### International Energy Outlook 2019 (IEO2019)















for

Center for Strategic and International Studies

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by

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U.S. Energy Information Administration



#### IEO2019 cases examine a range of conditions through 2050

#### Reference case

- Assumes implementation of current laws and regulations
- Reflects current views of economic and demographic trends, and improvements in known technology
- Macroeconomic projections from Oxford Economics, 3.0% global GDP growth per year, 0.7% global population growth per year
- Assumes Brent \$100 per barrel crude price in 2018 dollars by 2050

#### **High and Low Economic Growth cases**

- 3.7%/year GDP growth, High Economic Growth case
- 2.4%/year GDP growth, Low Economic Growth case

#### High and Low Oil Price cases (Brent crude prices by 2050 in 2018 dollars)

- \$185/barrel, High Oil Price case, driven by higher economic growth and less oil supply
- \$45/barrel, Low Oil Price case, driven by lower economic growth and more oil supply

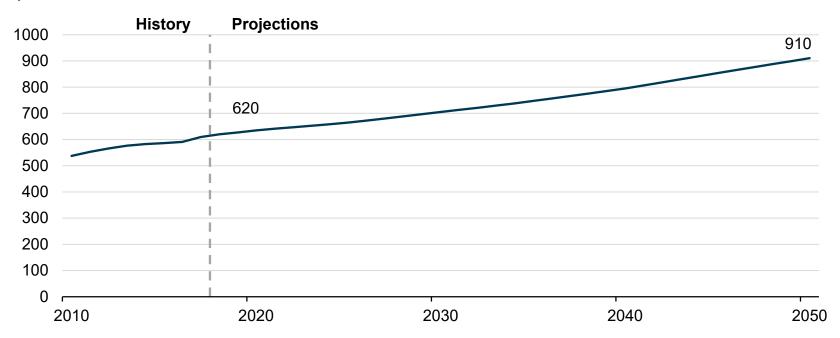
# The IEO2019 Reference case reflects important shifts in the global energy system

- Manufacturing centers are shifting toward Africa and South Asia, especially India, resulting in energy consumption growth
- Natural gas and petroleum product consumption is rising in Asia faster than supply is growing, potentially shifting trade patterns and infrastructure investments
- End-use consumption is increasingly shifting toward electricity
- Falling costs, demand growth, and policy all work together to shift the electricity generation mix
- Renewables displace petroleum as the most used energy source.

# World energy consumption rises nearly 50% from 620 quadrillion Btu in 2018 to 910 quadrillion Btu in 2050

#### Primary energy consumption, World

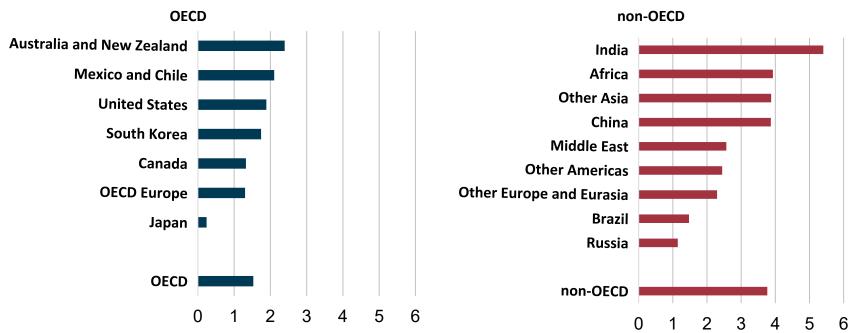
quadrillion British thermal units





## The fastest GDP growth is found in Asia and Africa, but Africa remains a relatively small percentage of the overall world economy

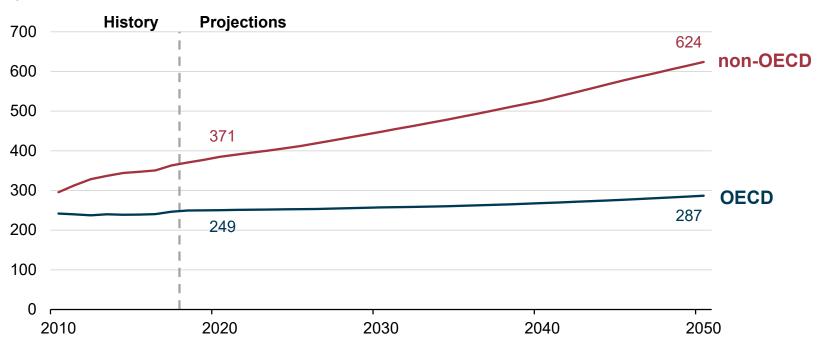
Average annual percent change in GDP, 2018-2050 percent per year





