

## World Oil Supply (million barrels per day)

	2000	2030
<b>Non-OPEC</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>
<b>OECD</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>
OECD North America	13.6	9.9
US and Canada	10.1	7.1
Mexico	3.5	2.7
OECD Europe	6.7	2.5
European Union	3.3	1.1
Other OECD Europe	3.4	1.4
OECD Pacific	0.9	0.5
<b>Non-OECD</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>29.3</b>
Russia	6.5	9.5
Other transition economies	1.6	5.4
China	3.2	2.1
India	0.7	0.3
Other Asia	1.6	0.7
Brazil	1.3	3.9
Other Latin America	2.3	1.9
Africa	2.8	4.4
Middle East	2.1	0.9
<b>OPEC</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>
OPEC Middle East	21.0	51.4
Indonesia	1.4	1.7
Other OPEC	6.3	11.8
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>120.0</b>

Source: World Energy Outlook 2002, OECD/IEA, Paris, 2002.

## Rising World Energy Use

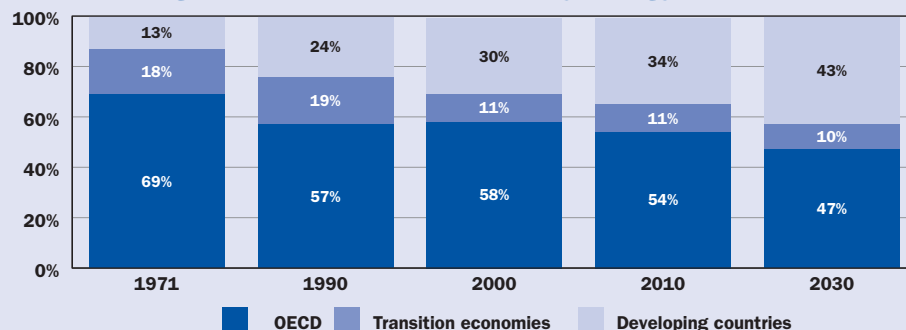
The *World Energy Outlook 2002*, predicts a future in which energy use continues to grow inexorably, fossil fuels continue to dominate the energy mix and developing countries fast approach OECD countries as the largest consumers of commercial energy.

- Fossil fuels will remain the primary sources of energy, accounting for more than 90% of the increase in demand.
- Almost 75% of the increase in demand will come from the transport sector.
- More than 60% of the increase in energy demand will come from developing countries, especially in Asia.
- Global crude oil refining capacity is projected to increase by an average 1.3% in 2030 with over 80% of new refining capacity built outside the OECD.
- Nuclear energy production will peak at the end of this decade, then decline gradually as its share of world primary energy demand falls from 7% in 2010 to 5% by 2030.
- Carbon-dioxide emissions will increase by 1.8% per year from 2000 to 2030 reaching 38 billion tonnes in 2030, 70% more than today.

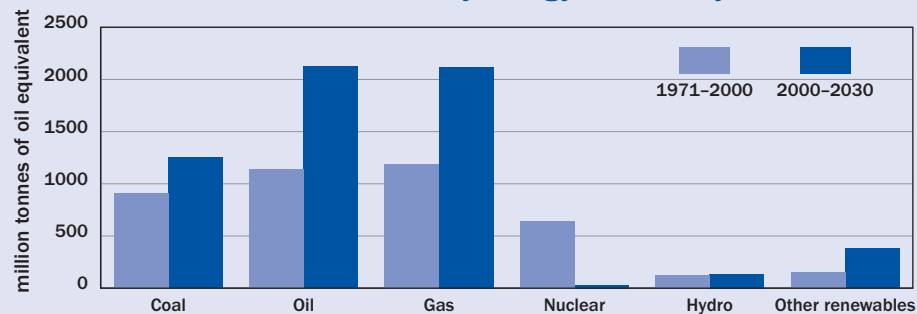
The Earth's energy resources are undoubtedly adequate to meet rising demand for at least the next three decades. But the projections in the *World Energy Outlook* raise serious concerns about the security of energy supplies, investment in energy infrastructure, the threat of environmental damage caused by energy production and use and unequal access of the world's population to modern energy.

OECD/IEA, Paris (2002) *World Energy Outlook 2002*, ISBN: 9264-19835-0, \$150.00.

