

Brief Summary of ADB 2013 Publication: Energy Outlook for Asia and the Pacific

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Asian Development Bank Basics

- ❑ Multilateral development finance institution established in 1966
- ❑ Poverty reduction is overarching mandate
- ❑ Provides financial and technical assistance
- ❑ 67 members – 48 from Asia and Pacific; 19 nonregional members
- ❑ Offices: Headquarters in Manila, Philippines, with 27 resident missions and 3 representative offices in Tokyo, Frankfurt, and Washington, DC
- ❑ Financing in 2011: \$21.72 billion

ADB's "Strategy 2020"

ADB's Long-term Strategic Framework (2008-2020)

- Inclusive Economic Growth
- Regional Integration
- Environmentally sustainable growth
 - Environment including climate change: one of the five core areas of operations
 - Aims to scale up support for projects that address climate change

ADB's Operations Region



Background of ADB's Energy Outlook

- The *Energy Outlook for Asia and the Pacific* is among the outputs of ADB Regional Technical Assistance *Energy Sector Strategy and Development 2007*, which aims to increase support for ADB energy sector operations and provide stakeholders with comprehensive updates on recent energy issues, policy requirements, and the energy outlook in the region.
- It attempts to identify policy, social, infrastructure, and technology issues that need to be addressed to meet future energy requirements of ADB members in Asia and the Pacific.

Coverage

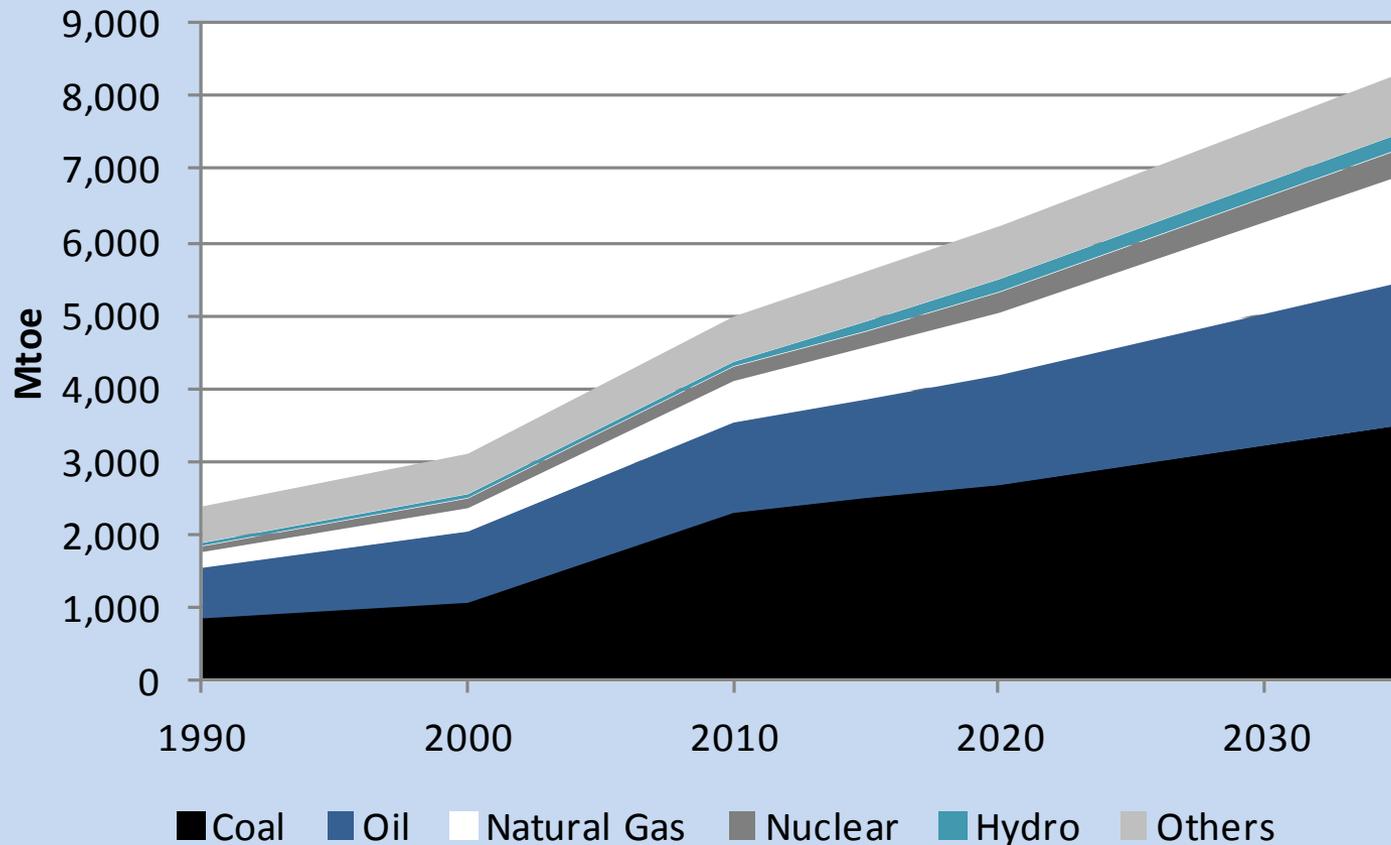
- Period: 2010–2035
- ADB members in Asia and the Pacific:
 - Central and West Asia
 - Afghanistan; Armenia; Azerbaijan; Georgia; Kazakhstan; Kyrgyz Republic; Pakistan; Tajikistan; Turkmenistan; and Uzbekistan
 - East Asia
 - People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, China; Republic of Korea; Mongolia; Taipei, China
 - Pacific
 - Fiji Islands; Papua New Guinea; Timor-Leste; and Other Pacific Islands
 - South Asia
 - Bangladesh; Bhutan; India; Maldives; Nepal; and Sri Lanka
 - Southeast Asia
 - Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; Indonesia; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Myanmar; Philippines; Singapore; Thailand; and Viet Nam
 - Developed Group
 - Australia; Japan; and New Zealand

