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.

Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
Natural gas and petroleum product consumption is rising in Asia faster than supply is growing, potentially shifting trade patterns and infrastructure investments.

Consumption of liquid fuels increases 22% between 2018 and 2050, driven by Asia and Africa.

Supply of crude oil increases 21% between 2018 and 2050, and production remains high in OPEC, Russia, and the United States.

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

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

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.
Falling costs, demand growth, and policy all work together to shift the electricity generation mix.

**Share of net electricity generation**

**Non-OECD Europe and Eurasia**

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

**China**

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

**OECD Europe**

In OECD Europe, emission policies drive adoption of solar and wind, and they slow growth of natural gas and coal.

**India**

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

Note: OECD is the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.