

The APEC Energy Overview 2026

Introduction

The APEC Energy Overview is an annual publication that provides insights into the current energy supply, demand, policies, and key developments of the 21 APEC economies. The 2026 edition of the APEC Energy Overview includes data up to 2023 and offers analyses of the region's economic growth and energy consumption trends post-pandemic.

In addition to energy supply, transformation, and final consumption data for the period 2000 to 2023, each APEC member economy chapter provides an up-to-date accounting of energy policies and notable energy developments through the first quarter of 2026.

Key Findings

1. **Macroeconomy:** APEC's GDP continued to grow from 2022 to 2023, increasing 3.8% to USD 91 trillion (constant 2021 PPP USD). This annual growth is broadly in line with the region's long-term compound annual growth rate (CAGR) since 2000. GDP per capita reached a high of USD 30,711 in 2023.
2. **Energy Supply**
 - (1) APEC's total primary energy supply (TPES) rose by 0.7% to 376 exajoules (EJ) in 2023. Renewable energy (combined solar, wind, and biomass) accounted for about 9.0% of TPES and grew by over 4.0% from 2022 to 2023.
 - (2) Coal remained the dominant fuel in energy supply, comprising 35% of total TPES; however, its contribution decreased by 2% from 2022. Oil and natural gas remained the second- and third-largest fuel sources in 2023, at 28% and 23% of TPES, respectively. Both sources increased from 2022, with oil rising by just under 3% and natural gas by just under 1%.
 - (3) APEC maintained its position as a net importer in 2023, with net imports totalling 11.7 EJ.
3. **Final Demand**
 - (1) Total final consumption (TFC) increased by 2.0% to over 248 EJ in 2023.
 - (2) The non-energy sector was the main driver of growth in APEC TFC, accounting for 46% of total growth from 2022 to 2023. Comprising 13% of APEC TFC, it grew by 7.5% from 2022 to 2023, to more than 32 EJ.
 - (3) Industry remained the largest contributor to TFC, accounting for 35% in 2023, while transport was the second-largest consuming sector at 25%.
 - (4) TFC in the residential sector decreased from 2022 to 2023, by 2.4% to 36.8 EJ. The commercial sector underwent little change, decreasing by just 0.1% to 19.6 EJ. The residential and commercial sectors comprise 15% and 8% of APEC TFC, respectively.

4. Power Sector

- (1) Power generation in APEC grew by 3.0% to a historic high of 19,675 TWh in 2023.
- (2) Electricity output from solar, wind, biomass and ocean generation combined jumped by over 14% to a record high of 2,731 TWh in 2023. Geothermal power generation increased by 1.2% to 64 TWh in 2023.
- (3) Coal-based generation increased slightly from 2022 to 2023, by 2.0%, and remained the dominant fuel for electricity generation. Gas, the second-largest fuel source by share, grew by 5.3%. Oil generation fell sharply by 17.5% from 2022 to 2023.
- (4) Nuclear electricity generation increased by 2.5% to a high of 1,844 TWh. Hydro remained the third-largest source, but generation decreased by 5.6% in 2023.

5. APEC Energy Goals

- (1) APEC member economies agreed to meet two energy-related objectives as a collective: reducing TFEC energy intensity by 45% in 2035 relative to a 2005 baseline and doubling the share of modern renewables in the APEC energy mix by 2030 relative to 2010.
- (2) As of 2023, APEC-wide final energy intensity [final energy consumption/GDP (2021 PPP USD)] improved 30% compared to the 2005 level, leaving an additional 15 percentage points needed to meet the 2035 goal.
- (3) The observed improvement in primary energy supply intensity of 28% [primary energy supply/GDP (2021 PPP USD)] is similar to the observed improvement in final energy intensity.
- (4) The share of modern renewables¹ in final energy consumption increased from 6.0% in 2010 to almost 11% in 2023.
- (5) In terms of supply, modern renewables in TPES increased from 4.8% in 2010 to 8.2% in 2023.
- (6) Progress has also been made toward doubling the share of renewables in electricity generation by 2030: Renewables accounted for 27% of APEC's electricity generation in 2023, up from 15.8% in 2010.

Please see the full report at the following link to explore more details:

<https://www.apec.org/publications/2026/06/apec-energy-overview-2026>

[APEC Energy Overview - Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre](#)

¹ Biomass used in the residential and commercial sectors is assumed to be traditional biomass and is not included in the definition of modern renewables. All other renewables (biomass used by industry, hydro, geothermal, etc.) are considered modern renewables. Modern renewables also include the share of electricity that is generated from renewable sources.