

Progress towards APEC's energy intensity

reduction goal

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Background





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

After reporting three different energy intensity measures using IEA data, agreement was reached at EWG 53 to analyse final energy (excluding non-energy) intensity, using APEC data.



Notes on data sources

- Energy data collected by ESTO with support from EGEDA (2015 is current as we're still finalising 2016).
- GDP data from the World Bank (constant 2011 USD PPP – available through 2016).
- Exceptions:
 - APERC/ESTO estimates for Papua New Guinea's (PNG) energy consumption.
 - Chinese Taipei's GDP data are estimates from the APEC Outlook 7th Edition.



Updates since Washington

- No new data or revisions.
- Continuing work on the 7th edition of the APERC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook.





Results





What has happened to intensity since EWG54?

APEC Final energy (excluding non-energy) consumption intensity

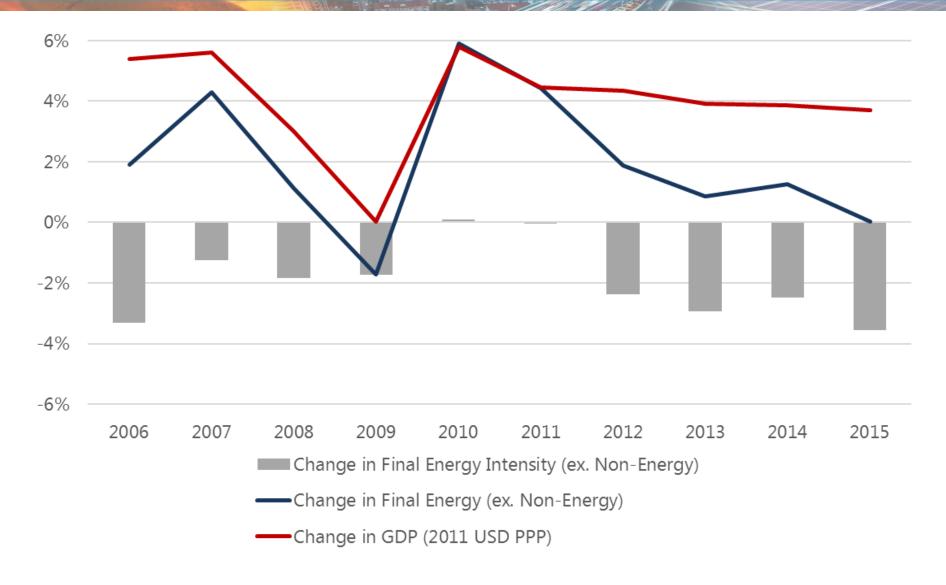
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2005-2015 Trend to 2035
Change in Final Energy (ex. non-energy)	1.9%	4.3%	1.1%	-1.7%	5.9%	4.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.0%	21.5%
Change in GDP (2011 US \$PPP)	5.4%	5.6%	3.0%	0.0%	5.8%	4.4%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%	3.7%	47.9%
Change in Final Energy Intensity (ex. non-energy)	-3.3%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.7%	0.1%	0.0%	-2.4%	-2.9%	-2.5%	-3.5%	-17.9% -44.6%

Source: APERC analysis of ESTO data.

- Final energy consumption intensity (ex. non-energy) has been improving reasonably consistently with the largest reduction from 2014 to 2015.
- Final energy consumption intensity (ex. non-energy) fell 17.9% between 2005 and 2015.
- If the current trend continues, final energy consumption intensity (ex. non-energy) reduction would fall just short of the APEC goal, reaching 44.6% in 2035 (the APEC goal would be reached the following year).

