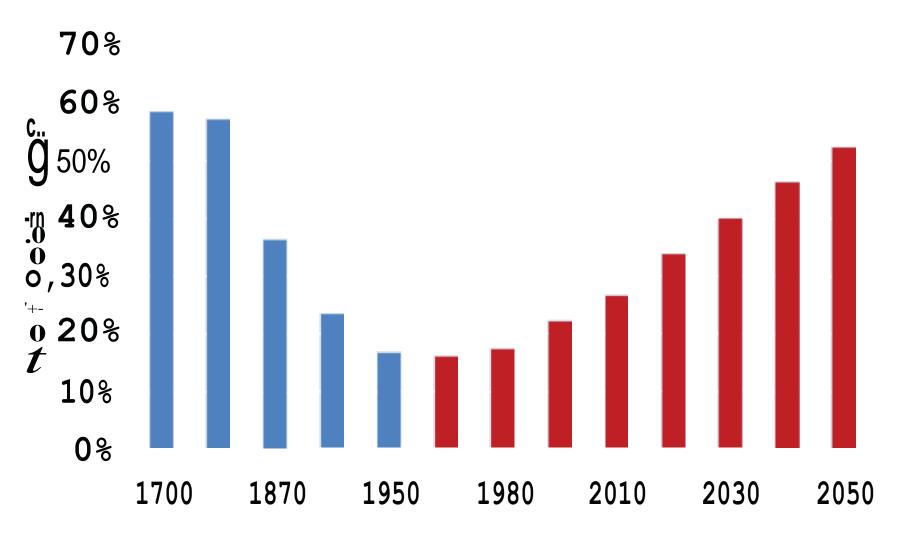
Asia's Energy Security and Energy Outlook

Aiming Zhou Senior Energy Specialist, ADB

Regional Energy Trade Workshop 8-9 September, 2014

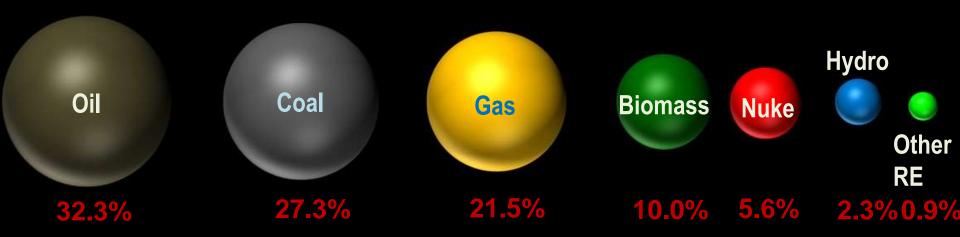


Asia's share of global GDP, 1700-2050

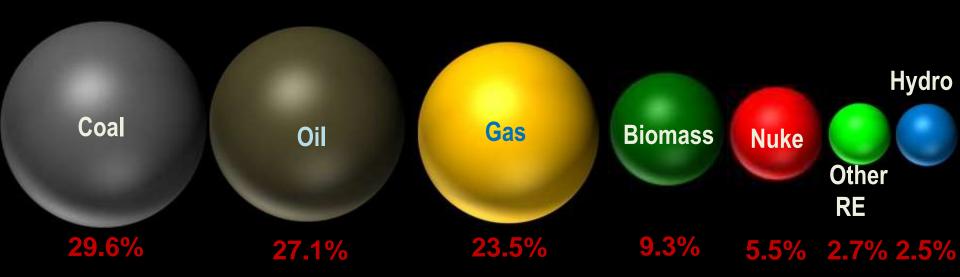


Source: Maddison (1700-1950) (2007); Centennial Group International estimates (1951-2050) (2011). Data for 1750–1790 are PPP and data for 1991–2050 are in market prices.

