

International Energy Outlook 2007
with Projections to 2030

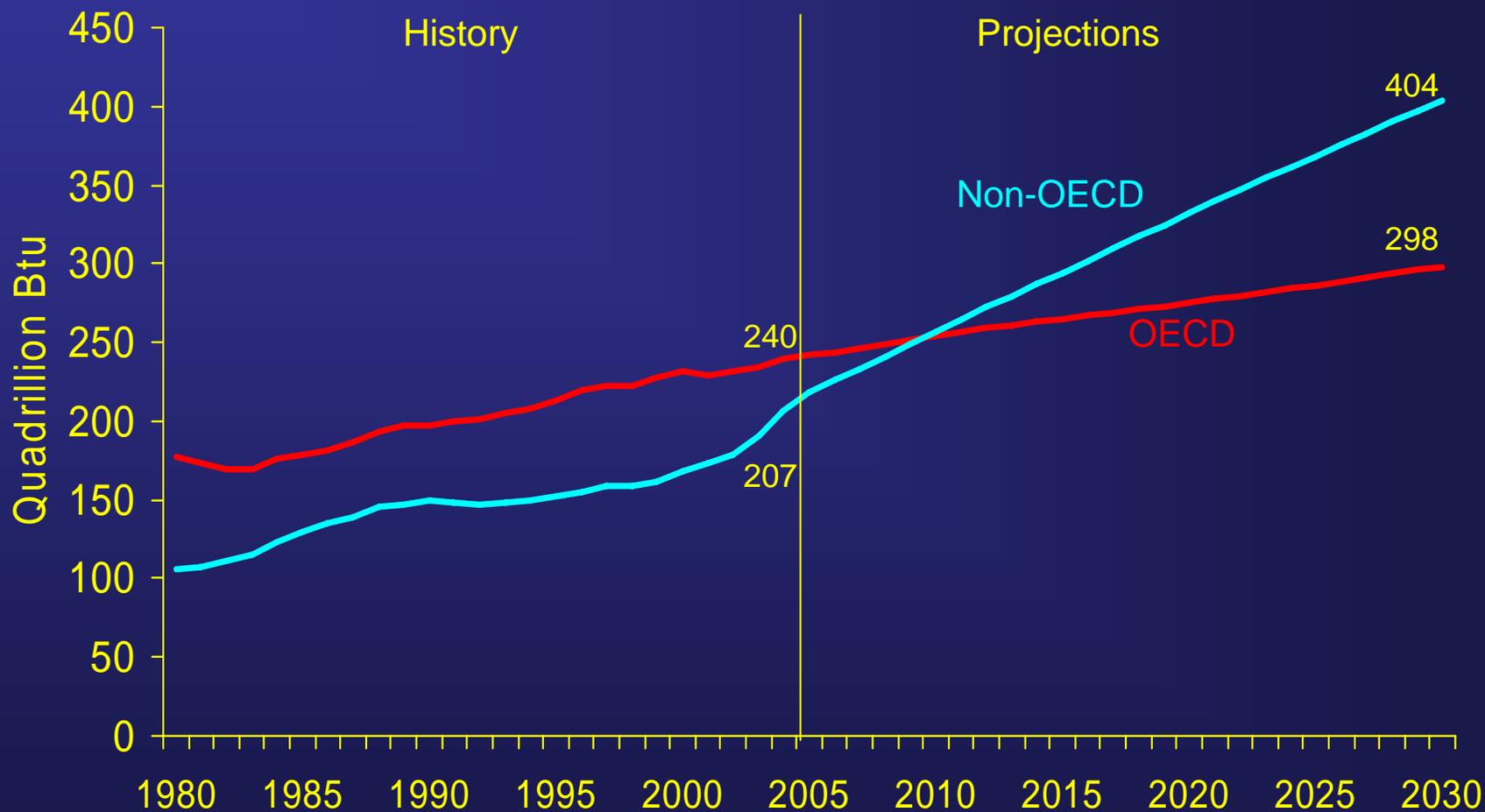
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Energy Information Administration

Washington, DC
May 21, 2007

International Energy Outlook 2007 - Summary

- Worldwide marketed energy consumption is projected to grow by 57 percent between 2004 and 2030. Highest growth projected for the developing countries.
- World unconventional production (including biofuels, coal-to-liquids, and gas-to-liquids) accounts for 9 percent of the world liquids supply in 2030.
- Coal is the world's fastest-growing fuel type in the outlook (2.2% per year). With oil and natural gas prices remain high, coal is an attractive fuel for nations with access to ample resources, like China, India, and the U.S., which account for 86% of the projected world coal demand increase.
- Higher fossil fuel prices, energy security concerns, improved reactor designs, and environmental considerations are expected to improve the prospects for nuclear power generation—which is 14% higher in 2030 than in last year's outlook.
- Energy-related carbon dioxide emissions are projected to rise from 26.9 billion metric tons in 2004 to 33.9 billion metric tons in 2015 and 42.9 billion metric tons in 2030.

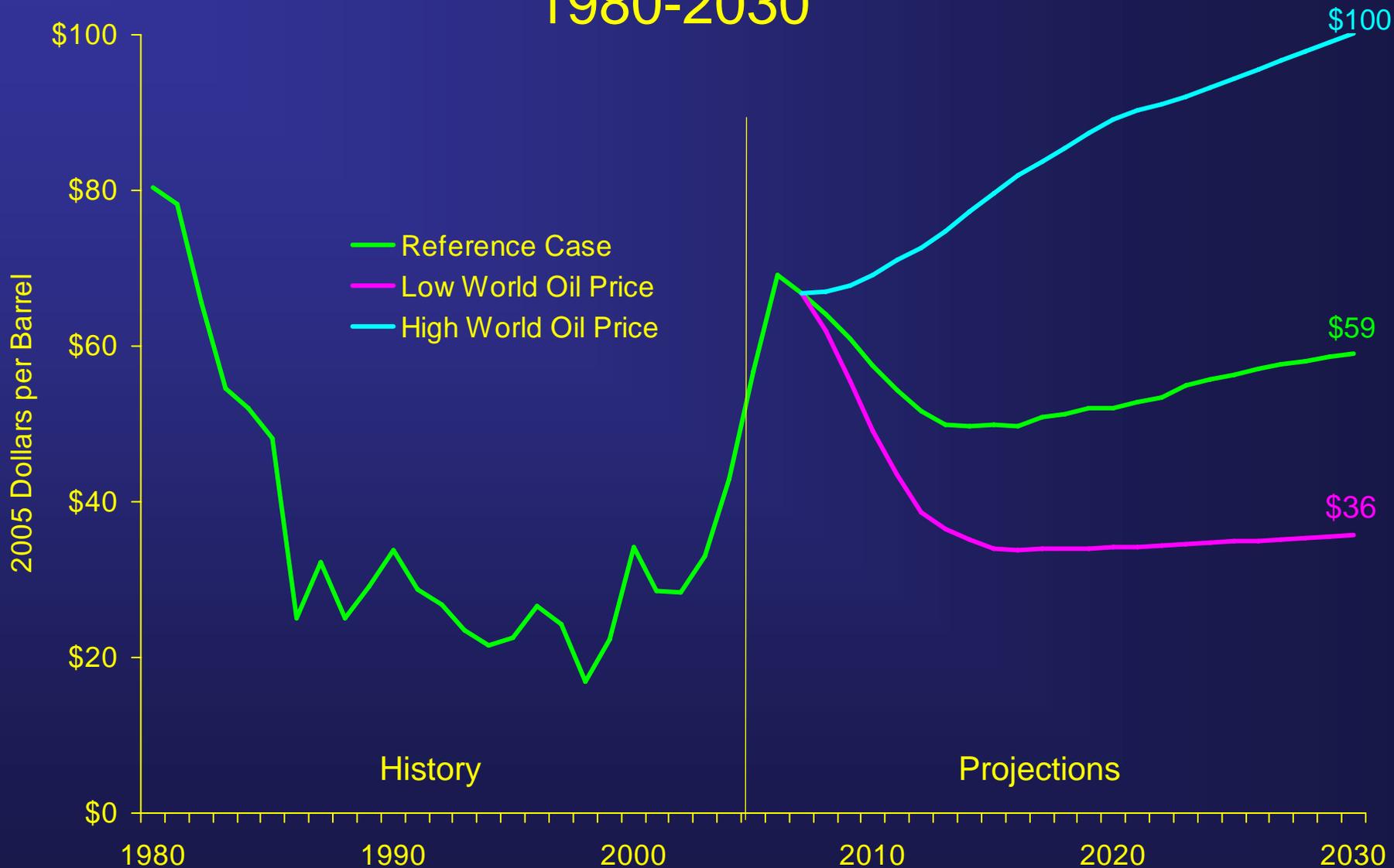
World Marketed Energy Use: OECD and Non-OECD



