

EGEDA update

EGNRET56 Meeting
7 April 2022

Edito BARCELONA
EGEDA Secretariat



Outline

- ❑ Regular APEC energy data collection
- ❑ APEC energy overview
- ❑ APEC workshop on energy statistics
- ❑ EGEDA's training on energy statistics
- ❑ EGEDA meeting
- ❑ Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal

Regular APEC energy data collection (1)

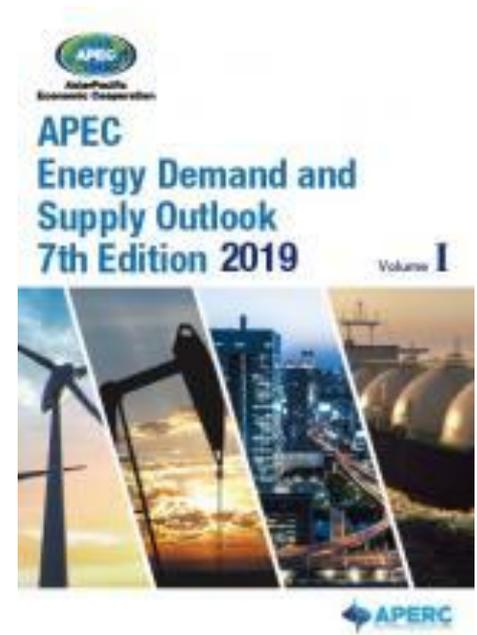
- Annual energy supply and demand data of 21 member economies for 2019 have been collected, processed and analysed
 - **APEC Energy Statistics 2019** and **APEC Energy Handbook 2019** publications are being updated for EWG members endorsement
- Annual energy supply and demand data for 2020 are now being collected
 - All data are expected to be in by September 2022
 - The secretariat will finish the draft **APEC Energy Statistics 2020** and **APEC Energy Handbook 2020** and submitted to the APEC secretariat for review by end of October 2022
 - We hope to post the 2020 publications in January 2023

Regular APEC energy data collection (2)

- Regular **quarterly** and **monthly** data collection continues.
 - Monthly **JODI Oil** and **JODI Gas** are submitted one month after the end of the month
 - **Quarterly supply** data are submitted 4 months after the end of the quarter
- Low response rate on the **energy efficiency indicators template**, **energy prices** and **CO₂ emissions**
 - No available end-use energy consumption (heating, cooling, lighting, etc.) data in many non-IEA member economies
 - The secretariat requests IEA member economies to submit the templates submitted to IEA
 - Seventeen economies submitted energy prices data but only 9 of these submitted 2019 data
 - Not all economies have official CO₂ emissions data

Regular APEC energy data collection (3)

- ❑ APERC is now using APEC data that is produced by EGEDA as the baseline for the 8th APEC energy outlook
- ❑ Outlook will use petajoules (PJ) instead of million tons of oil equivalent (mtoe)
- ❑ EGEDA also used PJ in data analysis from the 2018 energy statistics publications



APEC Energy Overview 2021

- ❑ APEC Overview 2021 was released in October 2021.
- ❑ Work on APEC Overview 2022 has started
- ❑ Data tables have been provided to APERC researchers for the individual economy reports



**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

APEC ENERGY OVERVIEW 2021

19th APEC workshop on energy statistics

- ❑ **Schedule:** 28-30 June 2021, online
- ❑ **Objective:** To discuss the importance of energy efficiency indicators for energy policy analysis and sharing of experiences on end-use energy consumption data collection/estimation
- ❑ A joint training workshop with IEA
- ❑ **Rationale:** Most non-OECD APEC member economies cannot fill-in the energy efficiency indicators template
- ❑ A total of 74 persons from 15 economies were registered, including APERC participants
- ❑ EGEEC and APSEC participated

20th APEC workshop on energy statistics

- ❑ To be held in **July 2022** (planning for an in-person or hybrid workshop)
- ❑ Part 2 of APEC-IEA collaboration on energy efficiency indicators project
- ❑ Aims to provide non-IEA member economies with methodologies/models in estimating end-use energy consumption in the industry, buildings and transportation sectors

EGEDA's training courses in energy statistics

❑ Planned courses (2021)

- Short-term (2 weeks)
- Middle-term (8 weeks)
- Special training course for Viet Nam (5 days)

❑ Implemented course

- Five-days online training course on energy statistics (November 29 to December 3, 2021)
- 32 persons from 8 economies participated
- **Objective:** To provide staff who work on energy statistics with a complete understanding of the aspects of good energy statistics

EGEDA's training courses in energy statistics (2)

Planned courses (2022)

- ❑ Short-term (2 weeks, **July**)
- ❑ Middle-term (8 weeks, **July-August**)
- ❑ Special training course for Viet Nam (5 days, **August**)
- ❑ If travel is still prohibited, **a one-week virtual training** will be held in lieu of the above
- ❑ **Objective:** To provide staff who work on energy statistics with a complete understanding of the aspects of good energy statistics

EGEDA's online training course in 2021

Agenda

- ❑ Definition of energy products and flows
- ❑ Calorific values and conversion of units
- ❑ Preparation of energy balance tables
- ❑ Calculating energy efficiency indicators
- ❑ Calculating GHG emissions
- ❑ Sharing of experiences in data collection by member economies

