# Perspective on Accelerating RE to reach ASEAN's 23% aspirational target

Asia Clean Energy Forum 2017, ADB, Manila Deep-dive session - 6 June 2017



#### **DICLAIMER**



The views, opinions, and information expressed in this presentation were compiled from sources believed to be reliable for information and sharing purposes only, and are solely those of the presenter; do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) and/or the ASEAN Member States. Any use of this presentation's content should be by ACE's permission.

# **ASIA**, and **ASEAN**



#### Asia is:

- The largest and most populous continent.
- The fastest growing economic region, and
- The largest continental economy by GDP PPP in the world.







1,374.6 million US\$ 10,983 billion





126.9 million **US\$** 4,123 billion







628.9 million US\$ 2,432 billion





1,292.7 million US\$ 2,091 billion





50.6 million US\$ 1,377 billion

## **ASEAN – A COMMUNITY OF OPPORTUNITIES**



#### The ASEAN Economic Community:

- Calls for a well-connected ASEAN to drive an integrated, competitive and resilient region
- → "... ASEAN as a single market ..."

At US\$ 2.4 trillion, ASEAN economy in 2015 was



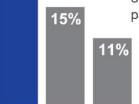








Intra-ASEAN trade comprised the largest share of ASEAN's total trade by partner in 2015.



24%















**Electricity Consumption** 1,502 kWh/cap

Collectively, ASEAN population was the

3rd largest in the world in 2015.









## **ASEAN ENERGY BLUEPRINT**



#### **ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation (APAEC) 2016-2025**

"Enhancing Energy Connectivity and Market Integration in ASEAN to Achieve Energy Security, Accessibility, Affordability and Sustainability for All"