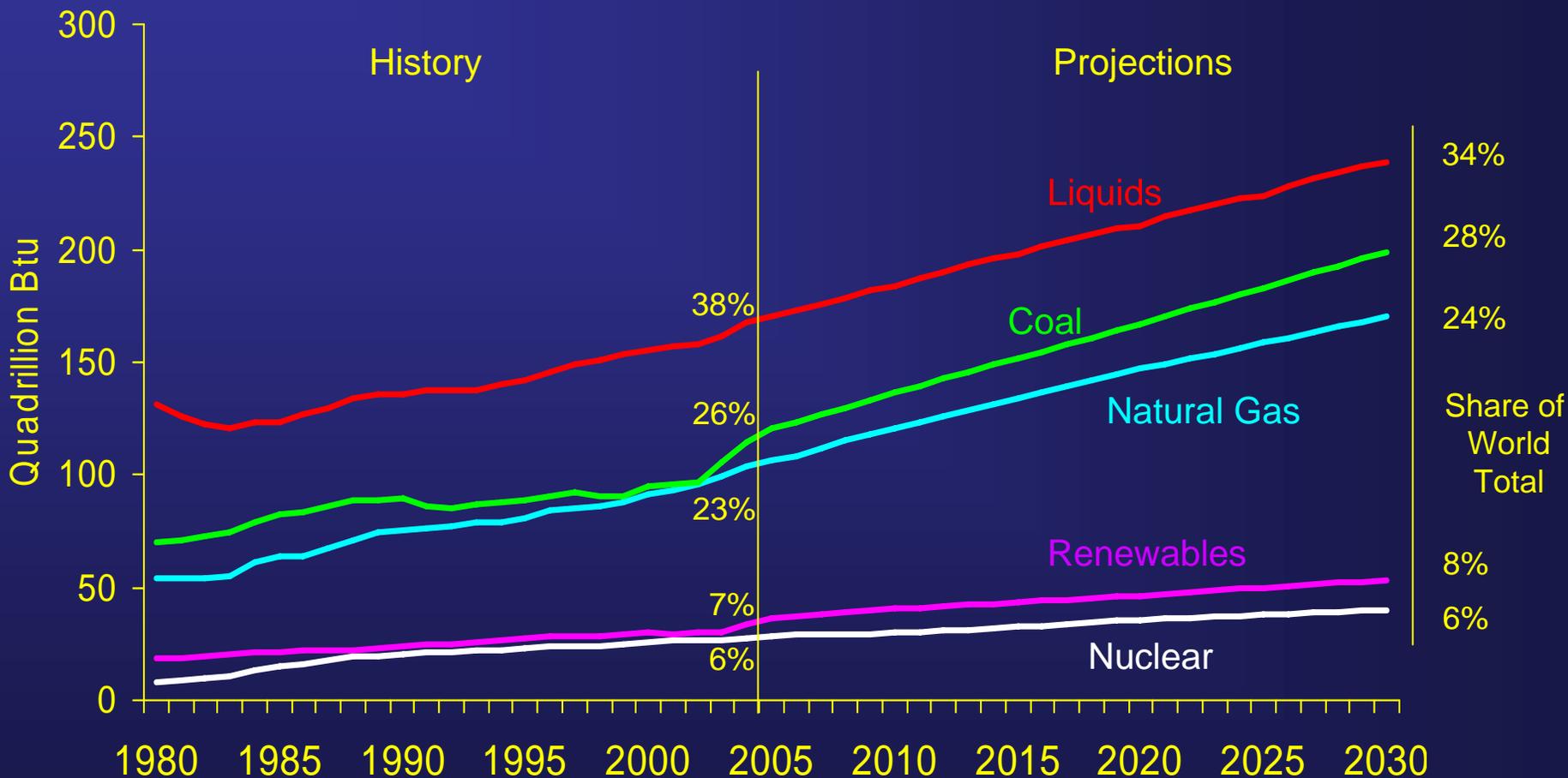
Average Annual GDP and Population Growth for Selected Regions, 2004-2030



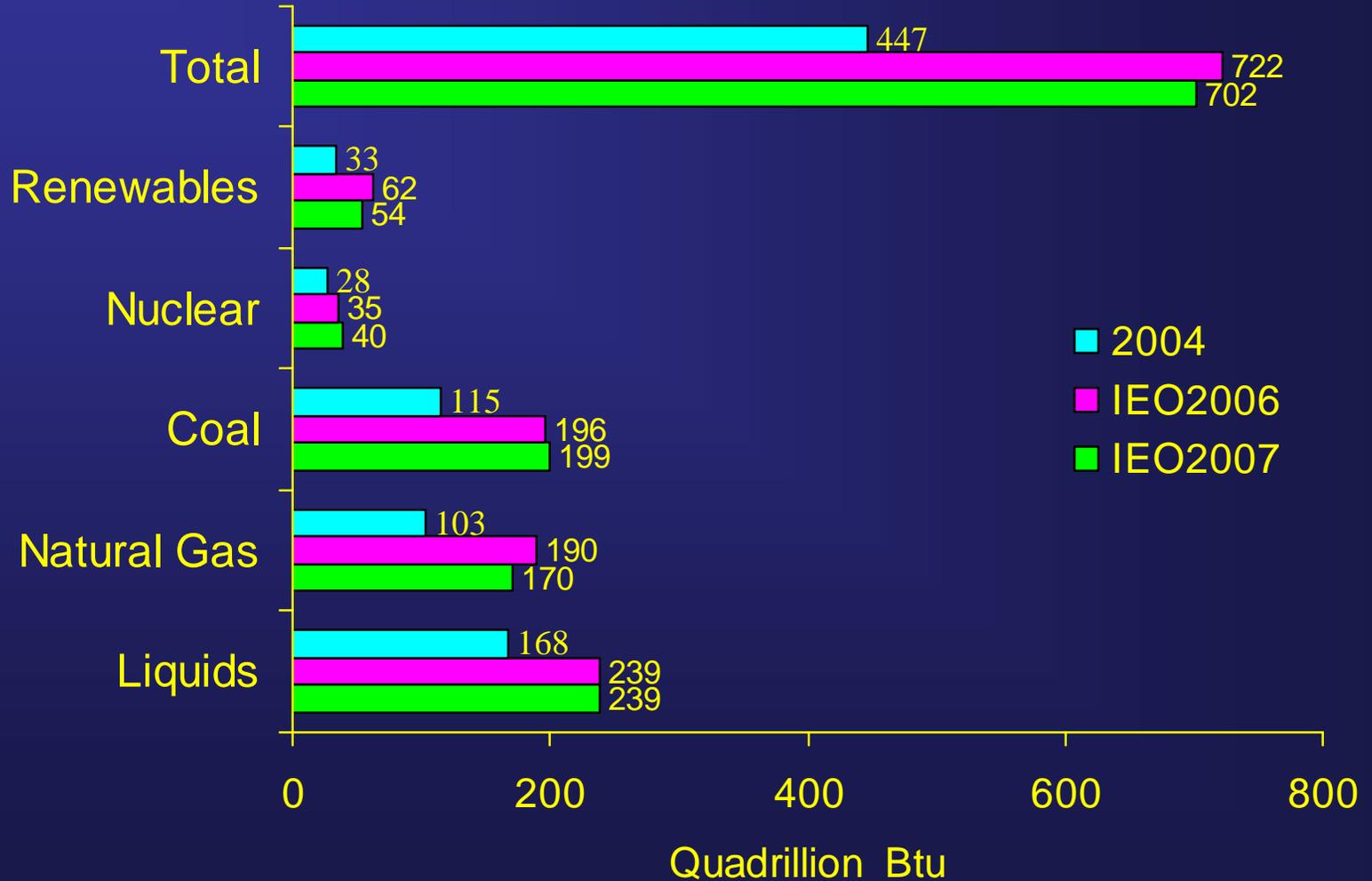
World Oil Prices in Three World Oil Price Cases, 1980-2030