Today (2010): 12,730 MTOE

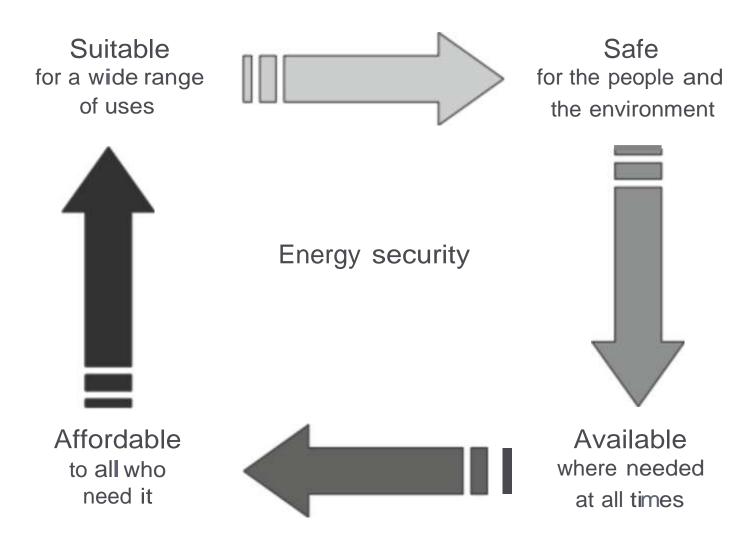


2035: 18,677 MTOE



Source: IEA, 2013

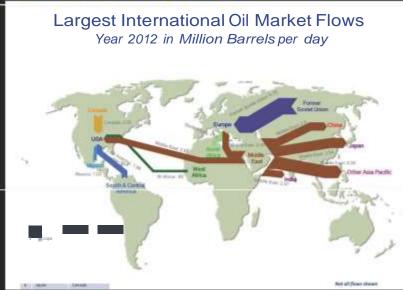
Energy Security Factors

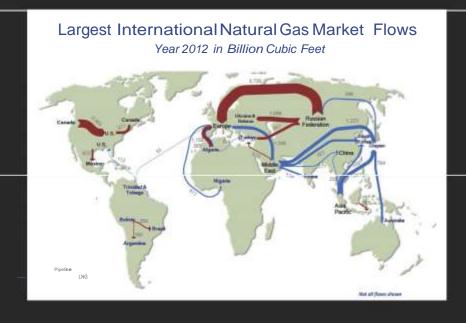


Source: Adapted from ADB (2010).