**ASEAN Power Grid** 

Trans-ASEAN Gas Pipeline

Coal and Clean Coal Technology

**Energy Efficiency and Conservation** 

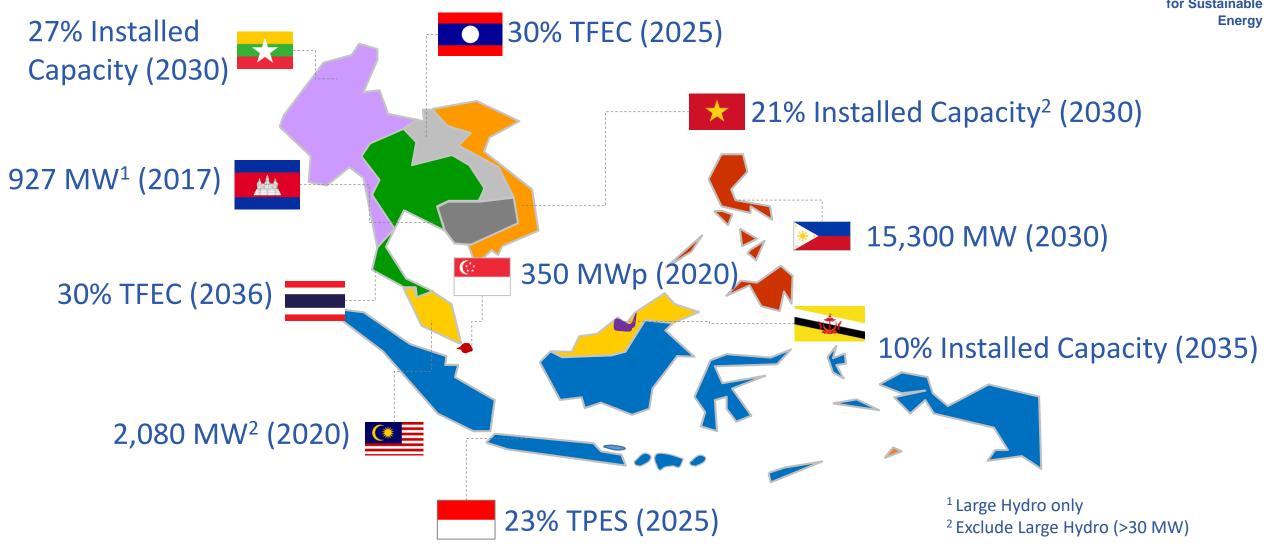
Renewable Energy

Regional Energy Policy and Planning

Civilian Nuclear Energy

## **RE – NATIONAL TARGETS**





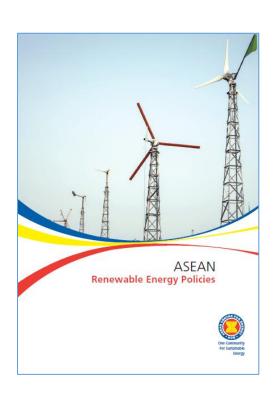
## **%RE TARGET – COMPARE TO ASIA MAJOR**





# **RE – NATIONAL POLICIES**

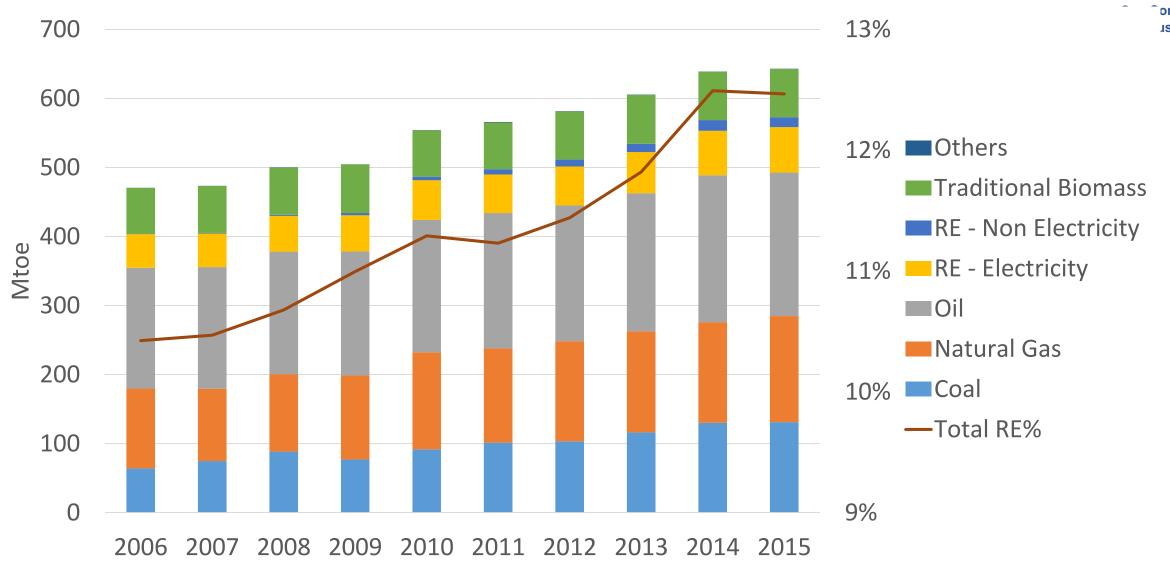




Policy	Brunei Darussalam	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Myanmar	The Philippines	Singapore	Thailand	Vietnam
RE Target	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Selling Tariffs	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Incentives	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Financing support	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Permits and Licences	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Technical aspects	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