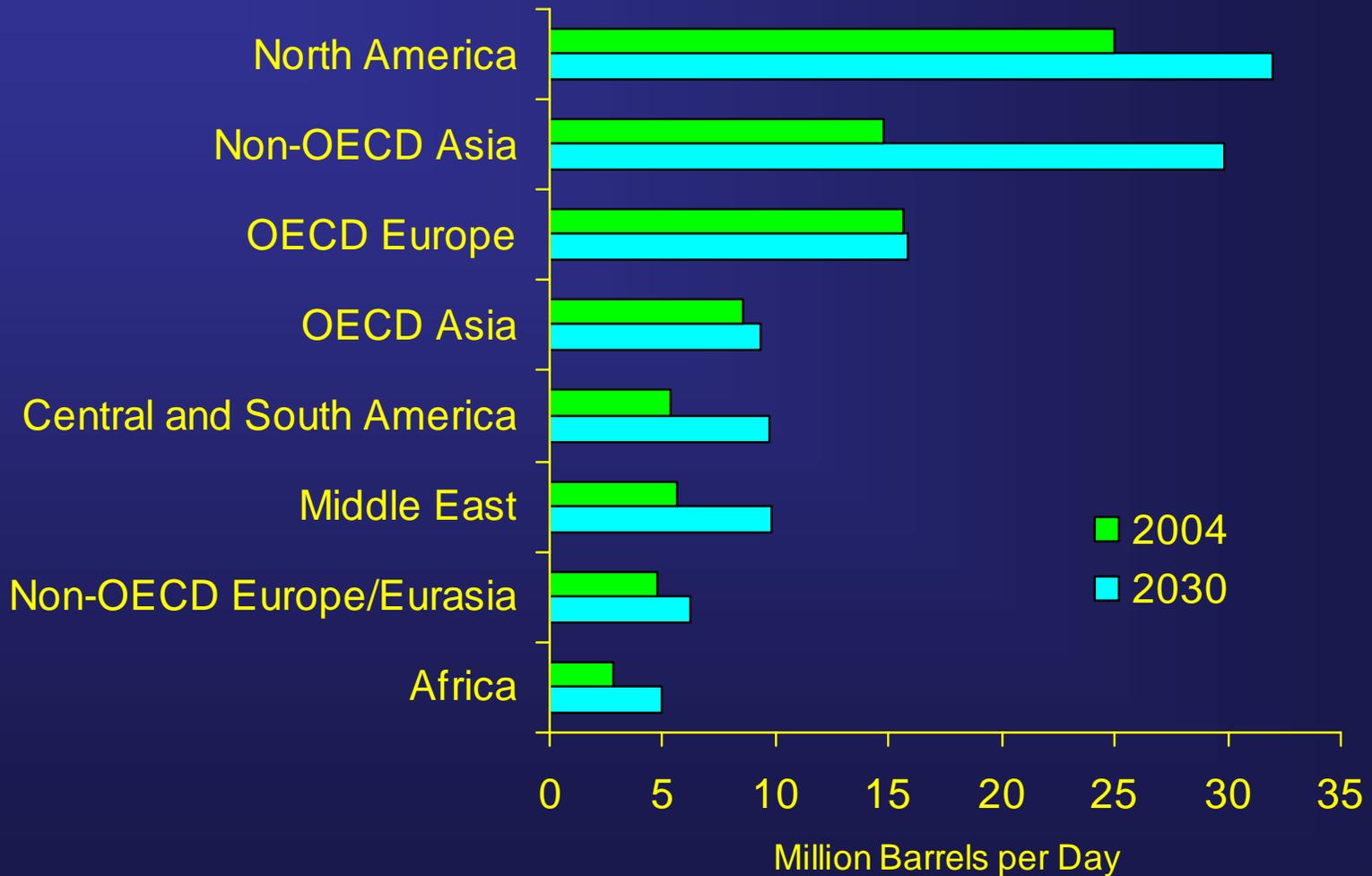
World Marketed Energy Use by Fuel Type



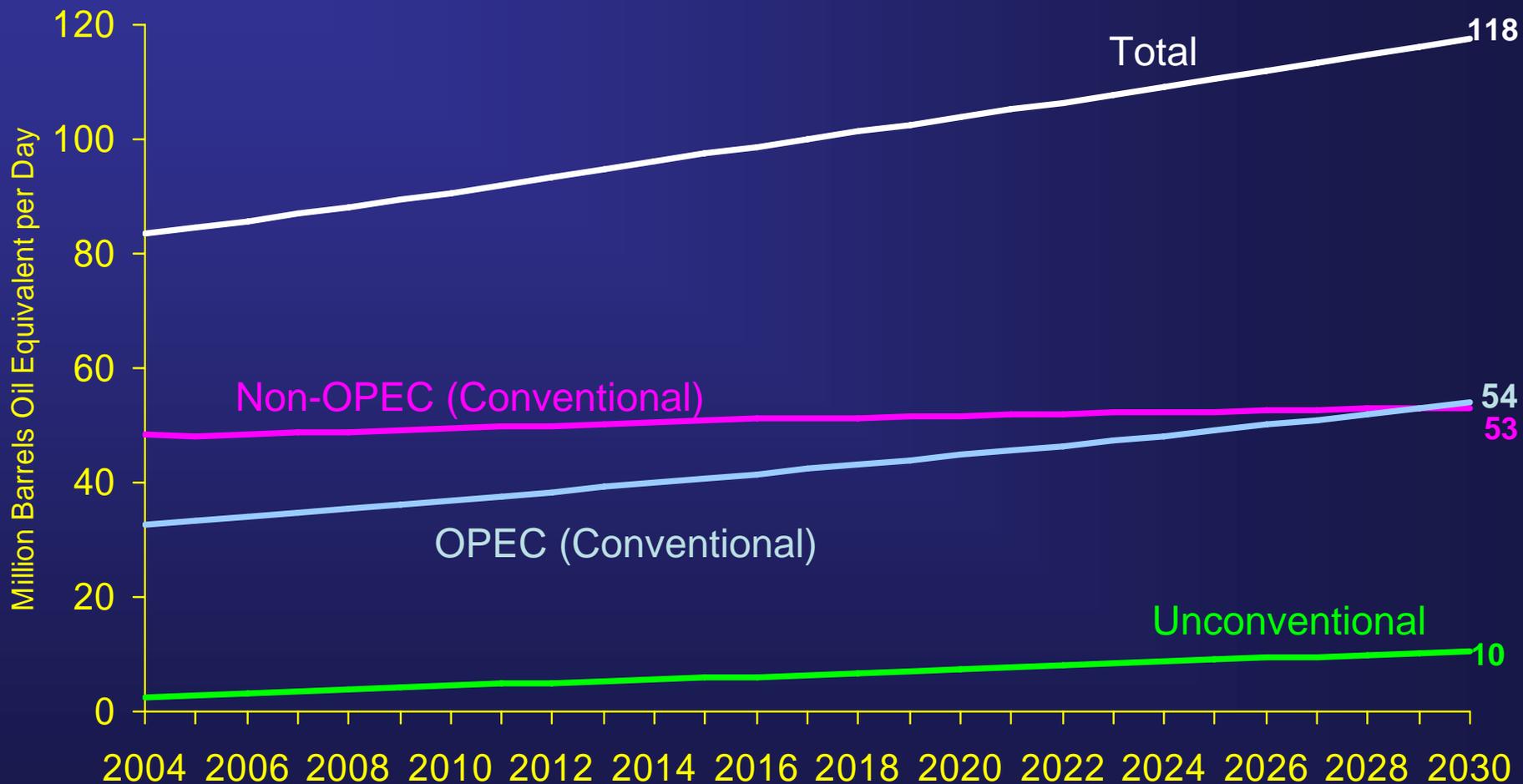
Forecast Comparisons in 2030: IEO2007 vs. IEO2006