Outlook Scenarios

- Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario
 - Reflection of existing policies on future energy demand and energy choice
 - Assumes that current trends in development of new and renewable energy sources would continue into the future
 - Nuclear development considered are those for which at least preparatory work for construction of nuclear power plants are being made
- Alternative scenario
 - Energy savings through deployment of advanced technologies
 - Deployment of nuclear and new and renewable energy sources based on current government plans

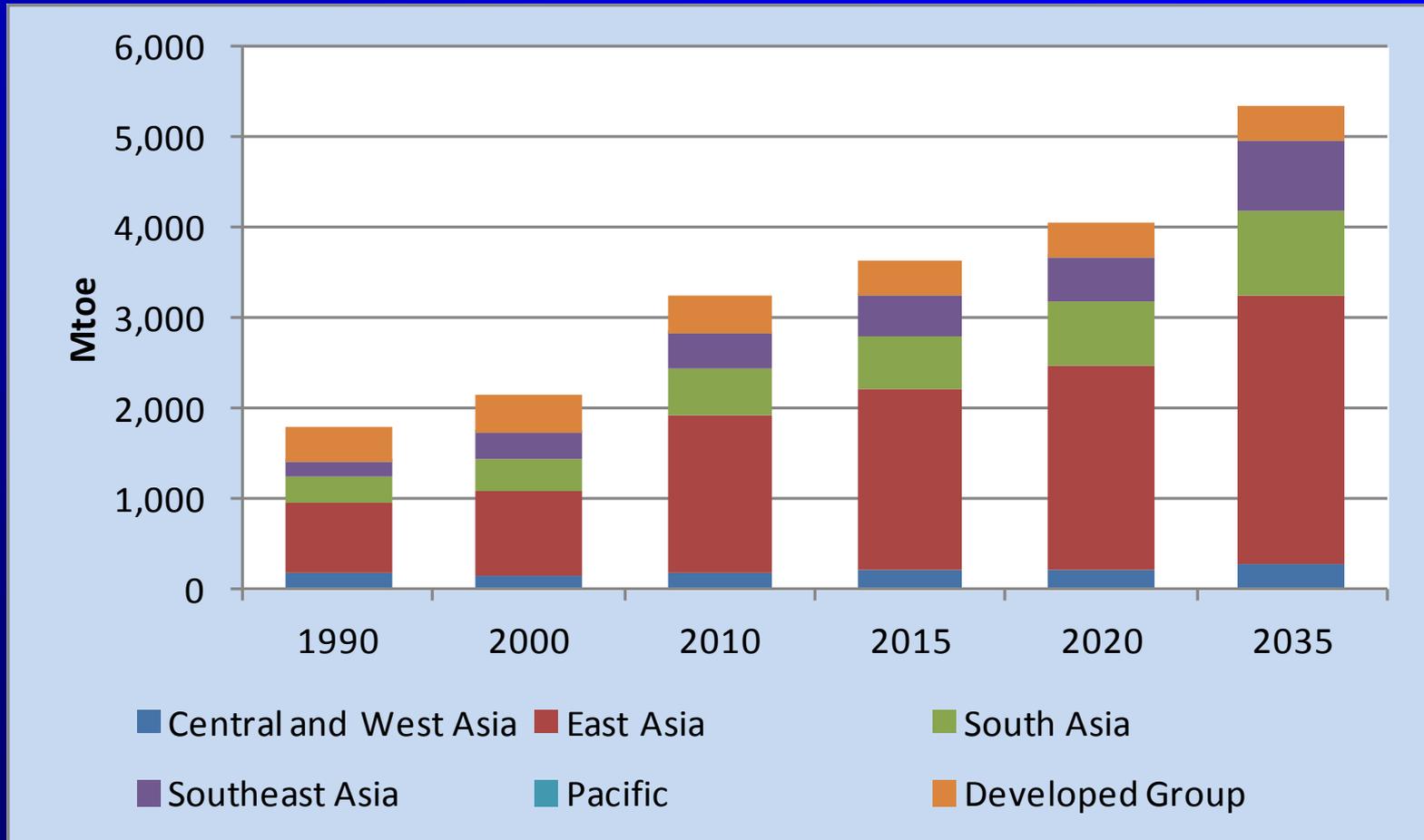
BAU: Total Primary Energy Demand

Expected to increase from 4,976.8Mtoe to 8,280.7 Mtoe (2.1% AAGR)



