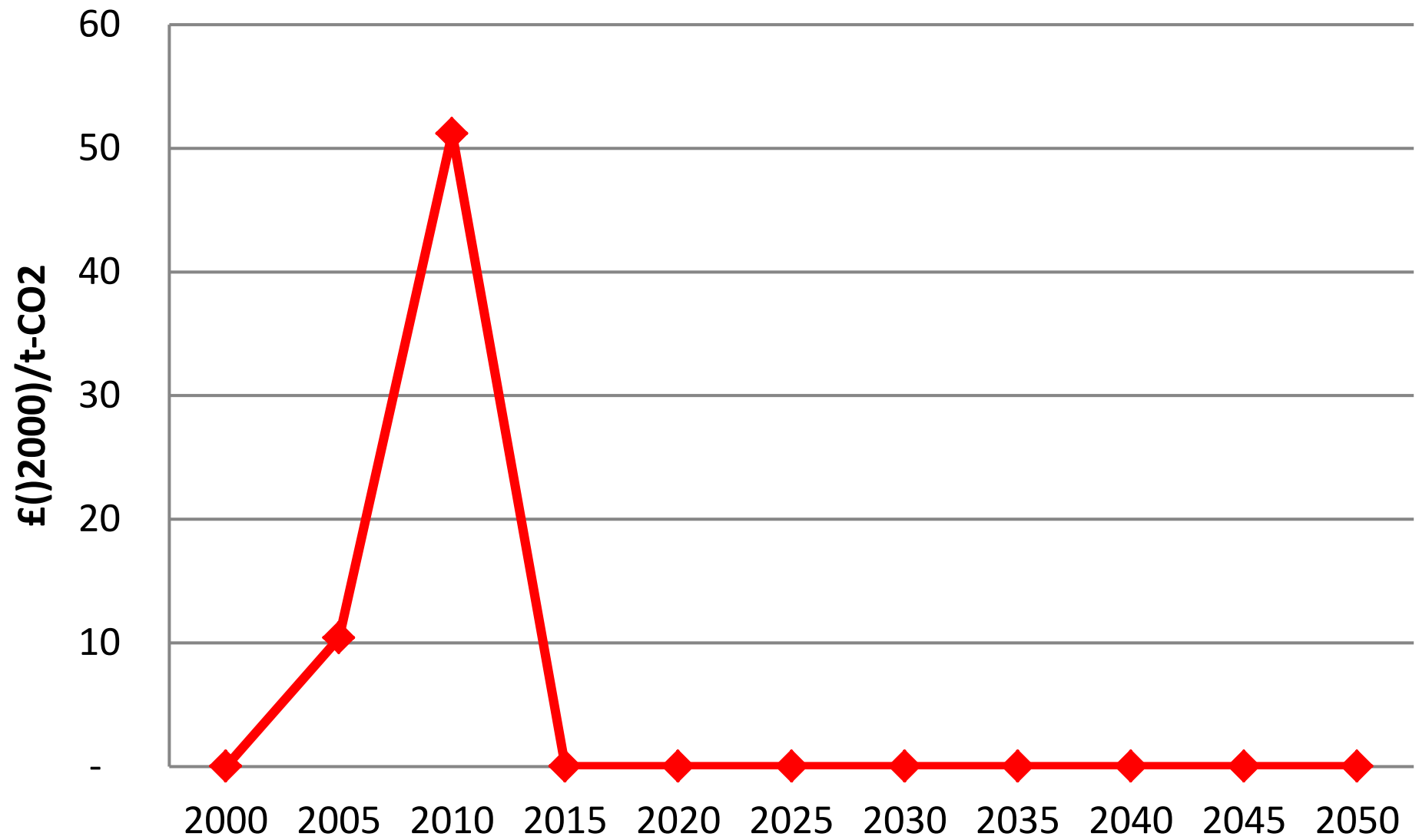


Sectoral Emissions

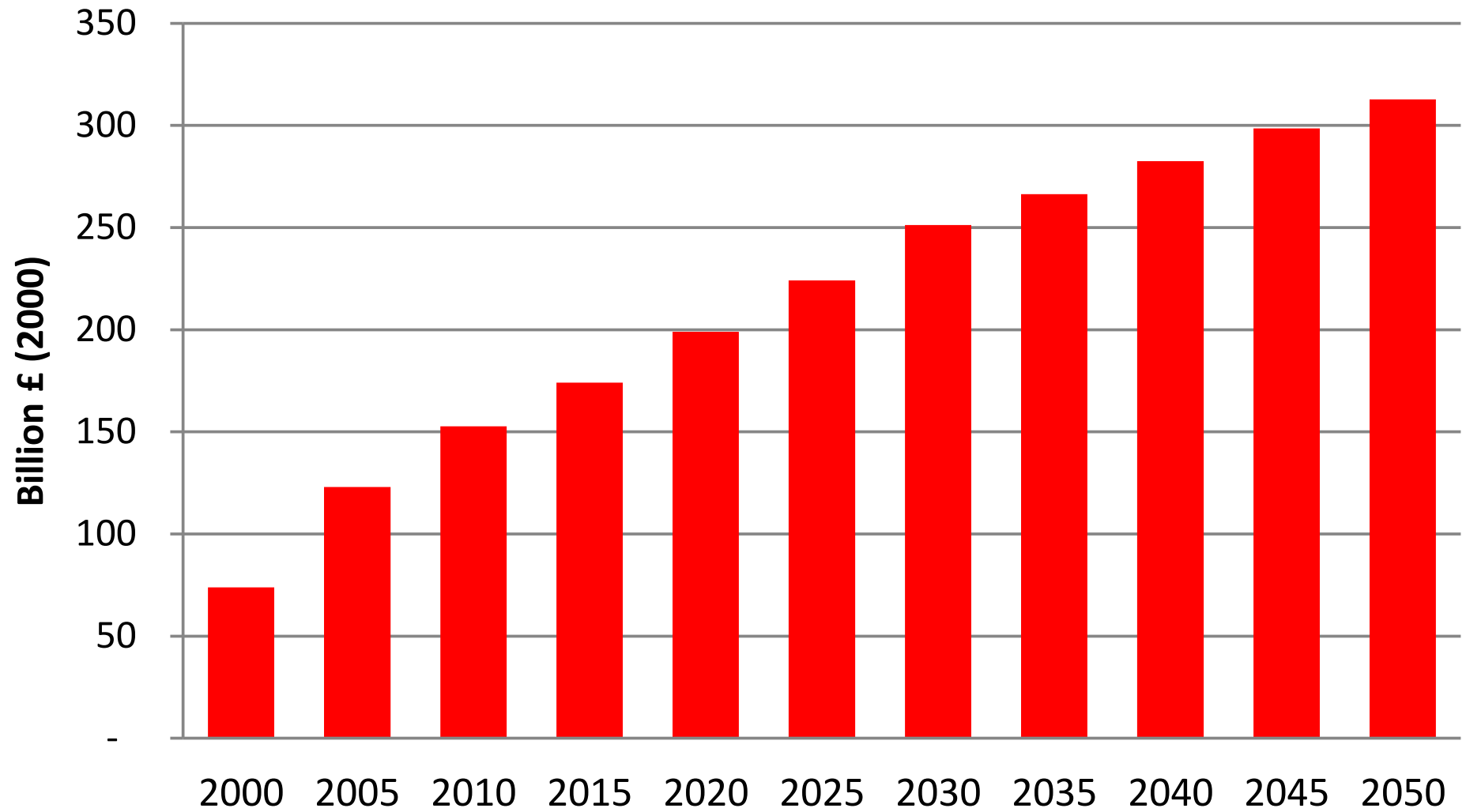




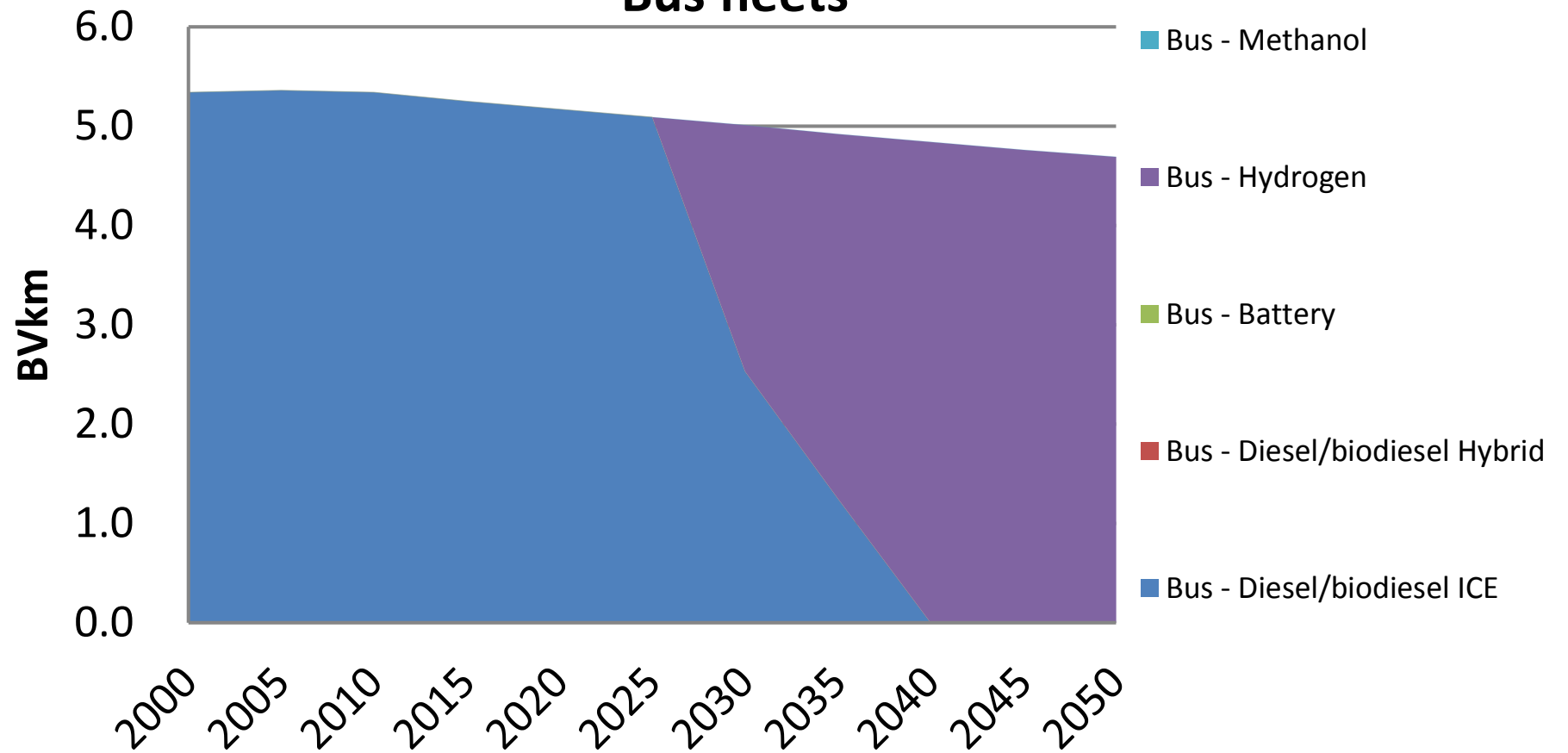
Marginal cost of CO2



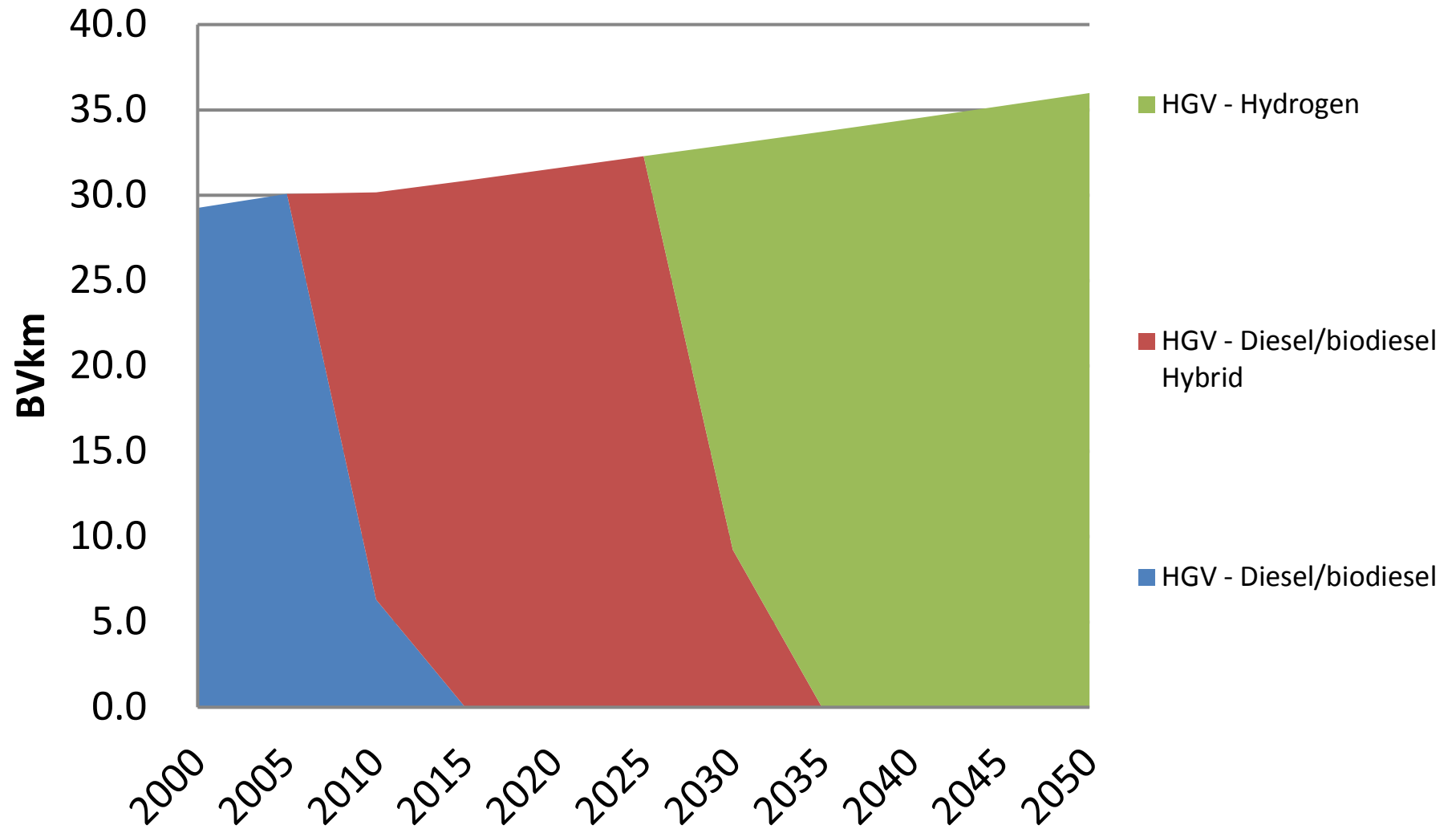
Undiscounted energy system cost



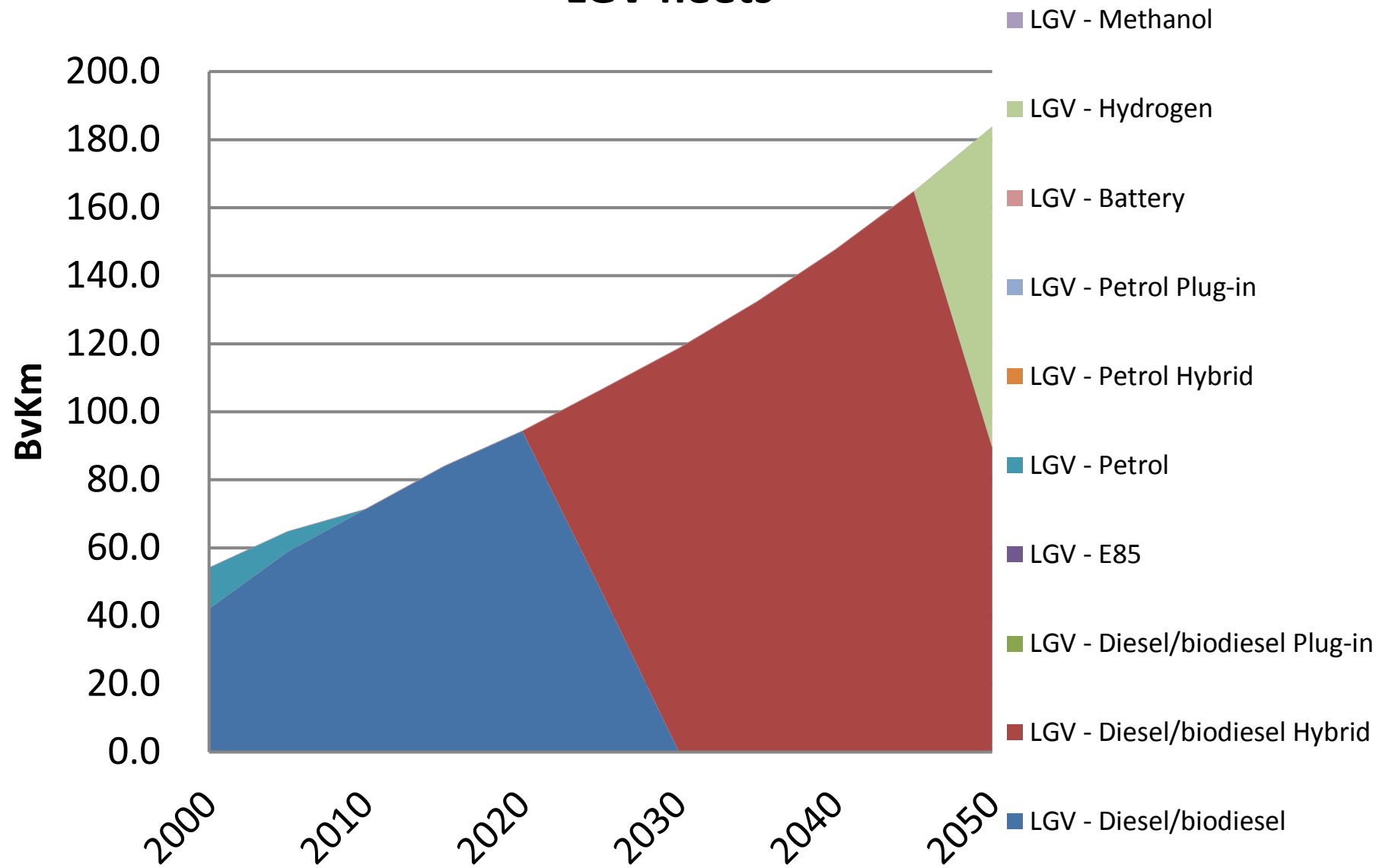
Bus fleets



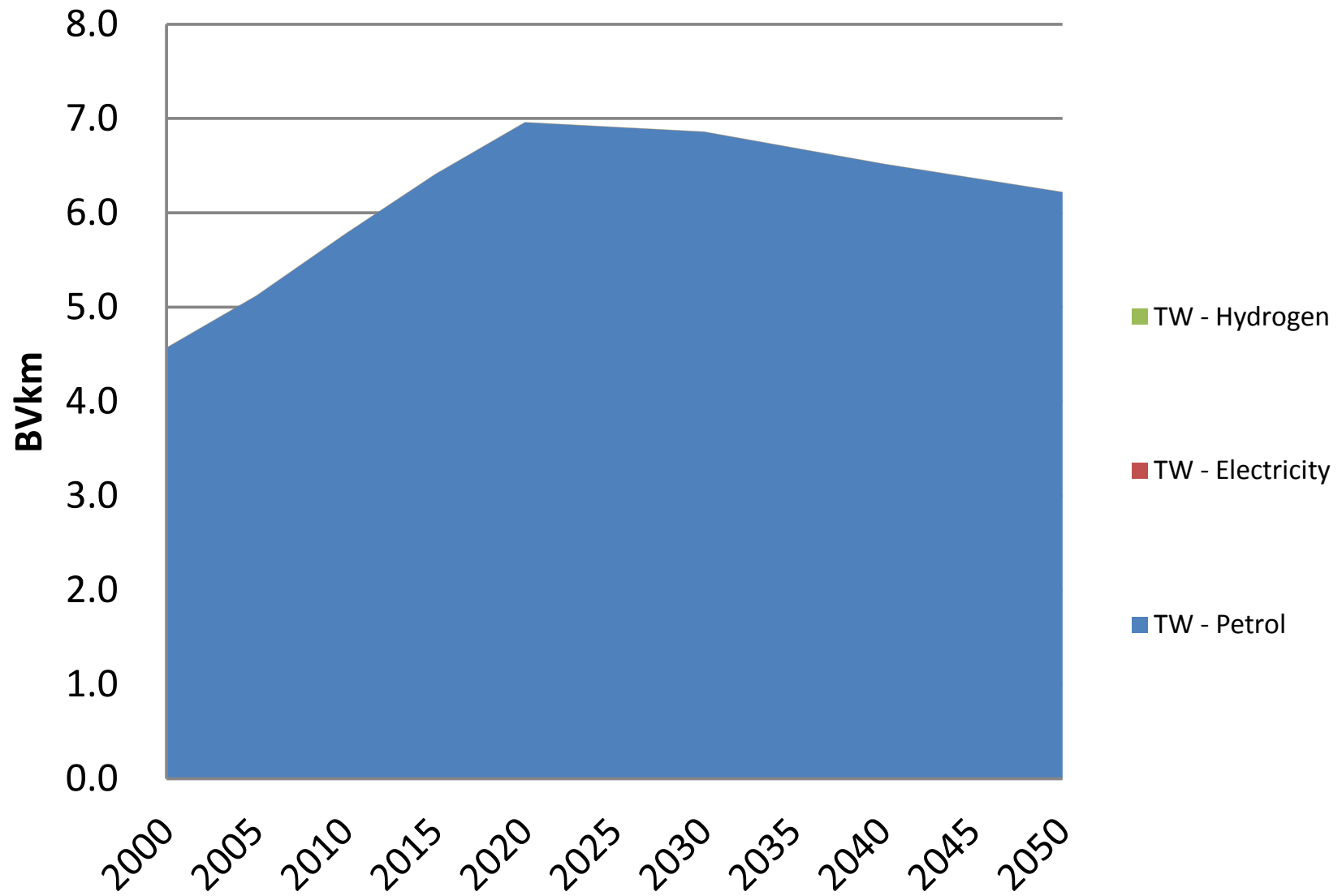
HGV fleet



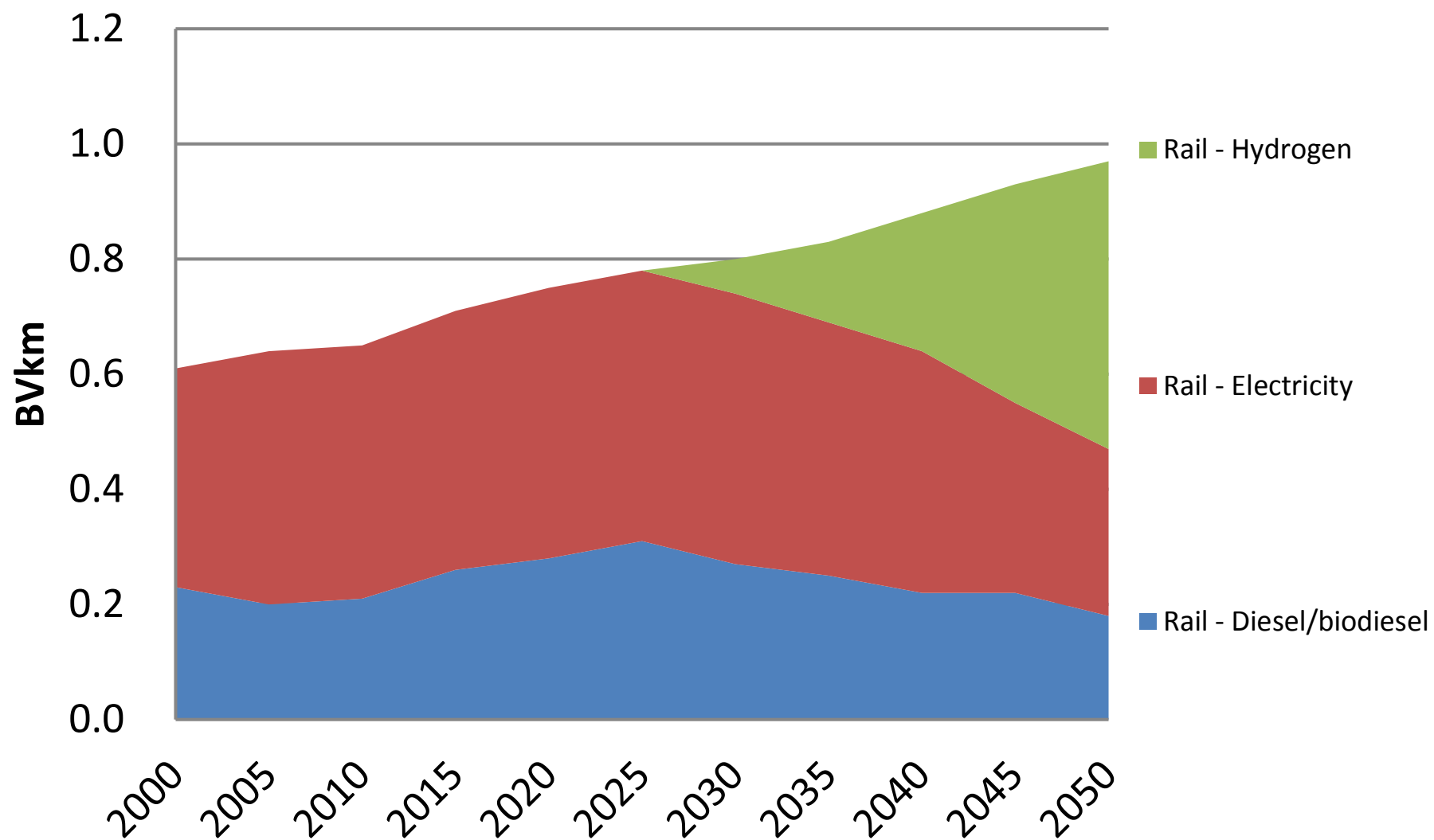
LGV fleets



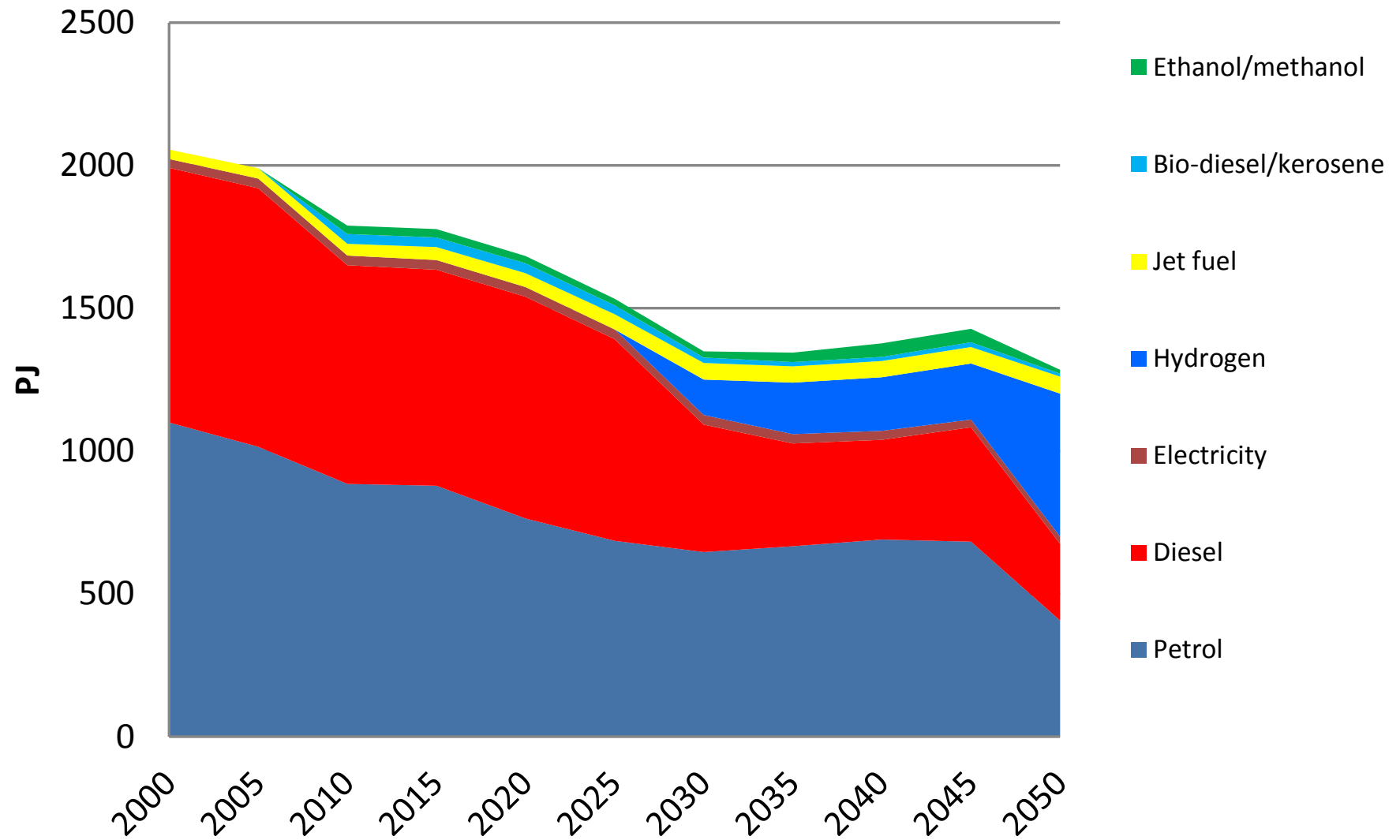
Two-wheelers fleet



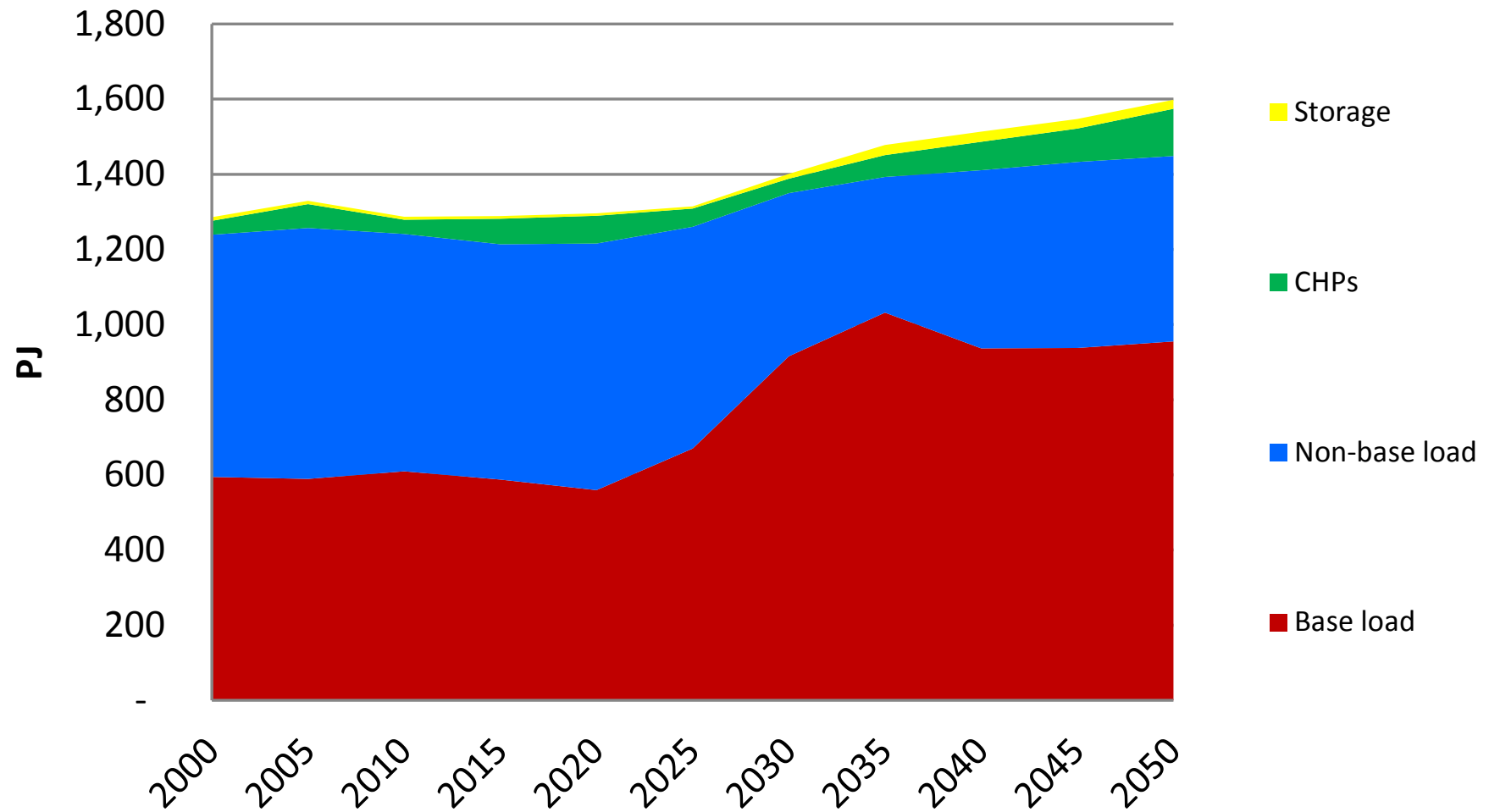
Rail fleet