## **RE PROGRESS 2015 – ENERGY MIX**



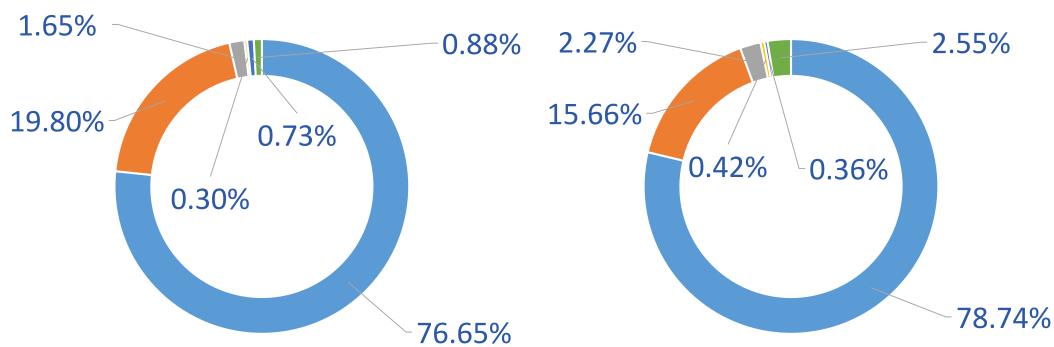


## **RE PROGRESS 2015 - ELECTRICITY**





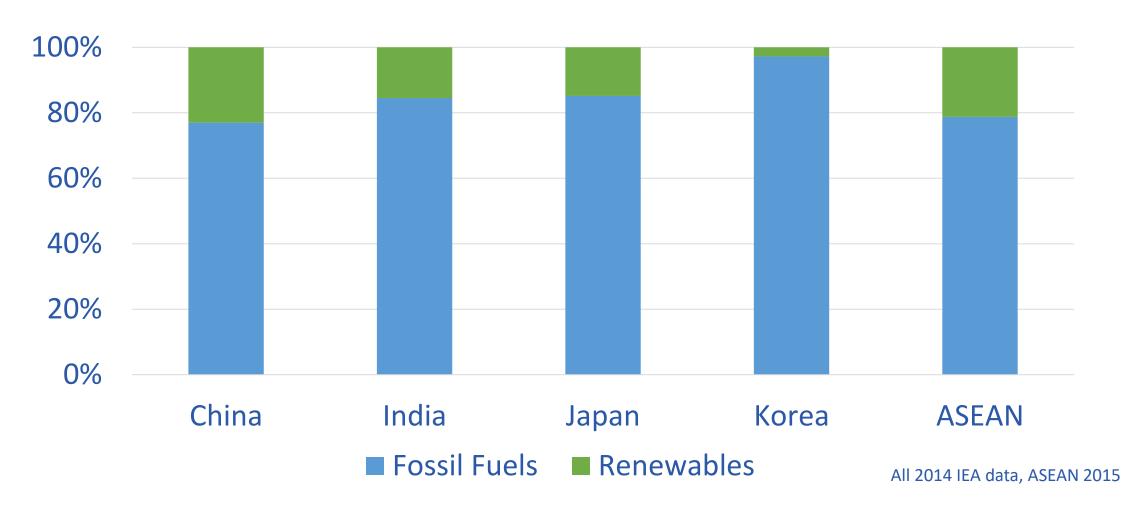
930 TWh
Power Generation



■ Fossil Fuels ■ RE Hydro ■ RE Geothermal ■ RE Wind ■ RE Solar ■ RE Biomass

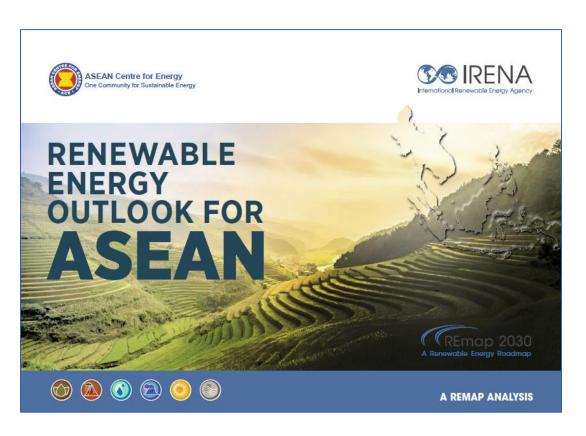
## **%RE GENERATION – COMPARE MAJOR ASIA**