32nd EGEDA meeting

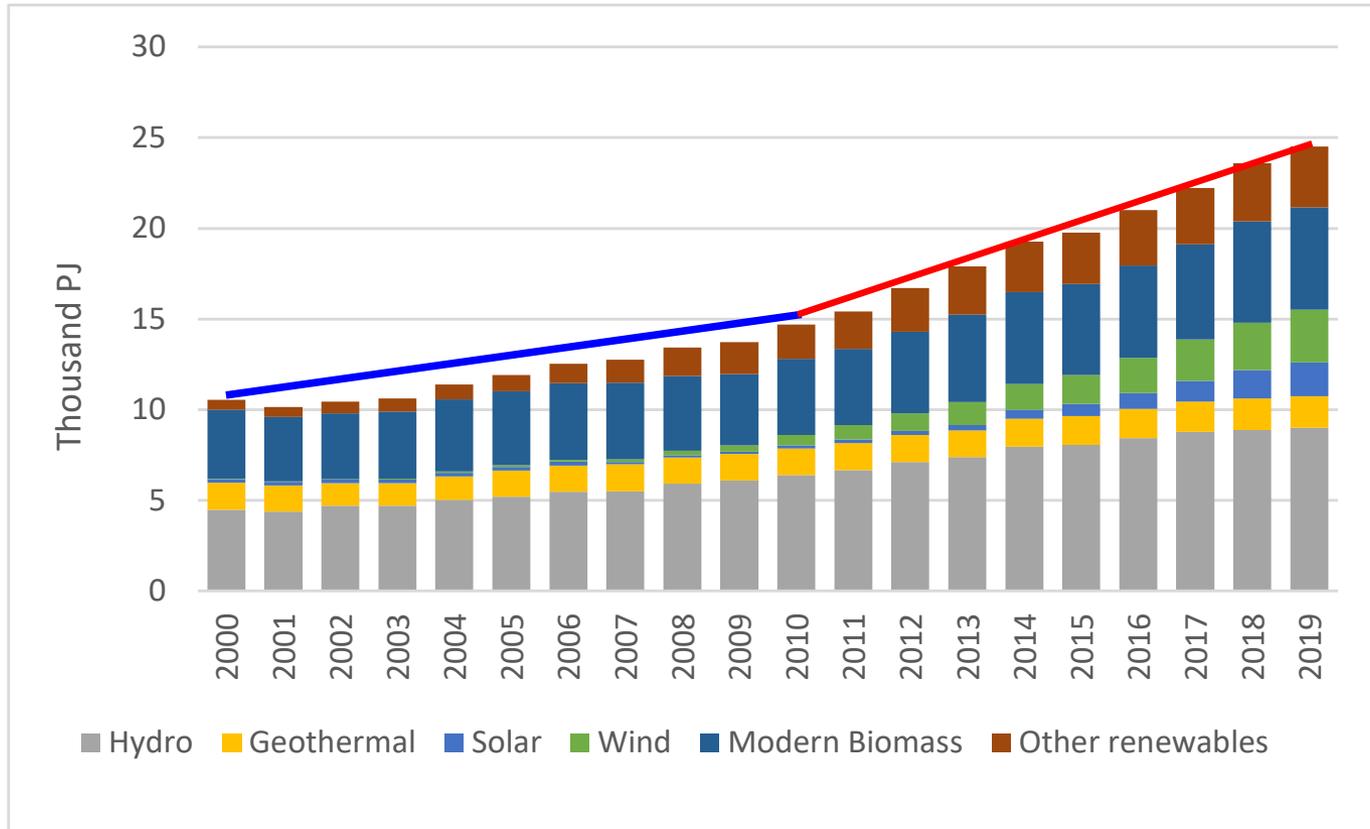
- ❑ Held on 12-13 October 2021 hosted by China
- ❑ 18 member economies participated
- ❑ EGNRET, EGEEC, IEA, IEF and IRENA
- ❑ Agenda:
 - Report on APEC activities, data collection, tracking APEC energy goals, JODI and energy efficiency indicators
 - APERC research activities
 - Report on collection of district cooling data
 - Proposed data collection on hydrogen production and utilization
 - Updates in IRENA's renewable energy statistics
 - EGNRET and EGEEC updates
 - Upcoming events
 - Election of EGEDA chair and appointment of vice-chair

33rd EGEDA meeting

- ❑ To be hosted by **the Philippines** on **26-29 October 2022**
- ❑ Planning for an in-person meeting but preparing for virtual and hybrid meetings too
- ❑ Third day is planned to be an APERC event presenting the 8th APEC energy outlook
- ❑ In addition to the usual items in the agenda, meeting will discuss finalization of **hydrogen** data collection template; **energy efficiency indicators**, further **cooperation with EGEEC and EGNRET**

