



Statistical Perspectives

Energy and Development in the ASEAN Region

*A statistical overview of energy sectors in Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia
Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam*



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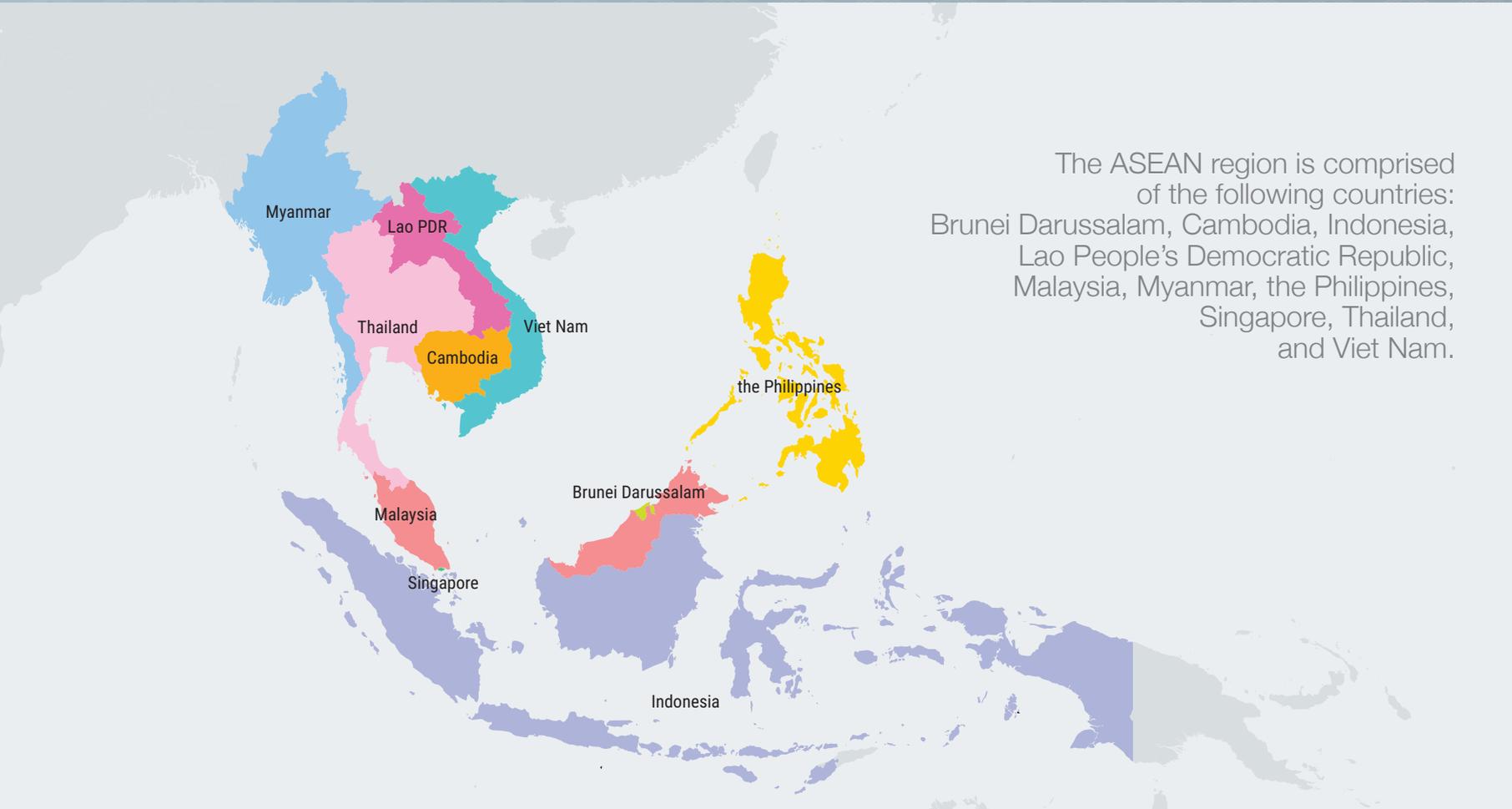
A statistical overview of the energy sectors of Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

This publication is for reference only. Graphs and charts are based on data sources consulted for this publication. Additional data sources may exist that are not represented. In some cases, data sets may not be complete. ESCAP cannot confirm methodologies of third-party data sources. Data is not available for all countries for all indicators. Due to data limitations, only selected countries are used in several of the statistical representations. Due to the numerous sources used, the year of the latest data available varies.

Data presented in map formats are provided as illustrative charts. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontier or boundaries.