# **RE OUTLOOK 2025 – REmap**



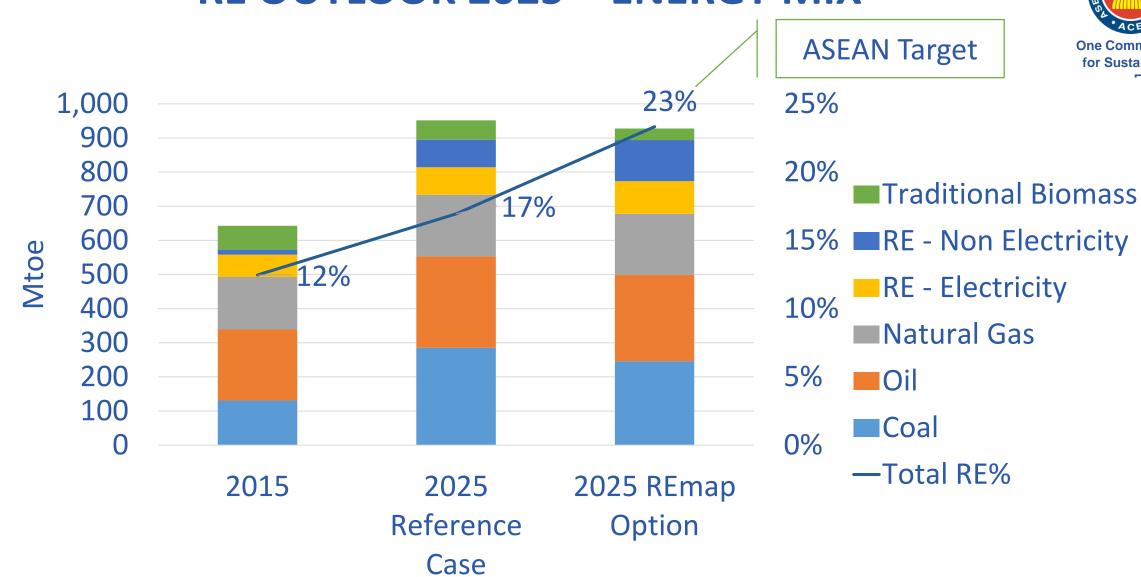


#### Two RE Scenarios:

- ✓ Reference Case is based on ASEAN Member
  States (AMS) renewable energy policies.
- ✓ RE Map Option is considering various options in achieving the ASEAN aspirational target of 23% RE in 2025.