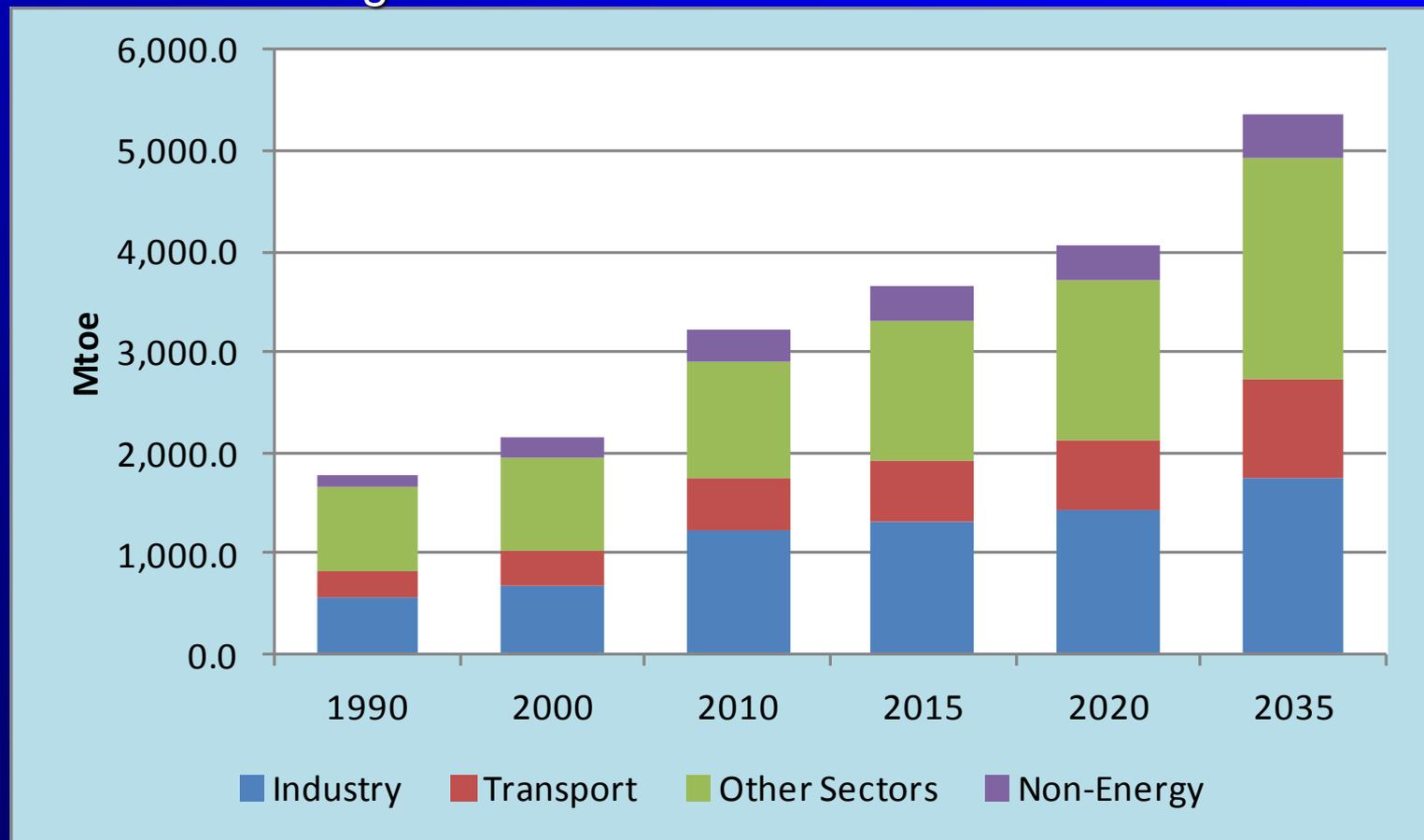
BAU: Final Energy Demand

Final energy demand is projected to increase from 3,229.6 Mtoe in 2010 to 5,355.2 Mtoe in 2035 (2.0% AAGR)