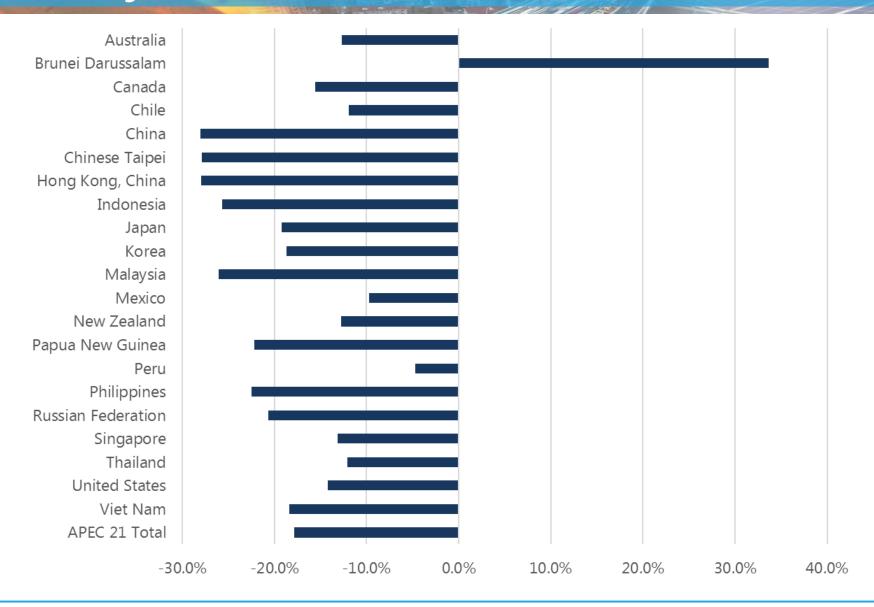


YoY changes to intensity, energy demand and GDP





Economy level results, 2005 to 2015





What does this tell us?

- Change in final energy consumption (excluding non-energy) in 2015 compared with the previous year is only 0.01%...
- ...and growth in GDP (PPP) has been stable for the last three years (3.9%, 3.8% and 3.6%, in 2013-14-15, respectively).
- So in 2015, GDP growth decoupled from energy consumption growth, resulting in a significant energy intensity reduction of 3.5%.
- These trends look encouraging, so how do we think APEC is tracking against the goal...



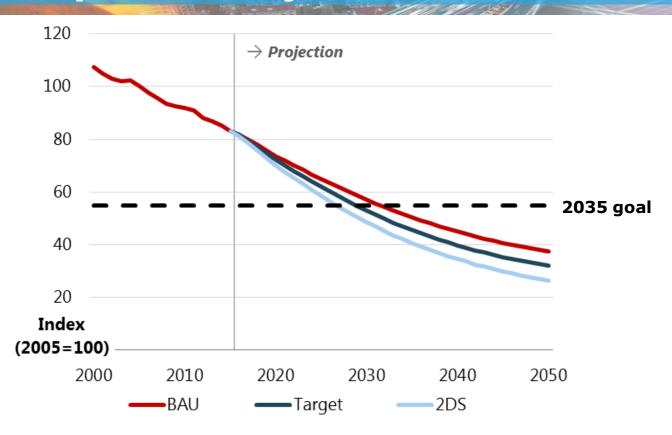


Looking forward





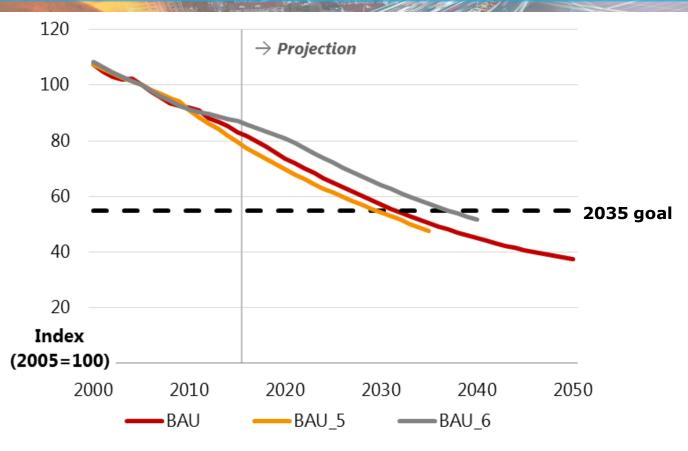
7th edition preliminary APEC results



- Modelling for the 7th edition of the APERC Outlook is continuing as we update to 2016 IEA data.
- BAU achieves the 45% reduction goal in 2032, Target in 2029 and 2°C Scenario in 2027.



7th compared with past editions



- 5th edition BAU achieves goal in 2030, 6th edition in 2037.
- 6th edition probably reflects poor intensity improvements in 2010 and 2011. Much better since then.



Closing Thoughts

- Similarly to last time, recent history looks good...
- And the 7th edition results are encouraging...
- Which has raised discussions at EWG about making the goal more ambitious?
- This has already been done once. The original goal, set in 2007, was a 25% improvement by 2030 (with a 2005 base year).





