



13.b. Report on Relevant Data for a Discussion about a "New Collective Aspirational Goal for the Power Sector"

The 69th Meeting of APEC Energy Working Group (EWG69) 26-27 February 2025 – Gyeongju, Republic of Korea

Mr Glen SWEETNAM Chair, EGEDA Senior Vice President, APERC



Relevant Data

- Final energy intensity
- Renewable energy generation
- APEC CO₂ emissions
 - Total
 - Power Sector
- Components of power generation
- Importance of "dispatchable" energy sources



APEC's final energy intensity continues to decline

Annual change in APEC final energy intensity, 2006-22

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2005-22
Change in Final Energy Consumption (FEC)	2.5%	3.5%	0.8%	-1.0%	5.6%	4.2%	1.9%	1.4%	0.8%	0.6%	0.5%	1.2%	2.8%	0.2%	-4.2%	4.6%	2.3%	30.9%
Change in GDP (PPP, constant 2021 US dollars)	5.3%	5.5%	3.0%	-0.3%	5.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	3.4%	4.0%	4.1%	3.4%	-1.3%	6.2%	2.5%	82.3%
Change in final energy consumption intensity	-2.7%	-1.9%	-2.1%	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.0%	-2.2%	-2.4%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-2.8%	-2.8%	-1.3%	-3.1%	-3.0%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-28.2%

Sources: APEC statistics (EGEDA), WB (GDP PPP), CT (WEO), APERC analysis

- GDP growth in 2022 was lower than all except two years since 2005.
- The drop in energy intensity in 2022 was also considerably less than the historical average of approximately 2% per year.
- We still expect APEC to meet its energy intensity goal by 2035.



Renewable power generation doubled over the last decade

Electricity Generation, TWh

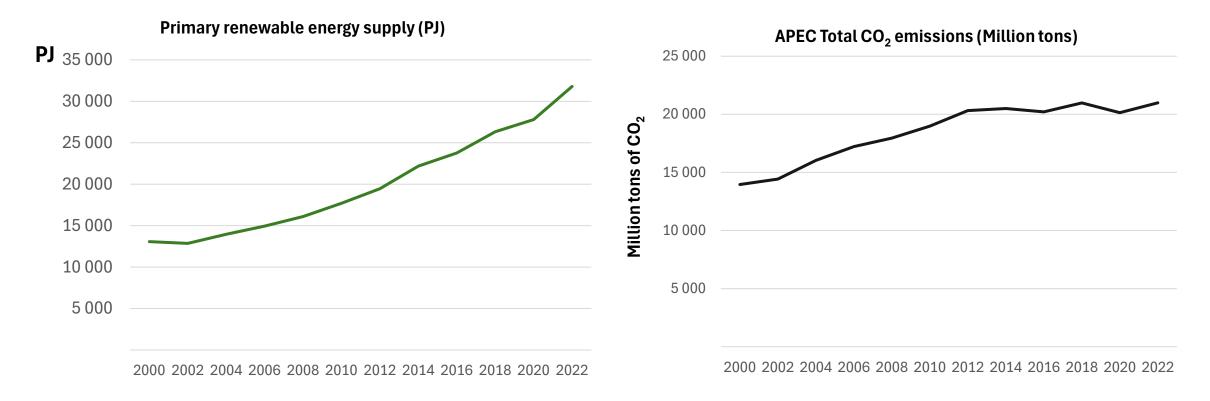
	2010	2022 % change			
Non-renewables	11,334	13,901	22.7%		
Coal	6,578	7,954	20.9%		
Oil	326	177	-45.6%		
Gas	2,688	3,864	43.7%		
Nuclear	1,658	1,799	8.5%		
Other non-renewables	84	107	27.9%		
Modern renewable energy	2,116	5,156	143.7%		
Modern biomass	67	259	286.7%		
Hydro	1,783	2,598	45.7%		
Geothermal	52	63	20.9%		
Solar	9	867	9542.4%		
Wind	163	1,335	720.7%		
Other renewables	43	34	-20.7%		
Total	13,450	19,058	41.7%		
Modern RE share	15.73%	27.06%	72.0%		

Sources: APEC statistics (EGEDA), APERC analysis

- In 2022, modern renewable energy provided over a quarter of total power generation.
- *Renewable energy is on track to meet the APEC goal early.*



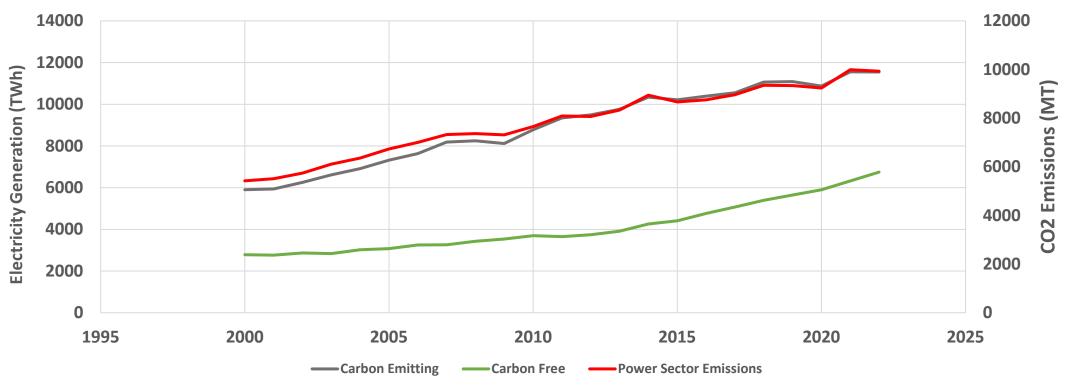
The energy transition quandary



- APEC energy intensity continues to decline and the growth in renewable energy supply is accelerating.
- APEC is on track to meet or exceed its energy goals on both renewable energy and energy intensity, yet from 2012 to 2022 CO₂ emissions have remained relatively constant.