### Regional Shares in World Primary Energy Demand



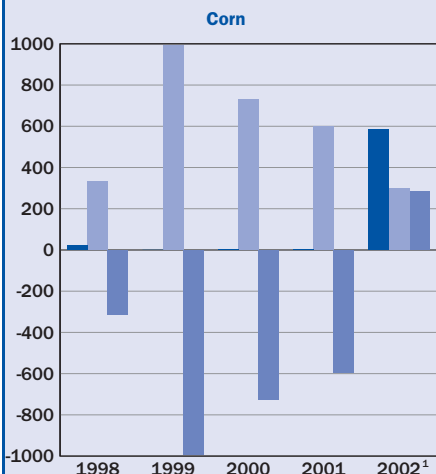
### Increase in World Primary Energy Demand by Fuel



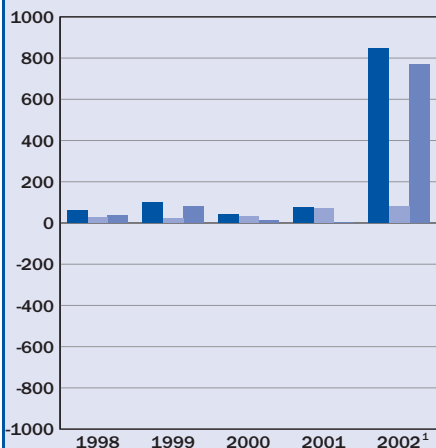
Source: World Energy Outlook 2002, OECD/IEA, Paris, 2002.

### China's Grain Market (10 Thousand Tonnes)

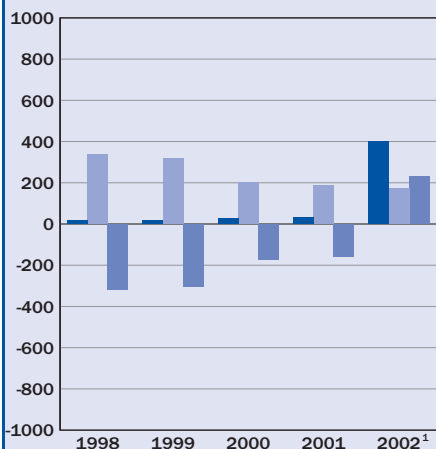
■ Import   ■ Export   ■ Net Import



### Wheat



### Rice



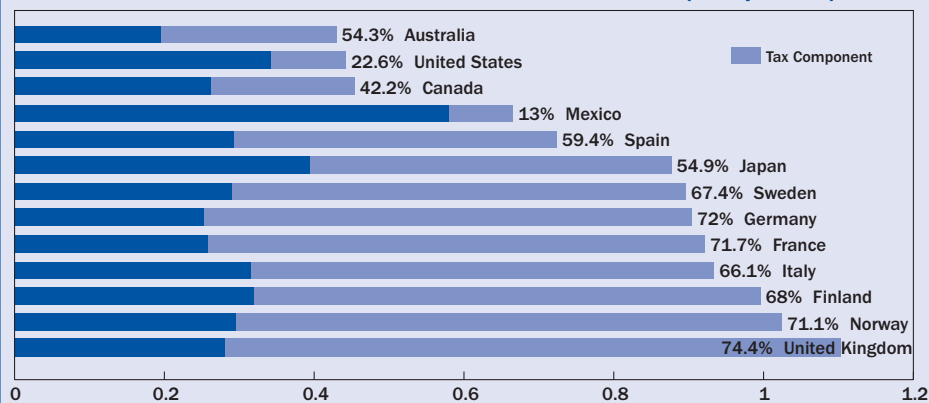
Note: 1. Two first months of 2002.  
Source: *China in the Global Economy: Agricultural Policies in China after WTO Accession*, OECD, Paris, 2002.

## Growing US Oil Consumption

The United States is the world's second largest oil producer after Saudi Arabia, as well as the largest oil importing country. In 2000, United States manufacturers produced an average 8.1 million barrels/day of oil and imported a record 11.46 million barrels/day. According to the newly published *Energy Policies of the IEA Countries: United States 2002 Review*, US gross imports have increased from 32% of final domestic demand for petroleum products in 1985 to 50% in 1995 and 58% in 2000. Sixty percent of which came from four countries: Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and Saudi Arabia. The unprecedented high levels of oil consumption topped out at 19.7 million barrels/day in 2000, surpassing the previous high of 19.5 in 1999. These numbers reflect a 30% growth over the low-point of consumption in the mid-1980s. United States taxes on unleaded gasoline averaged 38.6 cents a gallon in the third quarter of 2001, which accounts for 22.6% of the price paid by customers at the pump. Within OECD countries US taxes on unleaded gasoline are among the lowest.

OECD/IEA, Paris (2002) *Energy Policies of IEA Countries: United States 2002 Review*, ISBN: 9264-19762-1, \$75.00.

### OECD Unleaded Gasoline Prices and Taxes<sup>1</sup> (US\$ per liter)



Note: 1. Third quarter, 2001. Source: *Energy Prices and Taxes*, IEA/OECD, Paris, 2001.