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal

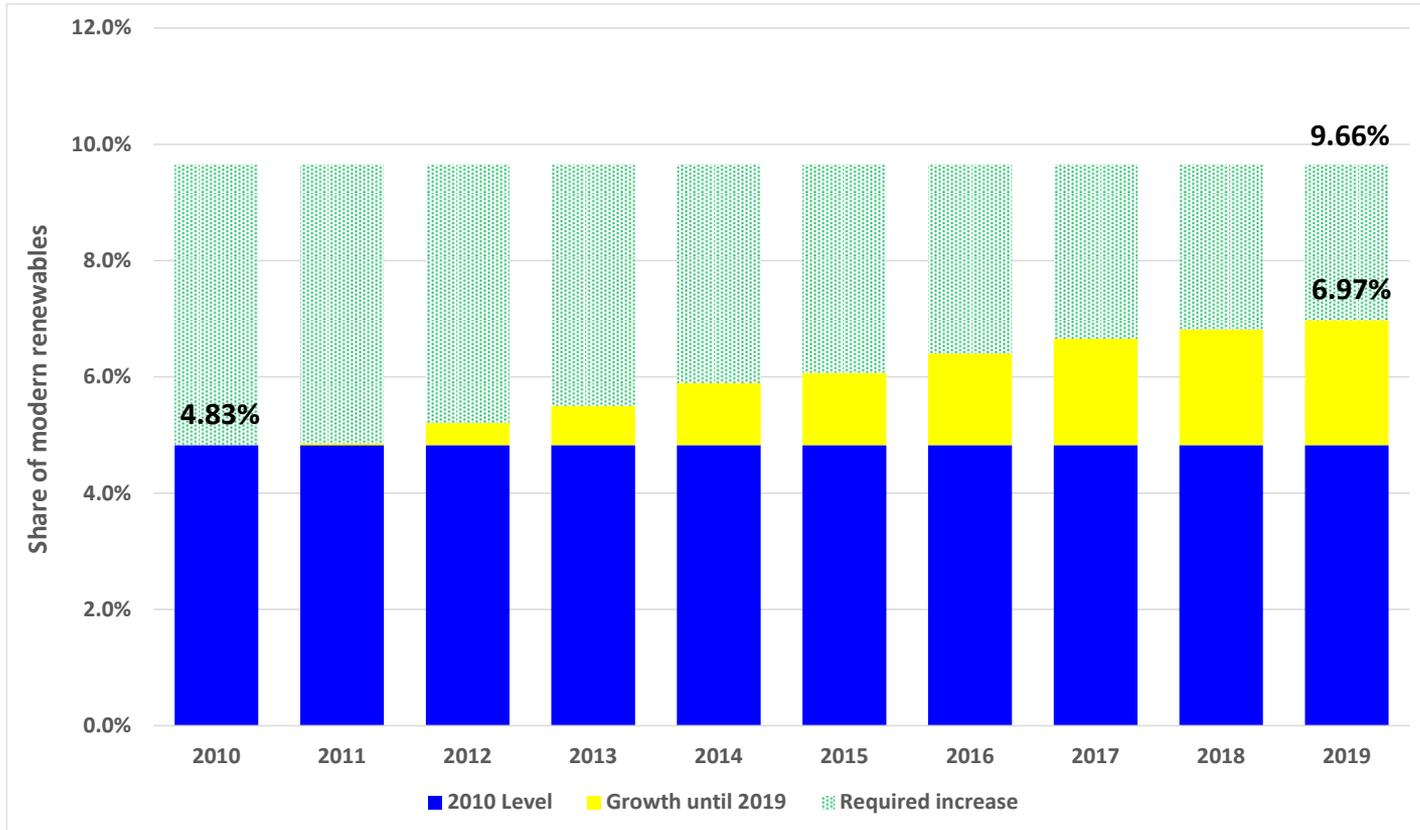
Primary energy supply



- *Renewable energy supply increased by 39% from 2000-2010 and by 67% from 2010-2019*
- *The growth rate was faster in 2010-2019 than in 2000-2010*
- *Solar, wind and other renewables were the fastest growing sources from 2010-2019*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (2)