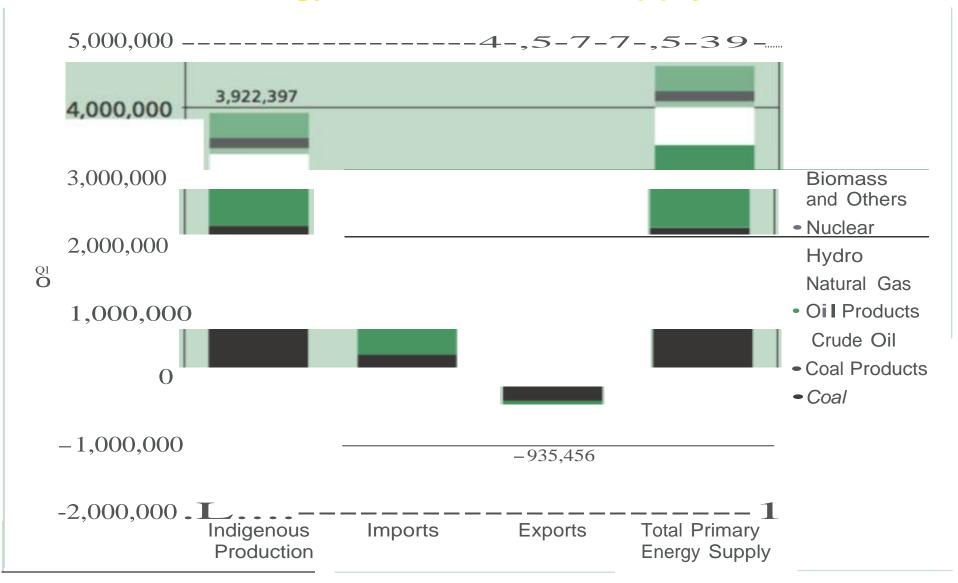
Major Fossil Fuel Trade Worldwide





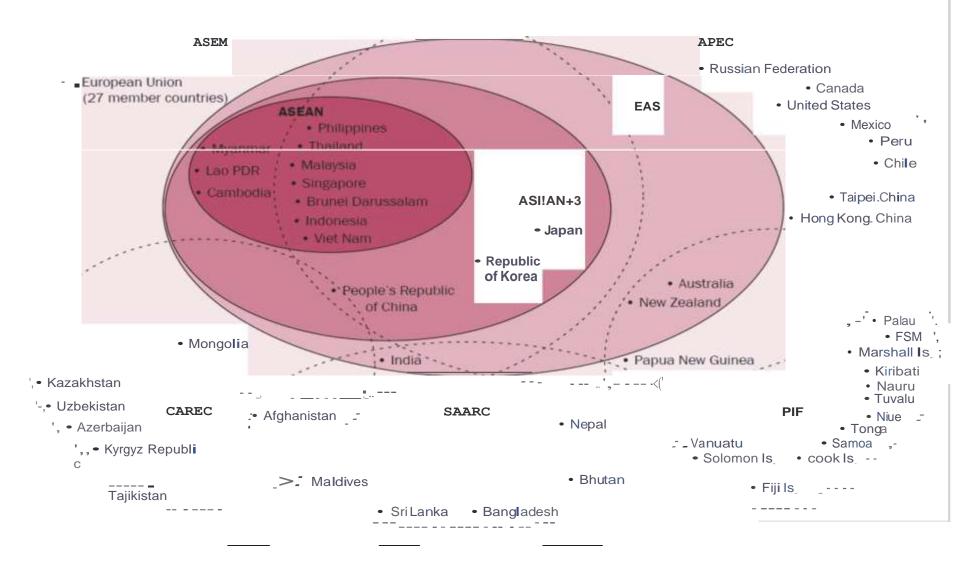


Asian Energy Demand and Supply in 2009



ktoe - thm.sand tons of oil equivalent

Sources: ADB (urp1..blished), APERC (APEC Energy Database). EA (2011b). Lao PDR Mi ni stry of Energy and Mines (unp1.blished). and JNSD (2011a).



APEC = Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation; ASEAN = Association of Southeast Asean Nations; ASEAN+3 = ASEAN plus three countries, as shown; ASEM = Asia-Europe Meeting; CAREC = Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation; EAS = East Asia Summit; FSM = Federated States of Micronesia; Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic; PIF = Pacific Islands Forum; SAARC = South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

Notes:

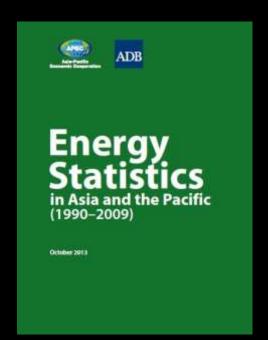
ASEM includes also the European Commission as a member.

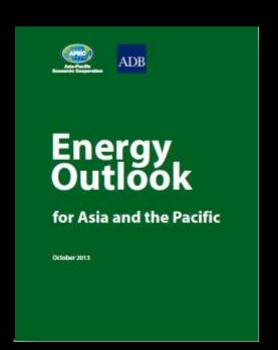
For CAREC, the People's Republic of China's membership is focused on the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Source: Asian Develo ment Bank.

Asia's Energy Related Regional Integration

- **Progress of integration**: How far has Asia come?
- **Need for institution building**: What are the gaps?
- **Regional comparisons**: What lessons from other regions?
- The way forward: What institutional architecture suits Asia? And how to move from goals to strategies?