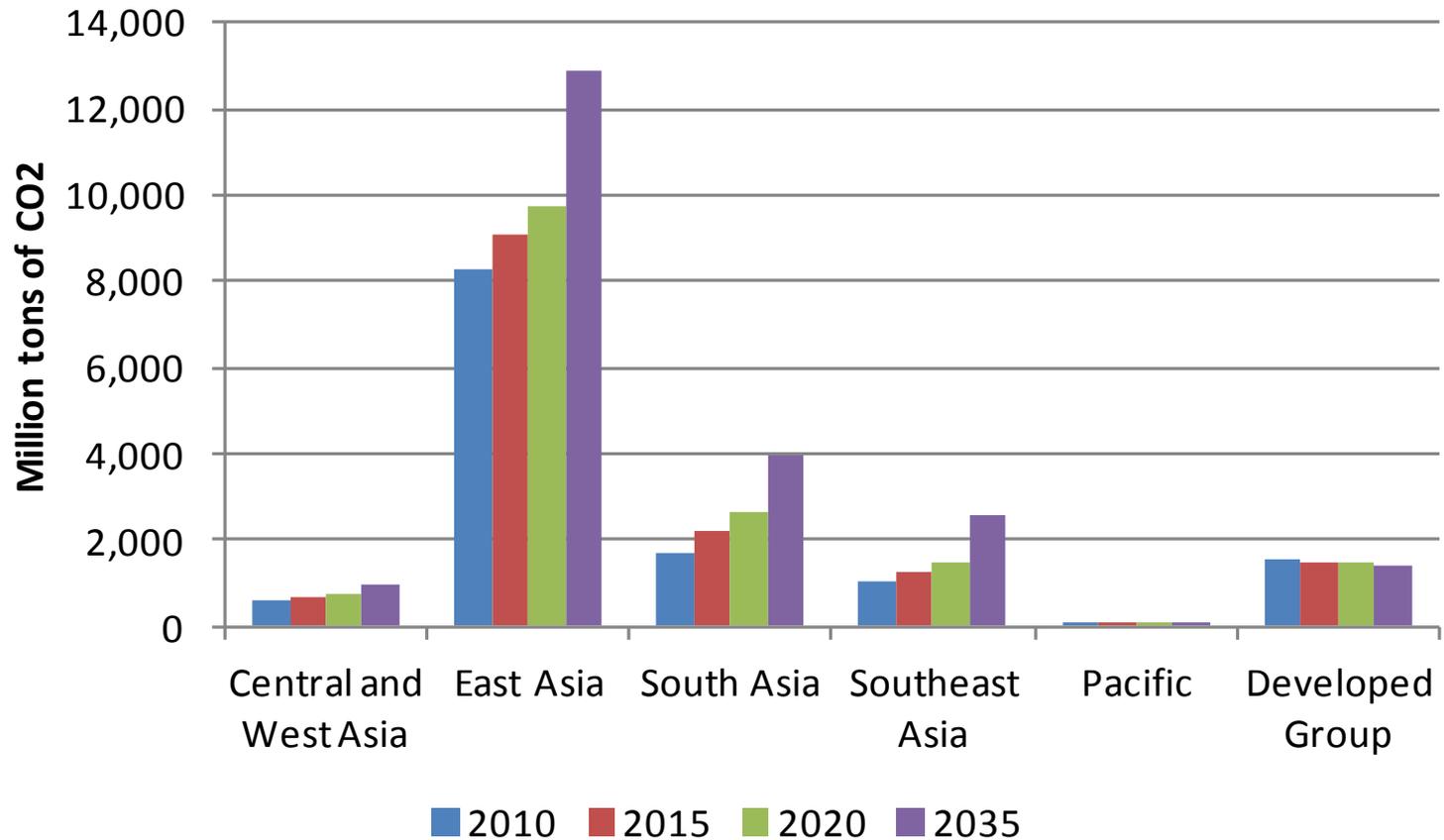
BAU: Final Energy Demand by Sector

- Transport sector with fastest growth rate (2.6%)
- Demand of the Other sectors (which includes the residential and commercial sectors) expected to experience the largest incremental increase among the sectors