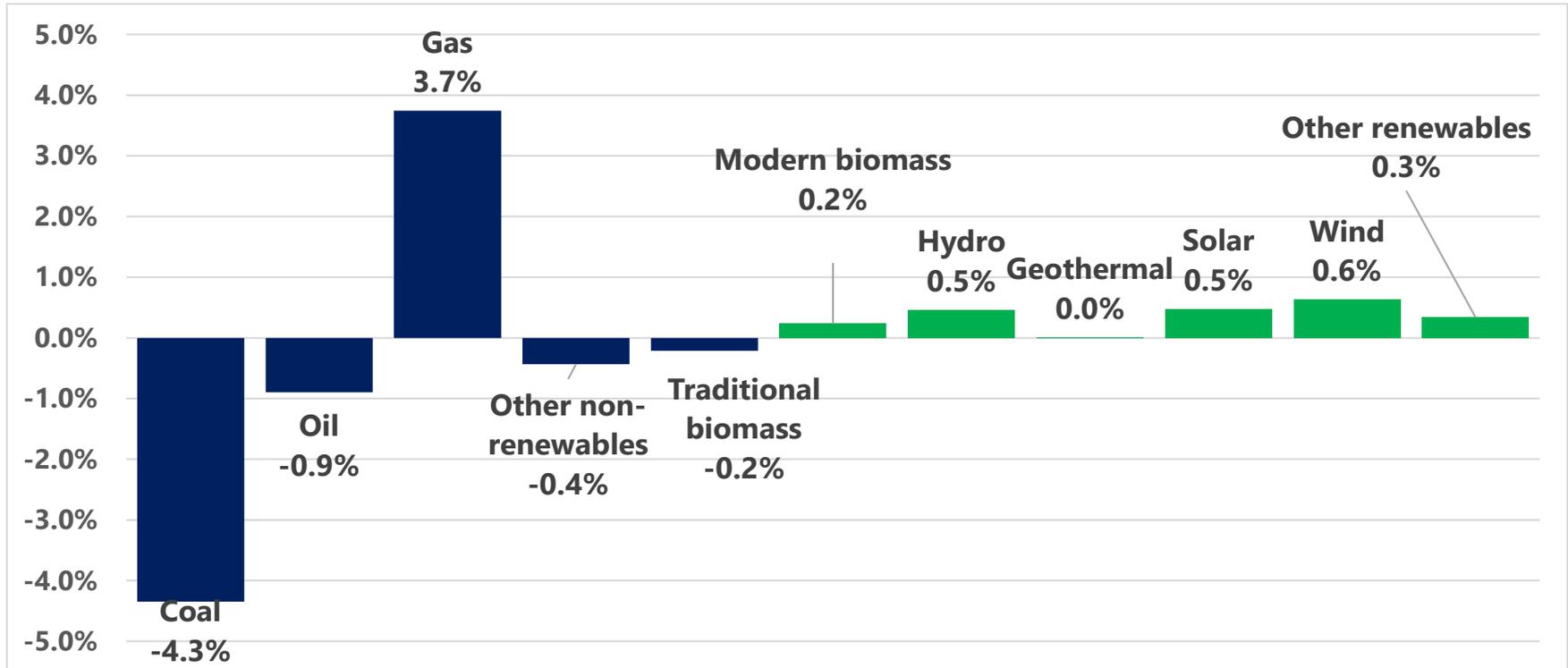
Primary energy supply



- *The share of renewable energy increased by 2.14% from 2010-2019; for 45% of the time to 2030, the share increased by 44.5% only*
- *From 2019-2030, this share should be increased by 2.69% more to achieve the goal.*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (3)