Energy Outlook for Asia and the Pacific





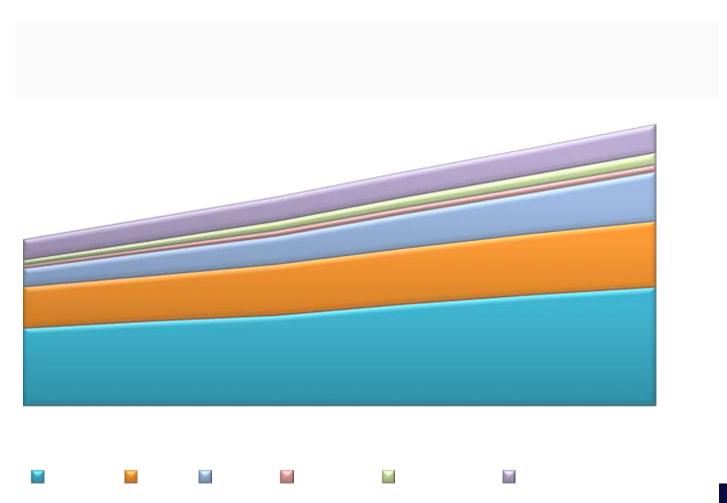
Coverage of the Outlook

- Sime Frame: 2010–2035
- Seographic Coverage:
 - Developing Asia
 - Central and West Asia
 - East Asia
 - Pacific
 - South Asia
 - Southeast Asia
 - Developed Group: (Australia; Japan; and New Zealand)
- Main Content:
 - 1. Energy supply and demand outlook
 - 2. Electricity outlook
 - 3. CO₂ emissions outlook
 - 4. Energy investment outlook
 - 5. Policy implications

Key Findings



Primary Energy Growth at 2.1%/yr (2010-2035) Fossil fuels still supply the majority



Energy Intensity Improvement Over Time

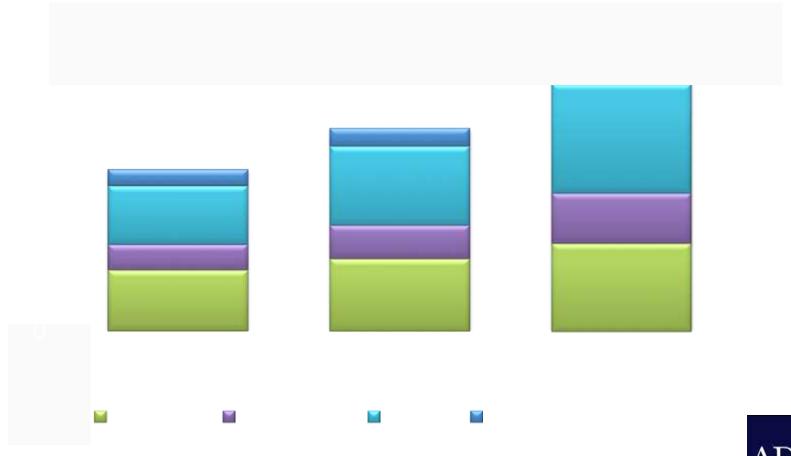


- Asia and the Pacific Total

Increasing Energy Demand

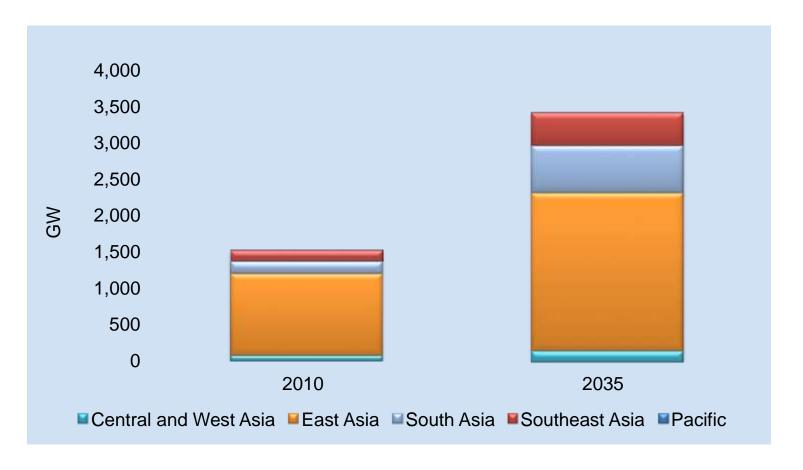
Projection: Final energy demand increase at 2.1% /yr

- 2010: 3,238.5 Mtoe;
- 2035: 5,400.9 Mtoe;