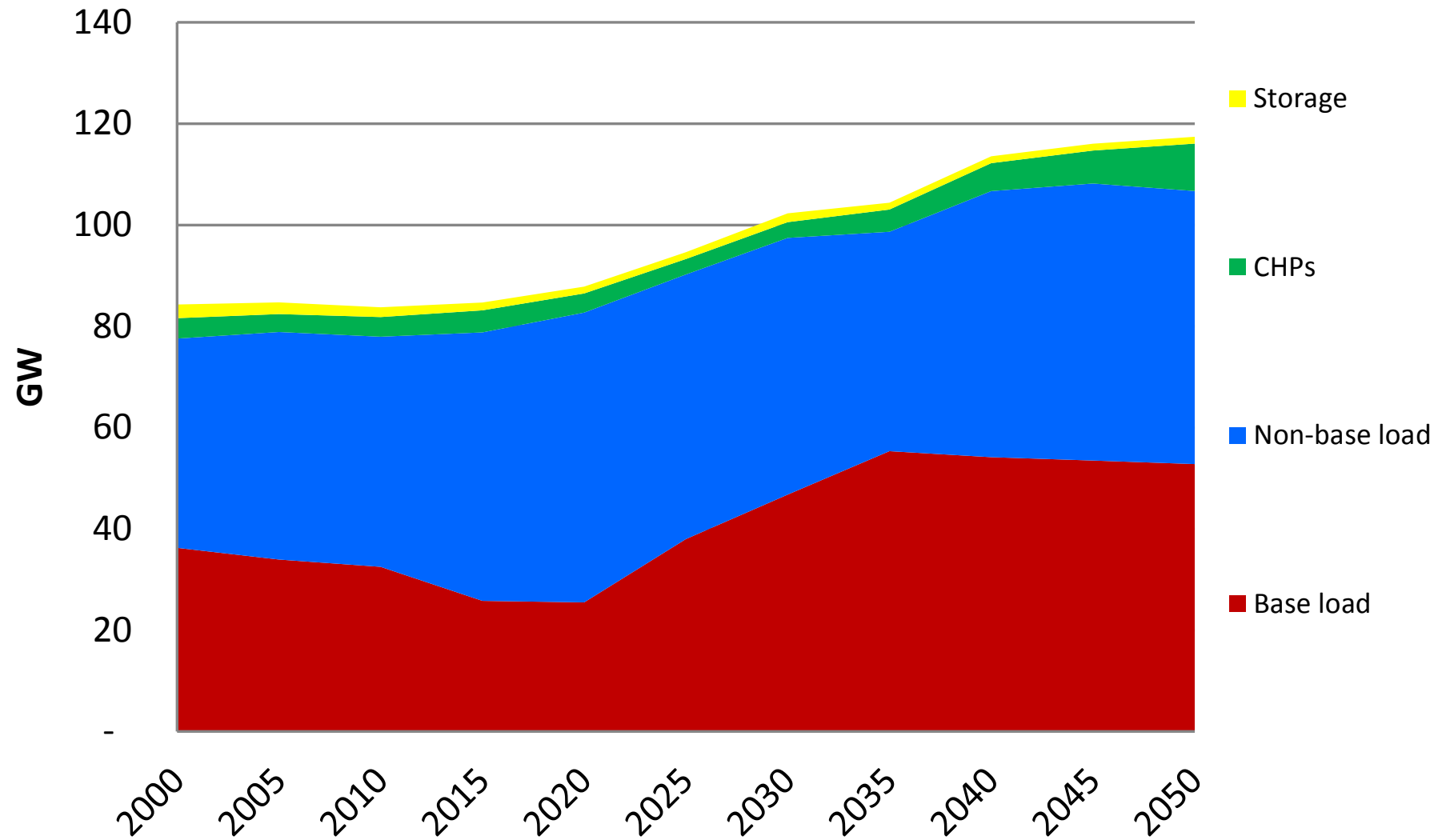
Transport fuel demand



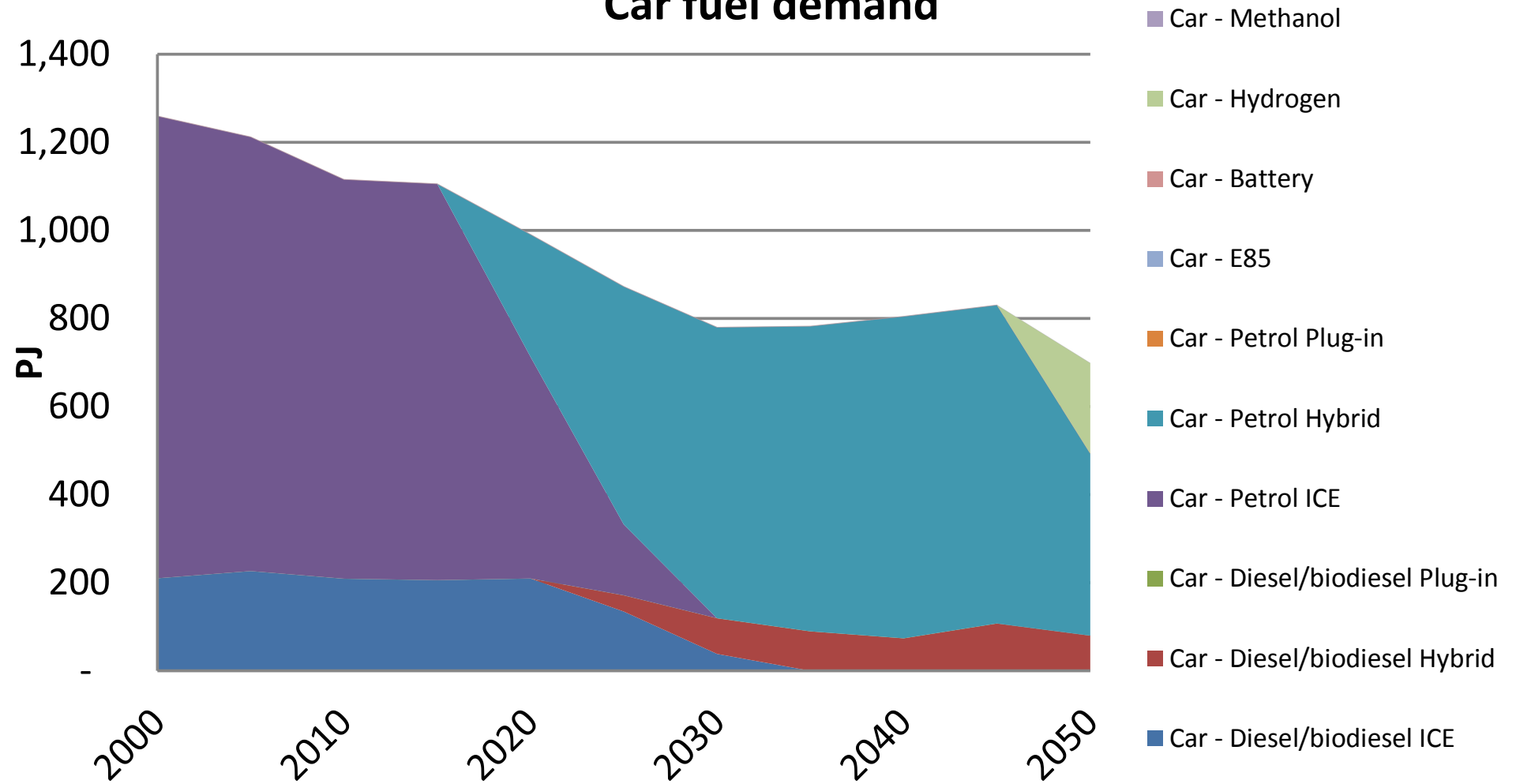
Generation by plant type



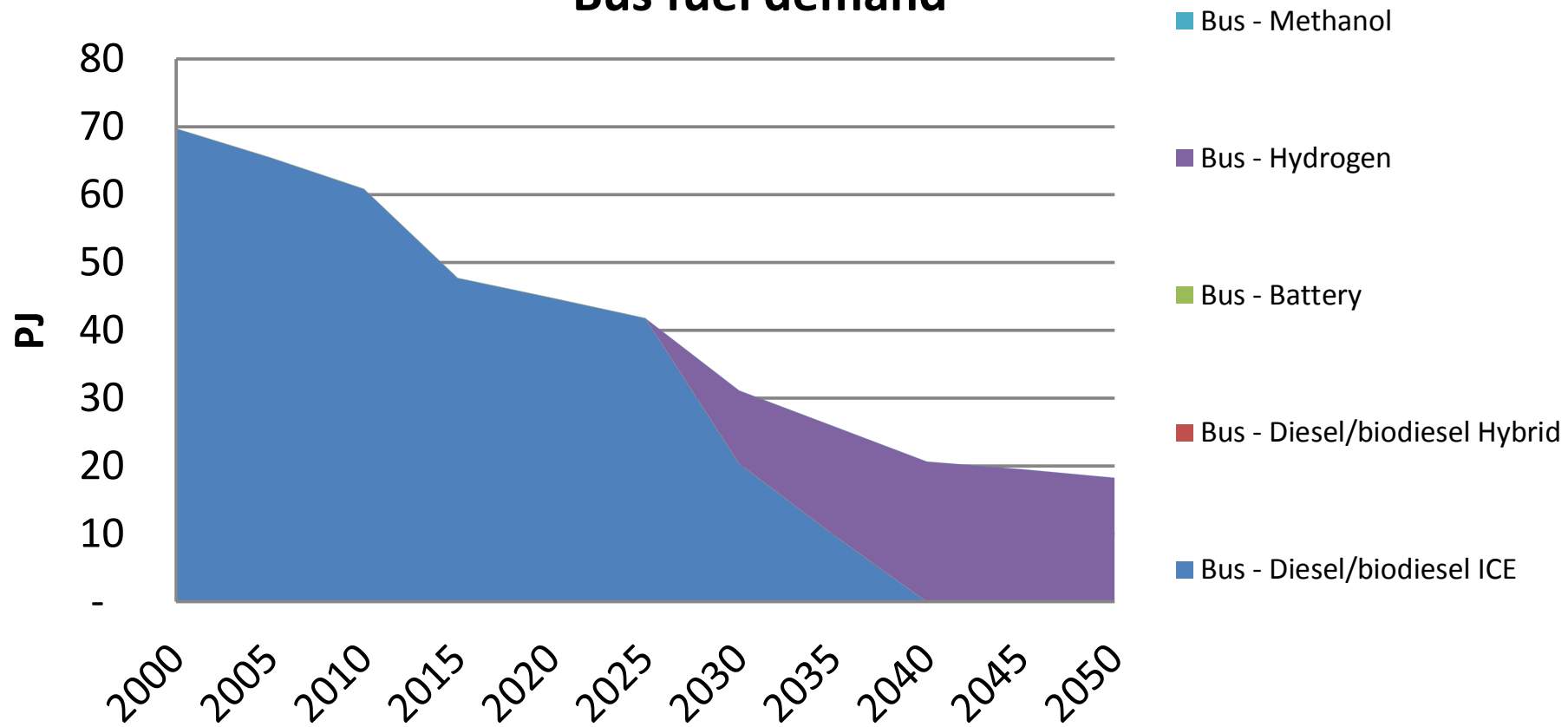
Installed capacity by plant type



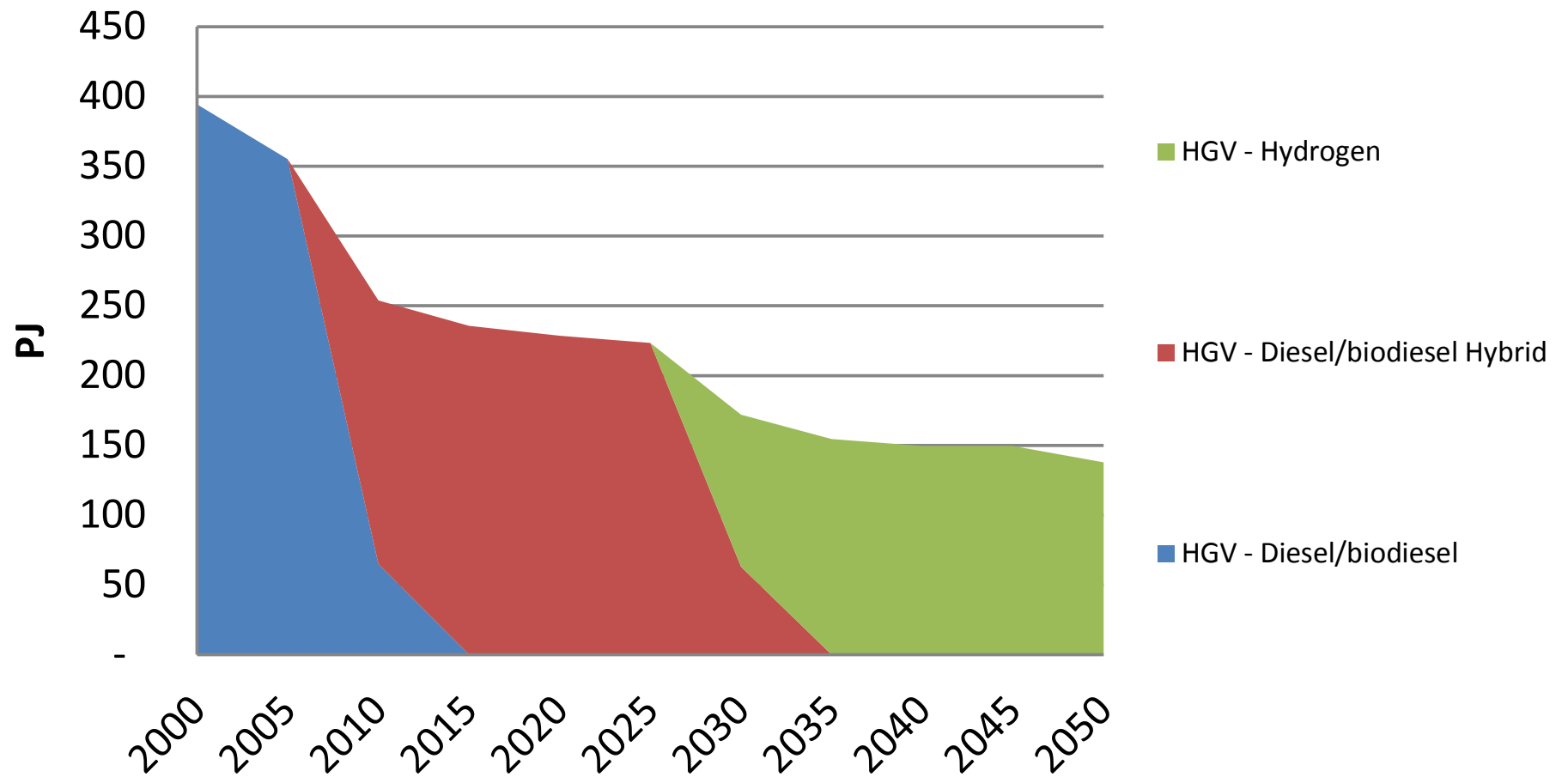
Car fuel demand



Bus fuel demand



HGV fuel demand



LGV fuel demand

The chart displays the projected fuel demand for Light Goods Vehicles (LGVs) in PJ (PJ stands for Petajoules) from the year 2000 to 2050. The demand starts at approximately 185 PJ in 2000, peaks at about 245 PJ in 