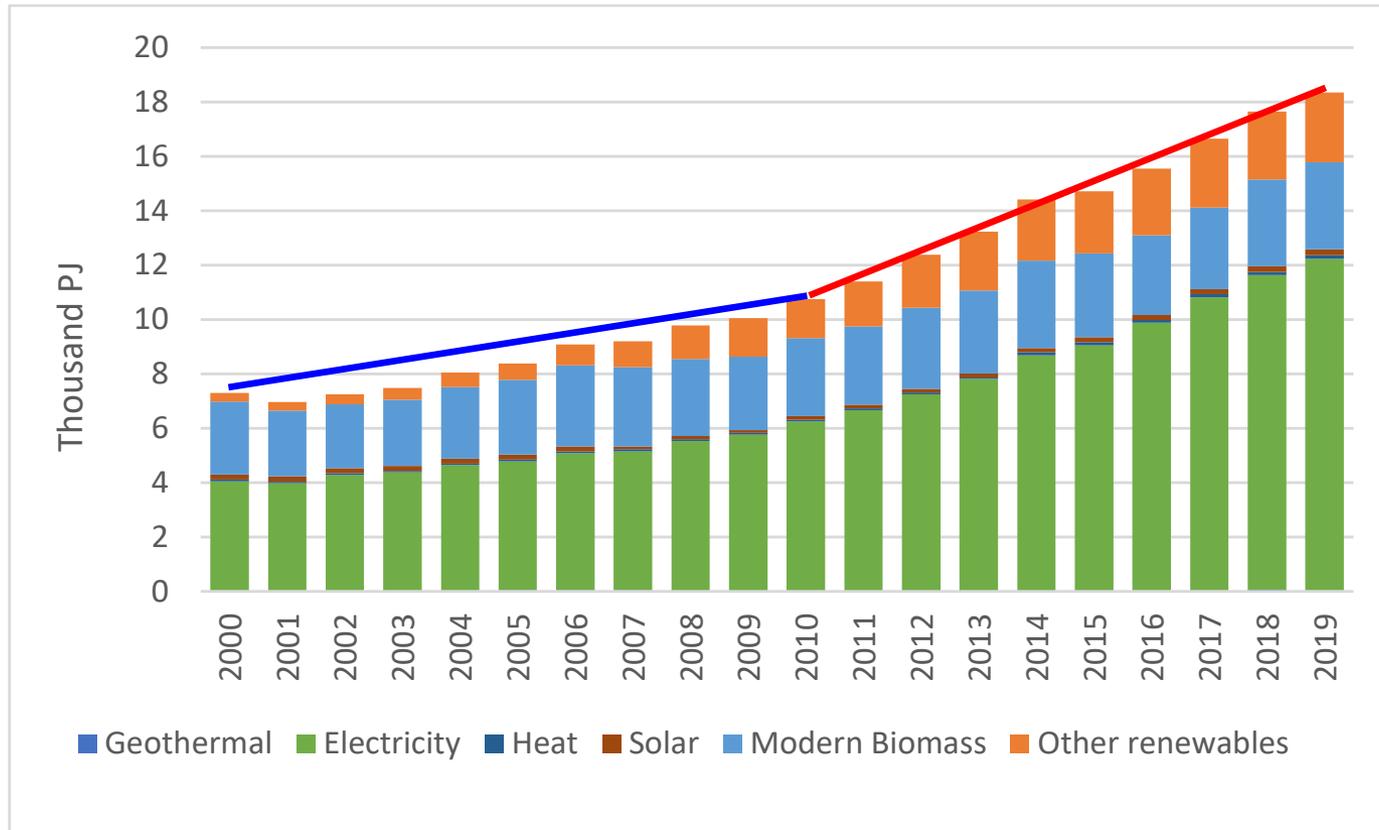
Primary energy supply



- *The decreases in the shares of coal, oil, other non-renewables and traditional biomass were compensated by the increases in natural gas and modern renewables*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (4)

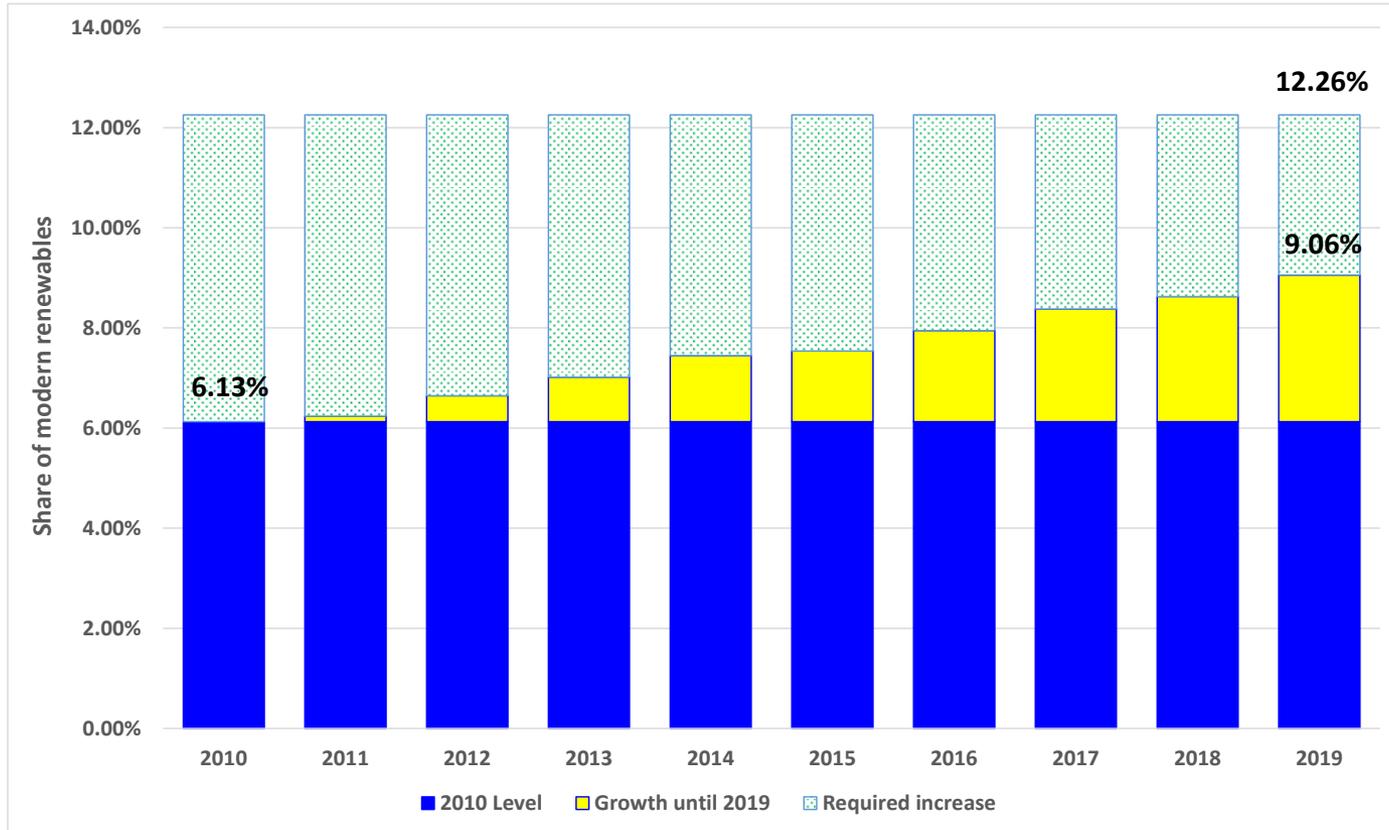
Final energy consumption



- Consumption of renewable energy increased by 47% from 2000-2010 and by 71% from 2010-2019
- Like the energy supply, final energy consumption also grew faster in 2010-2019 than in 2000-2010
- Consumption of electricity from renewable sources is calculated based on the share of electricity from renewable energy to total power generation

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (5)

