

U.S. Energy Outlook



Oil and Gas Strategies Summit

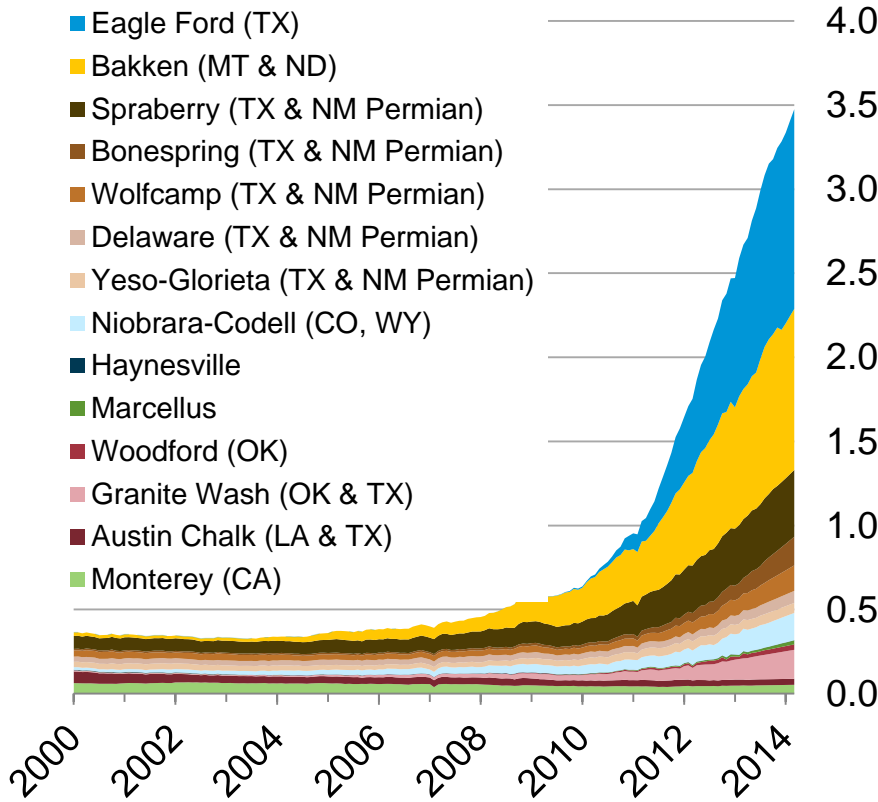
May 21, 2014 | New York, NY

By

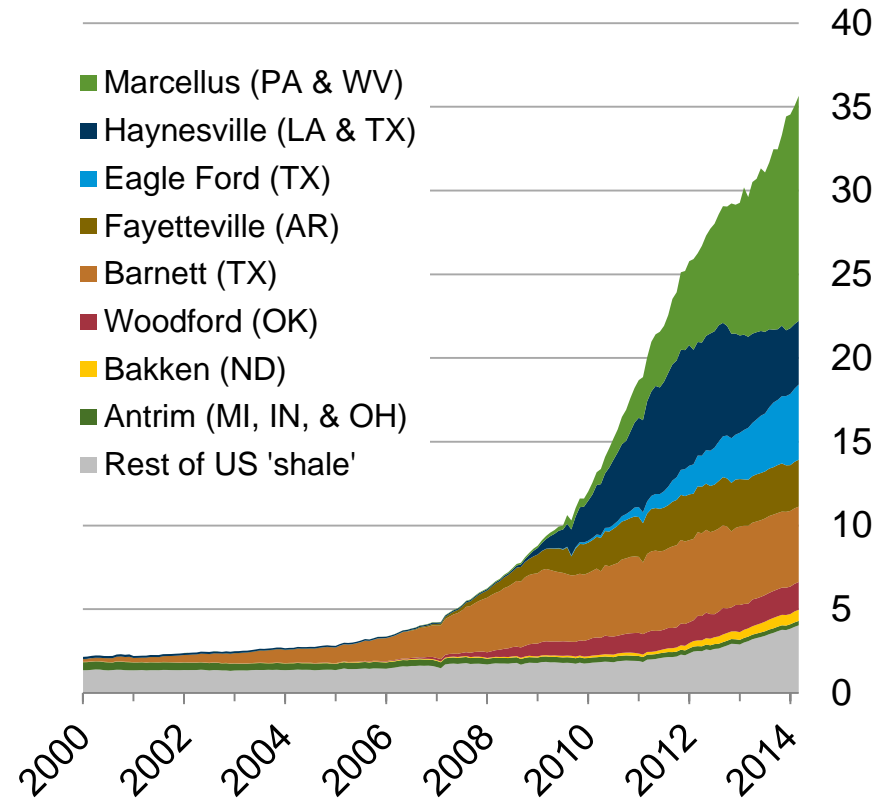
Adam Sieminski, EIA Administrator

The U.S. has experienced a rapid increase in natural gas and oil production from shale and other tight resources

