

# APEC Outlook 8<sup>th</sup> Edition – preliminary projections

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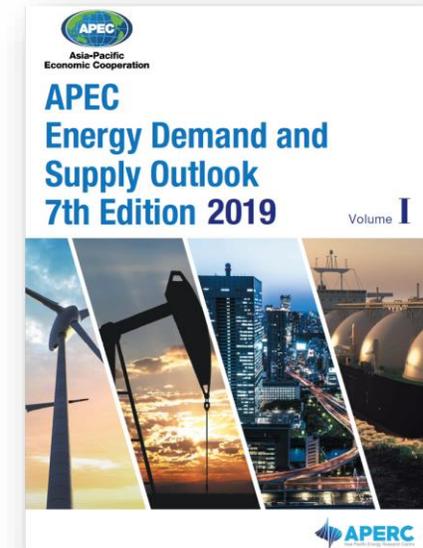
# Outline

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- Outlook description
- Analysis tools
- Preliminary results (snapshot)
- Ongoing and future activities

# APEC Energy Demand & Supply Outlook

- Provides coverage on projected energy demand and supply trends
  - 21 APEC member economies
  - 2019-2050
- Published every three years
  - 7<sup>th</sup> edition published June 2019
  - 8<sup>th</sup> edition scheduled for Q2 2022
- Two volumes
  - APEC-wide trends
  - Economy-specific trends (21 chapters)
- Data tables
- For the 8<sup>th</sup> edition...
  - **Redesigned analysis workflow**
  - EGEDA data



# 8<sup>th</sup> edition scenarios

## Current Policies

This scenario shows a continuation of **current trends and policies in effect** without any additional policy interventions.

It serves as a **reference** for the two alternative scenarios.

**Currently modeling**

## Announced Policies

This scenario includes current and **announced** policies that have not been implemented, and **targets and goals**.

## Climate Change

This scenario presents a decarbonization pathway consistent with a **2DC** future under the Paris Agreement.

It identifies the **additional level of ambition and policy packages** to transition to a low-carbon energy system.

**Notes:** all scenarios will use a base year of 2019. Projections are annual through 2050. Macro-economic assumptions are constant across scenarios.

*Current policies* are those that are active in law, regulation, and/or implementation. Current policies do not include targets, goals, or other policy proposals that may have been announced but not implemented.

*Announced policies* include targets and goals, and policies that are not yet under implementation. NDCs are included.

