In the next decade, the world will see great changes in the strategic picture of oil. World petroleum demand will increase with consumption accounting for emerging markets used to fuel their growing economies, though this demand will be slightly lessened as alternative energy options are explored and efficiency improves. Supply will nearly keep up with demand as new sources of oil are discovered or become available, while the potential for disruption of world oil flows, especially in the Middle East, may take millions of barrels a day off of the market. The shift in the past century from international oil companies to state-owned oil company dominance will either encourage greater transparency in the coming decades in an effort to promote efficient budgeting and good governance or cause economic damage and interfere with production as states succumb to the resource curse. Finally, the world will see an increase in environmental damage related to the exploitation and use of oil that if not checked, may have the potential to disrupt production and bring supply down.

In light of what the future strategic picture of oil will resemble over the next decade, I propose an energy policy for the United States that focuses primarily on energy of emerging nations, especially transnational, to fulfill our goal of reducing oil consumption by 10% over the next 10 years. Efforts must also be placed upon maximizing extraction capacity from oil states within the Western hemisphere that could provide a buffer against high prices. The next concern of the United States is the management of global risks that could interrupt supply and demand, especially in the Middle East. Finally, the United States must encourage global transparency for both international and state-owned oil companies through international organizations in an effort to promote budgeting and good governance, which may help to prevent domestic issues that have the potential to disrupt a country’s oil production.

**DEFERMENT & APPLICATION OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES**

**T&D**

Main area of interest is investment in R&D of clean, efficient, sustainable energy technologies. In order to keep pace with global warming and greenhouse gas emissions, the IEA recommended average spending of S50-100 billion investing in new technologies.

The U.S. and China must dramatically increase their renewable energy production and be prepared with carbon capture and storage technologies such as those currently under development in coal and nuclear plants. U.S. is already embarking on an aggressive plan to set up new wind, solar, and biomass power generation and will need to be prepared with the proper infrastructure to support this.

**Transportation**

The transportation sector in the United States currently accounts for 75% of oil consumed at 84 billion lb. New CAPE standards for vehicle fleet call for an average of 45.5 mpg to be reached by 2025, rising to 54.5 mpg by 2027.

The U.S. should encourage transparency among all oil producing nations and international and state-owned oil companies. This encourages better oil pricing policies and reduces oil dependency.

**Manage Global Issues and Risks**

In 2010, the U.S. depended on the Persian Gulf for 35% of its petroleum imports and the handful of oil pirates in the region have hobbled to the flow of oil to world markets. With OPEC operating at 99% of its total oil producing capacity since 2006, any major disruption in the area could cause prices to rise exponentially.

The U.S. should work towards economic integration with China to allow for a smooth transition to new energy technologies.

The U.S. should seek to improve relations with China. Collaboration on R&D of new energy technologies will serve to bring the countries together and allow for the U.S. to continue to rely on manufacturing in the far east for which oil accounts for half of the shipping costs, the U.S. could outsource work closer to home.

**Encourage Transparency**

The U.S. should encourage transparency among oil producing nations and international and state-owned oil companies. This will serve to promote better budget transparency, especially for governments that exhibit poor-enforcing behavior that has been plaguing to their economies.

**New Producers**

Following nearly 9 years of U.S. occupation, Iraq is poised to become a major player. Early resumes of 2010 saw Iraq at 9% of the world total, yet the country only had 3.5% share of world production at about 2.5 million b/d due to the U.S. occupation. In March of 2012 it was reported that Iraq was exporting 5.7 million b/d. This newfound improvement, however, the government is still on shaky ground during this transition period.

A single 200 million barrel oil spill on the Gulf Coast starvation in the U.S., which causes Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. However, it could take up to 10 years for technology to reach much larger production capacity at 1 billion b/d.

To work in Alberta, Canada and along the Chenais-Strait it has estimated reserves of 1.9 million and 1.1 billion barrels, respectively. In Canada, 1.2 billion barrels of oil were discovered in 2006, and it is capable of producing 1.2 billion b/d by 2015. Canada is also seeking to increase its development of natural gas & water, needed for extraction purposes, and public obligation due to environmental damage.

Environmental impacts from mining coal include acid drainage, exposure of metals such as mercury, and increased air pollution. Such activities in China and India are taking root in regions such as the Hysan Delta, which are in effective environmental damage. In 2010 Royal Dutch Shell reported nearly 4,000 tons of crude being spilled due to accidents from mining and thieves.

**Agriculture**

Oil-intensive crops in the short term are dependent on petroleum for transportation, though this demand will be slightly lessened as alternative energy options are explored and efficiency improves. Supply will nearly keep up with demand as new sources of oil are discovered while potential disruptions interrupt oil flows. Oil is integral to the strategic picture of oil in the next 10 years as it is the third largest reserves and is the fourth largest oil producer in the world. In addition to its high supply, Iran also controls the Strait of Hormuz, which is responsible for transiting 40% of the world's through sea oil supply.