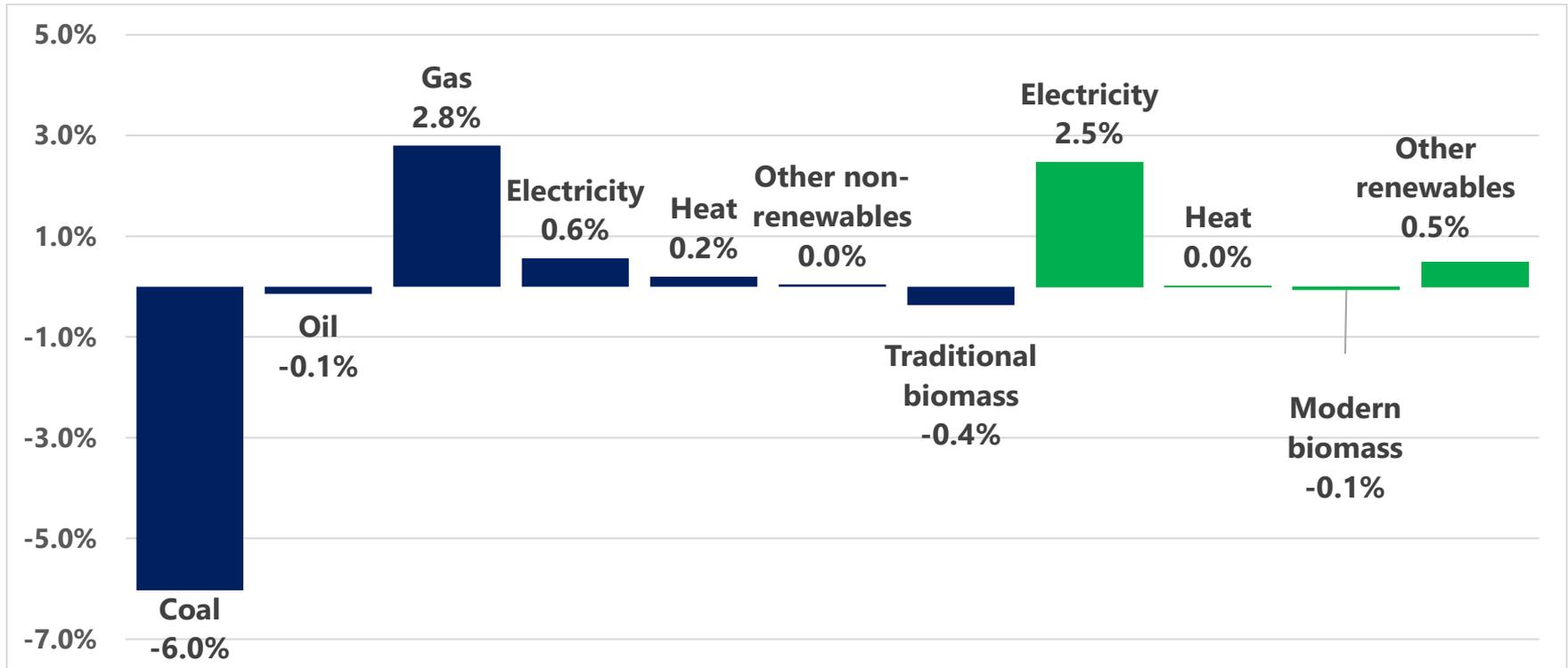
Final energy consumption



- *The share renewable energy increased by 2.93% from 2010-2019 or 47.8% of the goal.*
- *APEC still has to increase RE share by 3.20%*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (6)