U.S. tight oil production
million barrels of oil per day



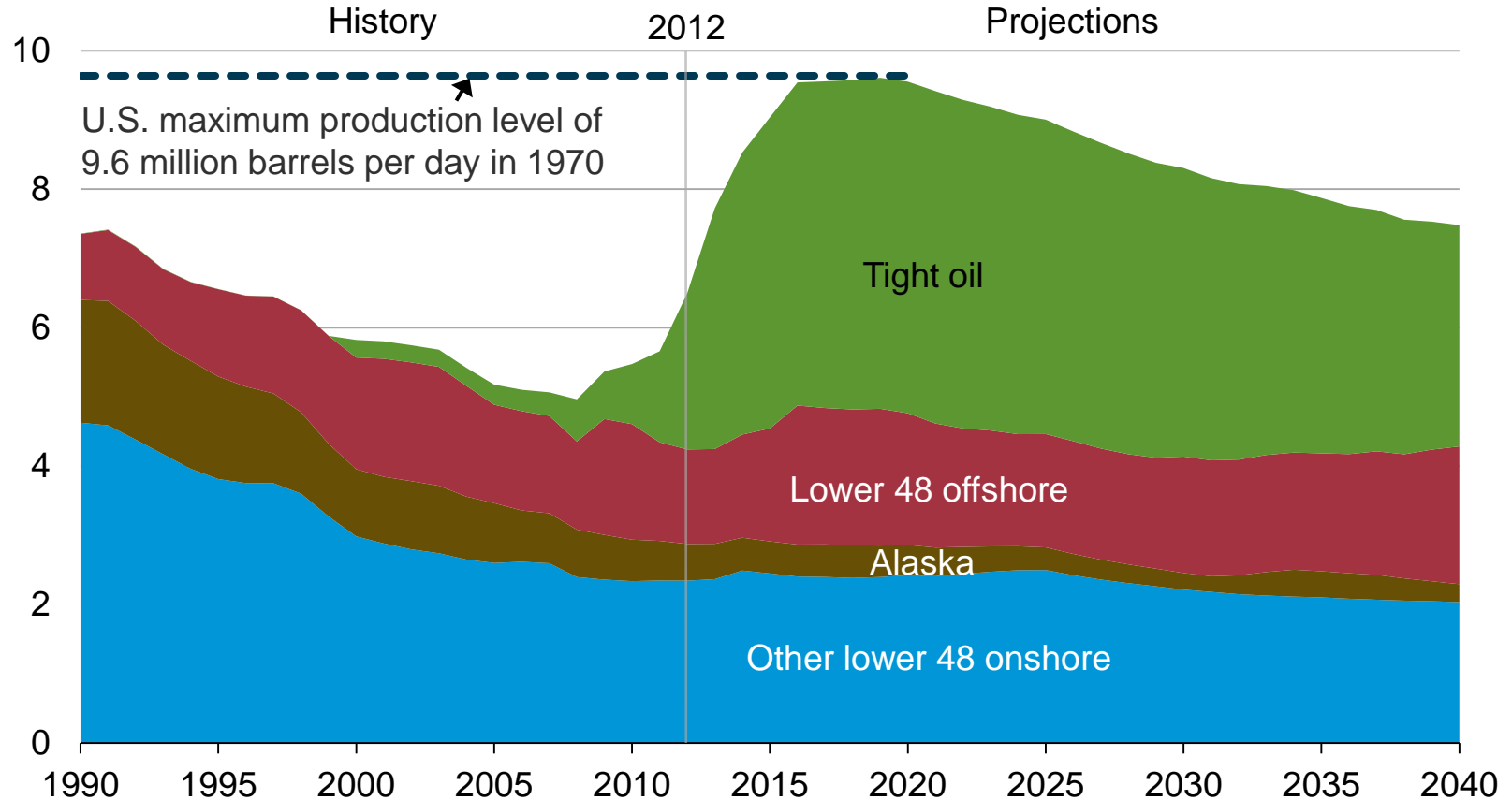
U.S. dry shale gas production
billion cubic feet per day



Sources: EIA derived from state administrative data collected by DrillingInfo Inc. Data are through March 2014 and represent EIA's official tight oil & shale gas estimates, but are not survey data. State abbreviations indicate primary state(s).

Growing tight oil and offshore crude oil production drive U.S. output close to historical high