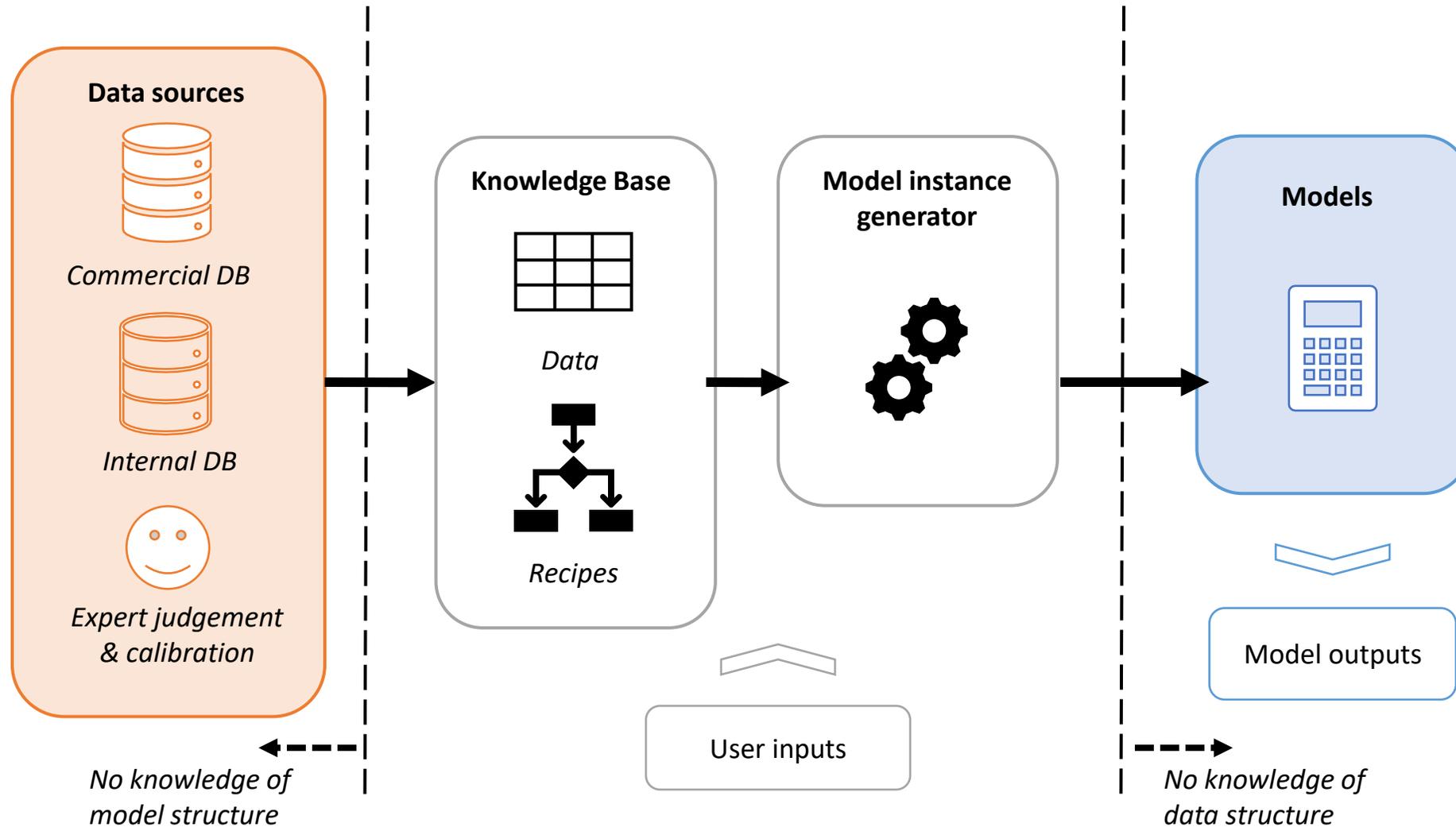
Additional measures for the *Climate Change scenario* are bottom-up in nature. Planning for this scenario will commence later this year, followed by modeling in early 2021.

## Analysis guiding principles

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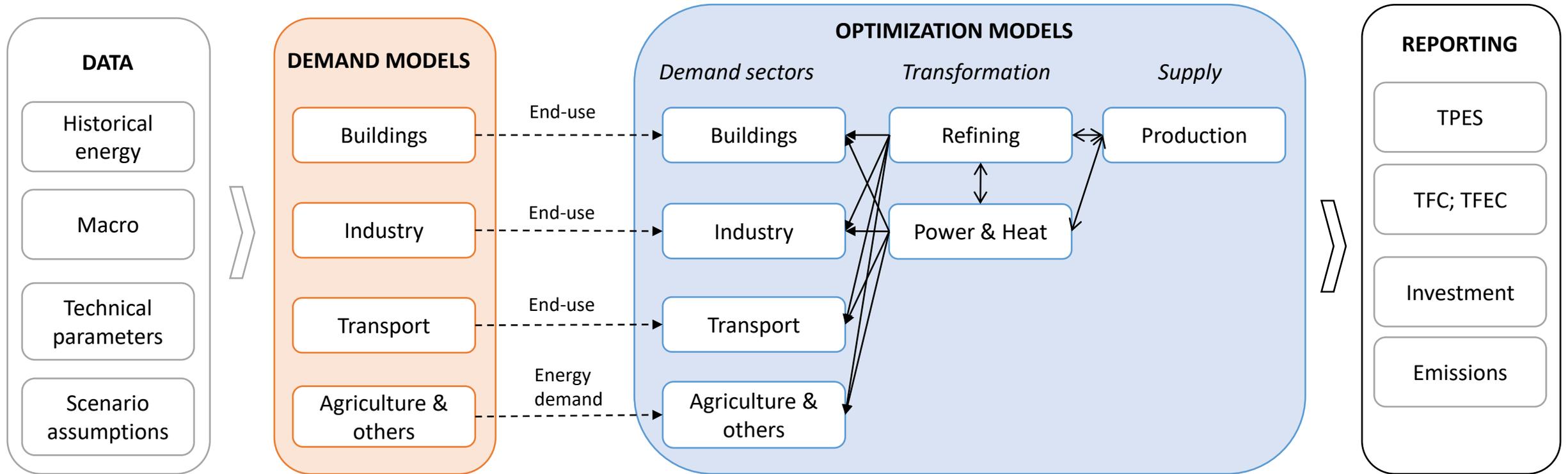
1. Consistency in methodology
2. Increased focus on economics
3. Improved accessibility and usability
4. Open source whenever possible
5. Transparency