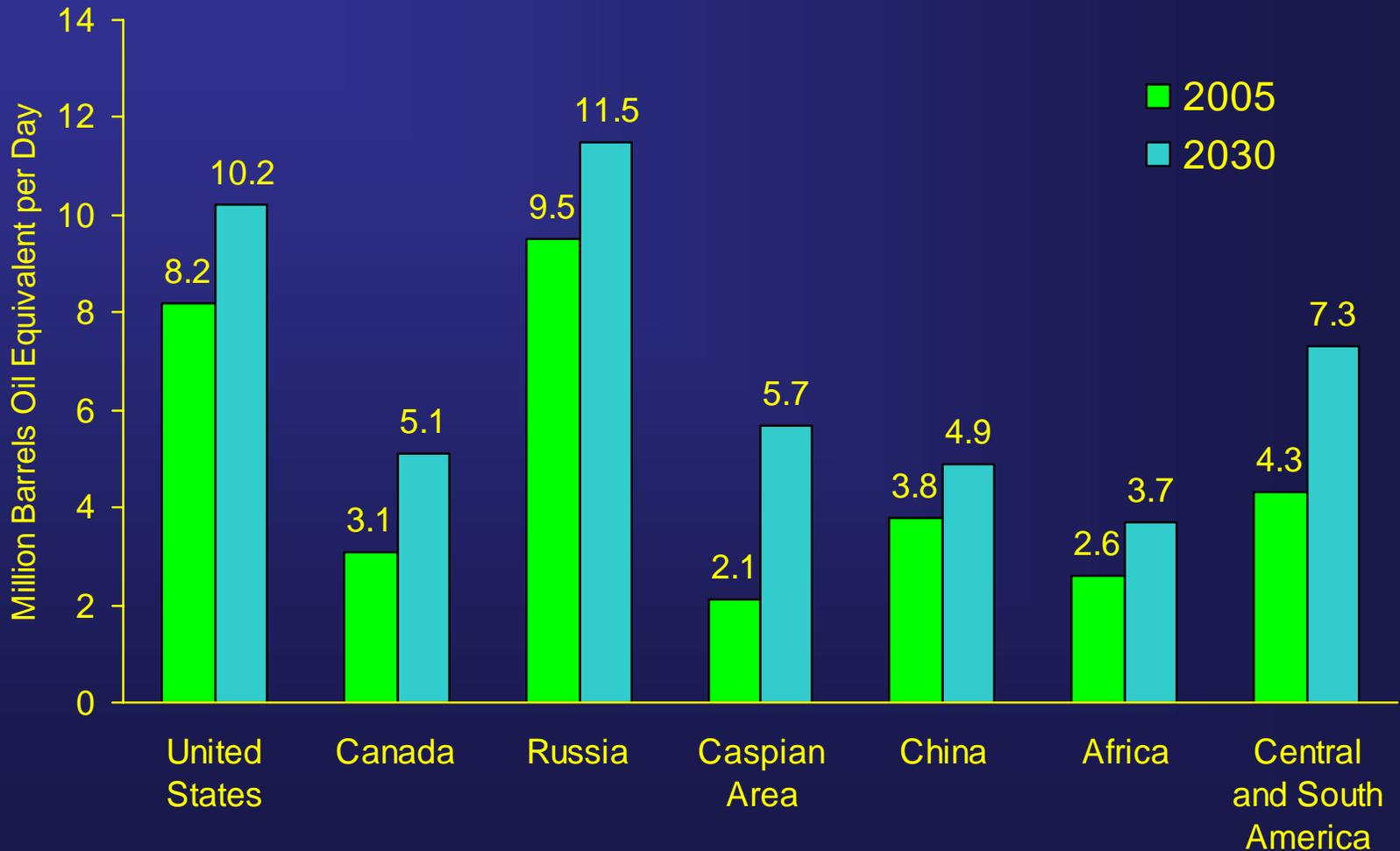
World Liquids Consumption by Region, 2004 and 2030



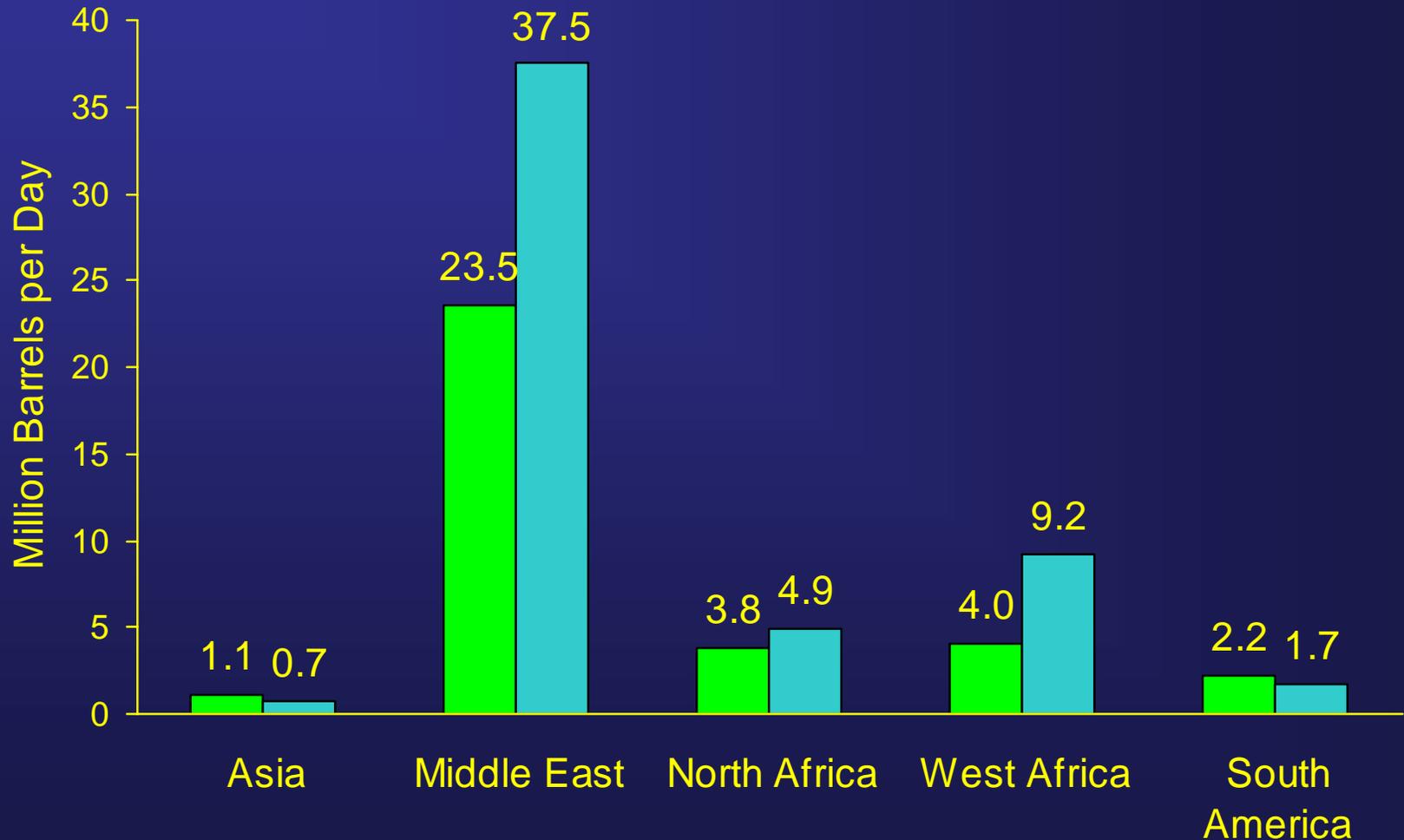
World Liquids Production, 2004-2030



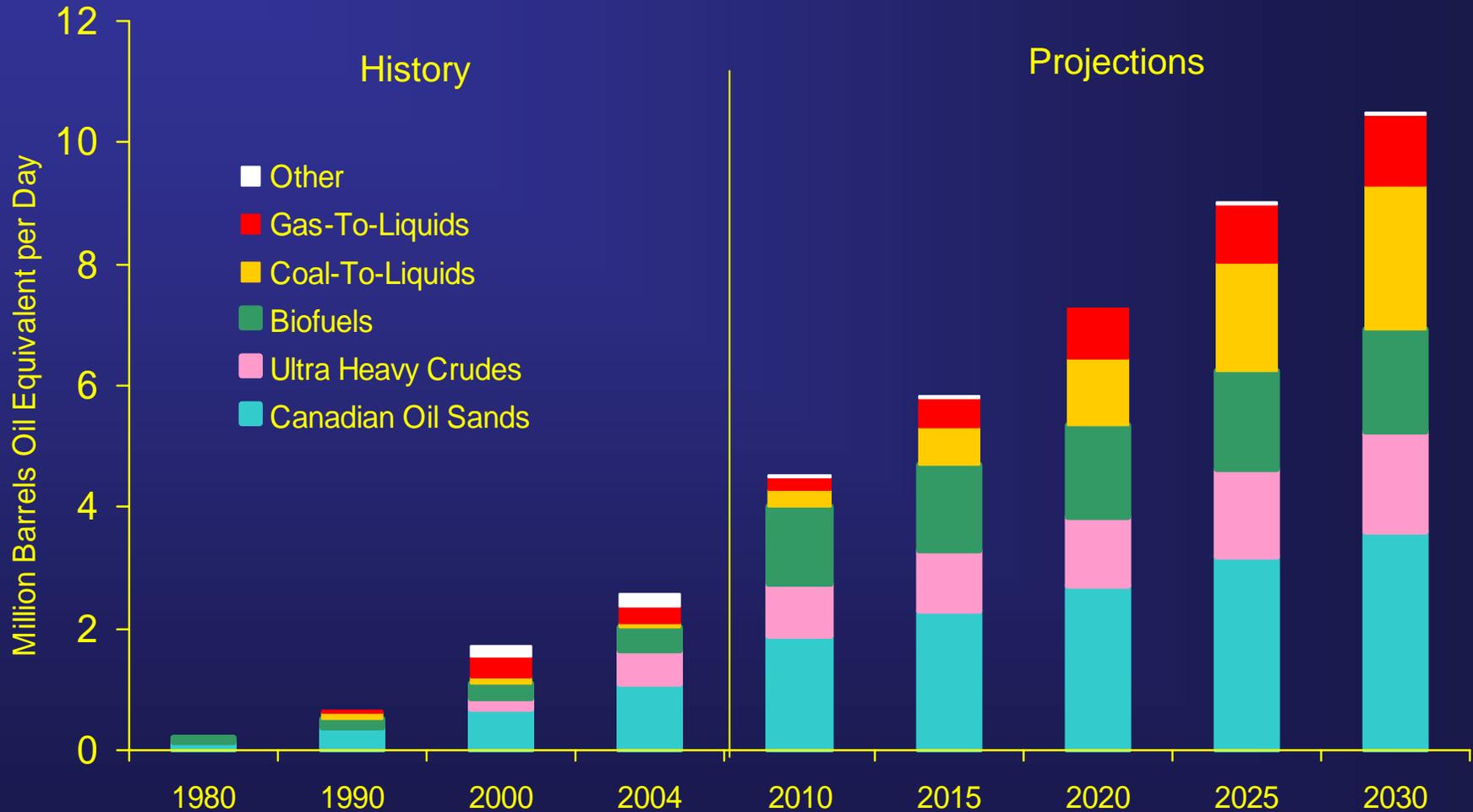
Non-OPEC Producing Regions With More than a One Million Barrel Per Day Increase in Total Production Over the Forecast Period, 2005 and 2030



