



# BP Energy Outlook

## Country and regional insights – Other Emerging Asia<sup>1</sup>

We project that by 2035 Other Emerging Asia's energy consumption rises by 62%, with coal contributing the largest increment of growth.

### Fast facts

1. Other Emerging Asia accounts for 14% of global primary energy demand growth over the Outlook.
2. The share of primary energy consumed for electricity generation increases from 39% in 2015 to 44% by 2035.
3. Other Emerging Asia accounts for about 12% of global coal consumption and 11% of coal production in 2035.

## +62%

Growth in Other Emerging Asia's energy consumption

## 9%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

## +15%

Growth in Other Emerging Asia's energy production

## 5%

Share of global energy production

- Other Emerging Asia's energy consumption increases by 62%, while production grows by 15% over the Outlook.
- Demand for all fossil fuels expands, led by coal (+113%), followed by oil (+33%) and gas (+27%). Renewables (including biofuels) expand by 383%, hydro by 129%, and nuclear by 98%.
- Other Emerging Asia's energy mix evolves slowly with fossil fuels declining from 92% of demand today to 87% in 2035, compared to a global average of 77% in 2035.
- Other Emerging Asia's share of global consumption increases to 9% in 2035, from 7% today. This is still less than North America and Europe, and even China and India.
- Other Emerging Asia's growth in consumption is faster than every other region in the world, except for Africa (+77%).
- Industrial energy consumption increases by 61%, while the share of energy combusted remains over 75%.
- Other Emerging Asia's energy production as a share of consumption falls from 87% today to 62% by 2035.
- Declines in oil production (-34%) and gas production (-37%) are outweighed by increases in coal (+46%), renewables (including biofuels) (+383%), hydro (+129%) and nuclear (+98%).
- Coal remains the dominant fuel produced in the region with a 51% market share in 2035, up from 40% today.
- Energy consumption in power generation increases by 84%. Coal remains the dominant fuel source, increasing its market share from 41% today to 49% in 2035.
- Other Emerging Asia's energy intensity (the amount of energy required per unit of GDP) declines by 31% over the Outlook, less than the overall decline in non-OECD countries (-37%).

<sup>1</sup> Other Emerging Asia includes all of non-OECD Asia except China and India.



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	Level		Shares		Change (abs.)		Change (%)		Change (annual)*	
	2015	2035	2015	2035	1995-2015	2015-2035	1995-2015	2015-2035	1995-2015	2015-2035
Primary energy consumption (units in Mtoe unless otherwise noted)										
Total	906	1466			512	560	130%	62%	4.3%	2.4%
Oil† (Mb/d)	8	11	43%	35%	4	3	82%	33%	3.0%	1.4%
Gas (Bcf/d)	25	32	26%	20%	17	7	206%	27%	5.8%	1.2%
Coal	219	467	24%	32%	155	248	243%	113%	6.4%	3.9%
Nuclear	9	18	1%	1%	1	9	15%	98%	0.7%	3.5%
Hydro	48	109	5%	7%	27	61	130%	129%	4.3%	4.2%
Renewables (including biofuels)	14	66	1%	4%	11	52	510%	383%	9.5%	8.2%
Power	353	651			230	298	187%	84%	5.4%	3.1%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	2.8	1.9			-0.1	-1.0	-4%	-34%	-0.2%	-2.1%
Gas (Bcf/d)	30	19			17	-11	131%	-37%	4.3%	-2.2%
Coal	313	459			255	146	439%	46%	8.8%	1.9%

\*Compound annual growth rate

†Oil supply includes crude oil, shale oil, oil sands, natural gas liquids, liquid fuels derived from coal and gas, and refinery gains, but excludes biofuels. Oil demand includes consumption of all liquid hydrocarbons, but excludes biofuels.