# Knowledge Based Modeling



*Note: adapted from David Daniels presentation at APERC Annual Conference 2019. reproduced with permission.*

# Model structure



## Notes

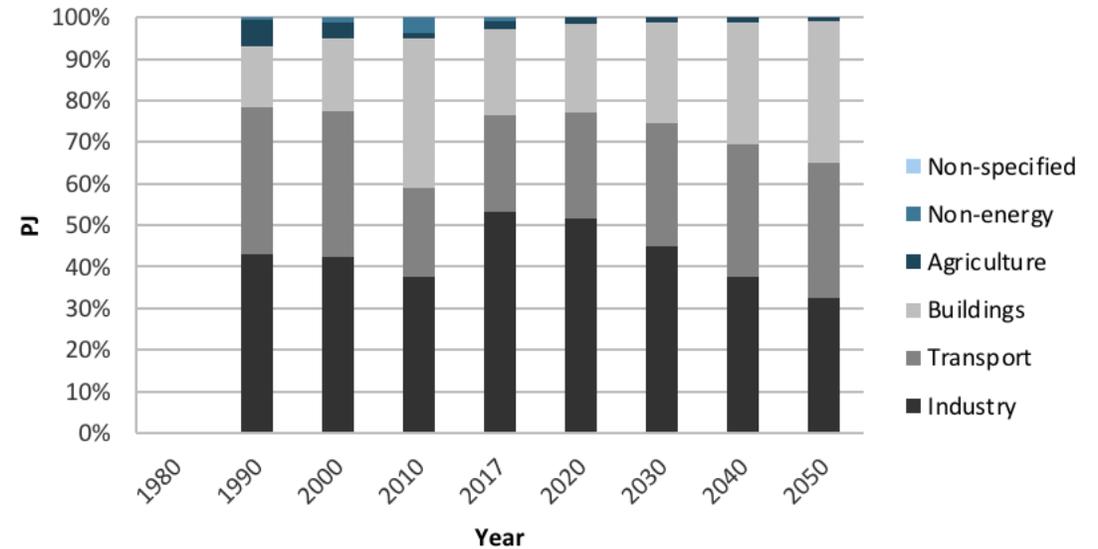
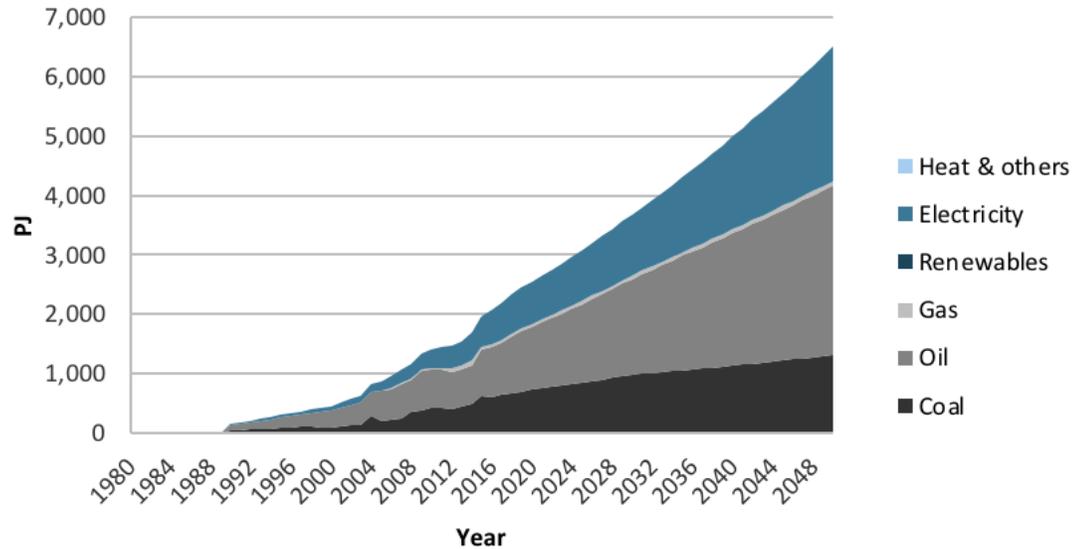
- APEC member economy data is provided by EGEDA.
- Demand models project future end-use demand (e.g., lighting). The Agriculture sector projects energy consumption directly due to data limitations.
- While each sector is formulated as an LP, some sector models are more constrained than others to account for non-cost minimization decisions.
- Additional metrics are reported than the ones listed.