2020, and then declines to around 180 PJ by 2030. From 2030, the demand increases again, reaching approximately 230 PJ by 2050. The fuel types contributing to the demand are stacked, with Diesel/biodiesel being the primary fuel until 2030, after which Diesel/biodiesel Hybrid and Battery become the dominant fuels. Other fuels like Petrol, Petrol Hybrid, Hydrogen, E85, Diesel/biodiesel Plug-in, and Methanol show very low demand.

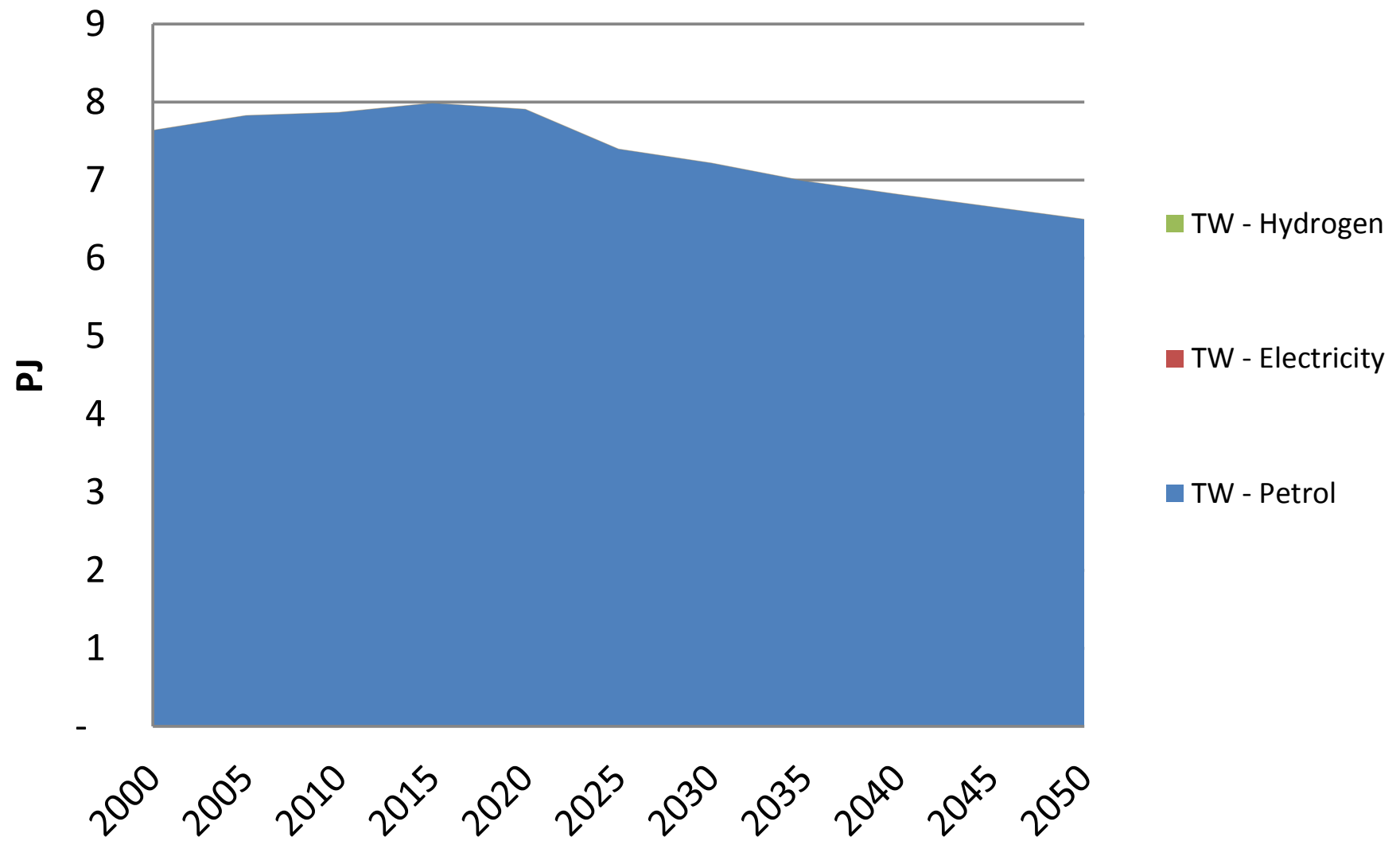
Year	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel Hybrid	LGV - Battery	LGV - Petrol	LGV - Petrol Hybrid	LGV - Hydrogen	LGV - E85	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel Plug-in	LGV - Methanol
2000	145	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
2005	185	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
2010	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	180	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2040	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2045	0	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2050	0	125	0	0	0	105	0	0	0