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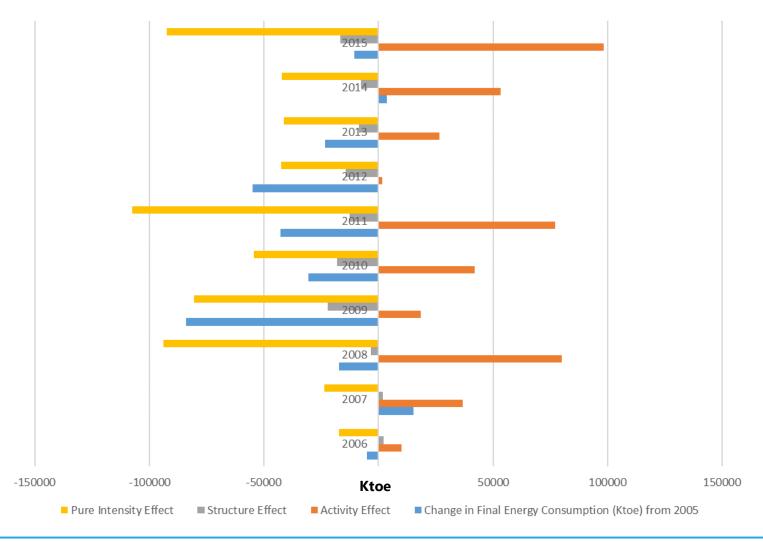
Additional slides





Decomposition analysis - U.S.

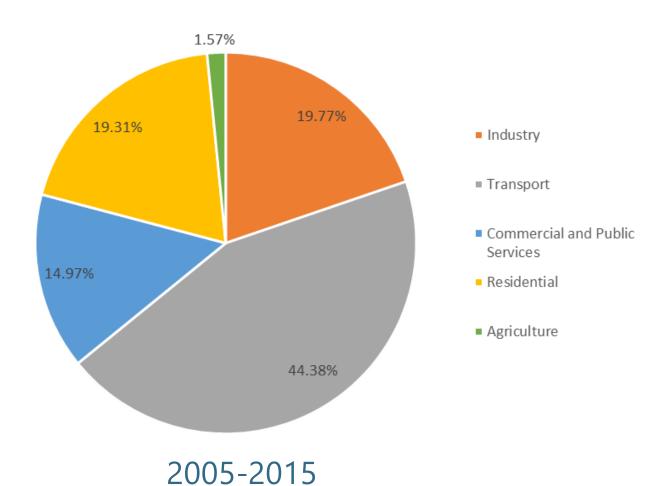
U.S. - Change in Final Energy Consumption from 2005





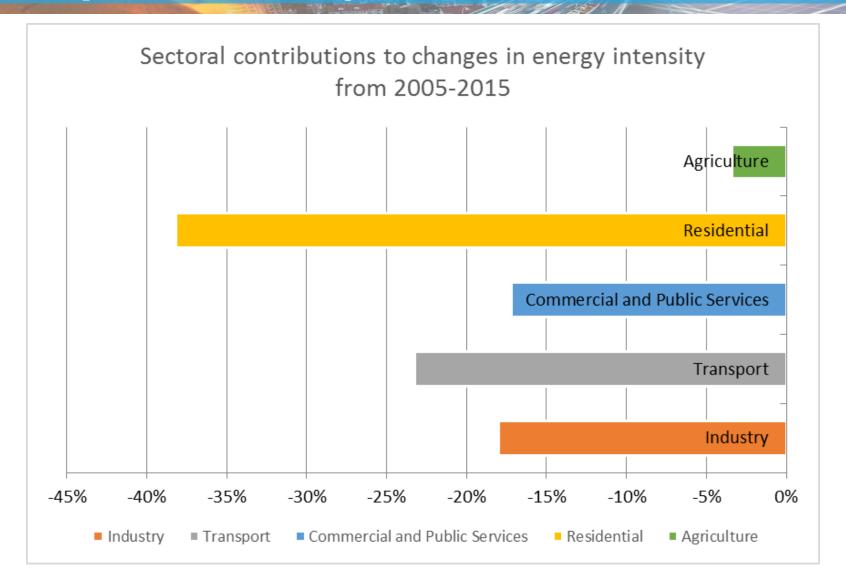
Decomposition analysis - U.S.