# Tools

- [Python](#): to automate workflows
- [Pandas](#): to manipulate datasets
- [scikit-learn](#): machine learning-based demand projections
- [Pyomo](#): to generate linear programs
- [OSeMOSYS](#): to generate linear program model instances
  - provides a consistent framework to organize the model elements
    - Input and output data
    - Supply-demand balances
    - Cost structure
    - Emissions accounting
- Microsoft Excel: data management and charts
  - Charts are created using Pandas [XlsxWriter](#)



# Preliminary results – Total Final Consumption (TFC)

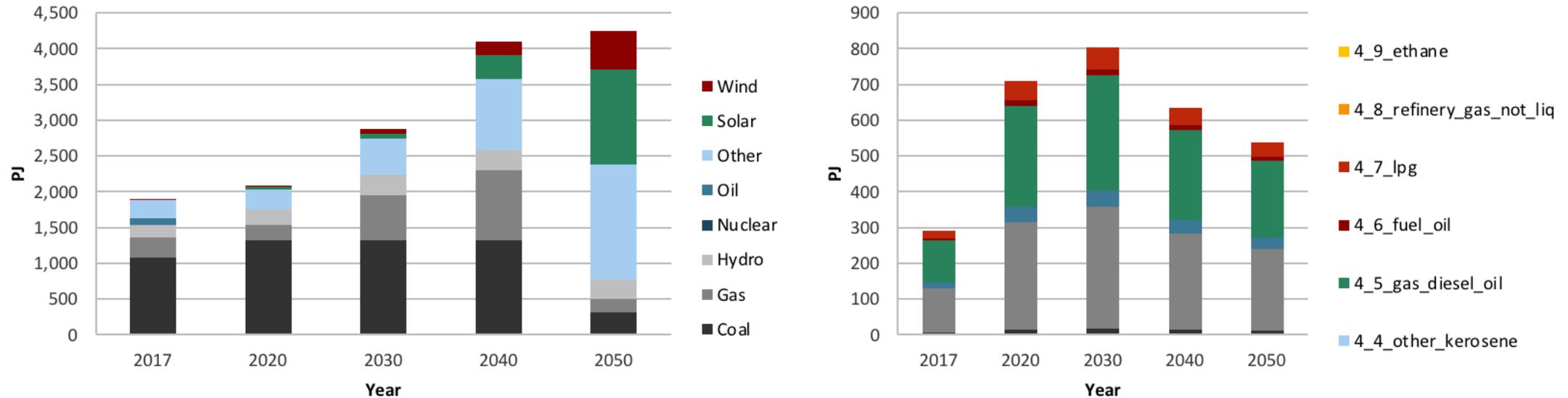


**Figures:** TFC by fuel (left) and sector (right) for Viet Nam, 2017-2050.

*Note: TFC = end-use energy consumption in demand sectors and non-energy use.*

- Strong aggregate TFC growth a result of preliminary demand model calibrations
- Service demand calculated by regressions (sci-kit learn)
- Energy efficiency improvements included in OSeMOSYS parameters