OPEC Conventional Liquids Production

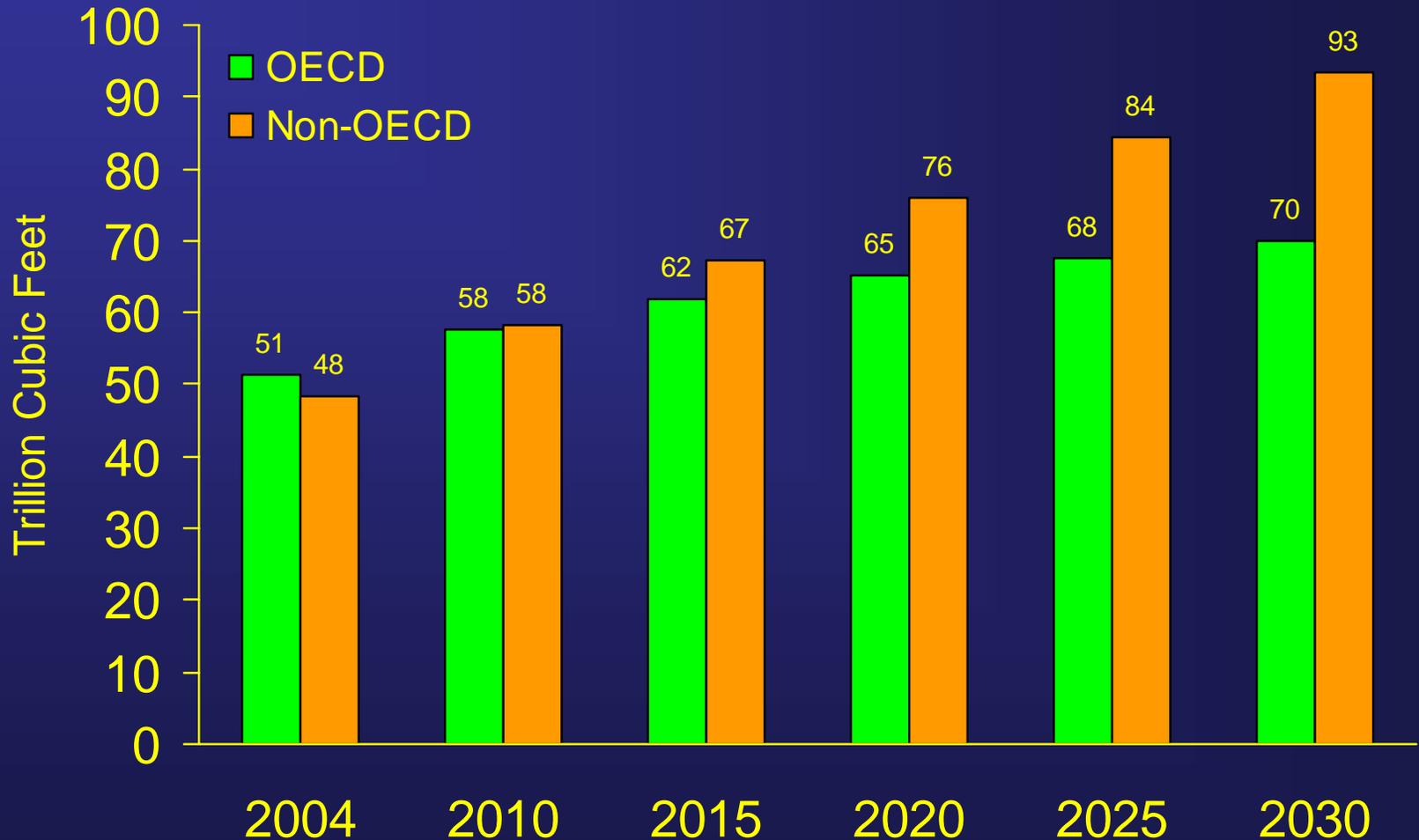


World Unconventional Liquids Production in the Reference Case, 1980-2030

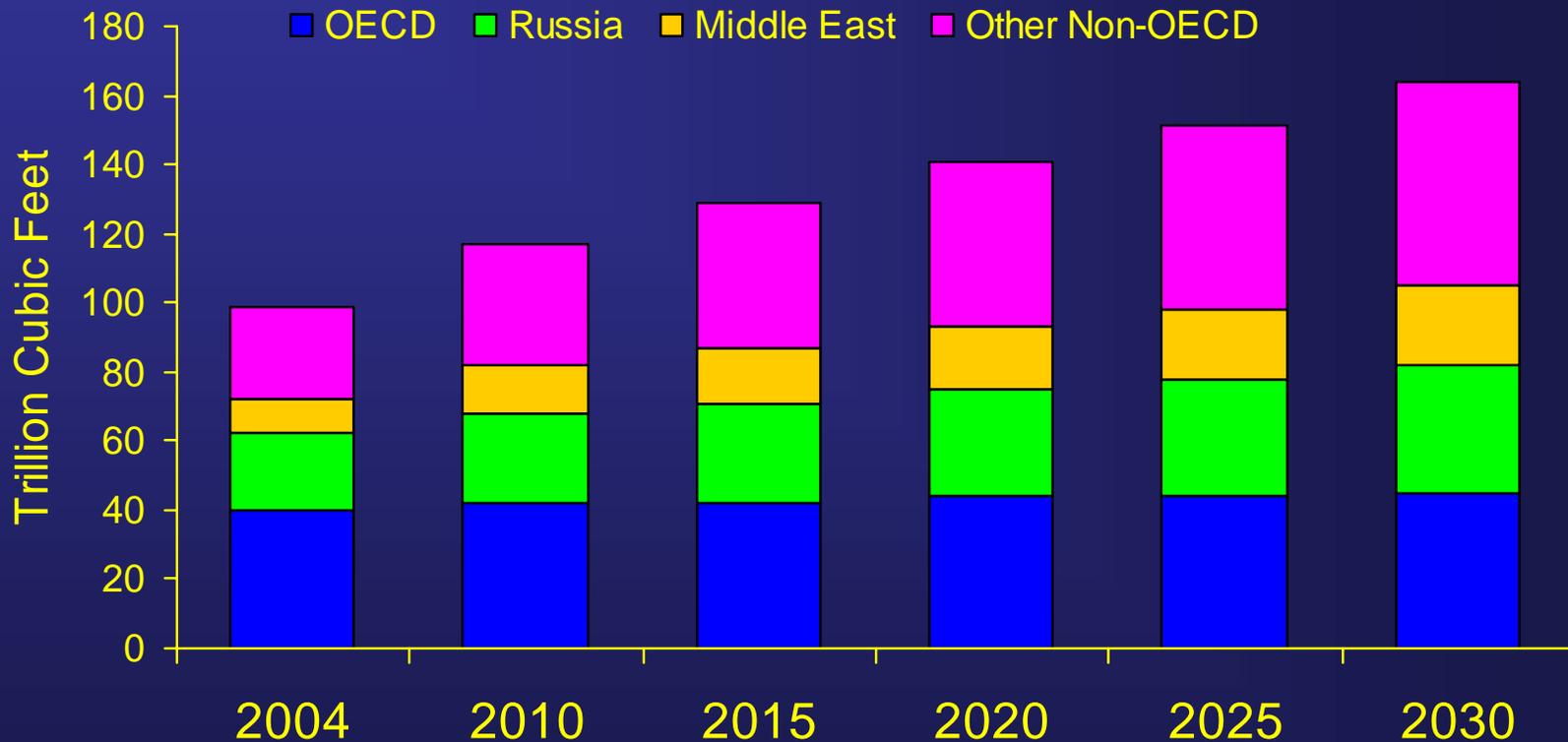


Note: "Other" includes shale oils and other unidentified sources of unconventional liquid fuels. Source: EIA, IEO2007