## Non-OECD regions account for most of the growth and the majority of the uncertainty

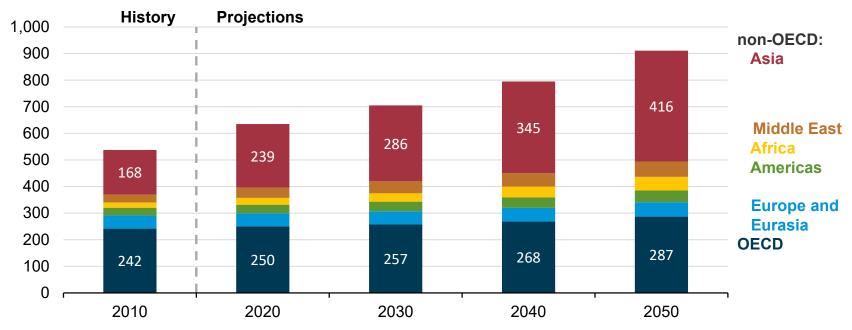
### **Energy consumption** quadrillion British thermal units





# Non-OECD Asia is the largest source of growth in global energy consumption

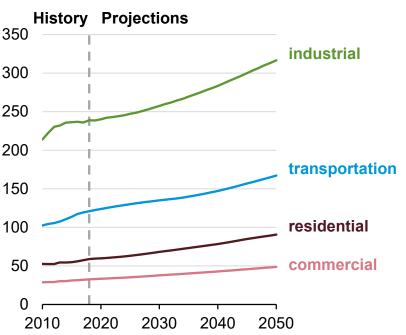
**Primary energy consumption by region** quadrillion Btu



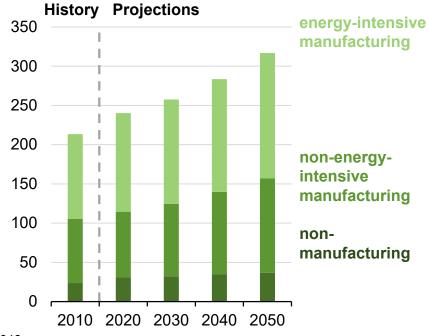


#### The industrial sector is the largest consumer of energy, with energyintensive manufacturing the largest component

### End-use energy consumption by sector, world quadrillion British thermal units

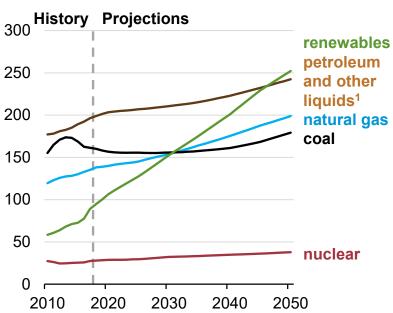


Energy consumption by sub-sector, world quadrillion British thermal units

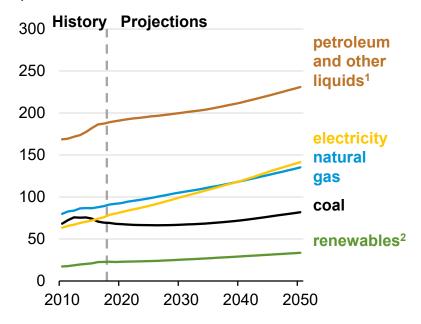


## Renewables displace petroleum as the most used energy source, as electricity use grows faster than any other end-use fuel