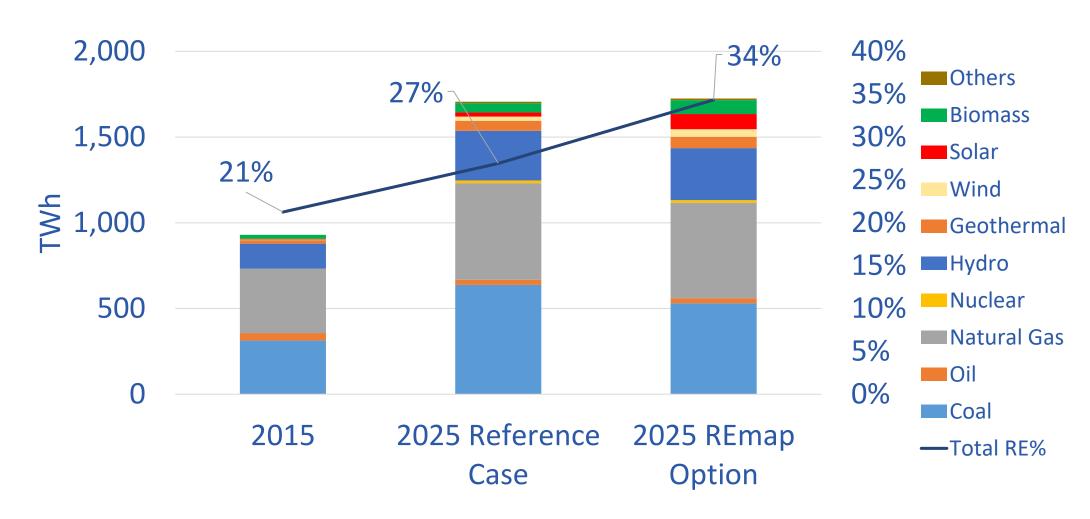
## **RE OUTLOOK 2025 – ENERGY MIX**





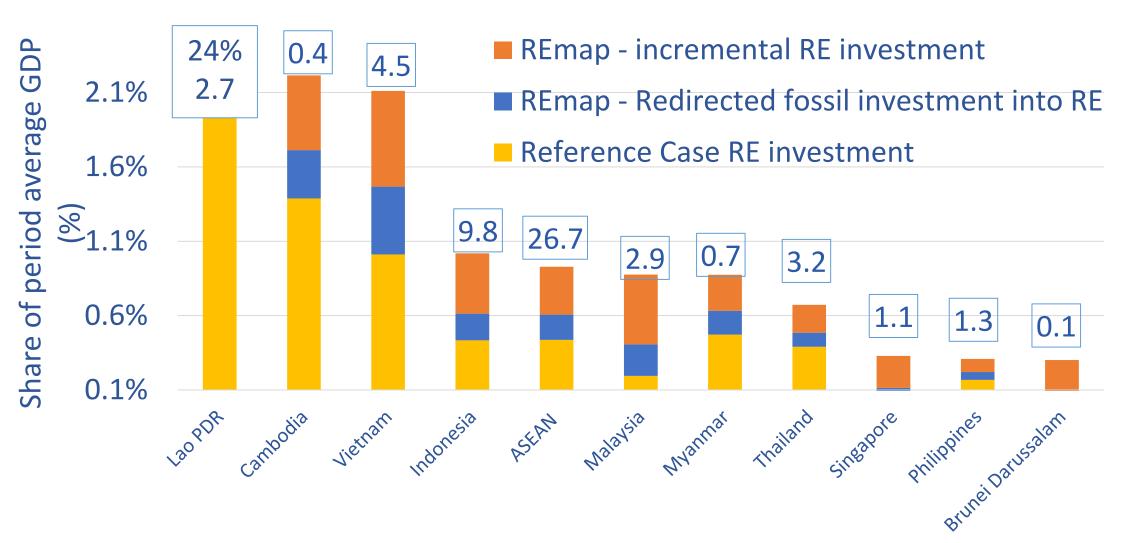
## **RE OUTLOOK 2025 – POWER GENERATION**