Share of total energy consumption



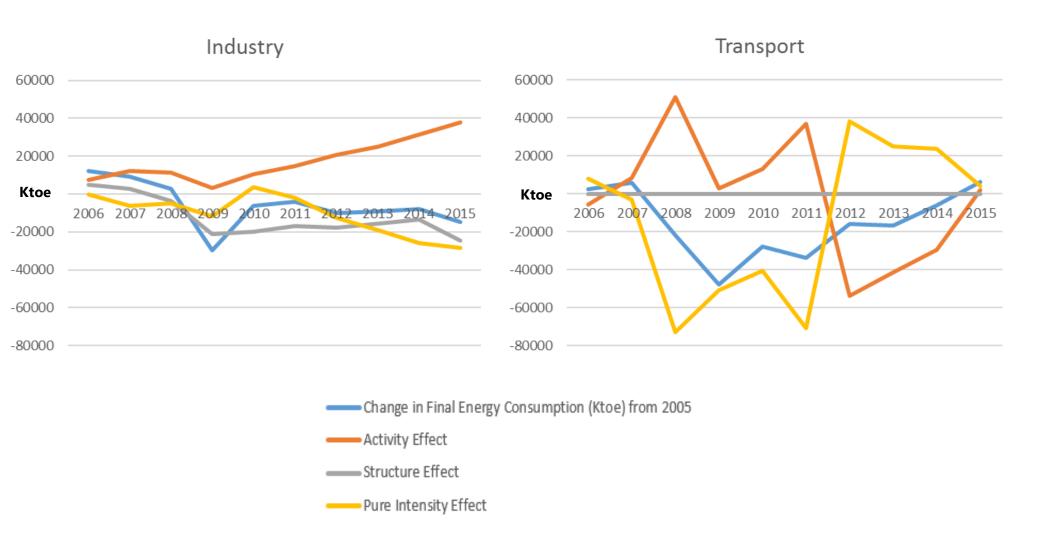


Decomposition analysis – U.S.





Decomposition analysis – U.S.



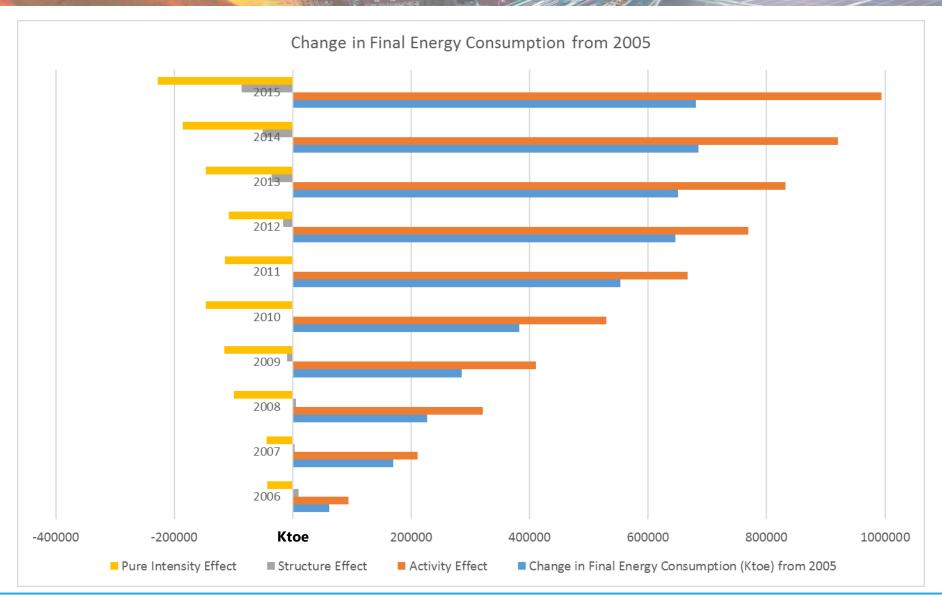


Decomposition analysis – U.S.