In the aftermath of the 2011 earthquake & subsequent Fukushima melt-down, the world will see a rise in environmental damage related to the exploitation and use of oil. In light of what the future strategic picture of oil will resemble over the next decade, I propose an energy policy for the United States that focuses primarily on emerging nations, especially transnational, to fulfill our goal of reducing oil consumption by 10% over the next 10 years. Efforts must also be placed upon maximizing extraction capacity from oil states within the Western hemisphere that could provide a buffer against high prices. The next concern of the United States is the management of global risks that could interrupt supply and demand, especially in the Middle East. Finally, the United States must encourage global transparency for both international and state-owned oil companies through international organizations in an effort to promote budgeting and good governance, which may help to prevent domestic issues that have the potential to disrupt a country’s oil production.

**Suppliers**

Following nearly 9 years of U.S. occupation, Iraq is poised to become a major player. Early resumes of 2010 saw Iraq at 9% of the world total, yet the country only had 3.5% share of world production at about 2.5 million b/d due to the U.S. occupation. In March of 2012 it was reported that Iraq was exporting 5.7 million b/d. This newfound improvement, however, the government is still on shaky ground during this transition period.

A single 200 million barrel oil spill on the Gulf Coast starvation in the U.S., which causes Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. However, it could take up to 10 years for technology to reach much larger production capacity at 1 billion b/d.

To work in Alberta, Canada and along the Chenais-Strait it has estimated reserves of 1.9 million and 1.1 billion barrels, respectively. In Canada, 1.2 billion barrels of oil were discovered in 2006, and it is capable of producing 1.2 billion b/d by 2015. Canada is also seeking to increase its development of natural gas & water, needed for extraction purposes, and public obligation due to environmental damage.

Environmental impacts from mining coal include acid drainage, exposure of metals such as mercury, and increased air pollution. Such activities in China and India are taking root in regions such as the Hysan Delta, which are in effective environmental damage. In 2010 Royal Dutch Shell reported nearly 4,000 tons of crude being spilled due to accidents from mining and thieves.

**Encourage Transparency**

The U.S. should encourage transparency among oil producing nations and international and state-owned oil companies. This will serve to promote better budget transparency, especially for governments that exhibit poor-enforcing behavior that has been plaguing to their economies.

**New Producers**

Following nearly 9 years of U.S. occupation, Iraq is poised to become a major player. Early resumes of 2010 saw Iraq at 9% of the world total, yet the country only had 3.5% share of world production at about 2.5 million b/d due to the U.S. occupation. In March of 2012 it was reported that Iraq was exporting 5.7 million b/d. This newfound improvement, however, the government is still on shaky ground during this transition period.

A single 200 million barrel oil spill on the Gulf Coast starvation in the U.S., which causes Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. However, it could take up to 10 years for technology to reach much larger production capacity at 1 billion b/d.

To work in Alberta, Canada and along the Chenais-Strait it has estimated reserves of 1.9 million and 1.1 billion barrels, respectively. In Canada, 1.2 billion barrels of oil were discovered in 2006, and it is capable of producing 1.2 billion b/d by 2015. Canada is also seeking to increase its development of natural gas & water, needed for extraction purposes, and public obligation due to environmental damage.

Environmental impacts from mining coal include acid drainage, exposure of metals such as mercury, and increased air pollution. Such activities in China and India are taking root in regions such as the Hysan Delta, which are in effective environmental damage. In 2010 Royal Dutch Shell reported nearly 4,000 tons of crude being spilled due to accidents from mining and thieves.

**Suppliers**

Following nearly 9 years of U.S. occupation, Iraq is poised to become a major player. Early resumes of 2010 saw Iraq at 9% of the world total, yet the country only had 3.5% share of world production at about 2.5 million b/d due to the U.S. occupation. In March of 2012 it was reported that Iraq was exporting 5.7 million b/d. This newfound improvement, however, the government is still on shaky ground during this transition period.

A single 200 million barrel oil spill on the Gulf Coast starvation in the U.S., which causes Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah. However, it could take up to 10 years for technology to reach much larger production capacity at 1 billion b/d.

To work in Alberta, Canada and along the Chenais-Strait it has estimated reserves of 1.9 million and 1.1 billion barrels, respectively. In Canada, 1.2 billion barrels of oil were discovered in 2006, and it is capable of producing 1.2 billion b/d by 2015. Canada is also seeking to increase its development of natural gas & water, needed for extraction purposes, and public obligation due to environmental damage.