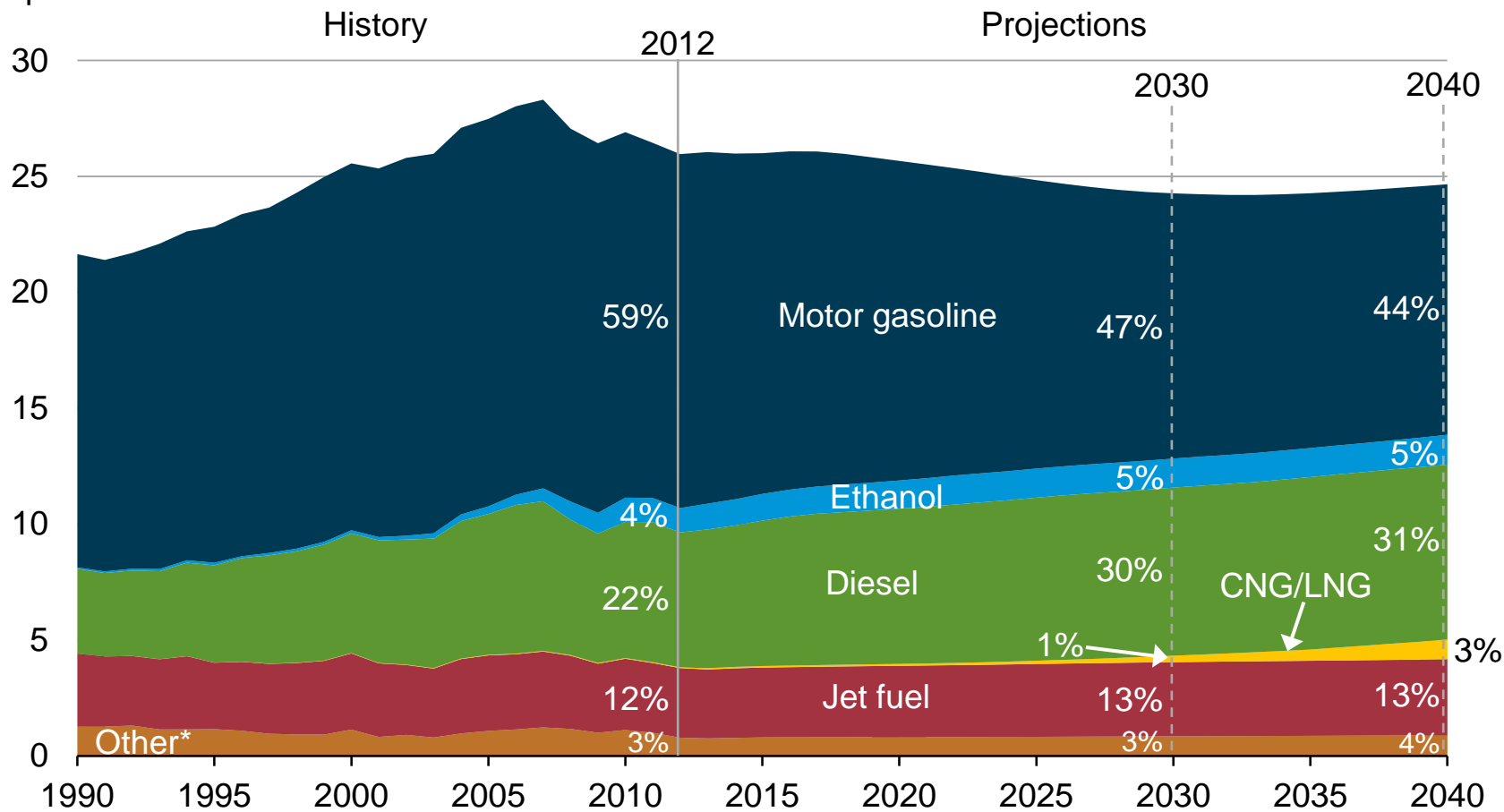
U.S. crude oil production
million barrels per day



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

U.S. transportation sector motor gasoline demand declines, while diesel fuel accounts for a growing portion of the market