Due to space limitations, data sources for all charts are presented at the end of the publication. Data sources include data and information available from the ESCAP Asia-Pacific Energy Portal which utilizes data from British Petroleum, Climatescope, ESCAP, International Energy Agency, International Renewable Energy Agency, Frankfurt School-UNEP Centre/BNEF, UN Comtrade, the World Bank, and the World Health Organization. There may be discrepancies between the data from the Asia-Pacific Energy Portal and ASEAN Energy Database System (AEDS).

This publication was prepared by Kim Roseberry in collaboration with Kira Lamont and Gennady Fedorov. Review and inputs were provided by the members of the ESCAP Energy Division. Accuracy of content is the sole responsibility of the authors.



The ASEAN region is comprised of the following countries: Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam.

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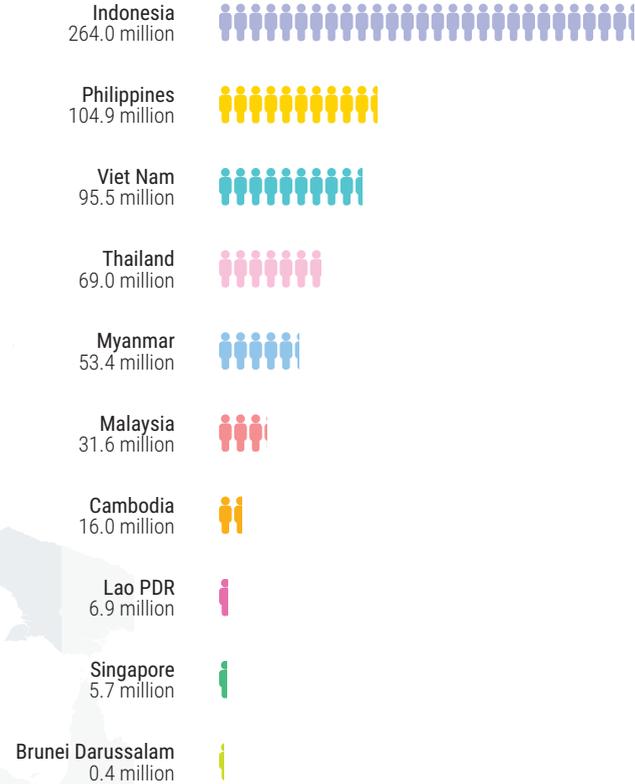
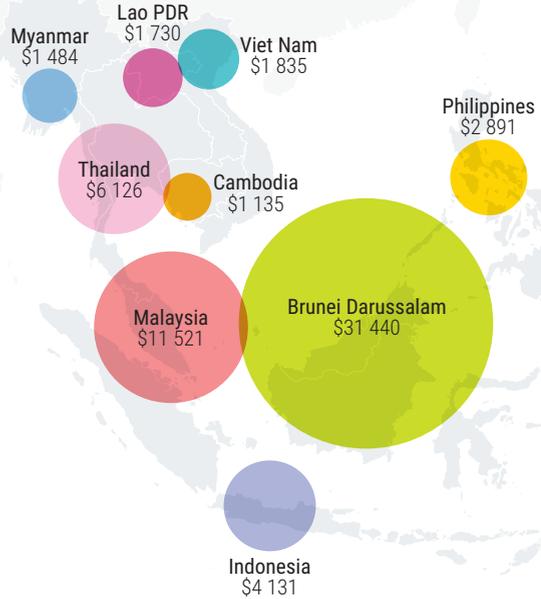
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GDP per Capita, 2017

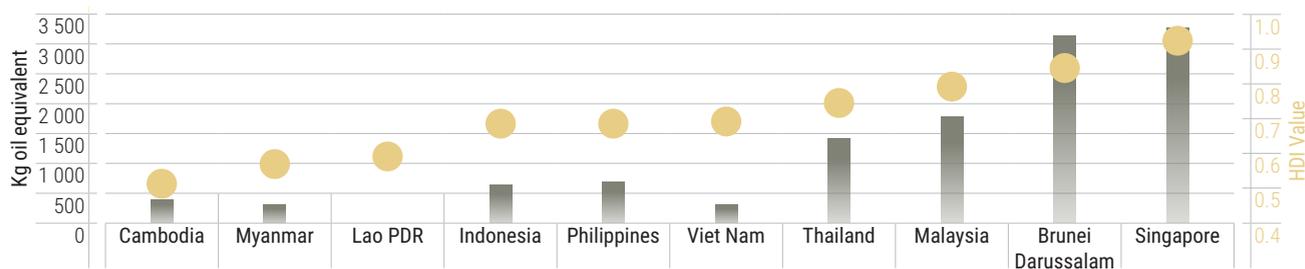
▼ Constant 2010 US\$

Population Size, 2017

▼ Millions



Per Capita Energy Consumption, 2016 and Human Development Index, 2017



➤ Energy underpins development and outcomes. Human development – as measured by life expectancy, education levels, and income – remains highly varied across economies. Within countries, urban areas tend to have better access to energy services, as well as healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.

