



13.b. Progress toward Energy Intensity Reduction Goal and Renewable Energy Doubling Goal

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Outline

- Progress toward APEC energy intensity goal
- Progress toward APEC renewable energy doubling goal
- Closing thoughts



Progress toward APEC energy intensity goal



APEC energy intensity indicator milestones

 To reduce APEC's aggregate energy intensity by 45% percent by 2035.

Honolulu
Declaration 2011

EWG Meetings

 APERC has been reporting progress since EWG41 in 2011. Proposal and approval of the current definition.

EWG53 Meeting

Agreement was reached at EWG53 to analyse final energy consumption intensity (excluding non-energy), using APEC data.



Energy intensity declined in 2018, but at a slower rate

Annual change in APEC final energy intensity, 2006-18

	2006	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Trend to 2035
Change in final energy consumption	2.4%	2.9%	0.7%	-1.3%	5.5%	4.3%	1.9%	1.5%	1.4%	0.6%	0.4%	1.3%	3.7%	
Change in GDP (PPP, constant 2017 US dollars)	5.4%	5.5%	2.9%	-0.2%	5.7%	4.2%	4.2%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%	4.1%	4.1%	
Change in final energy intensity	-2.8%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-0.1%	0.09%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.4%	-2.9%		-2.6%		-48.9%

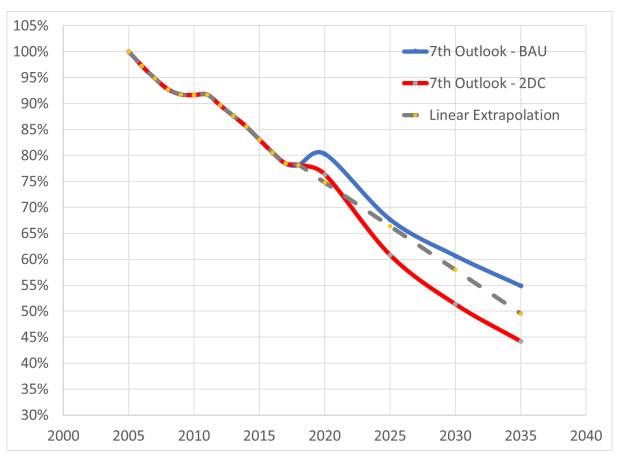
Sources: APEC statistics, WB, DGBAS (CT) and APERC analysis.

- ☐ Final energy intensity has declines every year except 2011.
- ☐ Final energy intensity fell 21.8% between 2005 and 2018. The 2018 decline was less than normal.
- □ A linear extrapolation of the 2005-2018 trend implies the APEC final energy intensity goal of 45% will be met in 2032, but the actual declines are unlikely to be linear



APEC energy intensity: three projections

APEC Energy intensity: Petajoules per billion 2018 USD (PPP GDP)



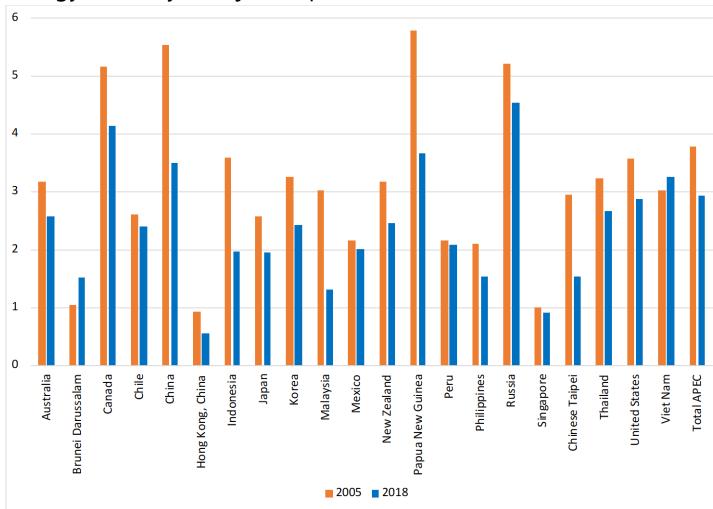
- Actual energy intensity unlikely to follow linear extrapolation
- 8th Outlook will project energy intensity for two scenarios





Energy intensity varies widely between economies

Energy intensity: Petajoules per billion 2018 USD (PPP GDP)





Progress toward APEC renewable energy doubling goal



Renewable share doubling goal milestones

- **1. EWG 47 (May 2014)** U.S. proposed the APEC aspirational goal of doubling the share of renewable energy by 2030 and noted that it interacted with APEC's aspirational energy intensity goal.
- 2. EMM 11 (Sep 2014) "Doubling the share of renewables in the APEC energy mix, including in power generation, from 2010 levels by 2030."
- 3. **EWG 54 (Nov 2017)** EWG decided that traditional biomass will not be counted; IRENA's definition of renewable energy is recommended; APEC data should be used for monitoring progress; and the goal should be monitored on both the supply and demand side.