LGV fuel demand

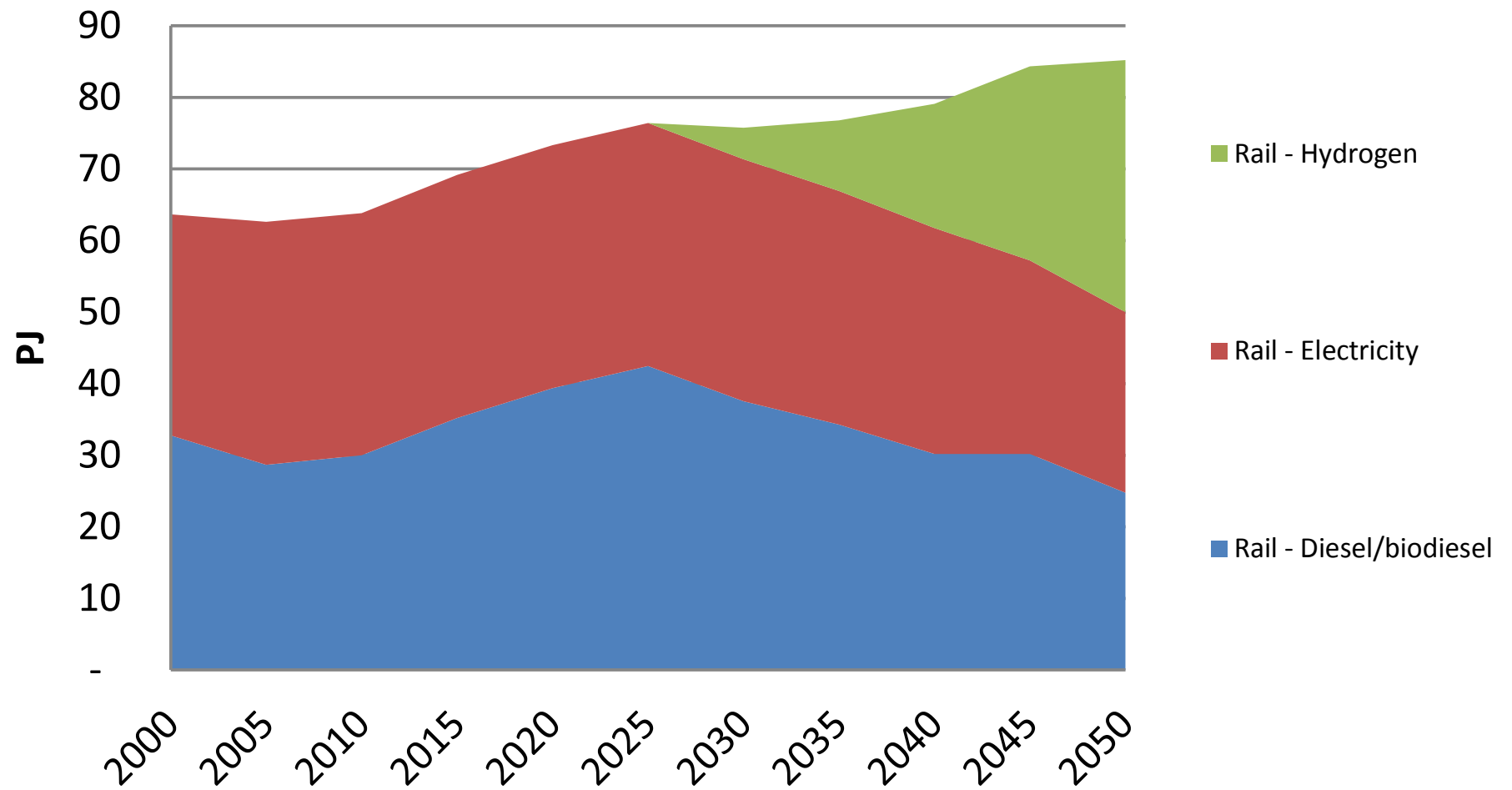
The chart displays the projected fuel demand for Light Goods Vehicles (LGV) in PJ (PJ = 10¹² Joules) from 2000 to 2050. The demand starts at approximately 185 PJ in 2000, peaks at 250 PJ in 2020, and then fluctuates, ending at approximately 230 PJ in 2050. The fuel mix evolves significantly over time, with Diesel/biodiesel and Petrol being the primary fuels in 2000, and Battery, Hydrogen, and Methanol becoming prominent by 2050.

Year	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel	LGV - Petrol	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel Hybrid	LGV - Petrol Hybrid	LGV - E85	LGV - Diesel/biodiesel Plug-in	LGV - Battery	LGV - Hydrogen	LGV - Methanol
2000	145	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	185	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2025	150	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
2030	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0
2035	0	0	190	0	0	0	0	0	0
2040	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0
2045	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0
2050	0	0	125	0	0	105	0	0	0

Two-wheeler fuel demand



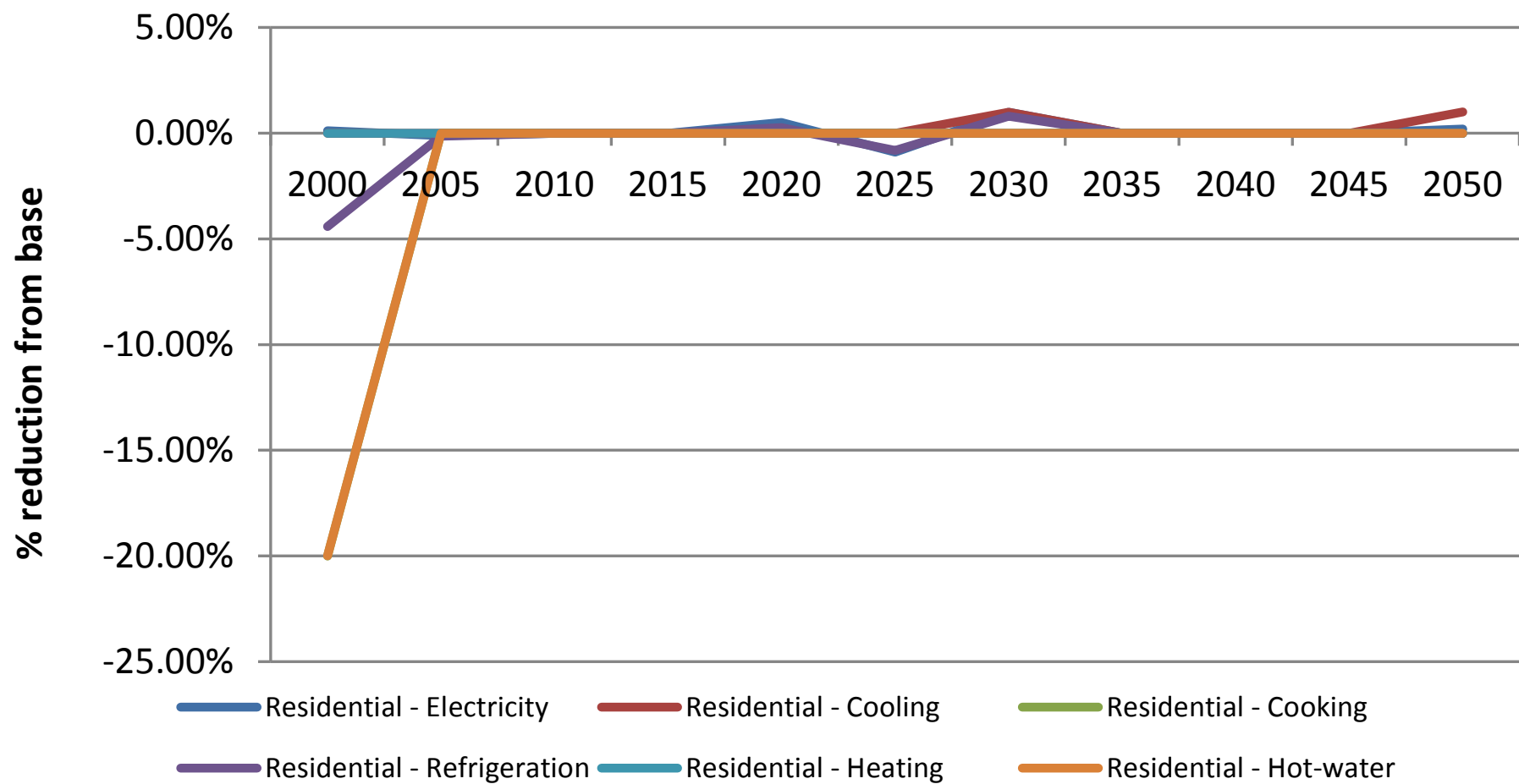
Rail fuel demand



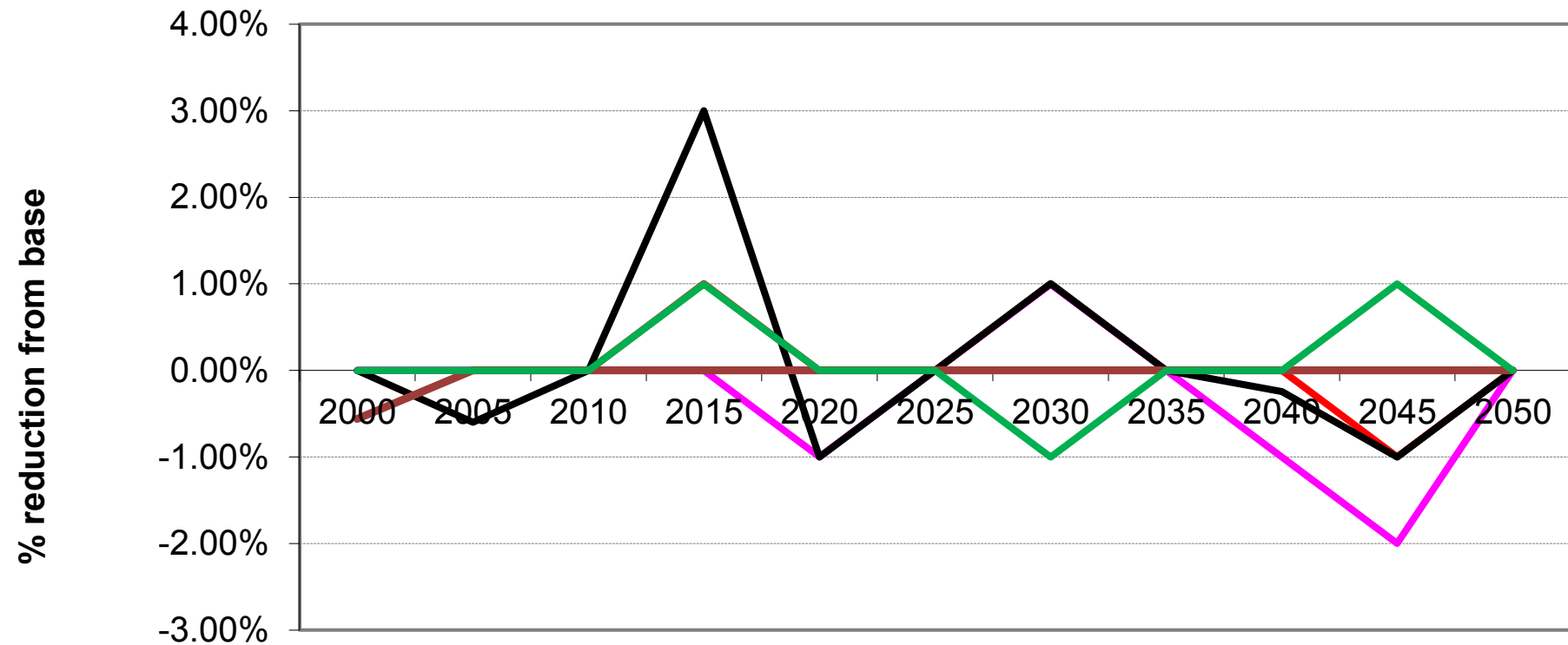
Industry and agriculture demand reductions



