



BP Energy Outlook

Country and regional insights – Africa

We project that Africa experiences the fastest energy demand growth among the world's regions – driven by urbanization, rising population, and strong GDP growth.

Fast facts

1. Despite rapid energy demand growth, energy consumption per capita remains well below the global average.
2. Africa remains a significant energy exporter, but exports decline over time as demand growth outstrips supply.
3. Production of natural gas expands by 47%, partly driven by new LNG exports from East Africa.

+77%

Growth in Africa's energy consumption

4%

Share of global energy consumption in 2035

+28%

Growth in Africa's energy production

6%

Share of global energy production in 2035

- In 2035, Africa accounts for 21% (1.8 billion) of the world's population compared to 16% today. The region also accounts for 45% of the global increase.
- Energy demand is projected to grow by over 75% between 2015 and 2035, much faster than the global average of 31%. By 2035 African demand accounts for less than 5% of the global total.
- Renewables grow strongly (+14.0% p.a.) contributing 17% to total African energy demand growth. Hydro also grows strongly (over 5.2% p.a.) and contributes nearly 14% to demand growth.
- Fossil fuels account for over 80% of demand in 2035, with natural gas (+80%), oil (+56%) and coal (+25%) all expanding.
- Oil remains the dominant fuel accounting for over one-third of energy demand, followed by gas (nearly 30%) and coal (16%).
- By sector, ongoing urbanization and electrification means energy demand in power generation more than doubles and accounts for over 45% of energy demand in 2035.
- Energy production in Africa grows by nearly 30% and remains dominated by oil. Oil's share, however, shrinks from over 50% in 2015 to just below 40% in 2035, with natural gas rising from 24% to 28%.
- Africa currently exports a significant amount of its energy production (nearly 45%), but growing domestic demand reduces this ratio to below 25% by 2035.
- Nevertheless the region remains an important source of global oil and natural gas supply, accounting for 8% of global oil and 6% of natural gas production in 2035.
- By 2035 the continent is projected to produce 8.3 Mb/d of oil, of which over 2 Mb/d will be for export down from 5 Mb/d of export today.
- The equivalent numbers for gas are 30 Bcf/d of output by 2035, of which 6.5 Bcf/d will be for export down from 7.4 Bcf/d today.



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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	435	769			190	334	78%	77%	2.9%	2.9%
Oil† (Mb/d)	3.9	6.1	42%	37%	1.7	2.2	76%	56%	2.9%	2.3%
Gas (Bcf/d)	13	24	28%	29%	9	11	185%	80%	5.4%	3.0%
Coal	97	121	22%	16%	18	24	23%	25%	1.0%	1.1%
Nuclear	2	8	1%	1%	0	6	-9%	246%	-0.5%	6.4%
Hydro	27	75	6%	10%	13	48	95%	176%	3.4%	5.2%
Renewables (including biofuels)	4	60	1%	8%	4	56	>1000%	>1000%	>10%	>10%
Power	179	364			87	185	95%	103%	3.4%	3.6%
Supply										
Oil (Mb/d)	8.6	8.3			1.4	-0.3	20%	-3%	0.9%	-0.2%
Gas (Bcf/d)	20	30			12	10	148%	47%	4.7%	1.9%
Coal	151	187			30	35	24%	23%	1.1%	1.1%

*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.