transportation energy consumption by fuel
quadrillion Btu

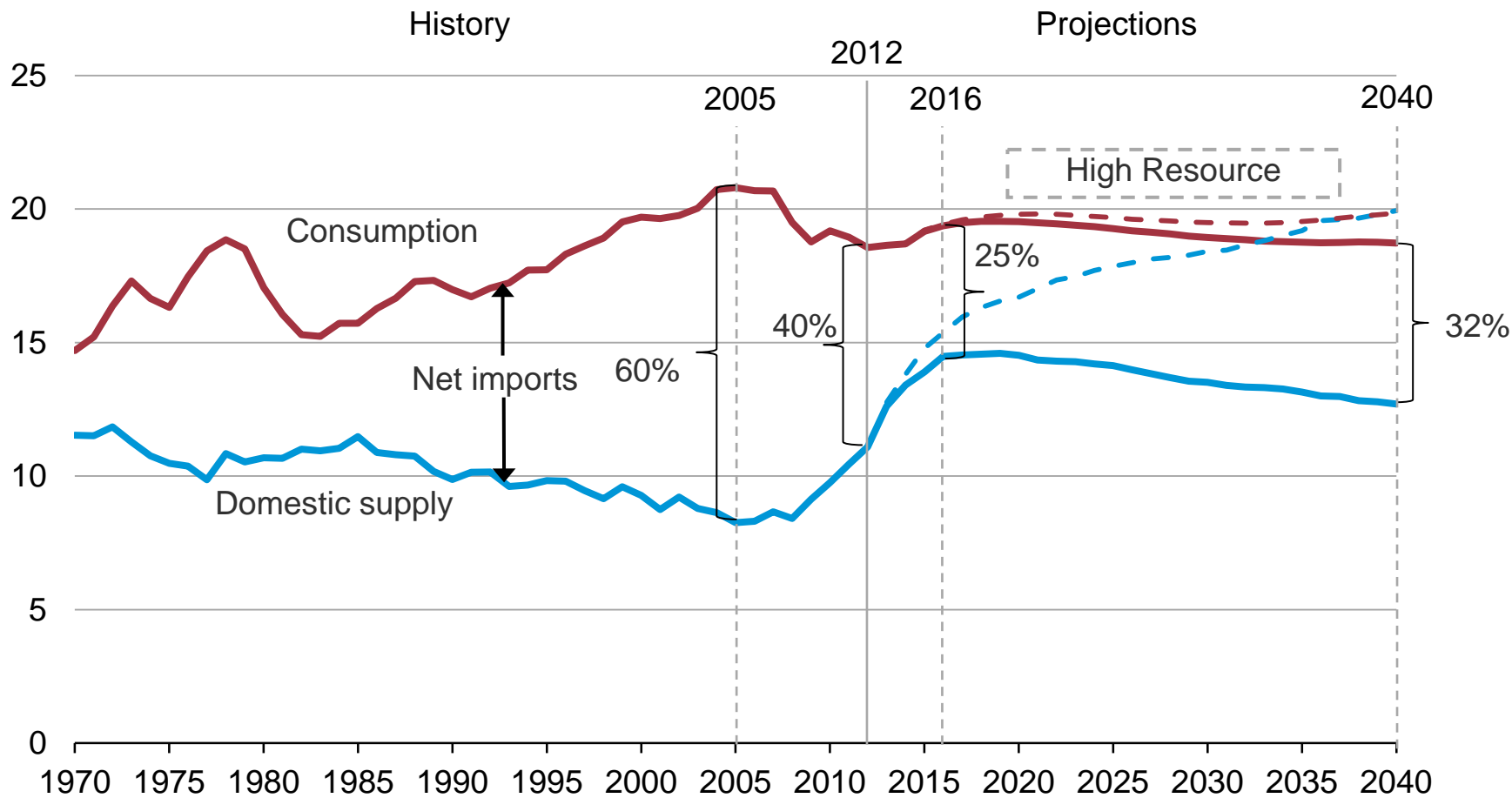


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

*Includes aviation gasoline, propane, residual fuel oil, lubricants, electricity, and liquid hydrogen

Although oil use is slightly increased in the High Resource case due to lower prices, net import dependence declines rapidly

U.S. liquid fuel supply
million barrels per day

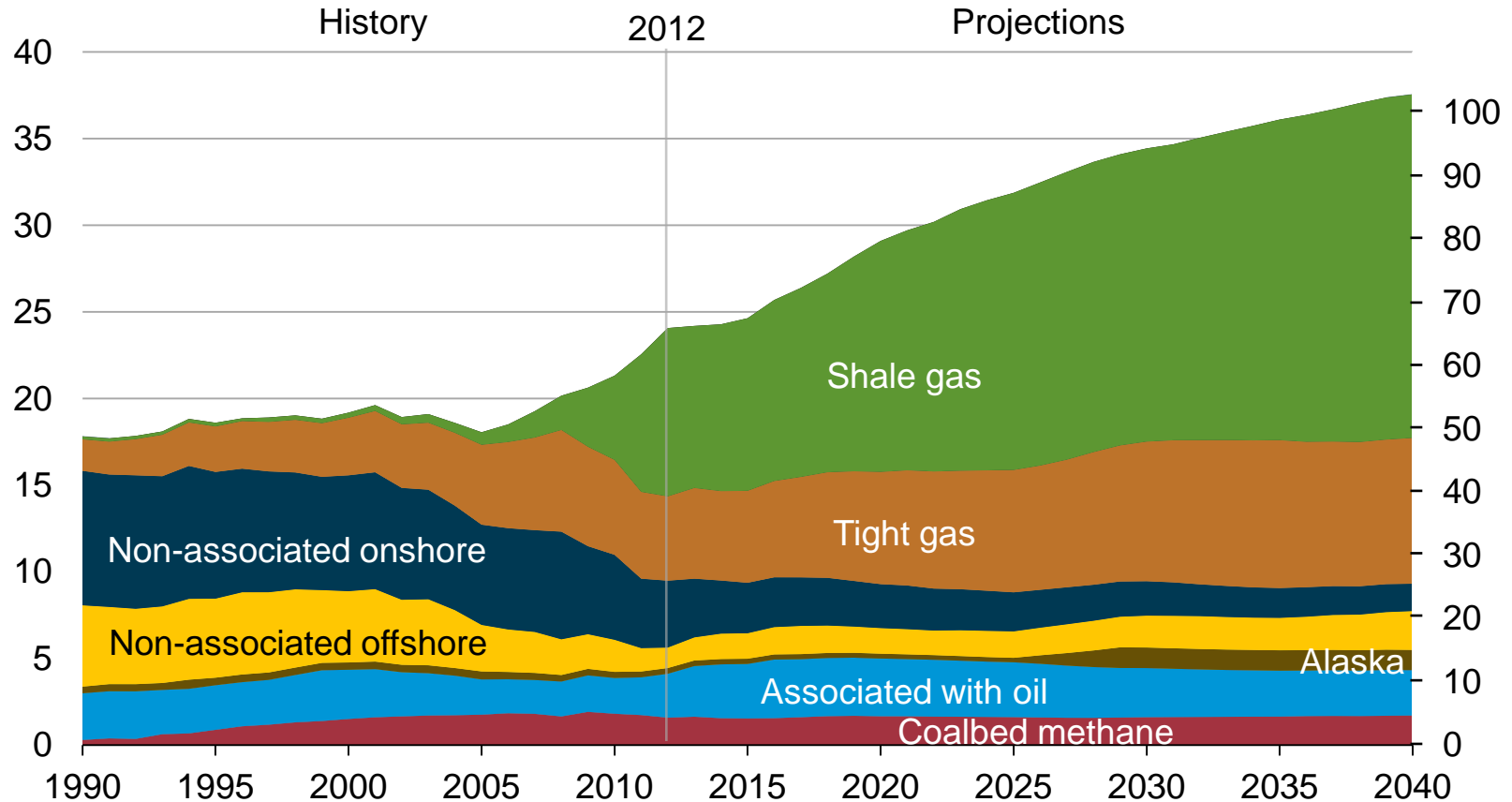


Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case and High Resource case
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U.S. shale gas leads growth in total gas production through 2040 to reach half of U.S. output

