



# BP Energy Outlook 2035

## Country and regional insights – Asia Pacific

We project that Asia Pacific's share of global energy consumption rises to 47% by 2035, while net imports increase by 88%.

- Asia Pacific energy production rises by 52% while consumption grows by 60%.
- Coal imports increase by almost 9 times today's level, followed by gas (+184%) and oil (+61%). Oil accounts for 60% of the increase in total imports.
- Demand for all fossil fuels expands led by gas (+99%), oil (+41%) and coal (+38%) while renewables in power expand by 502%, nuclear by 386% and hydro by 62%.
- Asia Pacific's energy mix evolves very slowly over the next 22 years with fossil fuels accounting for 83% of demand in 2035, compared to a global average of 81%. This is down from 91% today.
- Asia Pacific's share of global demand rises to 47% in 2035, twice as large as the second largest consuming region (Europe and Eurasia with 18% of global demand).
- Asia Pacific's demand growth of 60% equals that of South and Central America outpacing Europe and Eurasia (+7%) and North America (+5%), while slower than Africa (+88%) and the Middle East (+69%).
- Asia Pacific's energy production as a share of consumption falls from 77% today to 73% by 2035 as imports rise by 88%.
- Declines in oil production (-9%) are made up by increases in gas (+72%) and coal (+32%).
- Coal remains the dominant fuel produced in the region with a 59% market share in 2035. Renewables in power overtake oil, increasing from 2% today to 8% in 2035 while oil drops from 10% to 6%.
- Energy consumption in power generation increases by 81% and while coal remains the dominant fuel source, its market share drops from 66% today to 56% in 2035.
- Energy in transport grows by 2.2% p.a. and oil remains the dominant fuel source with an 89% market share in 2035.
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy consumption increase 44% by 2035.
- Asia Pacific's energy intensity of GDP is 42% lower than today's level, compared to a world average decline of 36%. Per capita demand is 10% below the world average in 2035.