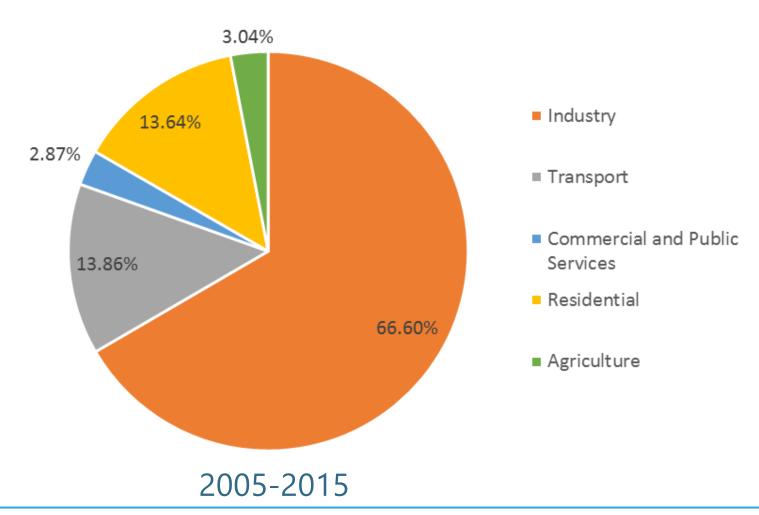
Decomposition analysis - China





Decomposition analysis - China

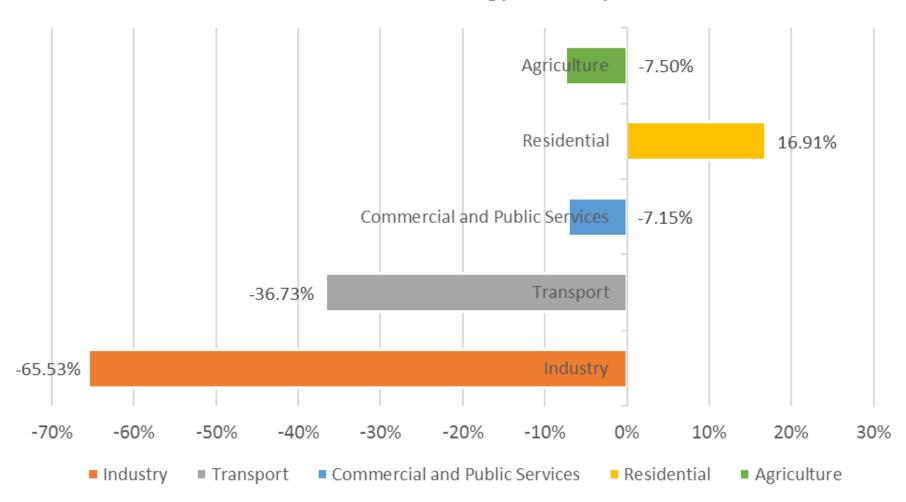
Share of total energy consumption





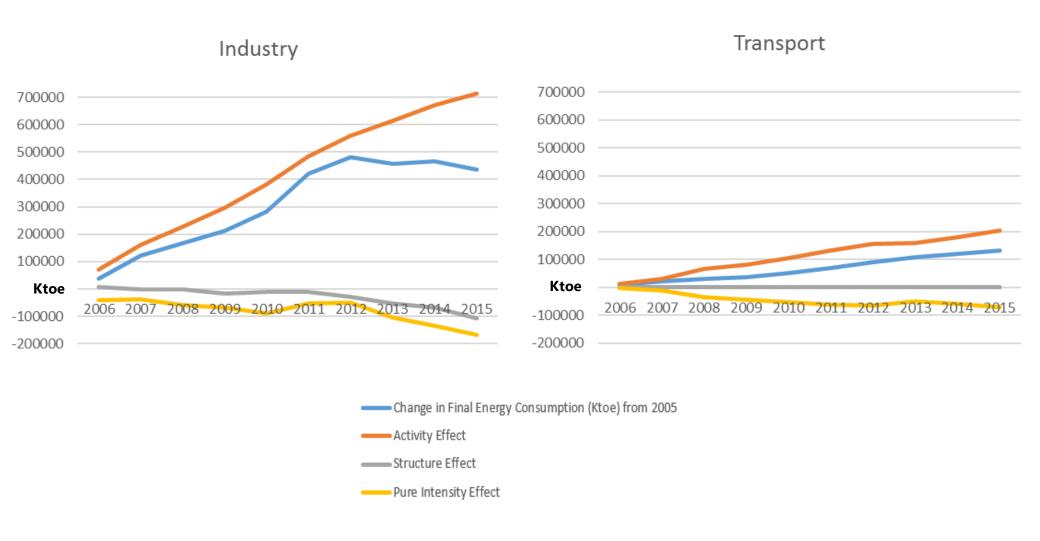
Decomposition analysis – China

Contributions to reduction in energy intensity from 2005 - 2015





Decomposition analysis - China





Decomposition analysis - China