## **RE OUTLOOK 2025 - INVESTMENT**

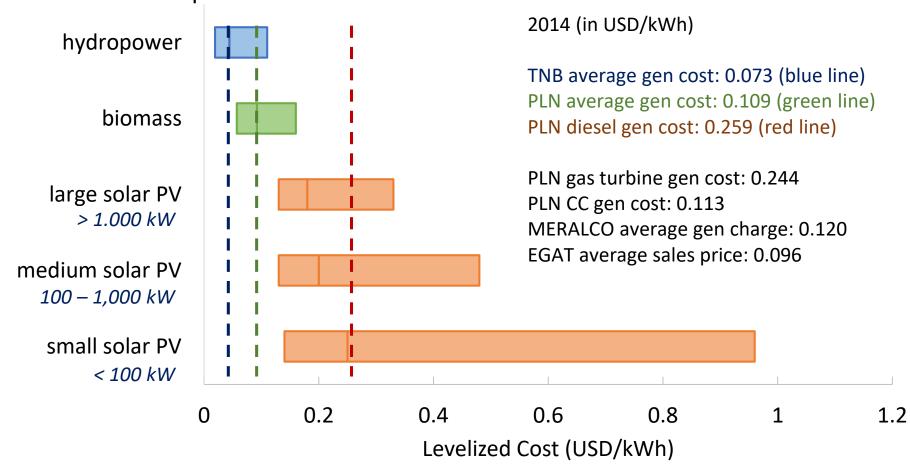




# **LCOE Study - compare to gen cost**



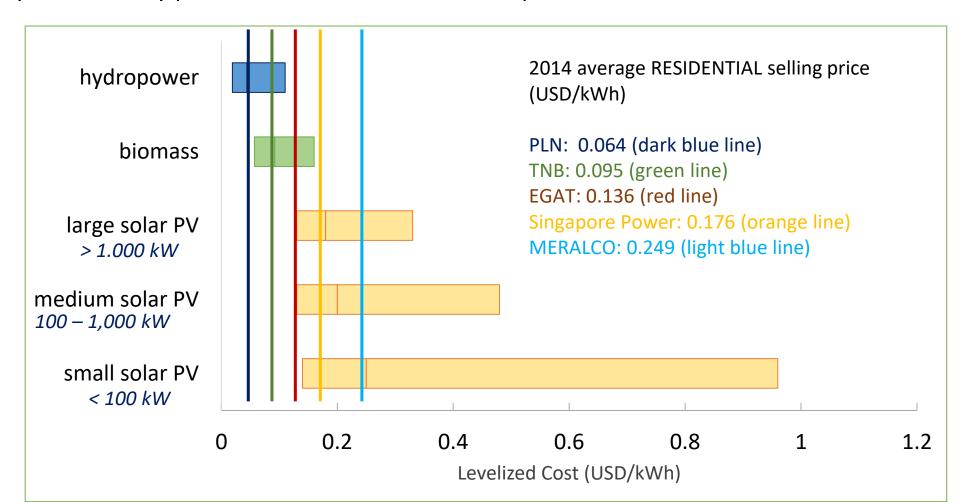




# LCOE Study - compare to residential selling price

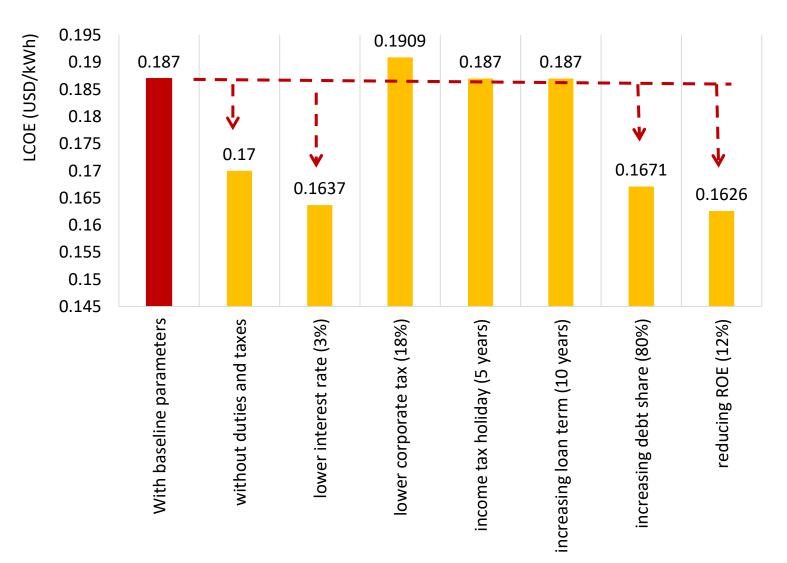


The subsidy to electricity price could caused the non-competitiveness of RE



# **Policy Impacts on LCOE**





- The following measures reduces either the capital or operating cost:
  - exemptions from import duties and taxes,
  - lowering of loan interest rate,
  - increasing debt share and reducing ROE
- Any policy measure that targets the reduction of capital and operating costs
  - → positive effect on LCOE
  - → improve the competitiveness of a specific renewable energy technology project.

## **OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES**



#### **Opportunities**

- The geographical characteristics encourage the off-grid or distributed power generation development by using renewables.
- Abundant RE Potential abundant.
- Stringent policy on environmental supports and accelerates the market growth for renewable energy.

#### Challenges

- Still relative high cost high investment needed.
- Budget constraint to allocate subsidy more into RE.
- Capability in developing the renewable technology.
- The absence of financing mechanism and its local bank participations in supporting renewable energy.

## **CONCLUSION**



- ASEAN 23% aspirational target, although ambitious to reach by 2025, is grounded in a firm awareness of the region's wealth of renewable energy resources.
- The region will need to invest 1% of its GDP annually into renewable energy capacity to reach its 23% target requires strategic partnership with global community.
- ASEAN Member States can benefit from global trends (technology, funding, etc.)

All ACE publications are available for download from <a href="https://www.aseanenergy.org/publications">www.aseanenergy.org/publications</a> **Thank you.** 