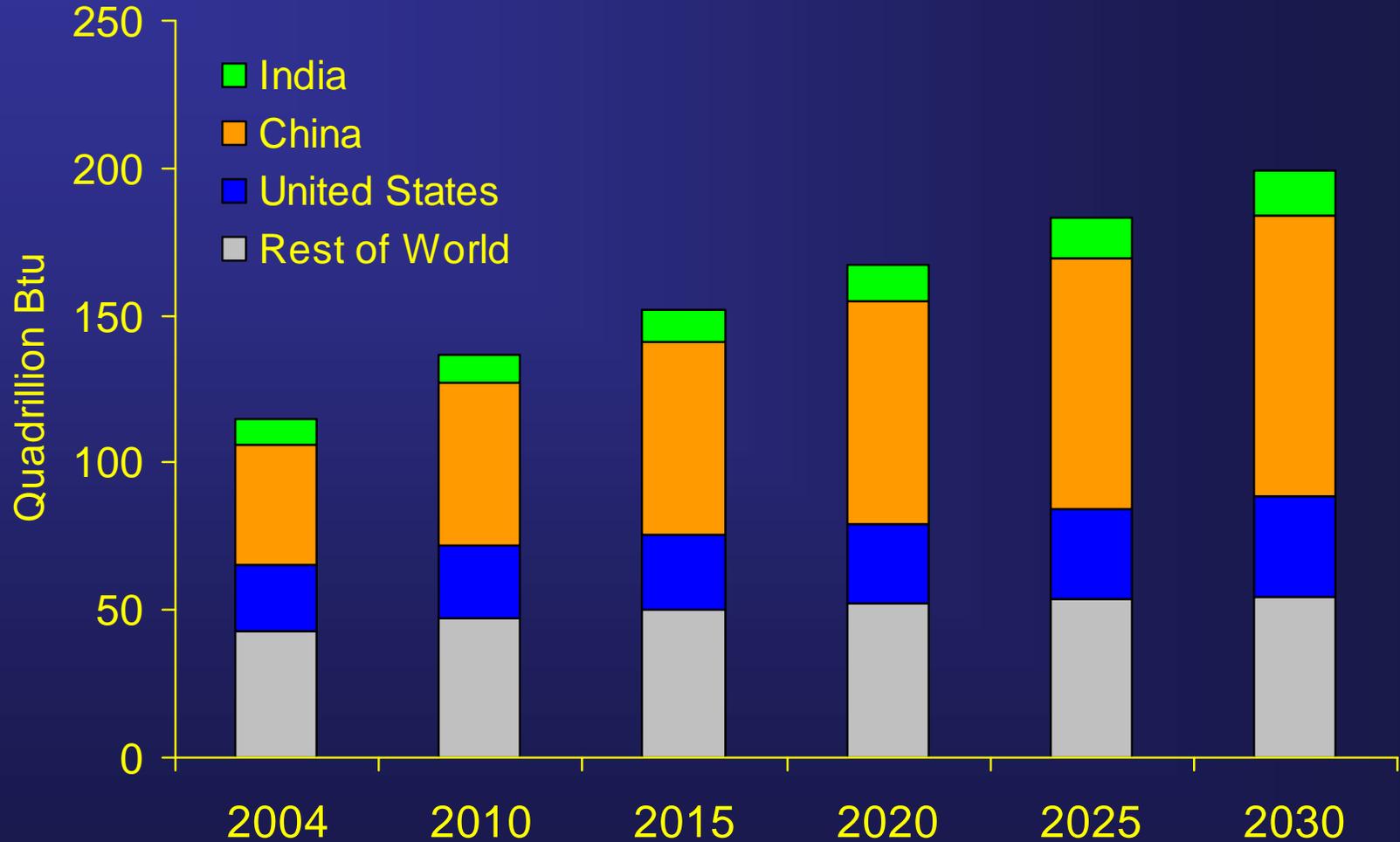
World Natural Gas Consumption, 2004-2030



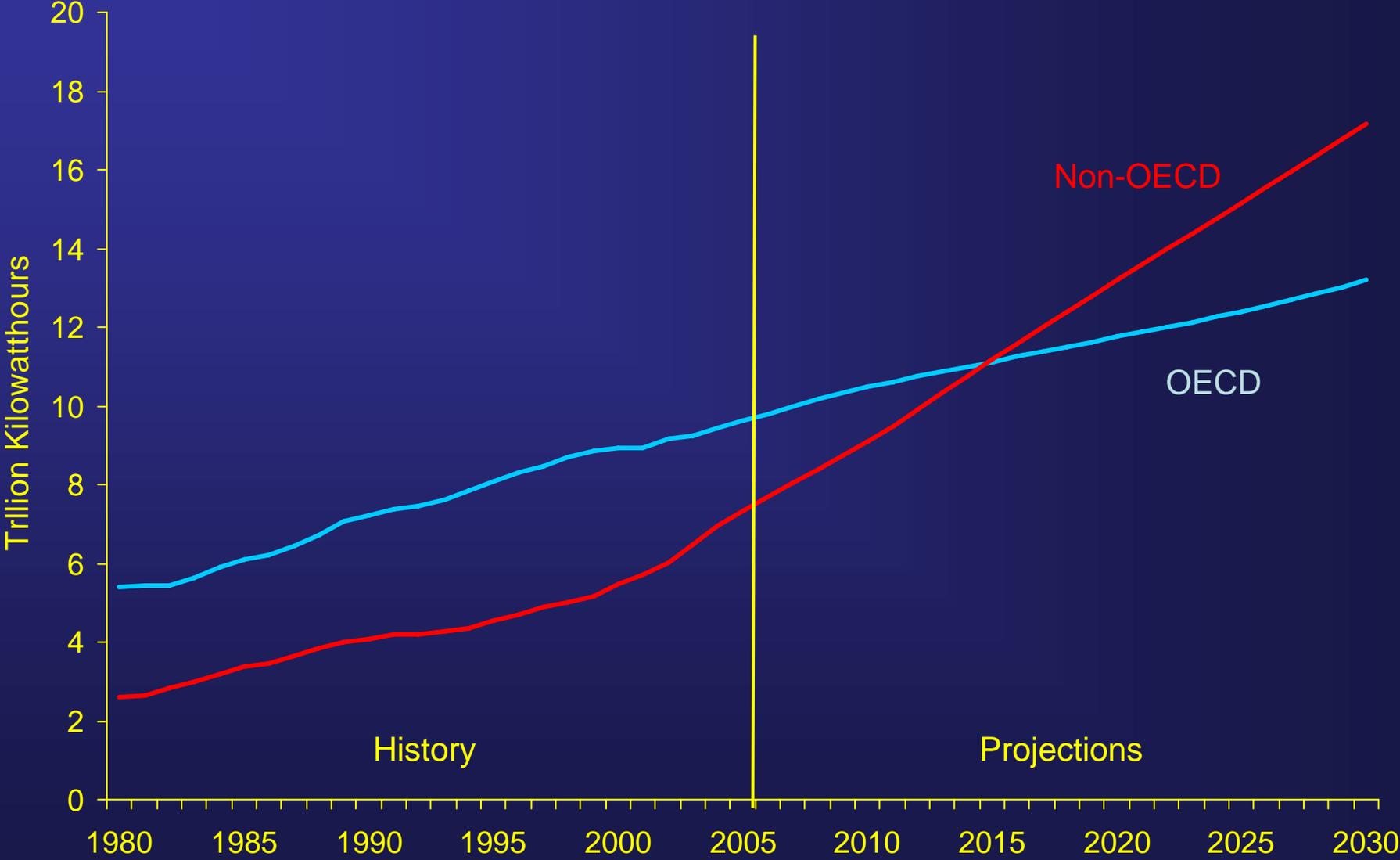
World Natural Gas Production by Region, 2004-2030