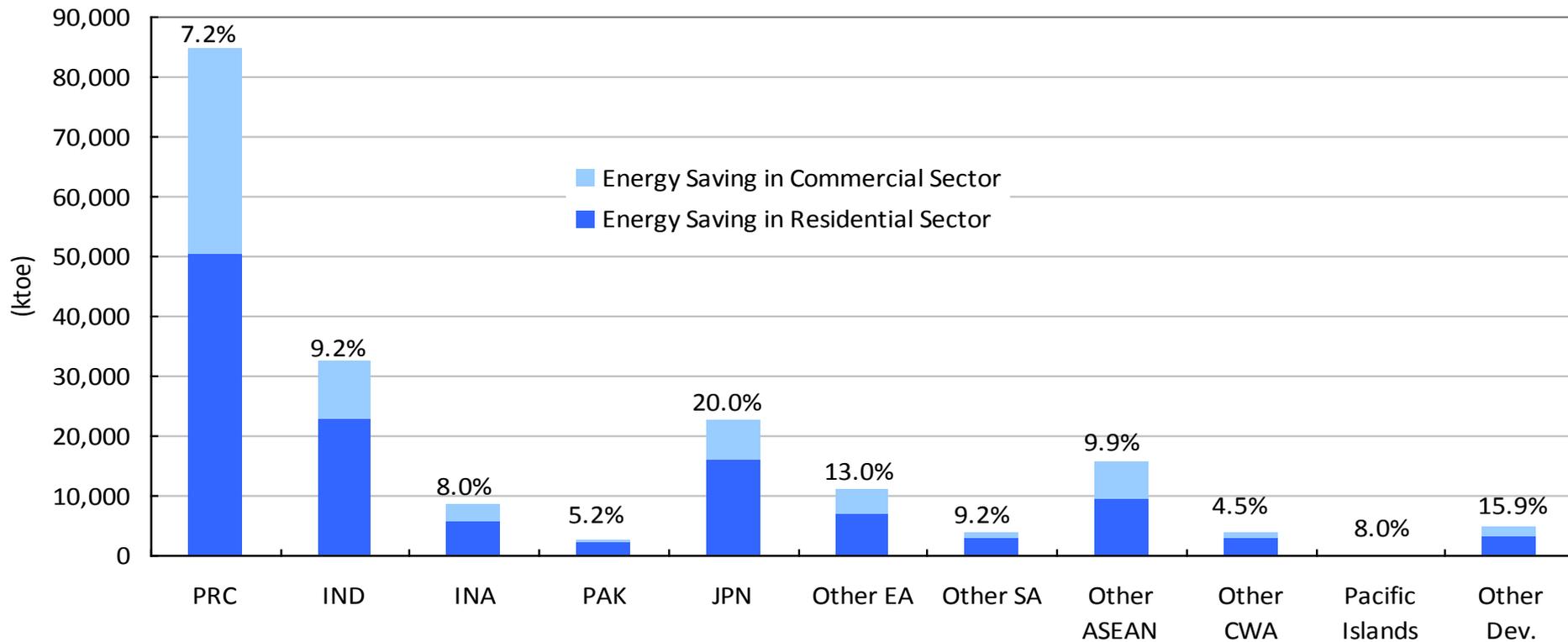
BAU: CO₂ Emissions

Total carbon dioxide emissions in Asia and the Pacific would increase by 65% from its 2010 value



Alternative Scenario: Energy Saving Potential

Residential and Commercial Sectors



Source: Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre.

Note: The outlook represents a tentative result subject to change.

Why Another Outlook

- Intention is to provide critical and strategic insight into the energy sector of individual ADB member countries/economies for use of national and global policymakers
- In contrast to other outlooks which deal with whole regions, the focus of the Energy Outlook for Asia and the Pacific is on the local characteristics of the countries

Data Issues

- ❑ The quality of the data used for the modeling – which came from the International Energy Agency (IEA), and United Nations Statistics Division – is questionable. In addition, there are many aspects of the countries' energy sector that is not “discernible” from the data
- ❑ In order not to compromise the quality of the Energy Outlook results, the data is to be supplemented by additional materials and experts' knowledge on local energy conditions
- ❑ Differences in definition among the countries is also an issue (e.g., what consists new and renewable energy)

Projection or Forecast

- Treatment of government projections and plans
- How realistic the assumptions on energy development are
- Comments for ADB's Regional Departments

2013 Asia Clean Energy Forum

www.asiacleanenergyforum.org

ASIA CLEAN ENERGY FORUM 2013



JUNE 25-28, Manila



Thanks