Generation Capacity: Doubled btw 2010 32035 Installed Generating Capacity

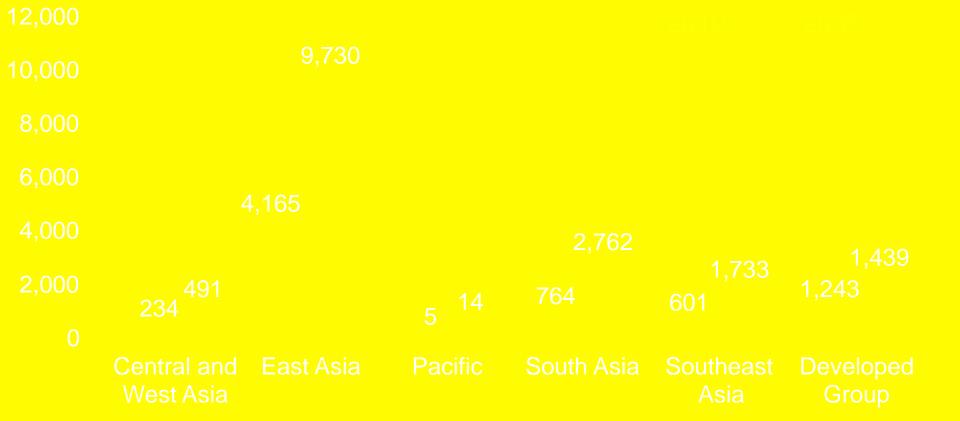
2010: 1,869 GW2035: 3,828 GW





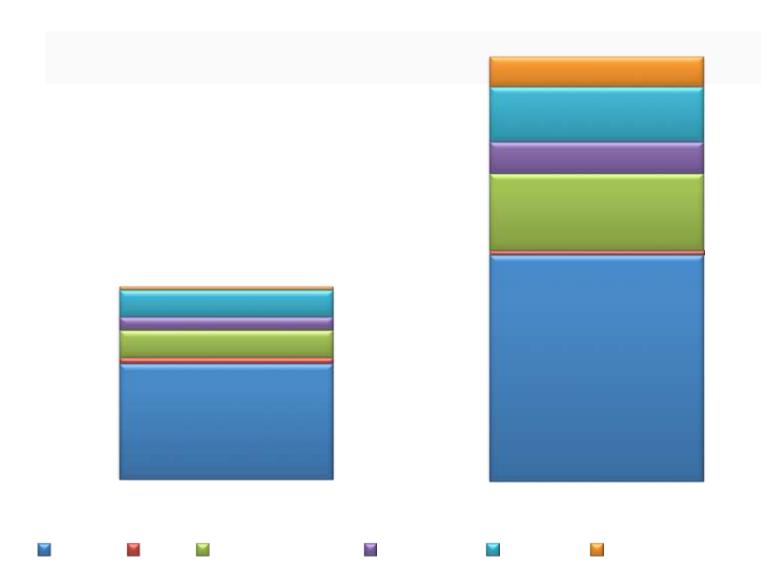
Electrici

- 2010: 7,010 TWh
- 2035: 16,169 TWh;





Fossil Fuels Still Dominates Electricity Wix

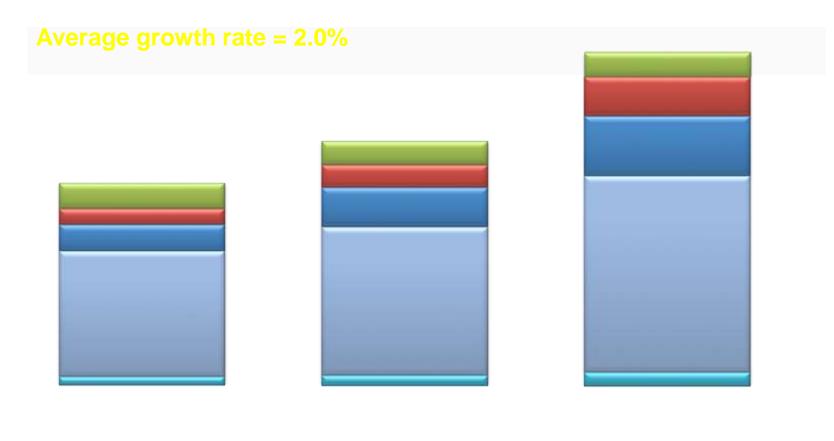




CO₂ Emission (2010-2035)