U.S. dry natural gas production
trillion cubic feet

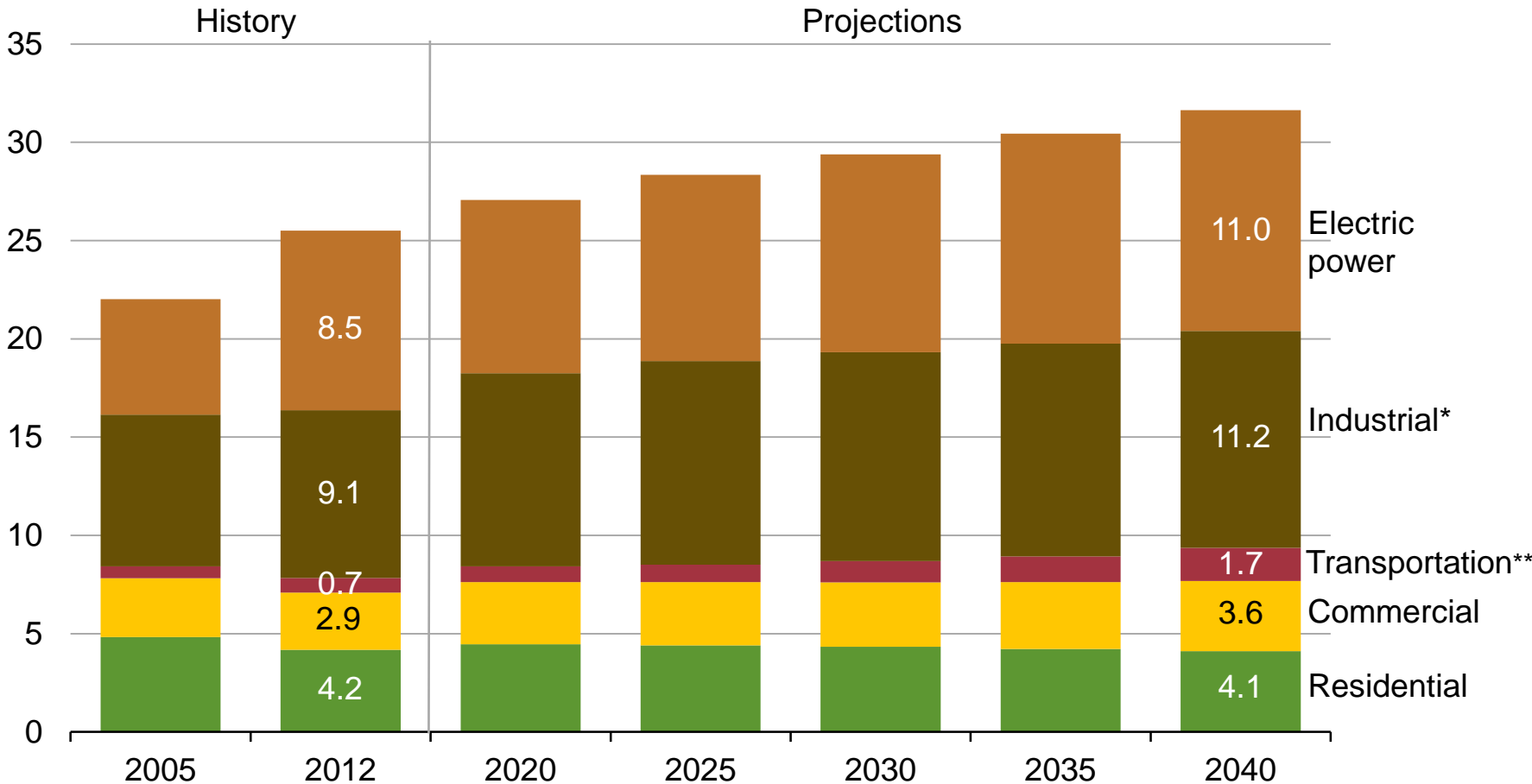
billion cubic feet per day



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

U.S. natural gas consumption growth is driven by electric power, industrial, and transportation use