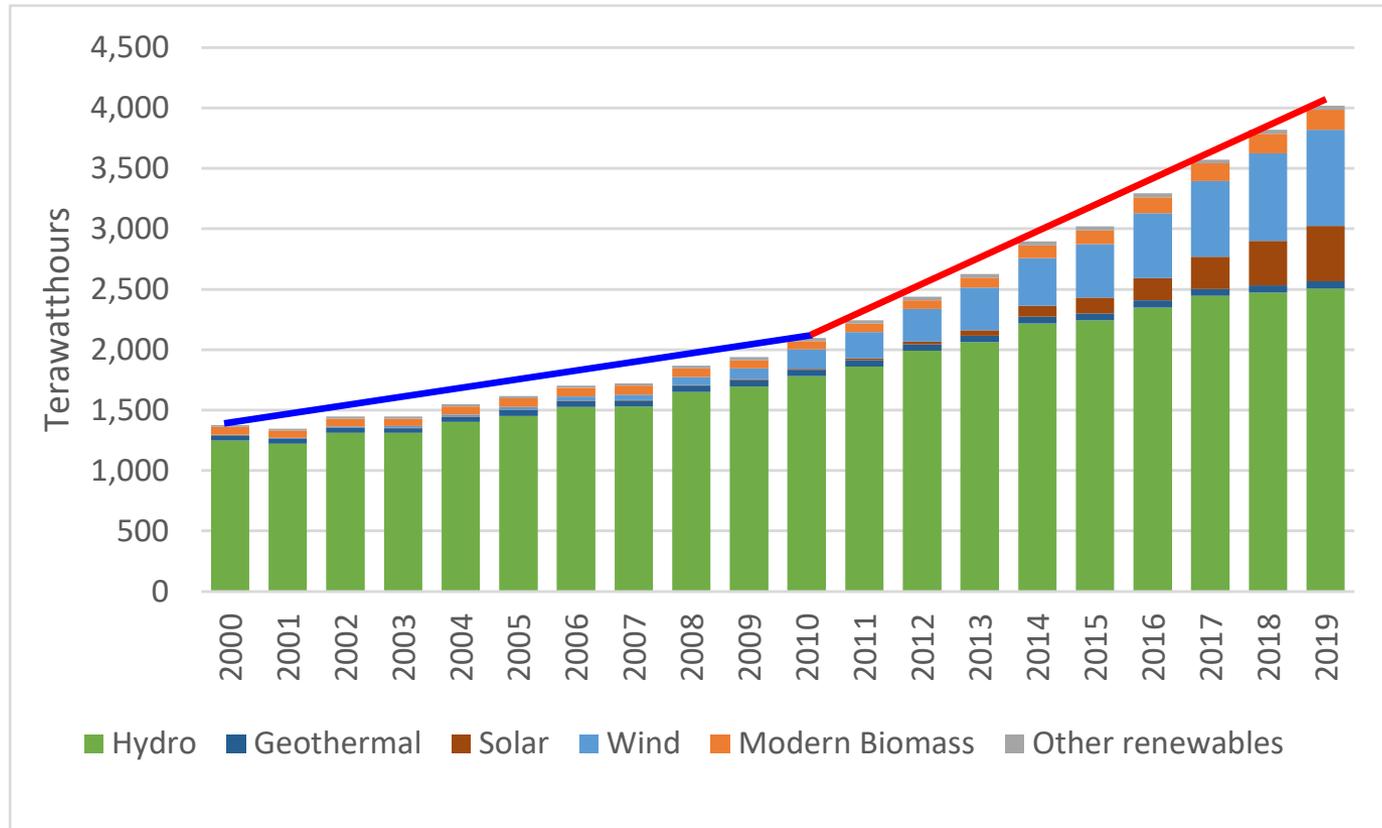
Final energy consumption



- *The decreasing shares of coal and oil were compensated by the increasing shares of natural gas, electricity and heat and other renewables.*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (7)