Renewable energy supply and consumption

Primary energy supply, PJ

Final energy consumption, PJ

	2010	2018	% change		2010	2018	% change
Non-renewables	287,644	318,688	10.8%	Non-renewables	164,191	186,216	13.4%
Coal	116,766	118,720	1.7%	Coal	30,210	27,720	-8.2%
Oil	90,598	100,467	10.9%	Oil	65,029	72,879	12.1%
Gas	61,370	79,430	29.4%	Gas	26,223	34,900	33.1%
Other non-renewables	18,909	20,072	6.1%	Electricity	34,633	40,936	18.2%
Traditional biomass	3,551	3,006	-15.4%	Heat	7,887	9,486	20.3%
Modern renewable energy	15,010	23,839	58.8%	Other non-renewables	208	296	41.8%
Modern biomass	4,491	5,920	31.8%	Traditional biomass	3,551	3,006	-15.4%
Hydro	6,396	8,896	39.1%	Modern renewable energy	10,762	17,891	66.3%
Geothermal	1,486	1,753	17.9%	Electricity	6,250	11,611	85.8%
Solar	157	1,494	852.7%	Heat	61	116	89.8%
Wind	586	2,612	346.0%	Modern biomass	2,863	3,268	14.2%
Other renewables	1,893	3,164	67.1%	Other renewables	1,588	2,896	82.4%
Total	306,205	345,532	12.8%	Total	178,504	207,113	16.0%
Modern RE share	4.9%	6.9%	40.7%	Modern RE share	6.0%	8.6%	43.3%

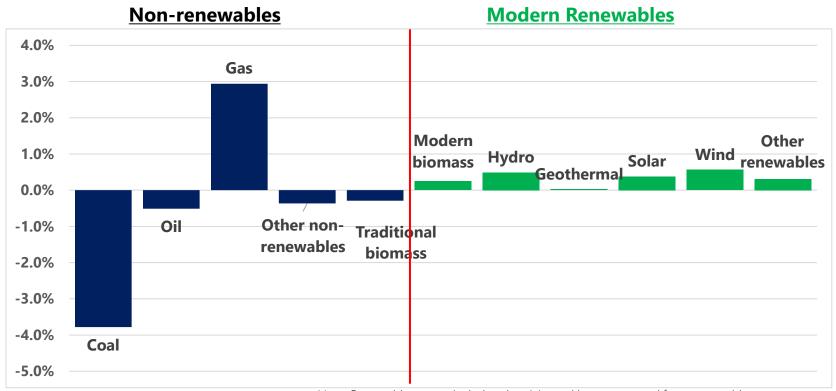
Note: Consumption of electricity and heat from renewables is calculated from the share of total electricity and heat production.

Source: APEC data.



Primary Energy Supply:Gas and Renewables took share from Coal and Oil

Percentage point changes in market shares, 2018 vs. 2010



Note: Renewable energy includes electricity and heat generated from renewable energy sources

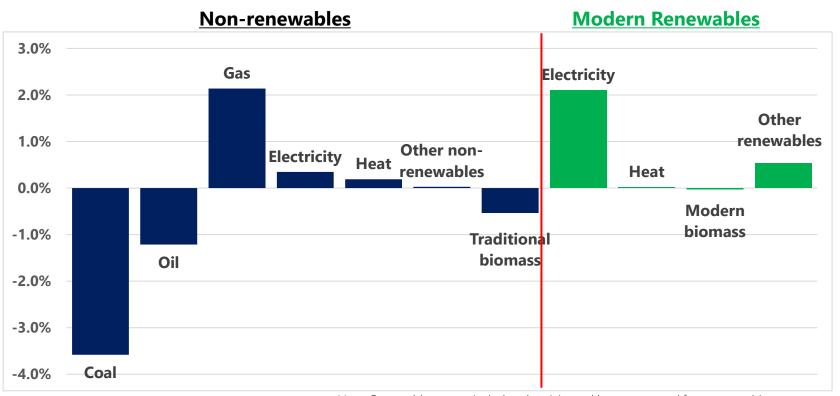
Source: APEC data

From 2010 to 2018, the renewable share increased 2.0 percentage points, 40.7% of the way to the goal.



Final Energy Consumption: Electricity from Renewables took share from Coal and Oil

Percentage point changes in market shares, 2018 vs. 2010



Note: Renewable energy includes electricity and heat generated from renewable energy sources

Source: APEC data.