Primary energy consumption by fuel, world quadrillion British thermal units



End-use energy consumption by fuel, world quadrillion Btu

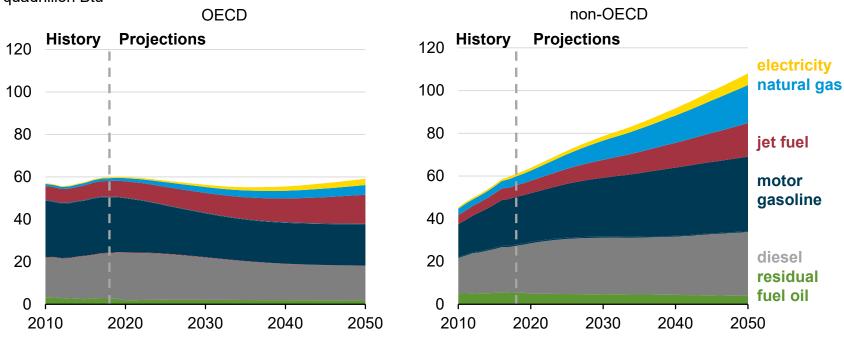


Note: 1 = Includes biofuels. 2 = Largely biomass



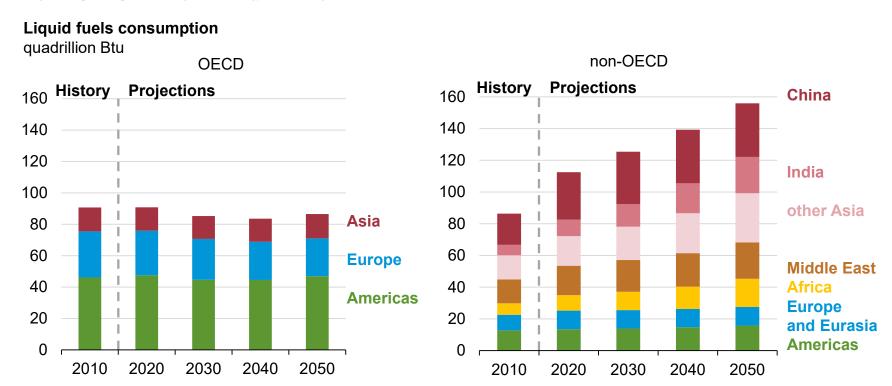
# Motor gasoline and diesel continue to be predominant transportation fuels, but growth comes in jet fuel, natural gas, and electricity