U.S. dry gas consumption
trillion cubic feet



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

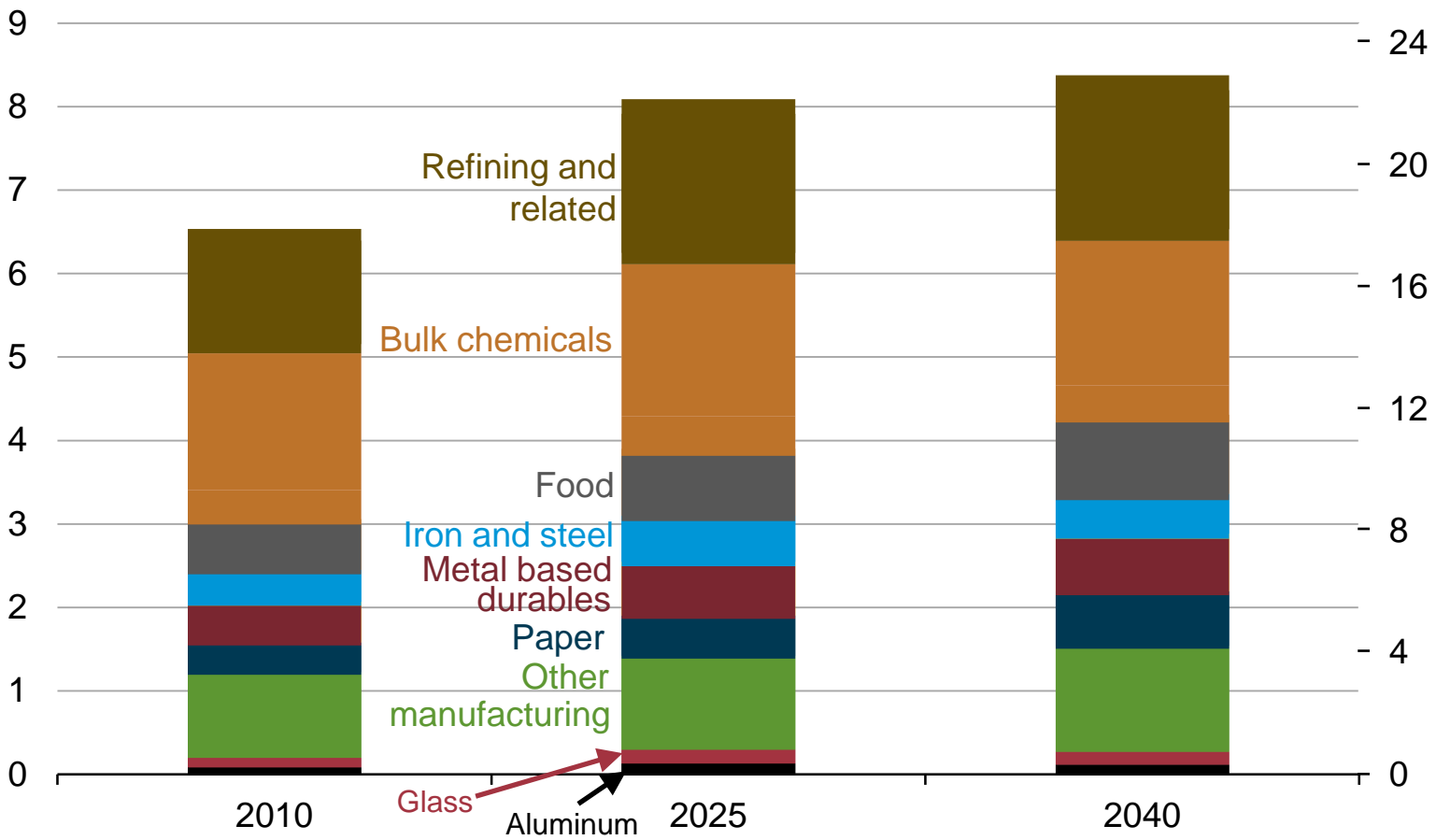
*Includes combined heat-and-power and lease and plant fuel

**Includes pipeline fuel

U.S. manufacturing output and natural gas use grows with low natural gas prices, particularly in the near term

manufacturing natural gas consumption
quadrillion Btu

billion cubic feet per day



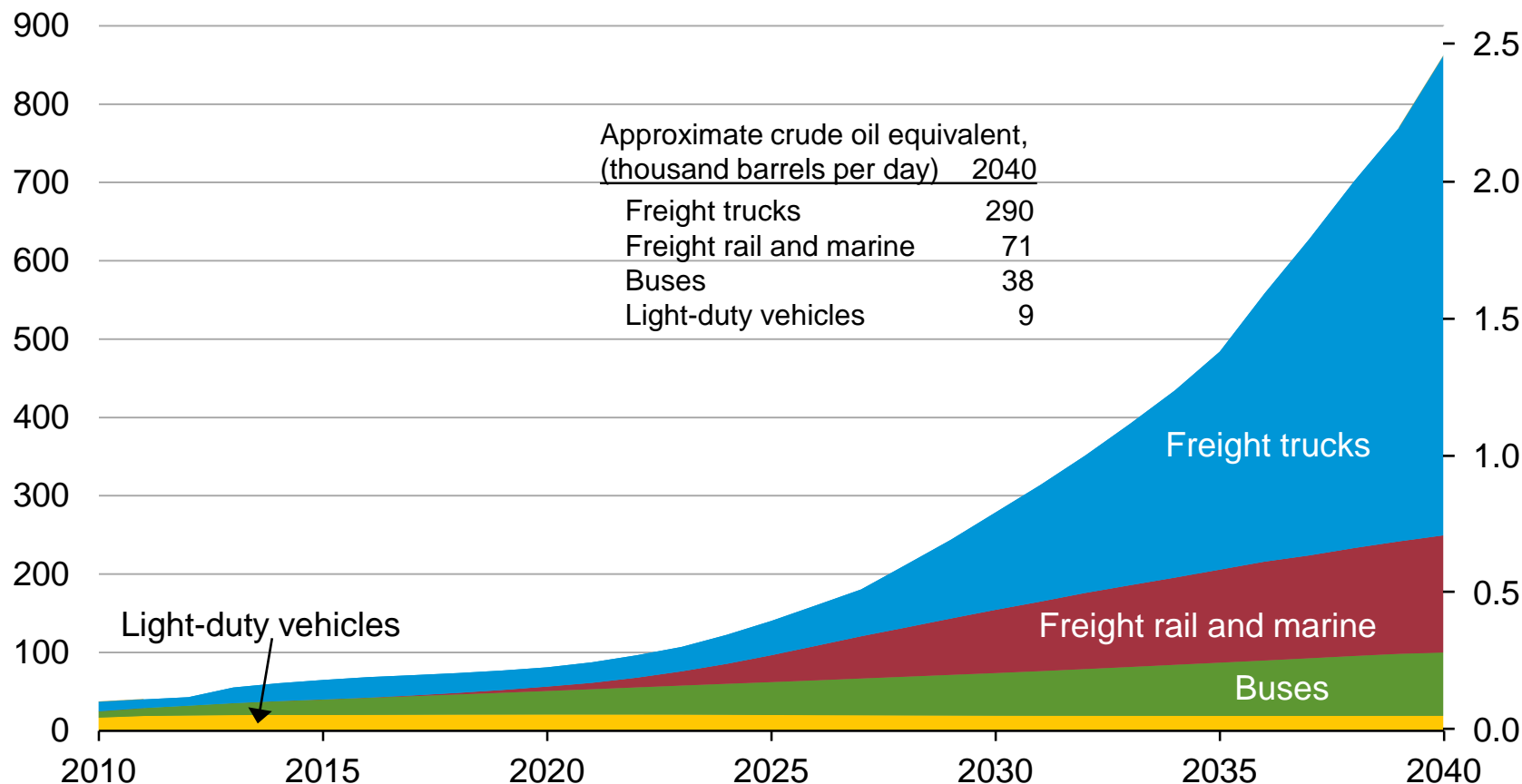
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

