



BP Energy Outlook

Country and regional insights – China

We project that China energy demand growth slows to 1.9% p.a. through the Outlook, less than one third of its pace in the last 20 years (6.3% p.a.).

Fast facts

1. Despite slowing energy demand growth, China still consumes more than one quarter of world energy in 2035.
2. China's energy intensity declines by 3% p.a. over the Outlook, compared to the global average of 2% p.a..
3. China's energy mix continues to evolve, with coal's share declining to 42% in 2035, from 64% today.

+47%

Growth in China's energy consumption

26%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

+38%

Growth in China's energy production

20%

Share of global energy production in 2035

- Energy production rises by 38% while consumption grows by 47% between 2015 and 2035, much faster than the global average of 29% and 31% respectively.
- China's share in global energy demand rises from 23% in 2015 to 26% in 2035, while its growth contributes 35% to the world's net increase.
- China's energy mix continues to evolve with coal's dominance declining from 64% in 2015 to 42% in 2035 and natural gas nearly doubling to 11%; oil's share rises slightly from 18% to 20%.
- Demand for oil (+61%) and gas (+186%) expands, while coal demand declines slightly (-2%). Renewables in power (+695%), nuclear (+644%) and hydro (+38%) also grow fast.
- Coal demand peaks in the mid-2020s and then declines by 1.1% p.a. from 2026 to 2035. However, China remains the world's largest consumer of coal throughout the Outlook, accounting for 47% of global coal demand in 2035.
- Energy production as a share of consumption drops from 84% in 2015 to 79% by 2035; China remains the world's largest net importer of energy.
- Nuclear increases by 10.6% p.a. from 2015 to 2035 and China accounts for 31% of global nuclear generation.
- Fossil fuels production continues to rise with increases in gas (+146%) and coal (+1%) more than offsetting declines in oil (-13%).
- By 2035 China is the second largest shale gas producer, after the US, growing to 12.4 Bcf/d by 2035.
- China's energy import dependence ratio rises from 16% in 2015 to 21% in 2035.
- Oil import dependence rises from 61% in 2015 to 79% in 2035. Gas dependence rises from 30% to 40% in 2035.
- With the economy expanding by 167% from 2015 to 2035, China's energy intensity declines by 45%.



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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	3014	4425			2129	1411	241%	47%	6.3%	1.9%
Oil† (Mb/d)	12	19	18%	20%	9	7	256%	61%	6.6%	2.4%
Gas (Bcf/d)	19	55	6%	11%	17	36	977%	186%	>10%	5.4%
Coal	1920	1876	64%	42%	1259	-45	190%	-2%	5.5%	-0.1%
Nuclear	39	288	1%	6%	36	249	>1000%	644%	>10%	>10%
Hydro	255	352	8%	8%	212	97	491%	38%	9.3%	1.6%
Renewables (including biofuels)	65	503	2%	11%	64	438	>1000%	673%	>10%	>10%
Power	1269	2295			995	1026	363%	81%	8.0%	3.0%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	5	5			2	0	60%	0%	2.4%	0.0%
Gas (Bcf/d)	13	33			12	20	644%	146%	>10%	4.6%
Coal	1827	1842			1147	15	169%	1%	5.1%	0.0%

*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.