World Coal Consumption, 2004-2030



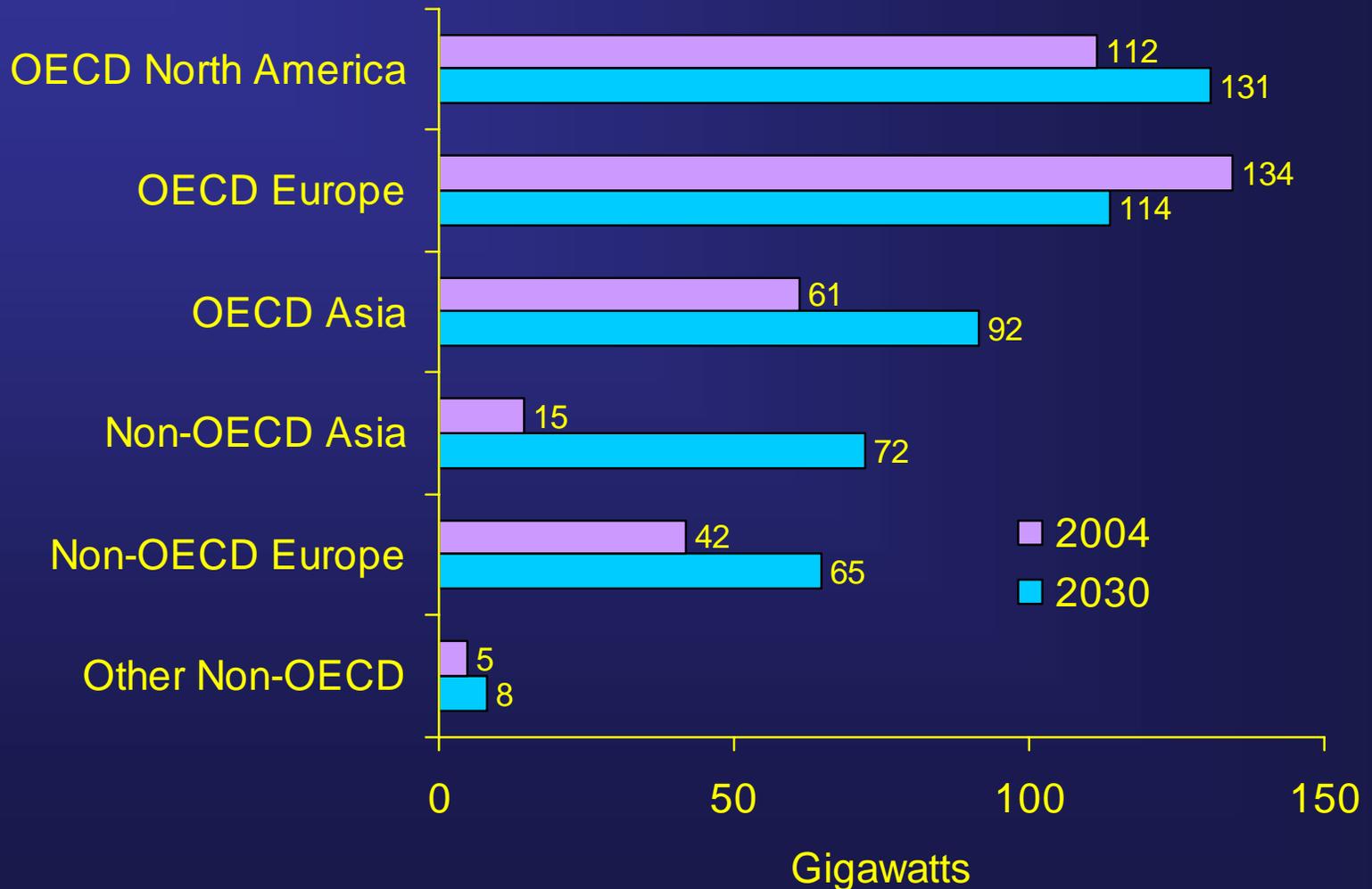
World Electric Power Generation by Region, 1980-2030



