Most economic growth happens in non-OECD countries, where GDP per person nearly triples from 2018 to 2050.

Most energy-intensive manufacturing shifts to non-OECD Asia and, increasingly, to India.

The industrial sector is the largest consumer of energy, and energy-intensive manufacturing is the largest component in the sector.

End-use energy consumption by sector

Energy consumption by industrial subsector

Consumption of liquid fuels increases 24% between 2018 and 2050, driven by Asia and Africa

**Consumption of liquid fuels in 2050**

million barrels per day

Supply of crude oil increases 44% between 2018 and 2050, and production remains high in OPEC, Russia, and the United States

**Supply of crude oil in 2050**

million barrels per day

Natural gas consumption rises in Asia, even as regional production stays flat

**Consumption of natural gas in 2050**

trillion cubic feet

The United States remains the world’s largest natural gas producer through 2050

**Supply of natural gas in 2050**

trillion cubic feet

Note: OPEC is the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
End-use consumption is increasingly shifting toward electricity

Renewables displace petroleum as the most used energy source, as electricity use grows faster than any other end-use fuel.

Electricity use grows in the buildings sectors, as access to electricity and electrical appliance use increases in non-OECD countries.

Motor gasoline and diesel continue to be the dominant transportation fuels, but the consumption of jet fuel, natural gas, and electricity all increase.

Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
In OECD Europe, emission policies drive adoption of solar and wind, and they slow growth of natural gas and coal.

In non-OECD Europe and Eurasia, low demand growth and fewer policy incentives result in a slower changing electricity mix.

The electricity mix in China changes through a combination of growth and policy incentives.

In India, rapid demand growth, declining renewables costs, and policy incentives drive adoption of coal, solar, and wind.