



# BP Energy Outlook

## Country and regional insights – Russia

We project Russia remains the world's largest energy exporter, with exports meeting over 4% of global energy demand by 2035.

### Fast facts

1. Russia remains one of the leading world fossil fuels producers with a share of 11% globally.
2. Russian oil production grows to over 12 Mb/d by 2035.
3. Russian gas production grows by 28% over the Outlook to support growing global demand.

## +2%

Growth in Russia's energy consumption

## 4%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

## +15%

Growth in Russia's energy production

## 9%

Share of global energy production in 2035

- Russia's energy consumption (+2%) grows the slowest among BRIC countries, with India (+129%), China (+47%) and Brazil (+41%), all expanding faster.
- Nuclear (+17%) leads growth in consumption, followed by oil and hydro (both +14%), while gas (-2%) and coal (-22%) use declines.
- Fossil fuels account for 85% of Russia's primary energy consumption in 2035, slightly below 2015 (88%). Gas dominates the fuel mix with a 51% share (down from 53% in 2015). Oil's share inches up from 21% today to 24% in 2035, while coal's share declines from 13% today to 10% in 2035.
- Oil continues to dominate transport, accounting for 92% in 2035. The share of natural gas in transport grows from just above zero today to 1% in 2035.
- Despite growing by over 7000% between 2015 and 2035, renewables account for only 1% of consumption by 2035, compared with 11% on average among the BRIC nations.
- Natural gas remains the leading fuel in power generation, declining slightly; from 55% in 2015 to 54% by 2035. Nuclear grows from 15% today to 18% by 2035, hydro grows from 13% today to 15% by 2035, while coal declines from 15% today to 10% by 2035. Renewables grow from zero today to 3% in 2035.
- Russia's primary energy production grows by 15% over the Outlook. The country's share of global energy production declines slightly, from 10% in 2015 to 9% in 2035.
- Russia's liquids production (12.2 Mb/d in 2035) trails only the US and Saudi Arabia.
- Natural gas production (71 Bcf/d in 2035) is the second largest in the world after the US. Unlike the US, almost all of the production comes from conventional reservoirs.
- Russia remains the world's largest primary energy exporter and the second largest oil and gas producer, exporting 8.6 Mb/d of oil and 34 Bcf/d of gas.
- Russia's energy intensity declines by 25% between 2015 and 2035.



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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	667	682			4	16	1%	2%	0.0%	0.1%
Oil† (Mb/d)	3.1	3.6	21%	24%	0.1	0.5	2%	15%	0.1%	0.7%
Gas (Bcf/d)	38	37	53%	51%	2	-1	7%	-2%	0.3%	-0.1%
Coal	89	69	13%	10%	-31	-19	-26%	-22%	-1.5%	-1.2%
Nuclear	44	51	7%	8%	22	7	96%	17%	3.4%	0.8%
Hydro	38	44	6%	6%	-2	5	-4%	14%	-0.2%	0.6%
Renewables (including biofuels)	0	9	0%	1%	0	9	854%	>1000%	>10%	>10%
Power										
Power	288	288			20	0	7%	0%	0.4%	0.0%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	11.0	12.2			4.8	1.2	77%	11%	2.9%	0.5%
Gas (Bcf/d)	55	71			4	16	8%	28%	0.4%	1.2%
Coal	184	191			60	6	48%	3%	2.0%	0.2%

\*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.