## Grain Self-Sufficiency in China

After becoming a member country of the World Trade Organization, China agreed to reform its agricultural sector. Before its admittance in November of 2001, Chinese farmers enjoyed protective measures such as price supports, subsidies and state trading. These trade barriers allowed rural farmers to enjoy a large domestic grain market and high prices with little foreign competition. Now China has agreed to a set of rules that replaces state trading with tariff rate quota and expands market access by reducing tariff rates, allowing foreign firms to compete and generating more transparency for foreign exporters. China's overall average tariff for agricultural products will fall from 22% to 17% by January 2004, with even sharper drops in tariffs for beef, poultry, pork, cheese and other commodities.

There is serious concern among policy makers, government officials and researcher that these reforms will lower domestic grain production and market prices. However, according to a new article in *Agricultural Policies in China after WTO Accession* China will be a net beneficiary of WTO accession from world trade in the long run.

OECD, Paris (2002) *China in the Global Economy: Agricultural Policies in China after WTO Accession*, ISBN: 9264-19886-5, \$55.00.

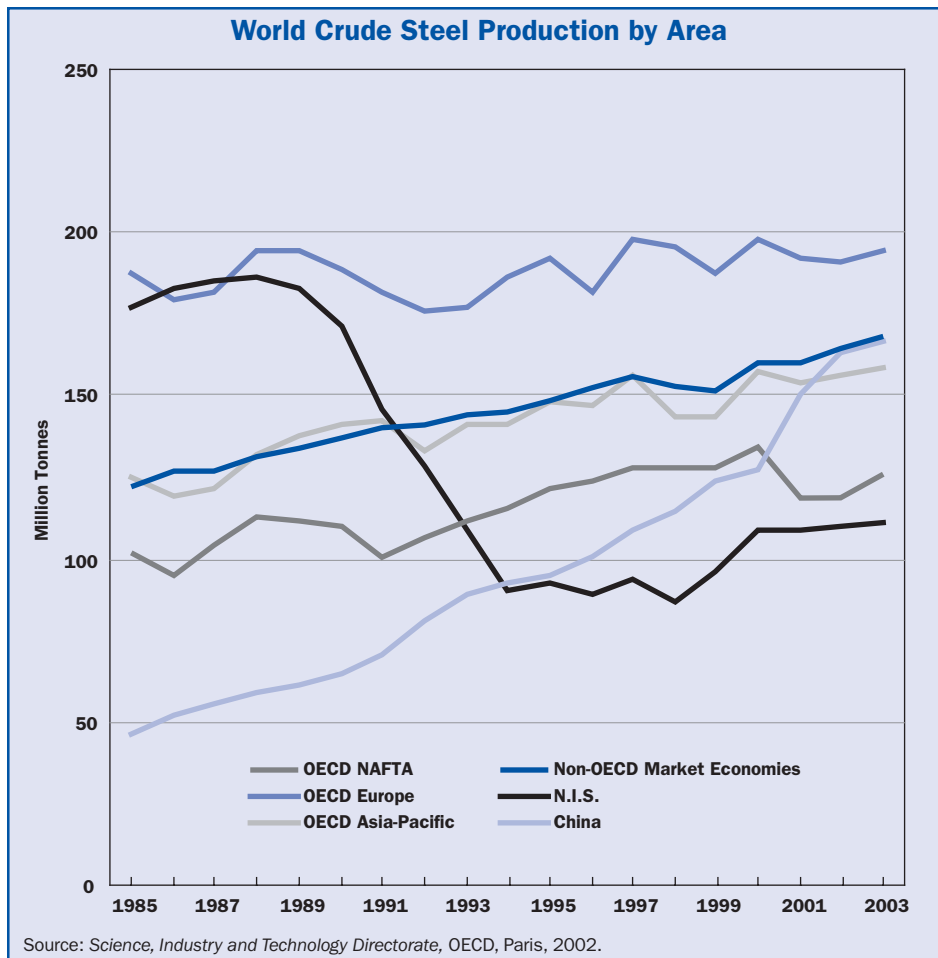
## Steel Market Concerns

Steel demand reached record levels in 2000, but despite the moderate global performance, market conditions deteriorated during the second half of the year and prices for many steel products declined dramatically. While steel consumption declined by close to 1% in 2001, lower steel output and reduced inventories lead to a recovery in prices for steel.

As governments and industry representations have been more concerned over these recent global trends in the world steel market, the OECD has been organizing a series of inter-governmental high level meetings to address the immediate and longer-term issues in steel. With its 29 members including Brazil, and five observers (Bulgaria, India, Romania, Russia and Ukraine) the OECD Steel Committee represents 81% of world steel production and 86% of world steel trade. The following OECD forecasts were presented during the September 2002 meetings:

- World steel demand is expected to pick up again and could increase by 3.5% in 2002.
- If this happens world steel demand may increase by 2.8% in 2003 reaching a new record close to 780 million tones of finished products.
- The OECD market is expecting a 0.8% recovery in 2002 and an increase in demand by close to 3% in 2003.
- Like steel demand, world steel production may well increase by some 2.8% in 2003.
- By 2003, for the OECD, production is expected to pick up by some 3.5%.