Residential demand reductions

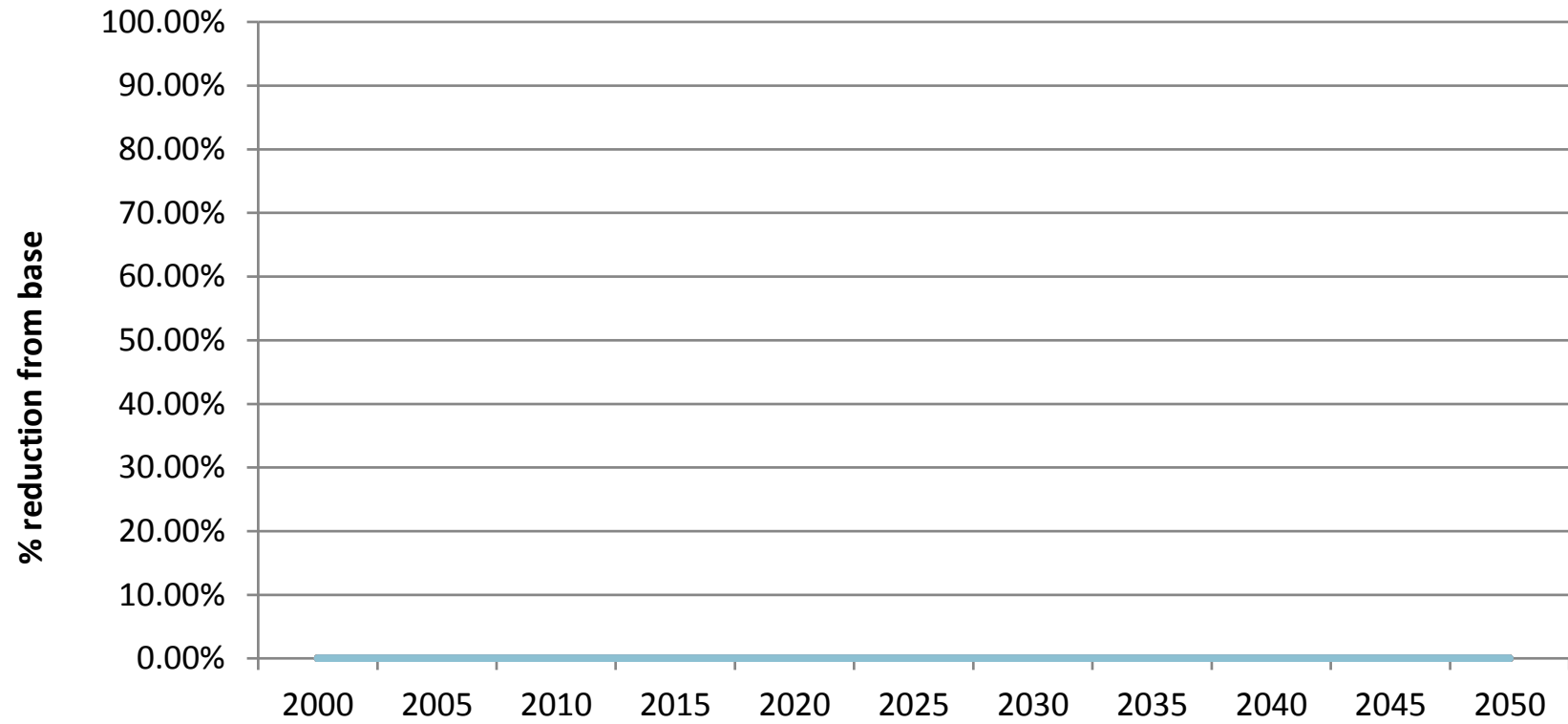


Service demand reductions



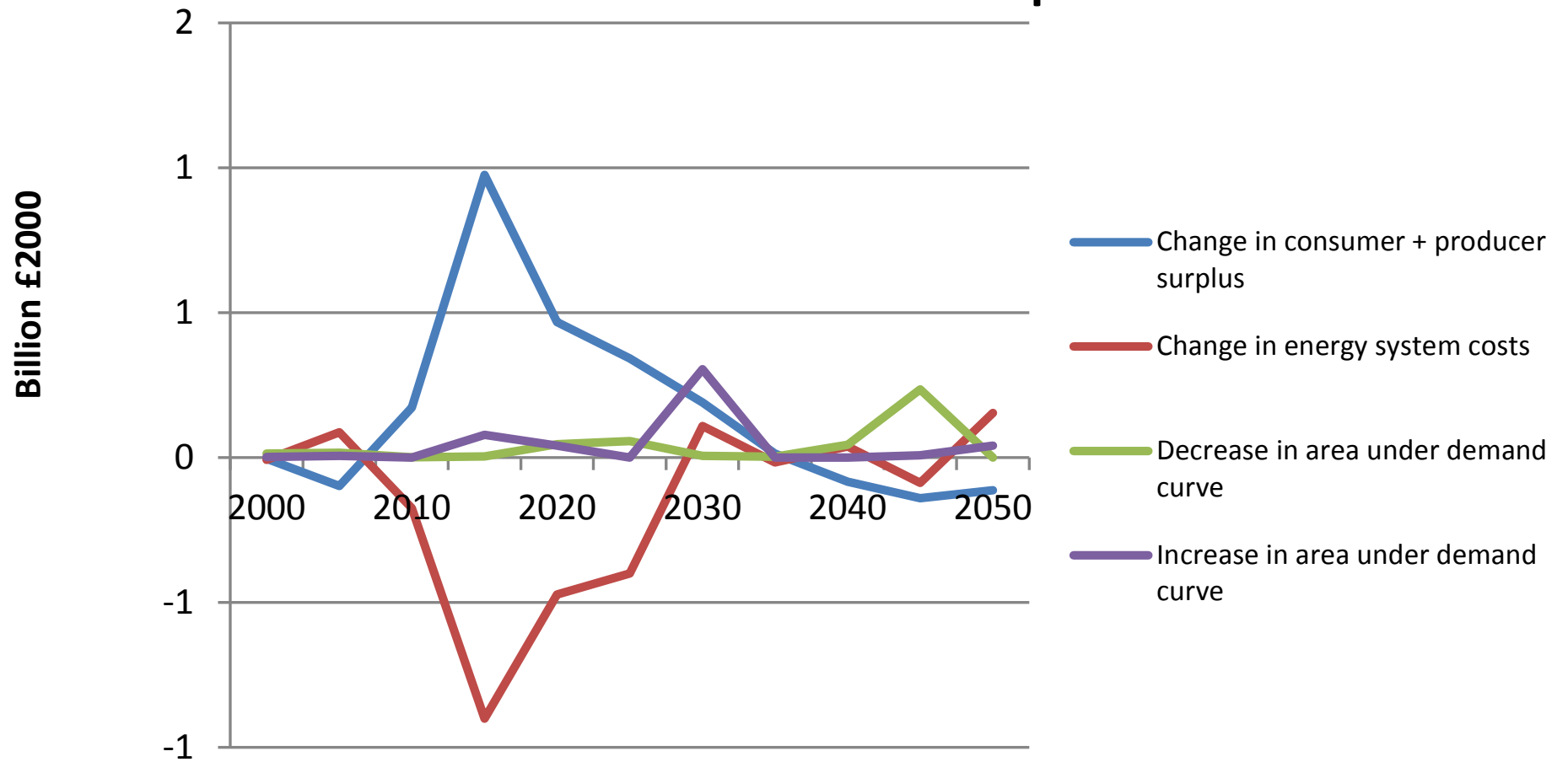
Services - Lighting Services - Refrigeration Services - Cooking Services - Cooling
 Services - Other electrical Services - Heating Services - Hot-water

Transport demand reduction

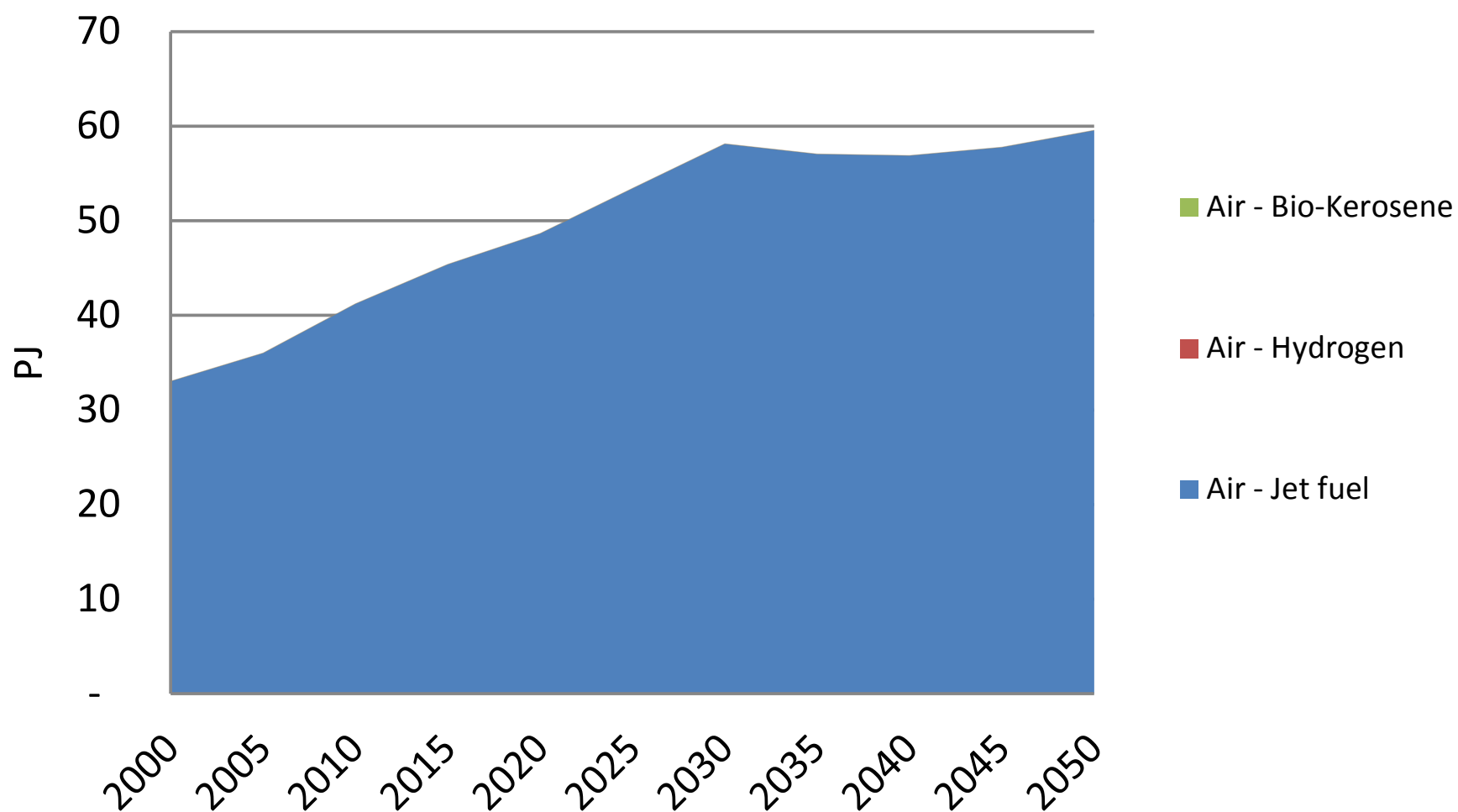


Transport - Air domestic	Transport - Bus	Transport - Car
Transport - Rail freight	Transport - HGV	Transport - Air International
Transport - LGV	Transport - Int'l Shipping	Transport - Rail passenger
Transport - Shipping	Transport - Two wheeler	