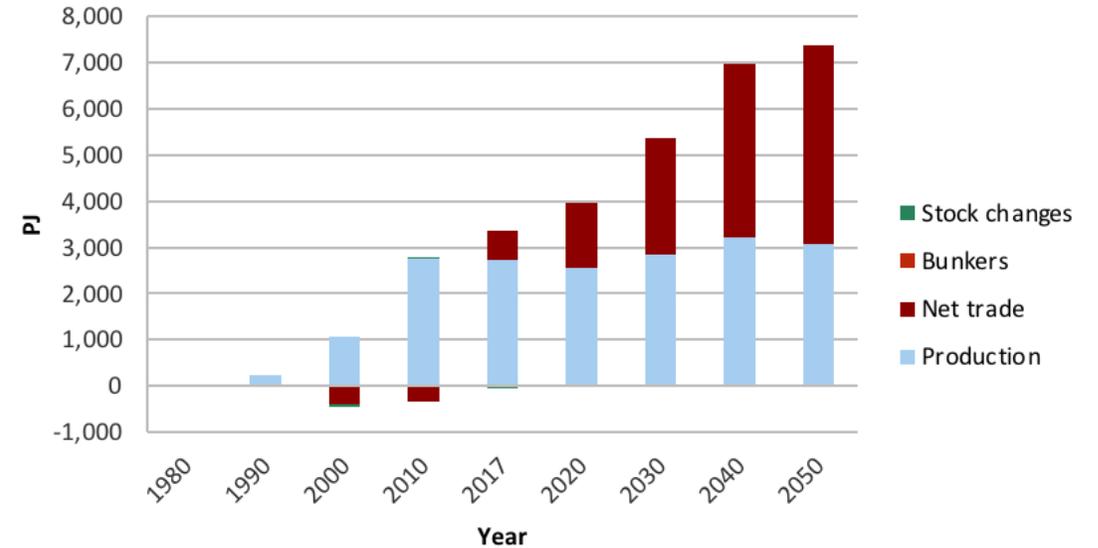
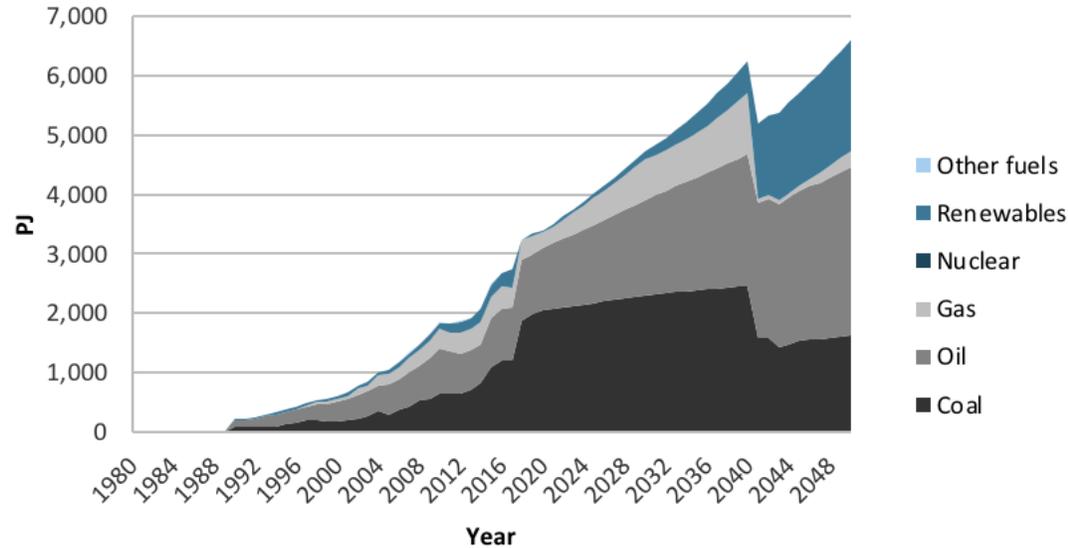
# Preliminary results – Transformation activities



**Figures:** Fuel consumption by Power sector (left) and Refined Petroleum Product production (right) for Viet Nam, 2017-2050.

- Power sector represented by cost-minimizing capacity expansion model (OSeMOSYS), which meets exogenous electricity demand (from demand sectors)
- Refinery sector follows same approach

# Preliminary results – Total Primary Energy Supply (TPES)



**Figures:** TPES by fuel (left) and sector (right) for Viet Nam, 2017-2050.  
 TPES = production + net imports

- Structural break starting in 2040s likely due to “end effects” → next runs will be performed over an extended horizon (e.g., 2075)
- Supply model can invest in additional production and import capacity for a range of resource and technology types (e.g., onshore tight oil production, LNG exports, etc)

## Ongoing and future activities

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- COVID-19 assumptions
  - We are incorporating short- and long-term impacts by adjusting GDP assumptions (applies to all three scenarios) and commodity prices
    - Short-term: GDP disruption and recovery projections from IMF
    - Long-term: return to previous GDP growth rates
  - **Question:** what other long-term structural and/or behavioral shifts should be considered?
- Climate Change Scenario
  - Will begin design late 2020/early 2021
  - **Question:** what new developments or trends should we explore? E.g., Circular Carbon Economy?
- Expert feedback
  - We are seeking reviewers for our results and chapters

# Thank you for your kind attention!

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