U.S. natural gas use in the transportation sector grows rapidly with the largest share in freight trucks

natural gas use by mode

trillion Btu

billion cubic feet per day



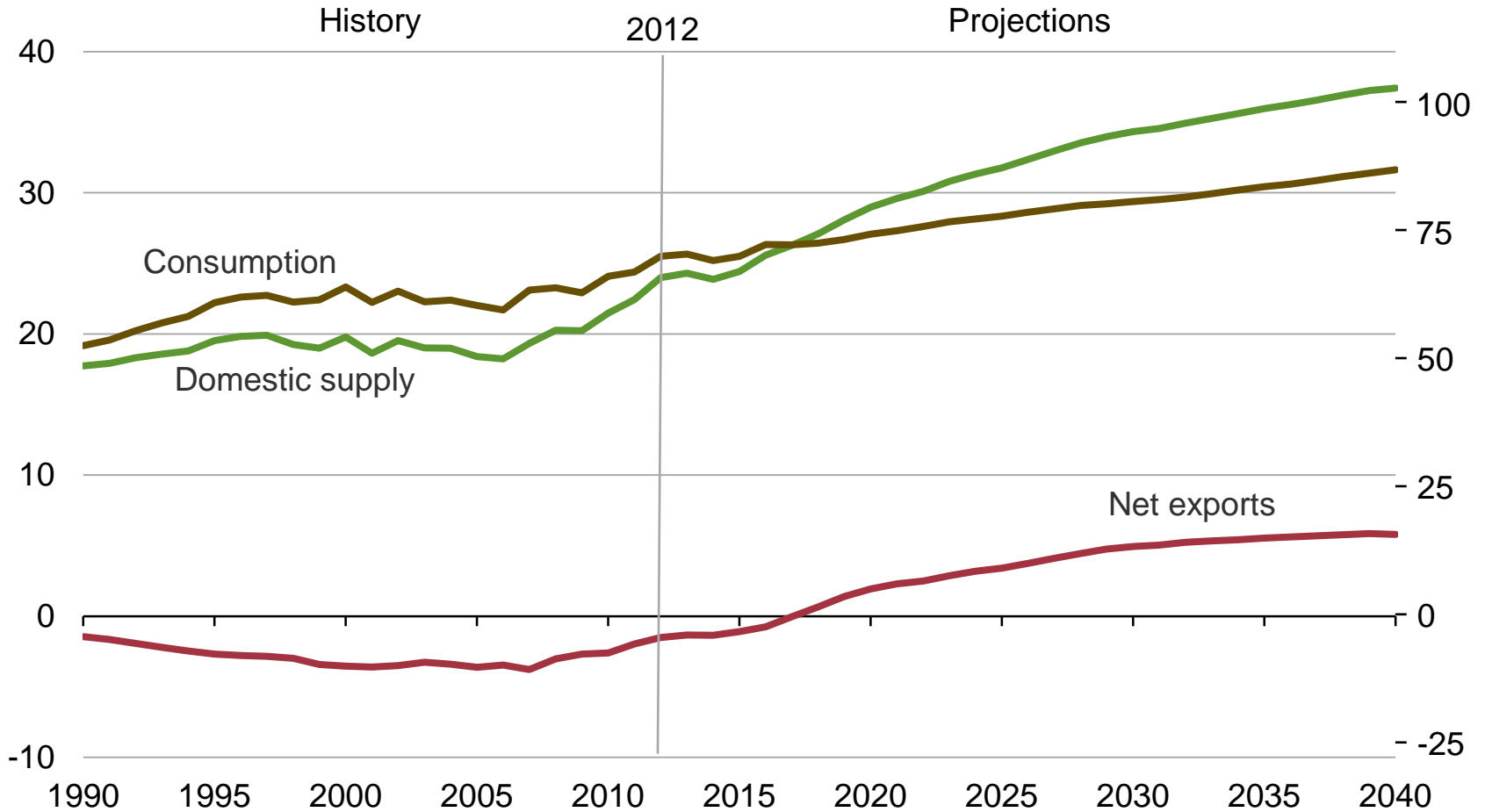
Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