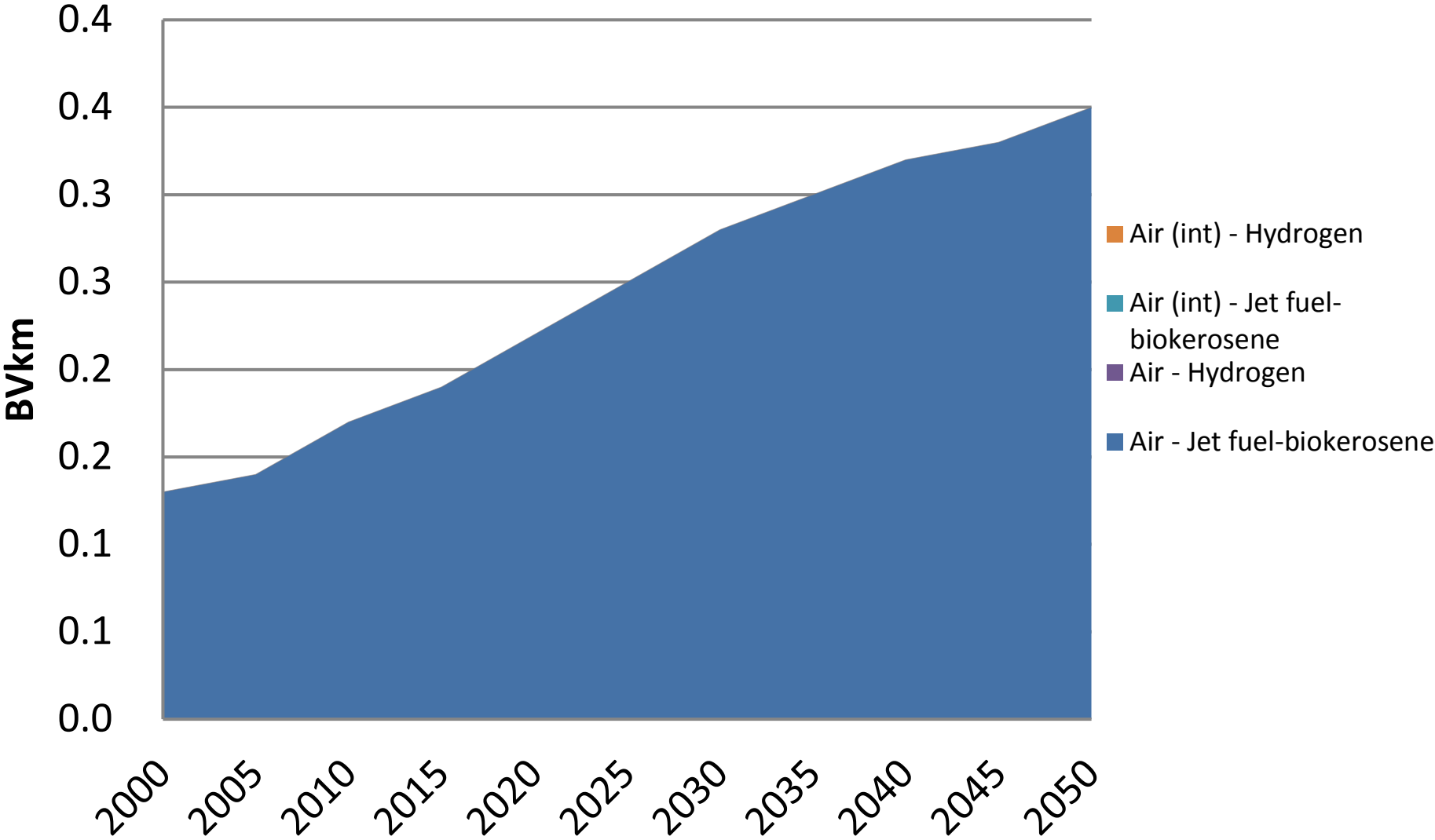
Consumer+Producer Surplus



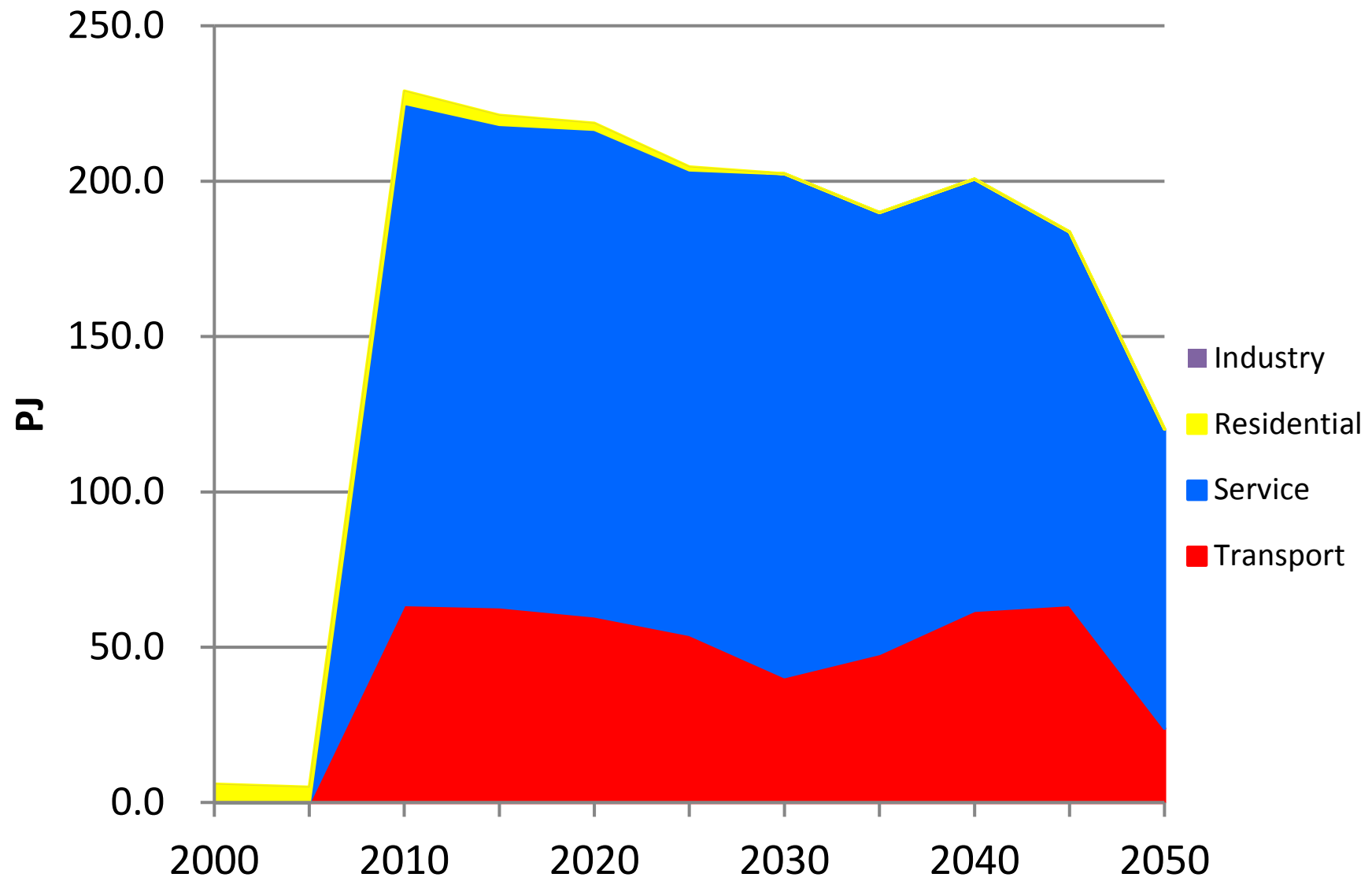
Aviation fuel demand



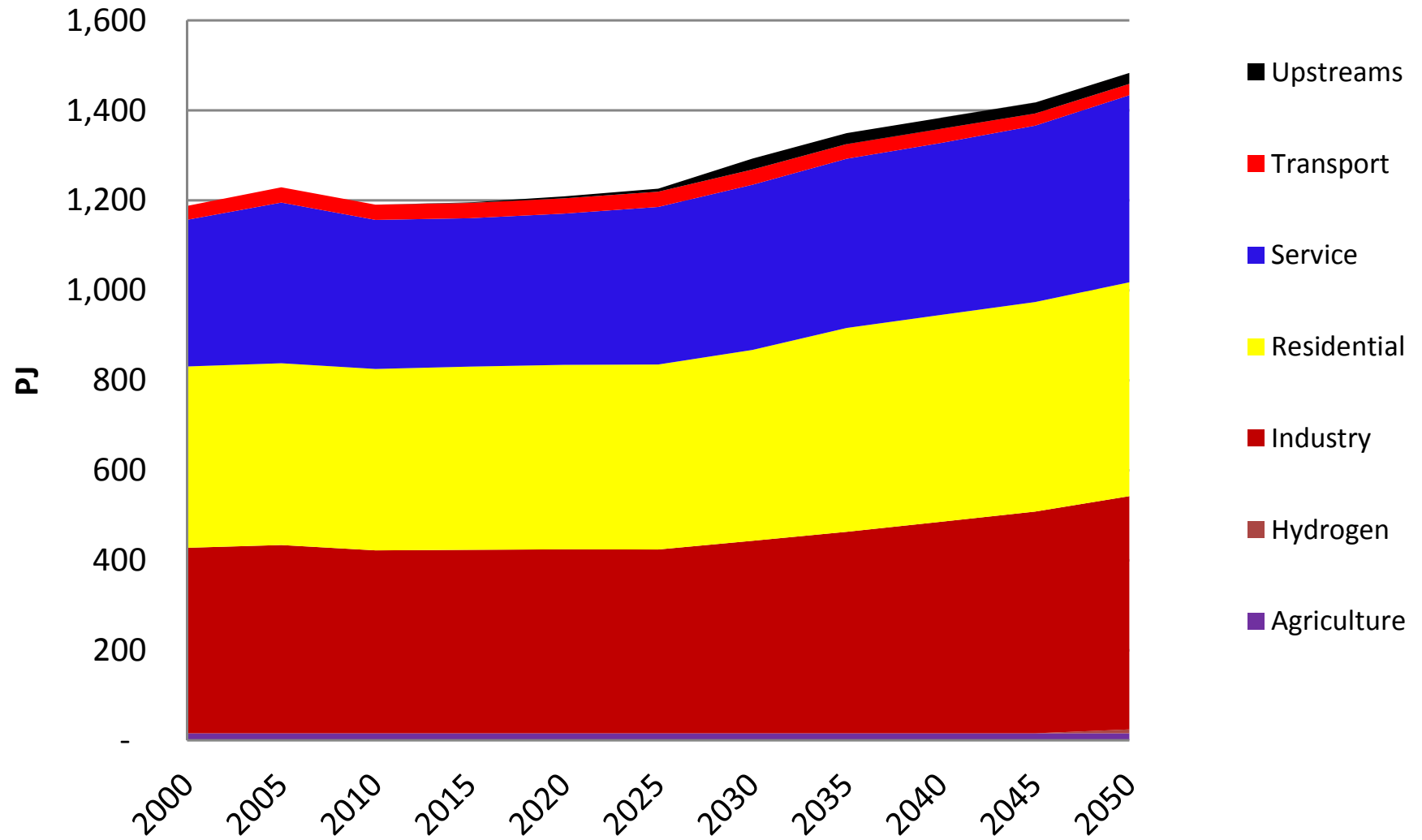
Aviation fleet



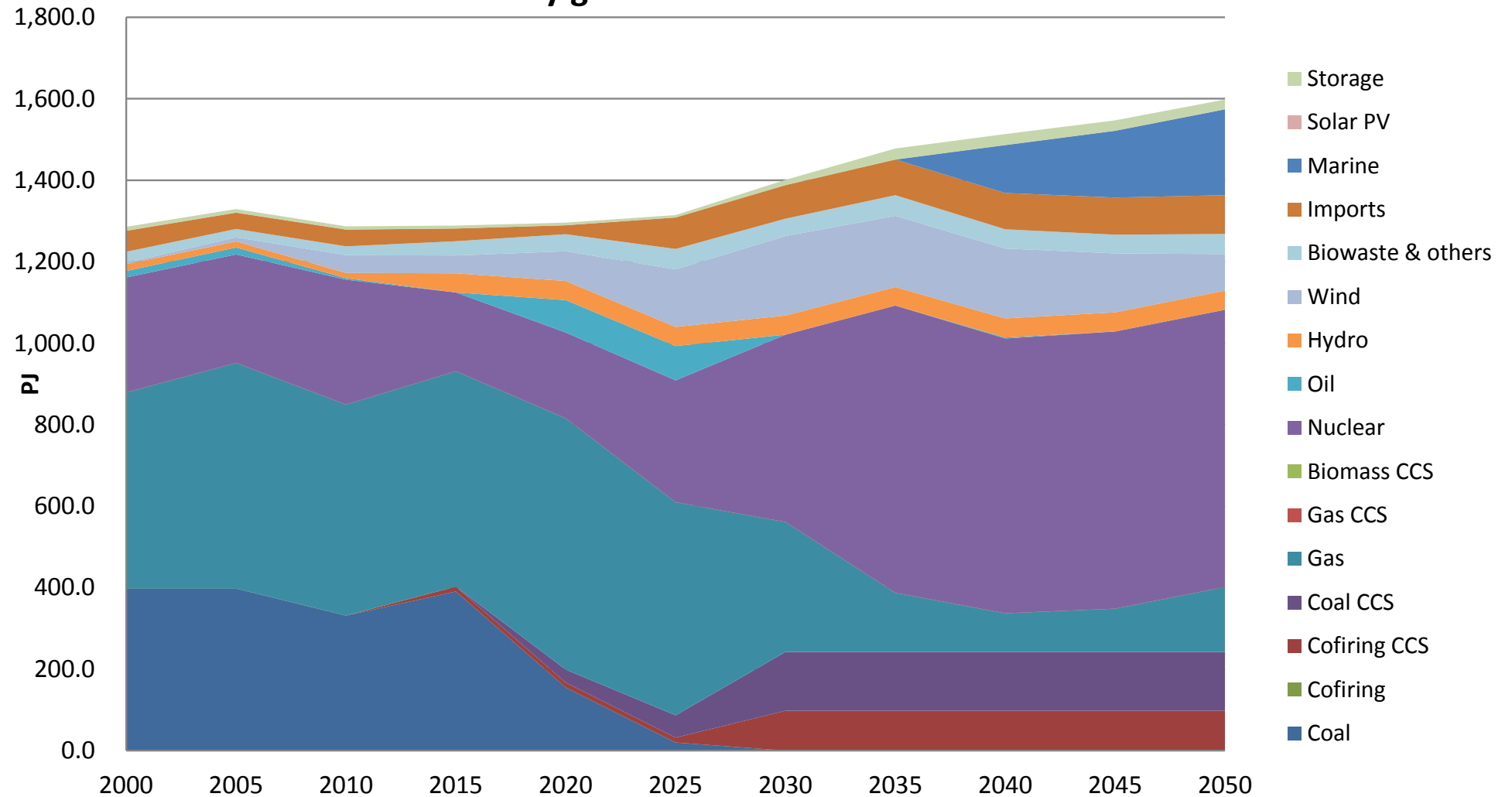
Bio-products in final energy



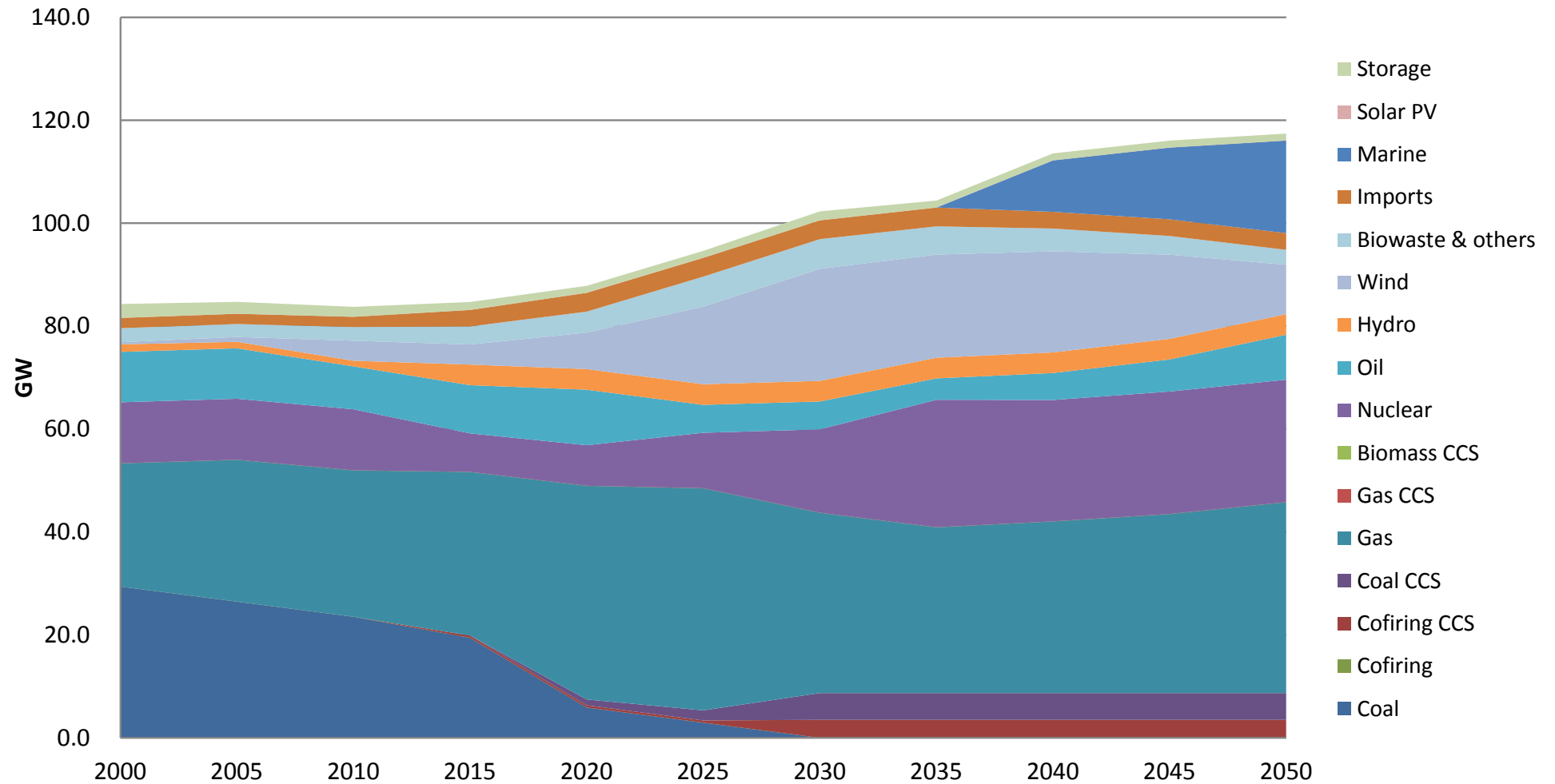
Sectoral electricity demands (PJ)