Note: Energy consumption data is unavailable for Lao PDR

■ Per Capita Energy Consumption
● Human Development Index (HDI)

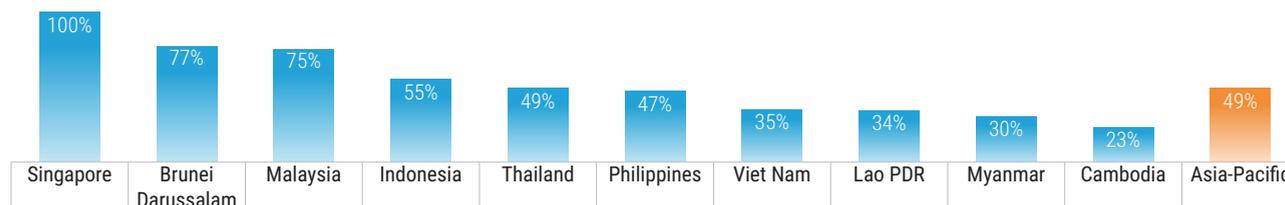
What is the Human Development Index?

The Human Development Index, produced by the United Nations Development Programme, offers a broad measure of human development. The composite index “integrates three basic dimensions of human development. Life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to lead a long and healthy life. Mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling reflect the ability to acquire knowledge. And gross national income per capita reflects the ability to achieve a decent standard of living.”

Source: Human Development Report Office.

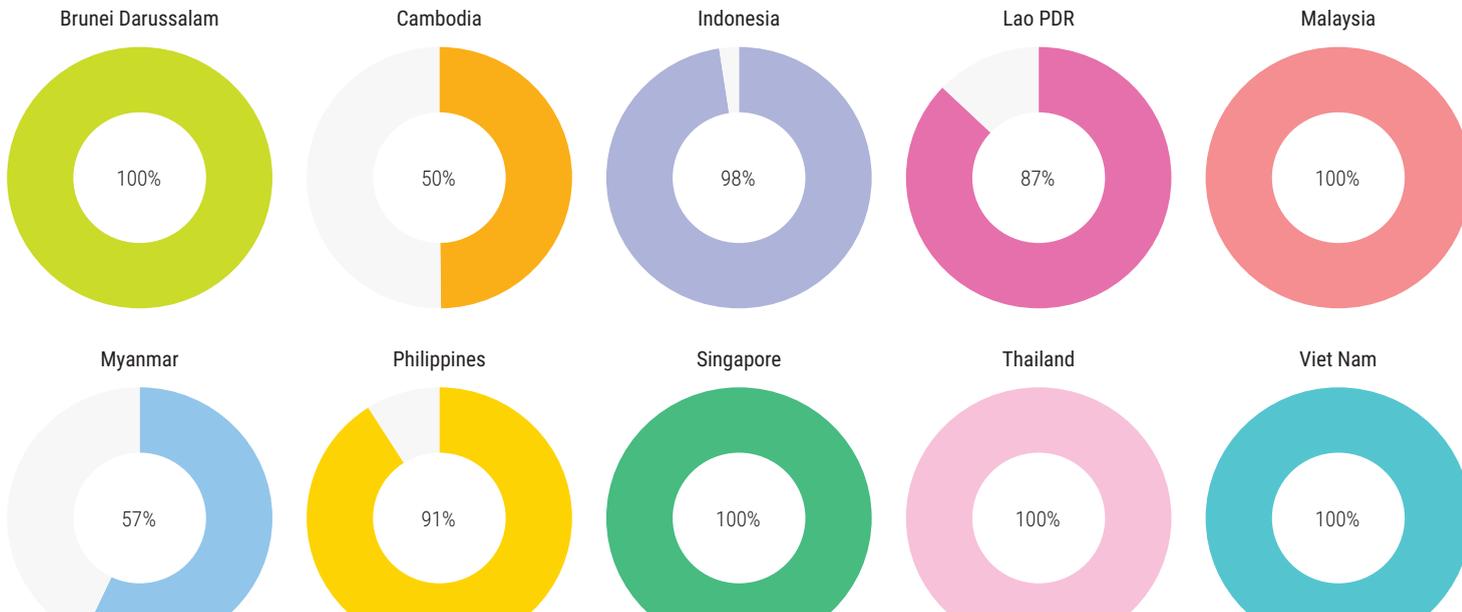
For more information on the Human Development Index, please visit: <http://hdr.undp.org/>.

% of Population Living in Urban Areas, 2017





% of Total Population with Access to Electricity, 2016



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_1068