2010: 13,404.0 million tons 2020: 16,184.8 million tons

2035: 22,112.6 million tons

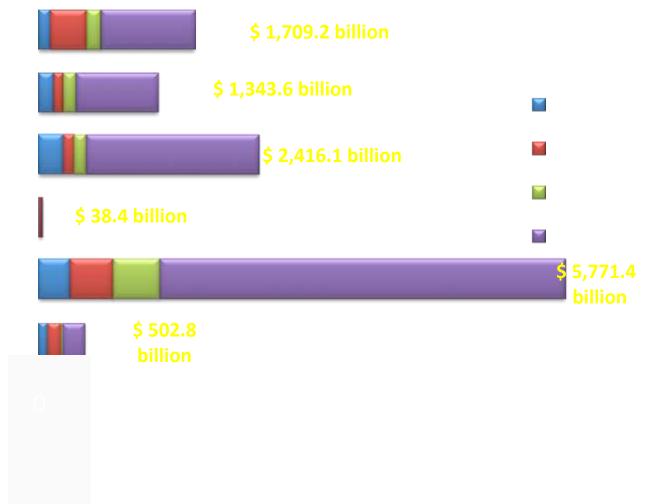


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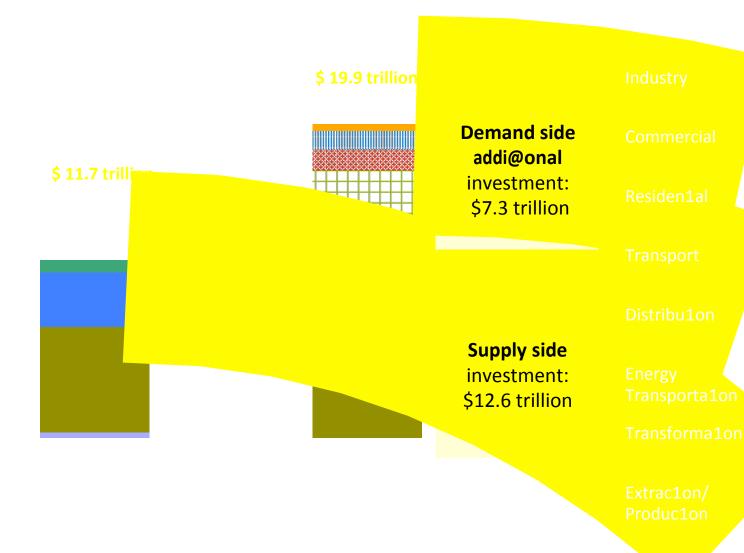


Projected Investment in Energy Sector by 2035

- Cumulative investments by 2035 :
- More investment in developing members







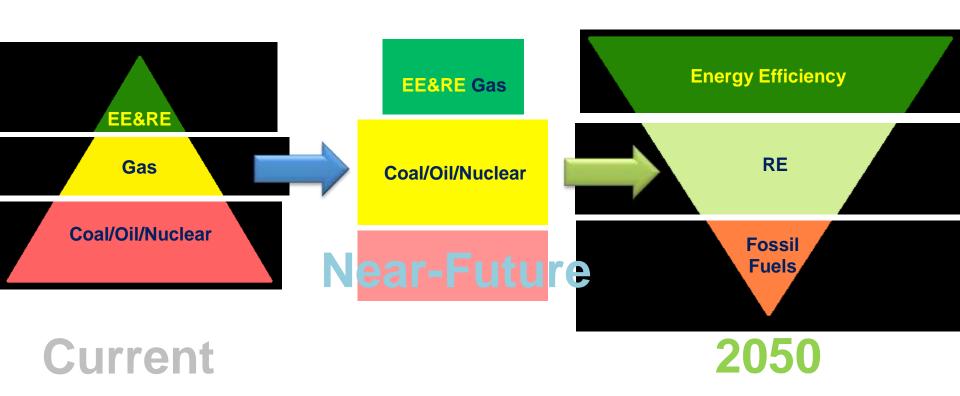
Investment requirements for BAU and Alternative Case



Policy Implica@ons

- Energy Security: con@nue reply upon imported fossil fuel, such as oil and gas
- 2. Demand for coal will grow by 50% for economic and technical needs but at slower pace due to EE and RE development in PRC
- **3.** Demand side energy--efficiency is very important
- 4. Rehabilitate and/or phase out aging, unreliable, and low efficiency power plants
- 5. Regional coopera@on is needed
- **5.** Large amounts of investments for EE/RE is required

Market Transformation: Unlock Asia's Clean Energy Future





For More Details Please Read the Reports