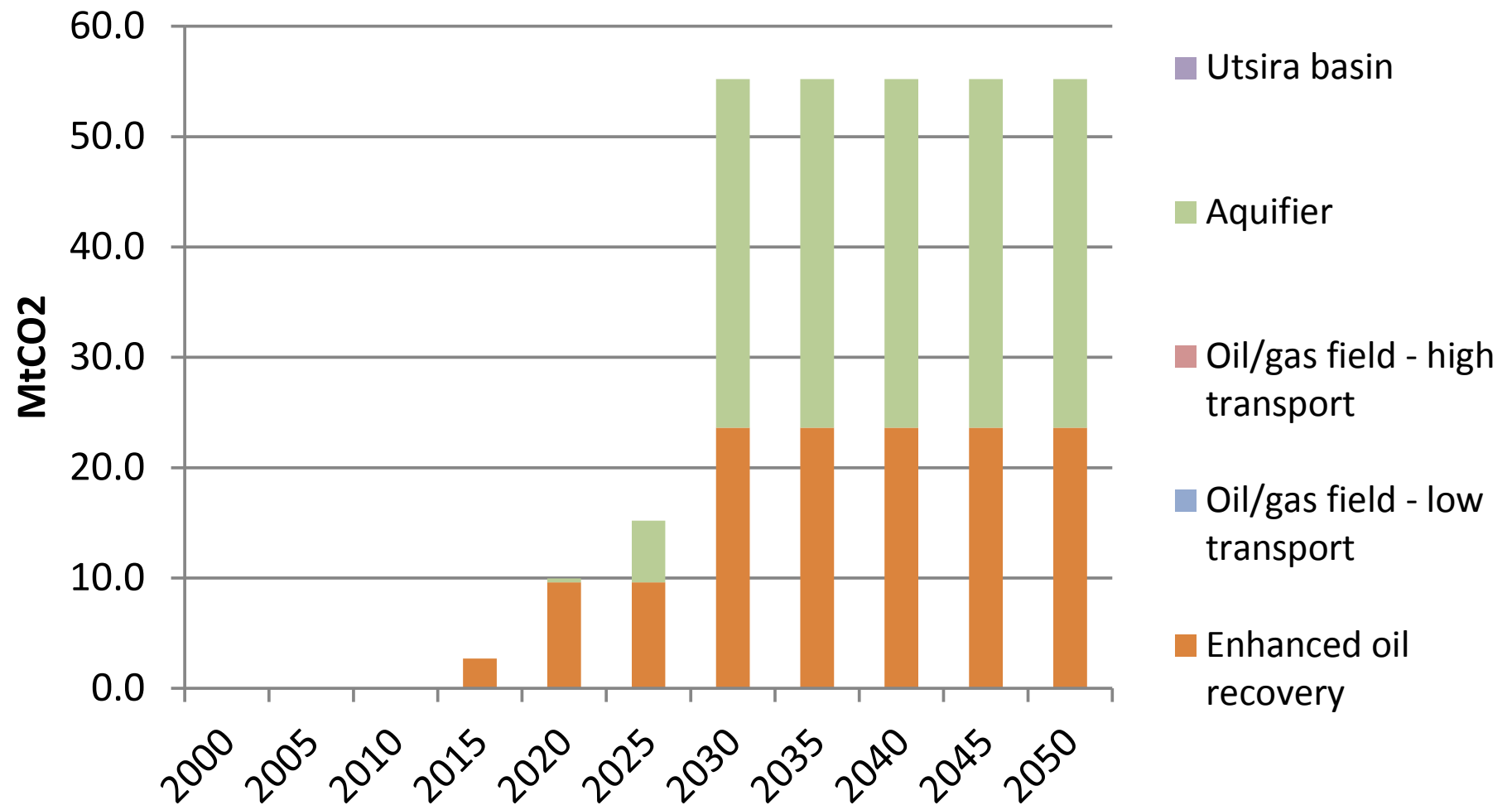
Electricity generation mix



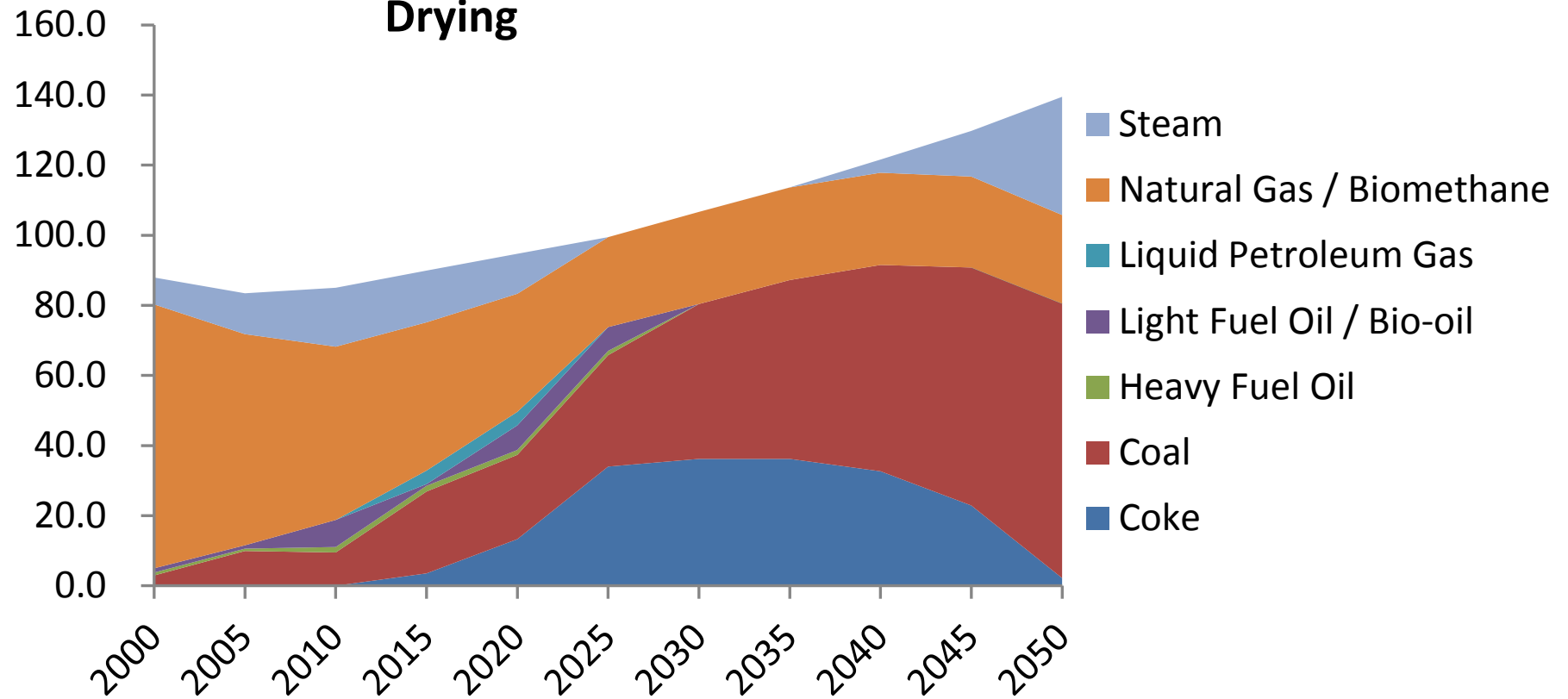
Installed electric capacity



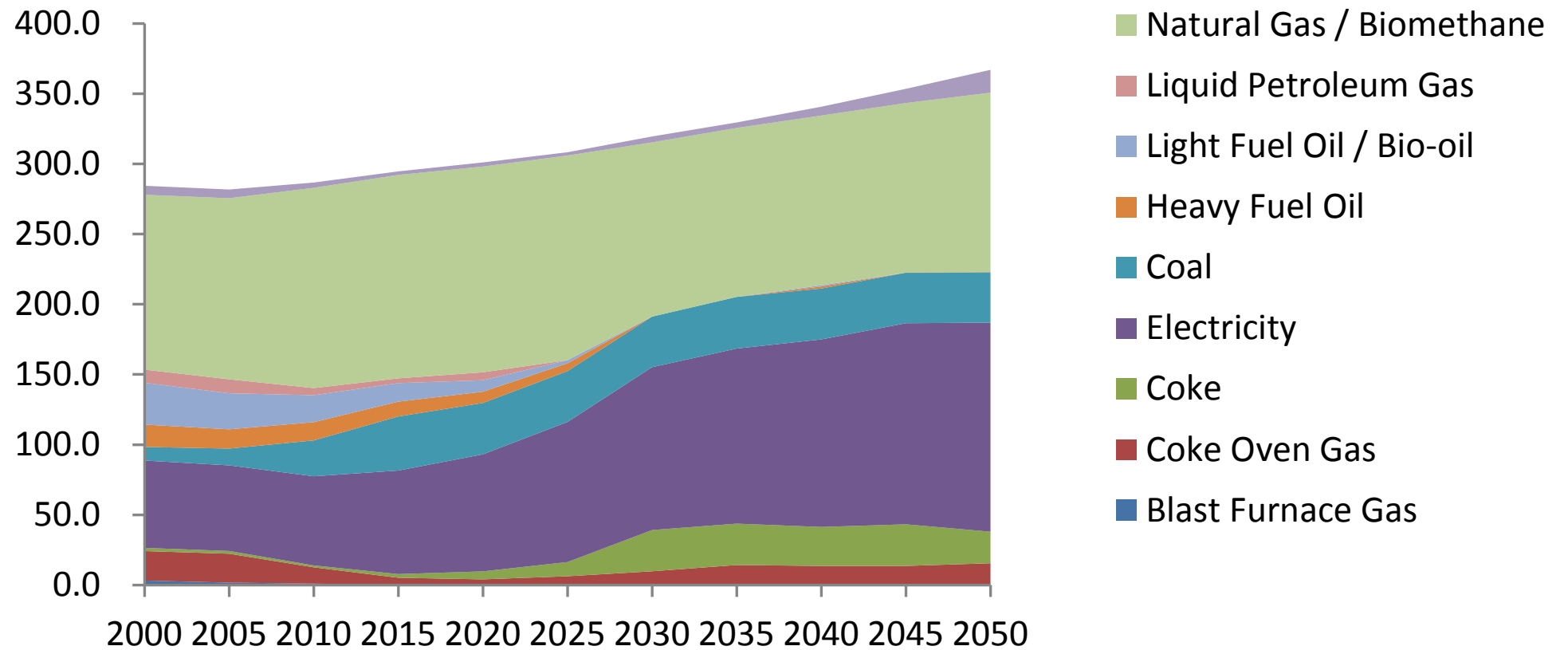
Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS)

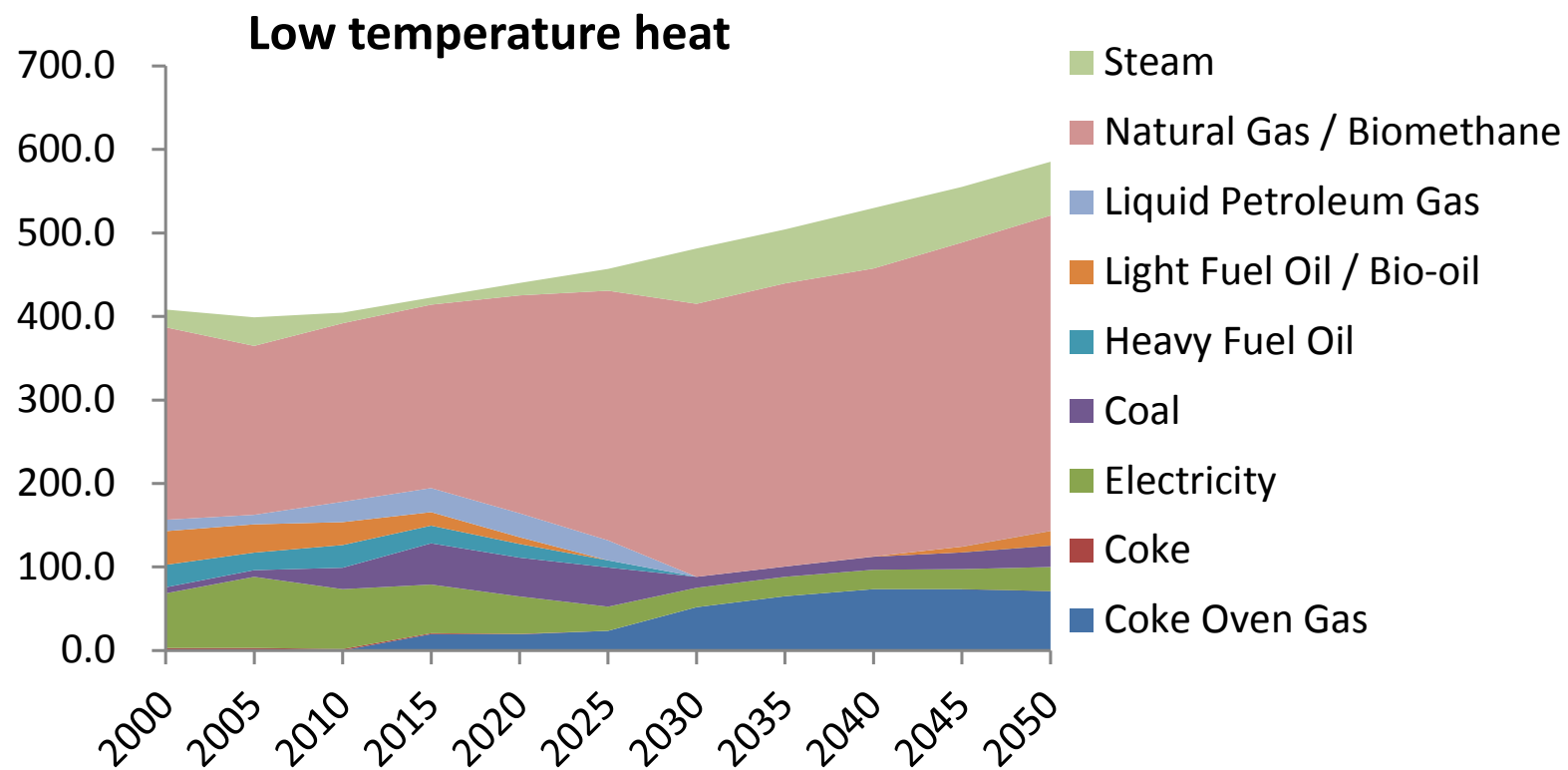


Drying



High temperature heat





Investment level by fuel (GW)