U.S. becomes a net exporter of natural gas in the near future

U.S. dry natural gas

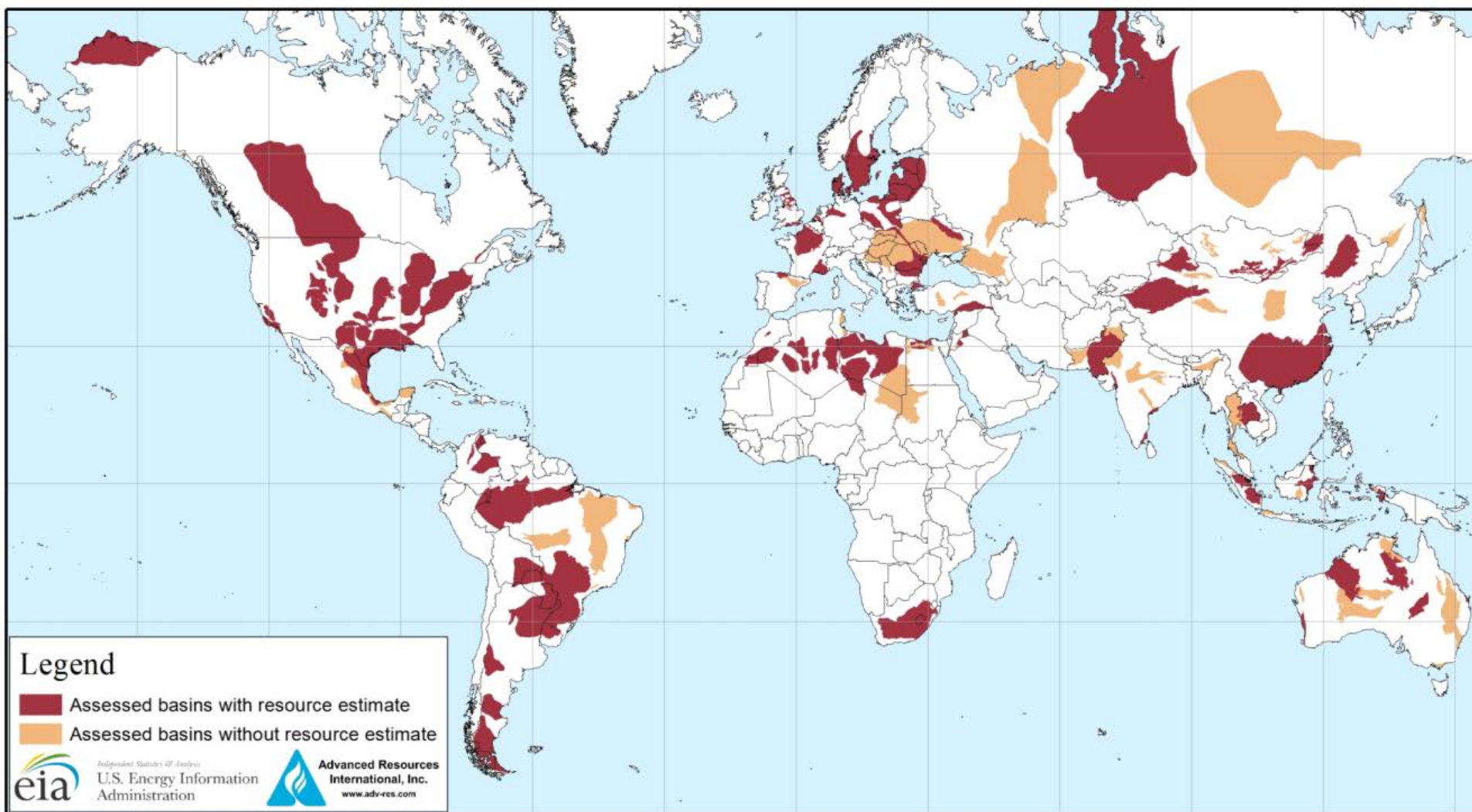
trillion cubic feet per year

billion cubic feet per day



Source: EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2014 Reference case

EIA / ARI assessed shale oil and shale gas resources 2013



Source: United States basins from EIA and United States Geological Survey, other basins from ARI based on data from various published studies

Top ten countries with technically recoverable shale resources

Shale gas		
Rank	Country	Trillion cubic feet
1	China	1,115
2	Argentina	802
3	Algeria	707
4	United States	665
5	Canada	573
6	Mexico	545
7	Australia	437
8	South Africa	390
9	Russia	285
10	Brazil	245
	World total	7,299

Shale oil		
Rank	Country	Billion barrels
1	Russia	75
2	United States	58
3	China	32
4	Argentina	27
5	Libya	26
6	Australia	18
7	Venezuela	13
8	Mexico	13
9	Pakistan	9
10	Canada	9
	World total	345

Source: United States: EIA and USGS; Other basins: ARI.

Note: ARI estimates U.S. shale gas resources at 1,161 trillion cubic feet and U.S. shale oil resources at 48 billion barrels.

Geopolitical implications of shale resources

- Shale oil is both light and sweet — the rapid growth in its supply has implications for crude oil pricing relationships, the value of different refinery configurations, refinery output slates, transportation logistics, exports, and SPR operations
- China's success in shale development and its future LNG imports (and coal use) are inversely related
- Russia's share of Europe's gas market could be reduced by increased European shale production
- High volumes of shale oil production, with other drivers, could diminish the market share and pricing power of key OPEC producers
- Shorter lead times for the 'manufacturing' model of production from shale resources may reduce price volatility (over an extended period) compared to the conventional 'exploration/development' model

For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | www.eia.gov

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

Short-Term Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/steo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

Today in Energy | www.eia.gov/todayinenergy

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