For more information please see: [www.oecd.org/sti/steel](http://www.oecd.org/sti/steel)



### Steel Imports/Exports (2000, Unit: thousand tonnes)

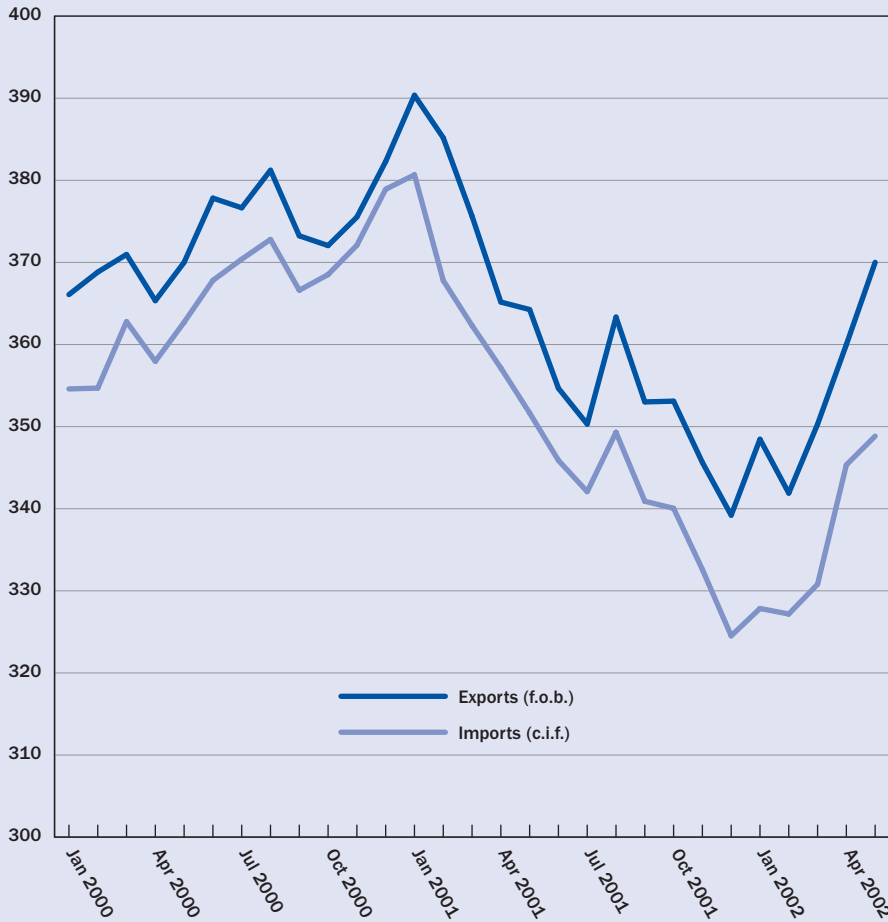
	Imports	Exports
Australia	1,213	2,585
Austria	2,583	4,477
Belgium	10,866	16,570
Canada	8,340	4,608
Czech Republic	2,757	3,840
Denmark	1,650	600
Finland	1,000	2,200
France	17,452	17,481
Germany	21,207	25,235
Greece	2,000	500
Hungary	1,250	970
Ireland	670	250
Italy	15,380	11,110
Japan	5,043	28,425
Korea	11,423	13,690
Mexico	2,400	5,482
Netherlands	4,700	6,020
Norway	1,510	820
Poland	2,464	3,914
Portugal	2,672	400
Slovak Republic	742	3,146
Spain	6,300	4,200
Sweden	3,222	3,946
Switzerland	2,315	1,434
Turkey	5,500	6,400
United Kingdom	6,200	7,040
United States	34,997	6,077
Brazil	938	9,617
Romania	400	2,250
Russia	1,400	22,000
Ukraine	377	21,093

Source: *Iron and Steel Industry in 2000*, OECD, Paris, 2002.

# OECD International Trade

The *Main Economic Indicators (MEI)* is the essential source of monthly statistics for OECD Member countries. The *MEI* provides a wide range of short-term indicators on recent economic developments in the 30 OECD Member countries and 12 non-Member countries.

**OECD International Trade**  
(billions US\$; monthly averages, sa)



Source: *Main Economic Indicators, OECD Database*, OECD, Paris, 2002.



ORGANIZATION FOR  
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## OECD Member Countries

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