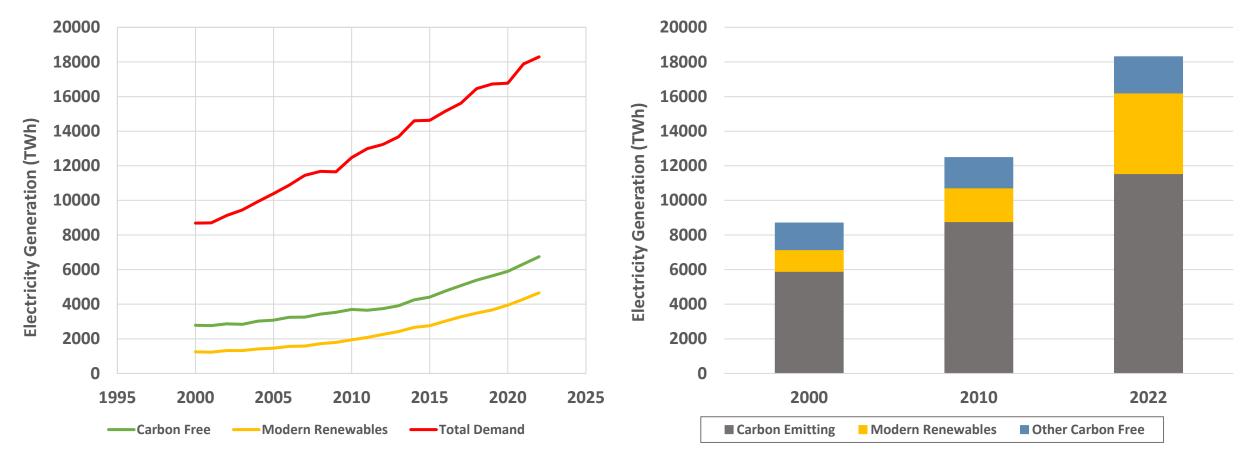
CO₂ emissions track carbon emitting generation



- Although carbon free generation is accelerating, carbon emitting generation continues to grow steadily.
- *CO*₂ emissions are strongly correlated with carbon emitting generation.



Electricity Demand Growth & Carbon-Free Generation

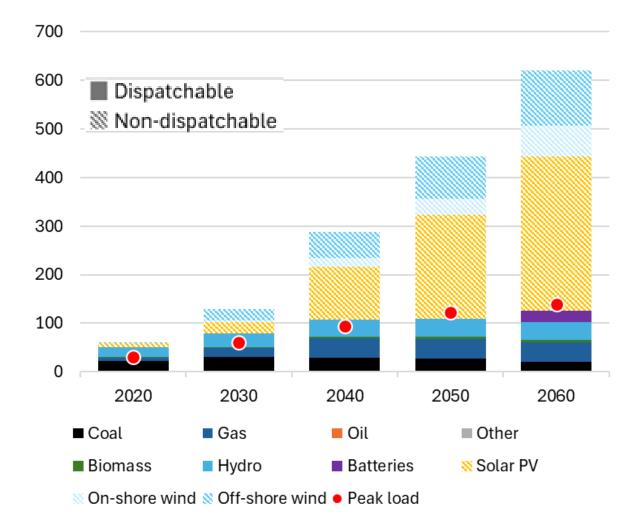


- Although renewable energy has been accelerating, other carbon free generation has not.
- Total APEC electricity demand is increasing more rapidly than carbon free generation.

Note: Modern renewables is a subset of carbon free generation. Carbon-free also includes nuclear, biomass, biofuels, low-carbon hydrogen, and fossil-fired generation with CCS.



Grid reliability requires "dispatchable" generation



- Electrical grid reliability will become an increasingly important issue as the share of non-dispatchable energy increases.
- Non-dispatchable energy sources cannot be relied to meet peak load under all conditions.
- Carbon-free generation includes both dispatchable and non-dispatchable energy sources.



Summary

- APEC's energy intensity is declining approximately 2% per year.
- APEC's renewable generation is accelerating.
- Despite being on track to meet or exceed its energy intensity and renewable energy goals, APEC CO2 emissions have been approximately constant since 2012.
- Total electricity demand is growing more rapidly than carbon free electricity generation so CO₂ emissions from the power sector continue to grow.
- Grid reliability requires dispatchable generation.
- Carbon-free generation includes both dispatchable and non-dispatchable energy sources.







Thank you.

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