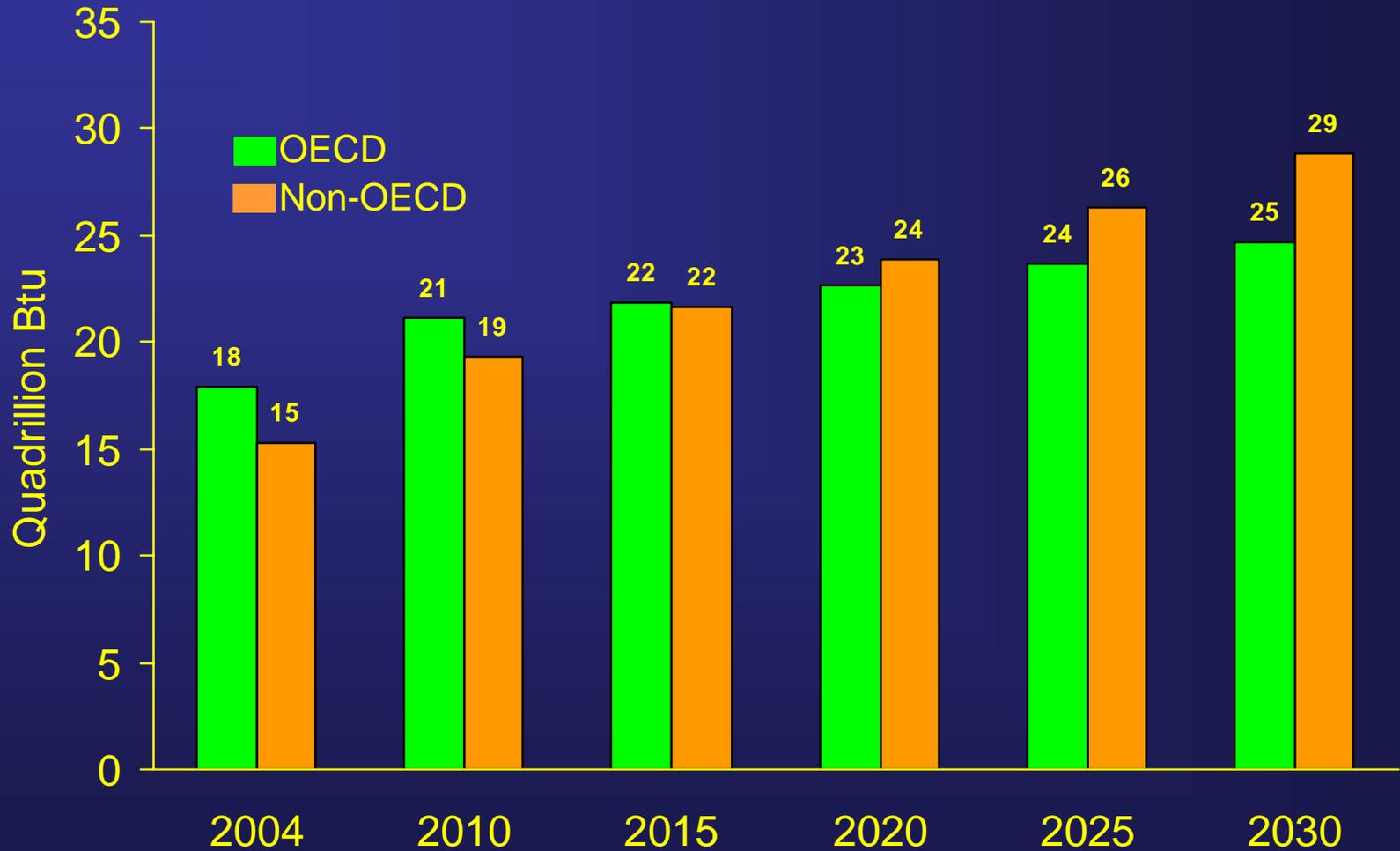
Source: EIA, IEO2007



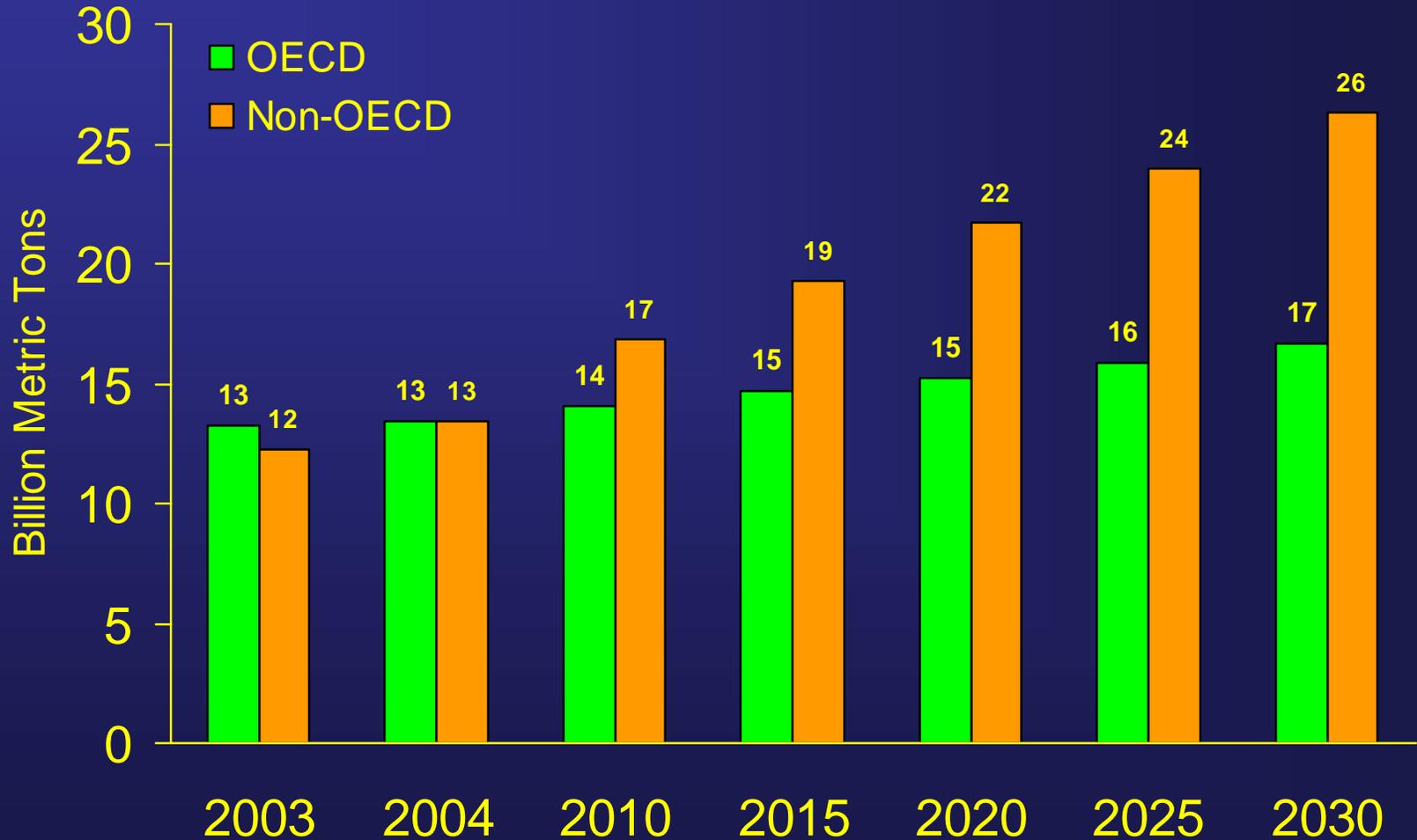
World Nuclear Generating Capacity by Region, 2004 and 2030



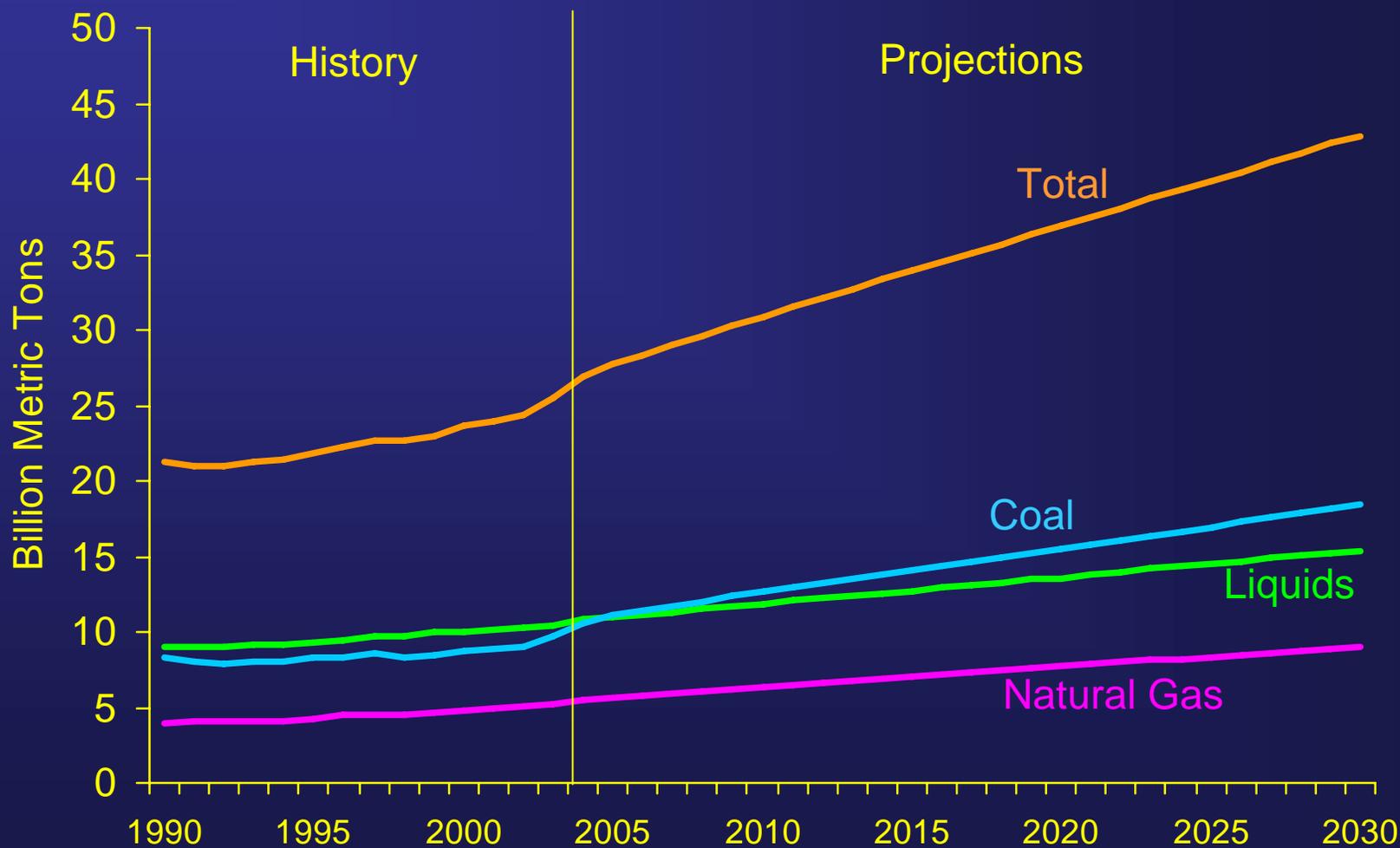
World Renewable Energy Use, 2004-2030



World Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Region



World Energy-Related Carbon Dioxide Emissions by Fuel Type



Source: EIA, IEO2007

Major Trends in the IEO2007 Outlook

- Total world energy use rises by 57 percent in the reference case projection.
- The world oil prices in the IEO2007 reference are projected to make previously uneconomical, unconventional resources available, and they provide 10.5 million barrels per day of the world supply by 2030.
- Coal is the fastest growing energy sources worldwide - increasing by 2.2% per year. Natural gas and renewables each increase by 1.9% per year.
- Energy use in the non-OECD exceeds energy use in the OECD by 2015; by 2030 non-OECD energy use is 34 percent higher than in the OECD.
- China's energy consumption is 14 quadrillion Btu (11%) higher than the U.S. by 2030 (IEO2007 reference case).
- Carbon dioxide emissions in China will soon surpass those of the United States and, by 2030, China's emissions exceed U.S. emissions by 41% in the IEO2007.

Periodic Reports

Petroleum Status and Natural Gas Storage Reports, weekly

Short-Term Energy Outlook, monthly

Annual Energy Outlook 2007, February 2007

International Energy Outlook 2007, May 2007

Examples of Special Analyses

“Economic Effects of High Oil Prices,” Annual Energy Outlook 2007

Analysis of Oil and Gas Production in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge,

March 2004

The Global Liquefied Natural Gas Market: Status and Outlook, Dec 2003

“Restricted Natural Gas Supply Case,” Annual Energy Outlook 2005

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