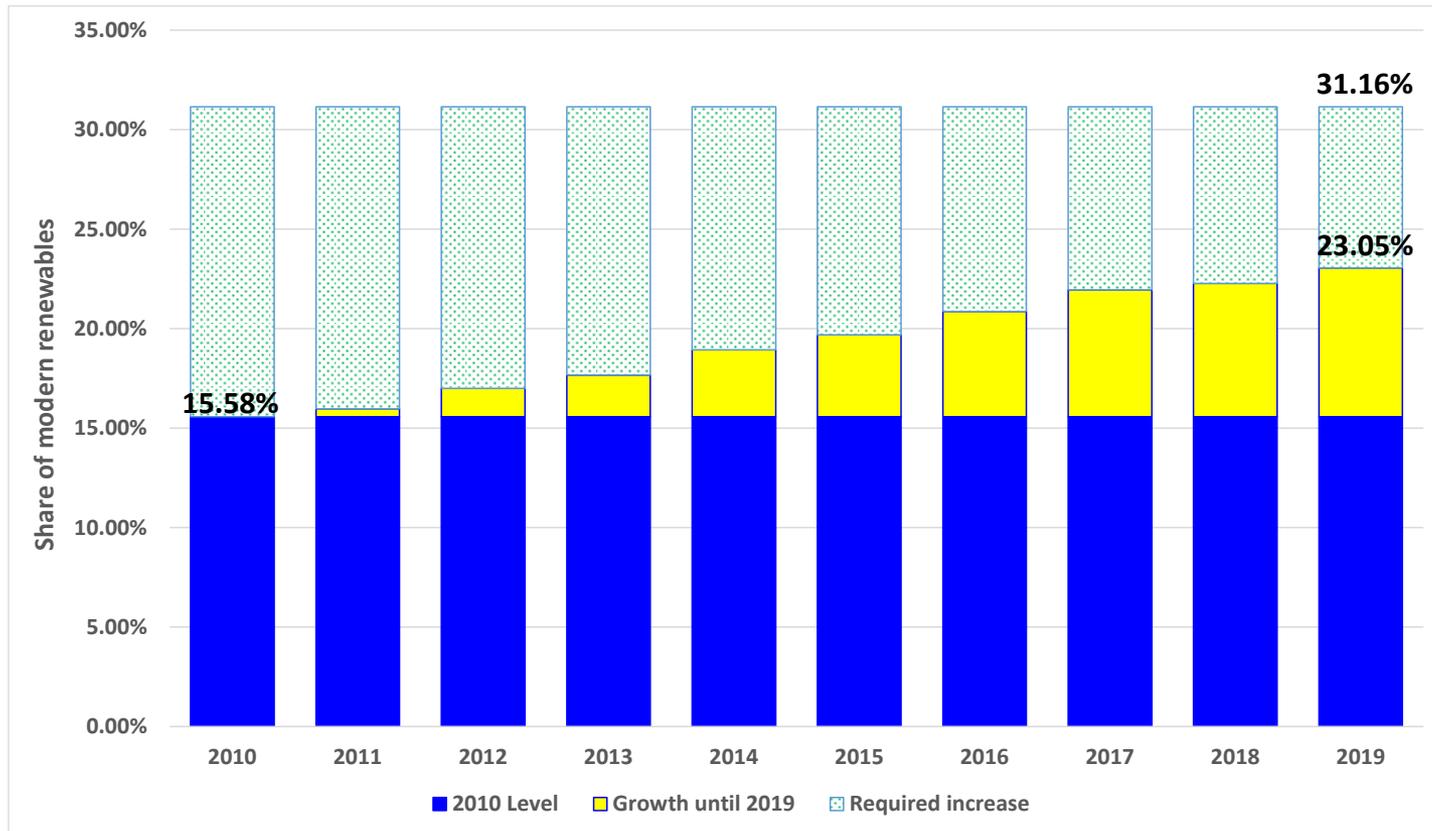
Power generation



- *Power generation from renewable sources increased by 52% from 2000-2010 and by 92% from 2010-2019*
- *Like energy supply and final energy consumption, renewables grew faster in 2020-2019 than in 2000-2010*
- *Solar, wind and biomass became the new sources of growth from 2010-2019*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (8)

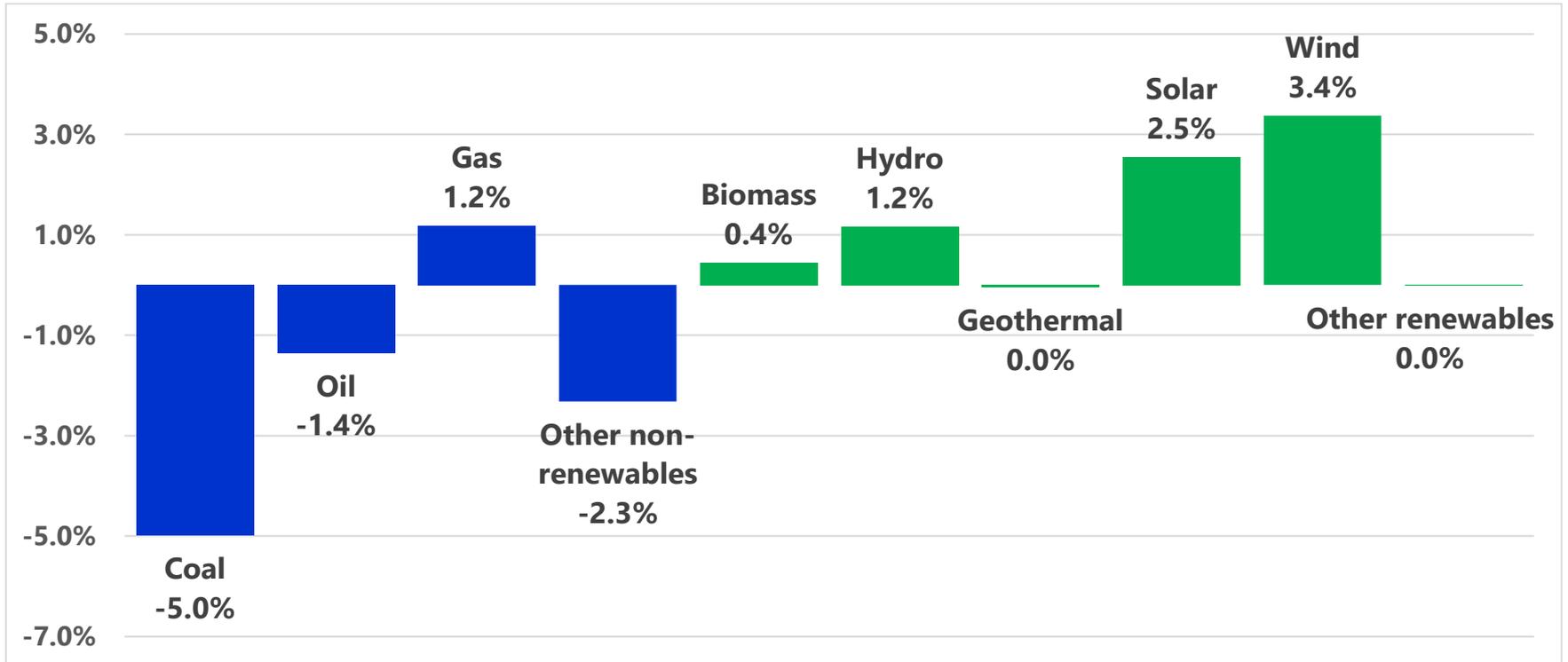
Power Generation



- *The share of renewable sources in power generation increased by 7.47% from 2010-2019.*
- *The share should be increased by 8.11% more to achieve the goal*

Tracking the APEC renewable energy doubling goal (9)

Power Generation



- *The decreasing shares of coal, oil and other non-renewables were compensated by the increasing shares of natural gas and renewable sources*

Closing thoughts

- ❑ Nine years from the base year or 45% of the time to 2030, the share of renewables in energy supply increased by 44.5%
- ❑ In final energy consumption, the share of renewables increased faster by 47.8% brought about by higher penetration of renewable energy in power generation which increased even faster by 48.0%
- ❑ The 8th APEC outlook analysis shows that the renewable doubling goal can be achieved
- ❑ APEC member economies should sustain the momentum from 2010-2019 to achieve or surpass the goal



Thank you for your kind attention.

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