### OECD liquid fuel consumption slows, but growth continues in non-OECD Asia and Africa

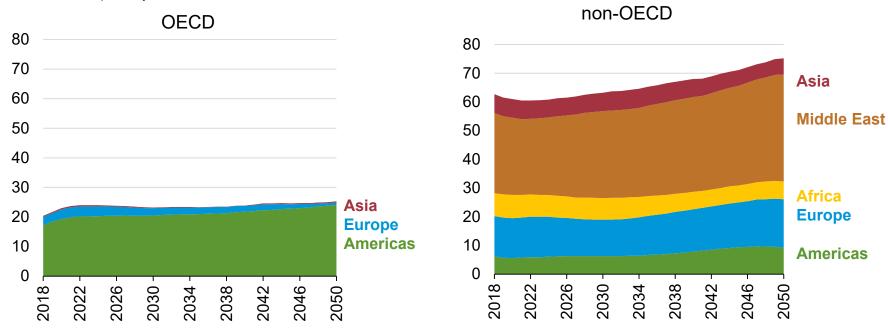




# While petroleum product demand is growing in Asia, crude oil production grows in the Middle East, Americas, and Russia

#### Crude oil and lease condensate production

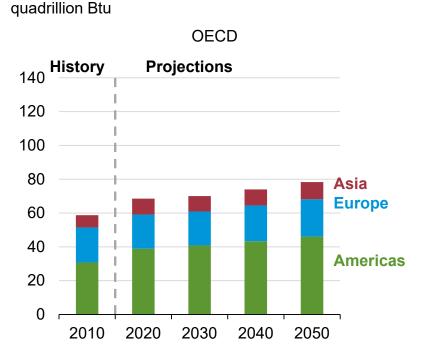
million barrels per day

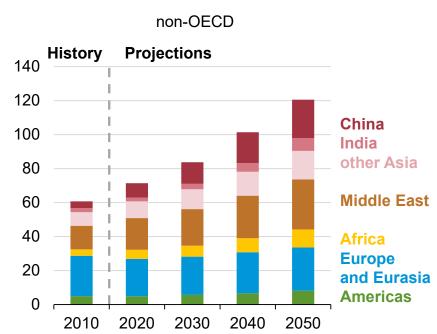




## Natural gas demand grows in the OECD, but more rapidly in non-OECD Asia, the Middle East and Africa

#### Natural gas consumption

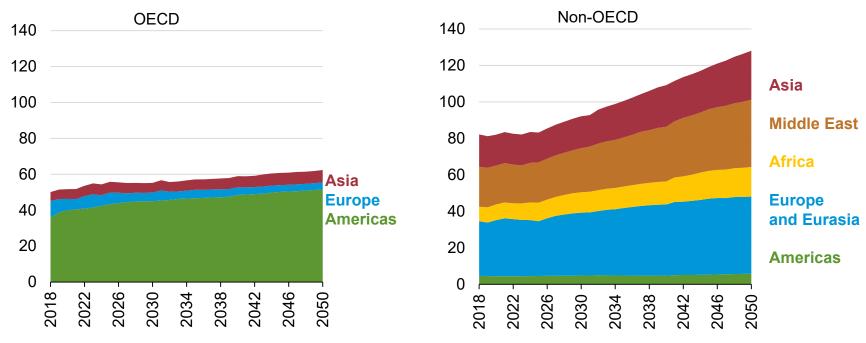




# Natural gas production is concentrated in the OECD Americas, Middle East, and non-OECD Europe and Eurasia

#### Natural gas production

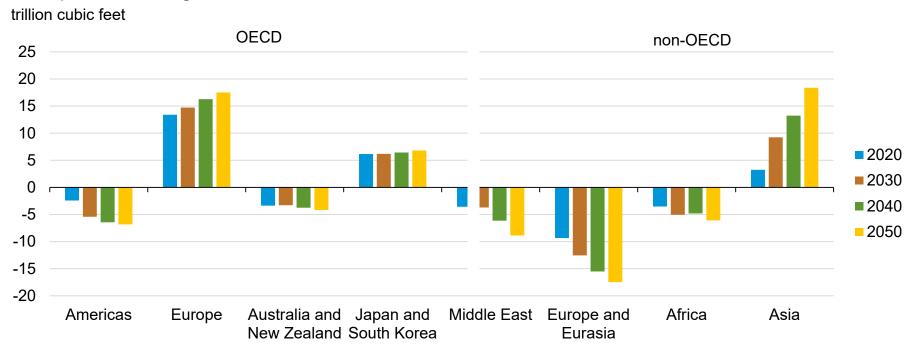
trillion cubic feet





#### Trade of natural gas expands significantly through 2050 in all regions

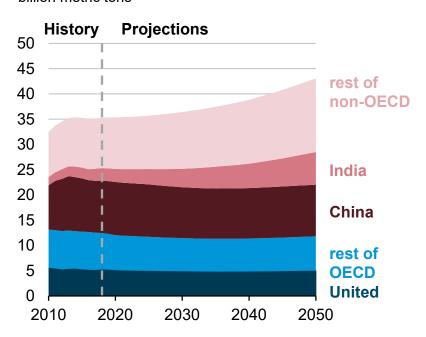
#### Net imports of natural gas



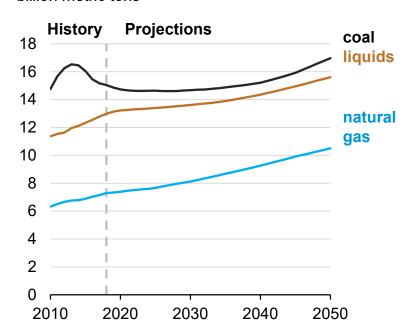


# Despite a less carbon intensive fuel mix, growth in energy consumption results in a continuing rise in emissions

#### **Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions** billion metric tons

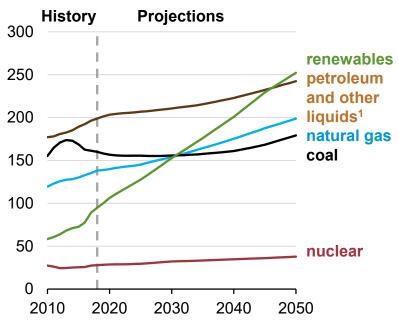


### **Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions** billion metric tons



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

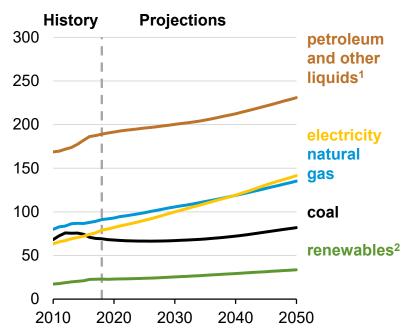
Primary energy consumption by fuel, world quadrillion British thermal units



Note: 1 = Includes biofuels. 2 = Largely biomass

Source: Energy Information Administration, International Energy Outlook 2019

End-use energy consumption by fuel, world quadrillion Btu



#### For more information

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

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

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