From 2010 to 2018, the renewable share increased 2.6 percentage points, 43.3% of the way to the goal.



Renewable energy supply and consumption

Electricity Generation, TWh

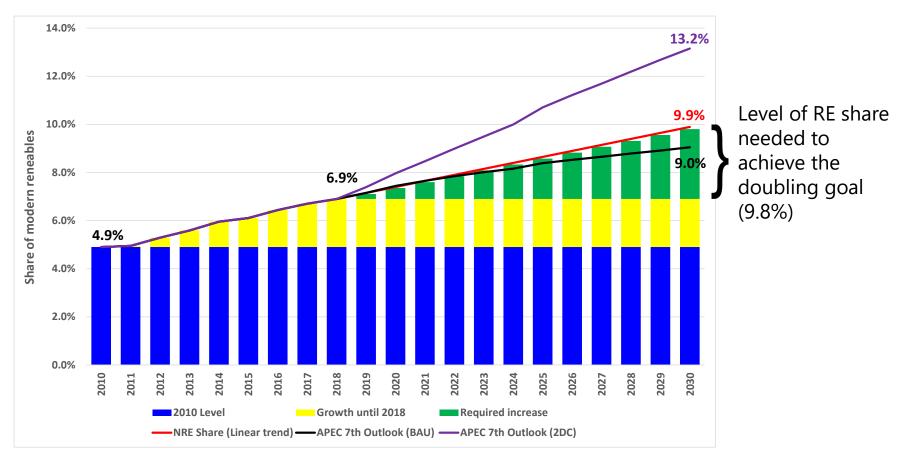
·	2010	2018	% change
Non-renewables	11,362	13,288	17.0%
Coal	6,570	7,694	17.1%
Oil	332	210	-36.8%
Gas	2,713	3,587	32.2%
Nuclear	1,658	1,681	1.4%
Other non-renewables	89	117	31.2%
Modern renewable energy	2,119	3,827	80.6%
Modern biomass	72	163	125.5%
Hydro	1,780	2,474	39.0%
Geothermal	53	60	13.5%
Solar	9	367	3973.9%
Wind	163	726	346.0%
Other renewables	43	37	-12.9%
Total	13,481	17,115	27.0%
Modern RE share	15.7%	22.4%	42.2%

Even in electricity generation, for just 40% of the time to 2030, APEC has already increased renewable energy share by 42%



Primary Energy Supply: 7th Outlook BAU fails to meet the renewables goal

Renewable energy share in total primary energy supply, 2010-2030

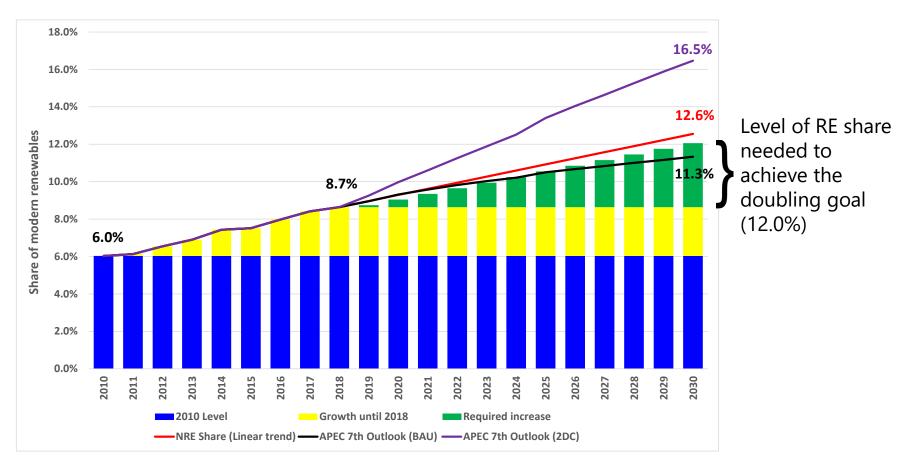


Source: APEC data and APERC analysis.



Final Energy Consumption: 7th Outlook BAU fails to meet the renewables goal

Renewable energy share in total final energy consumption, 2010-2030



Source: APEC data and APERC analysis.



Closing thoughts

- Energy intensity levels and renewable energy shares vary widely among economies, and across sectors within economies.
- Linear extrapolation of historic trends can be misleading.
- APERC researchers look forward to working with experts from each economy to refine our projections for the 8th Outlook, including expected levels of energy intensity and shares of renewable energy for two scenarios.
- We also look forward to assisting in the identification of opportunities to reduce energy intensity and increase the share of renewable energy





Thank you for your kind attention.

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