

Statistical Perspectives 2018

# Sustainable Energy in Asia and the Pacific

*A statistical overview of energy and development*



**Statistical Perspectives 2018**

# Sustainable Energy in Asia and the Pacific

*A statistical overview of energy and development*

Much of the content contained within this booklet is drawn from the Asia Pacific Energy Portal, an open access data and policy information resource.  
See more at: [www.asiapacificenergy.org](http://www.asiapacificenergy.org)

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, 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.

#### ▼ Acknowledgements

*Statistical Perspectives 2018: Sustainable Energy in Asia and the Pacific* is not an official publication of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The publication's contents were developed by Kim Roseberry and Kira Lamont, with support from Margarita Cherkasova and Gennady Fedorov. The Energy Division of ESCAP provided overall guidance to the authors, although the accuracy of the content is the sole responsibility of the authors and ESCAP takes no responsibility in this regard. Design and layout was provided by Lowil Espada.

## ESCAP MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERS



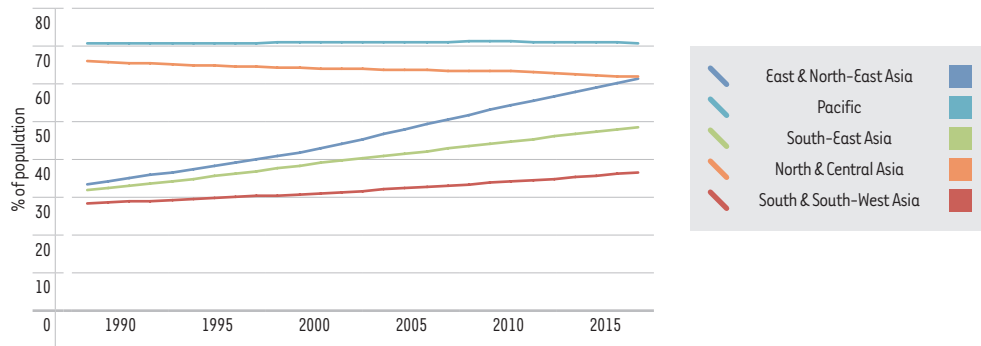
The shaded areas of the map indicate ESCAP members and associate members. Information and statistics presented in this publication include only those member and associate member States located in the Asia-Pacific region.

- |  |                       |                                     |                                   |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. China                                 | 1. Armenia            | 1. Brunei Darussalam                | 1. American Samoa*                |
| 2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea | 2. Azerbaijan         | 2. Cambodia                         | 2. Australia                      |
| 3. Hong Kong, China*                     | 3. Georgia            | 3. Indonesia                        | 3. Cook Islands*                  |
| 4. Japan                                 | 4. Kazakhstan         | 4. Lao People's Democratic Republic | 4. Federated States of Micronesia |
| 5. Macao, China*                         | 5. Kyrgyzstan         | 5. Malaysia                         | 5. Fiji                           |
| 6. Republic of Korea                     | 6. Russian Federation | 6. Myanmar                          | 6. French Polynesia*              |
| 7. Mongolia                              | 7. Tajikistan         | 7. Philippines                      | 7. Guam*                          |
|  | 8. Turkmenistan       | 8. Singapore                        | 8. Kiribati                       |
|  | 9. Uzbekistan         | 9. Thailand                         | 9. Marshall Islands               |
|  |                       | 10. Timor-Leste                     | 10. Nauru                         |
|  |                       | 11. Viet Nam                        | 11. New Caledonia*                |
|  |                       |                                     | 12. New Zealand                   |
|  |                       | 1. Afghanistan                      | 13. Niue*                         |
|  |                       | 2. Bangladesh                       | 14. Northern Mariana Islands*     |
|  |                       | 3. Bhutan                           | 15. Palau                         |
|  |                       | 4. India                            | 16. Papua New Guinea              |
|  |                       | 5. Islamic Republic of Iran         | 17. Samoa                         |
|  |                       | 6. Maldives                         | 18. Solomon Islands               |
|  |                       | 7. Nepal                            | 19. Tonga                         |
|  |                       | 8. Pakistan                         | 20. Tuvalu                        |
|  |                       | 9. Sri Lanka                        | 21. Vanuatu                       |
|  |                       | 10. Turkey                          |                                   |

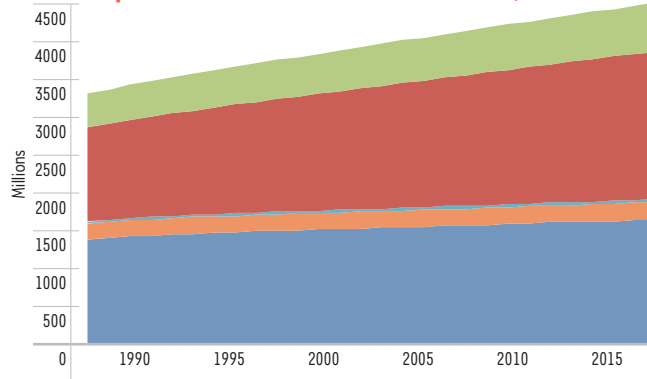
East & North-East Asia	North & Central Asia	South-East Asia	South & South-West Asia	The Pacific
------------------------	----------------------	-----------------	-------------------------	-------------

\* Indicates an ESCAP associate member.

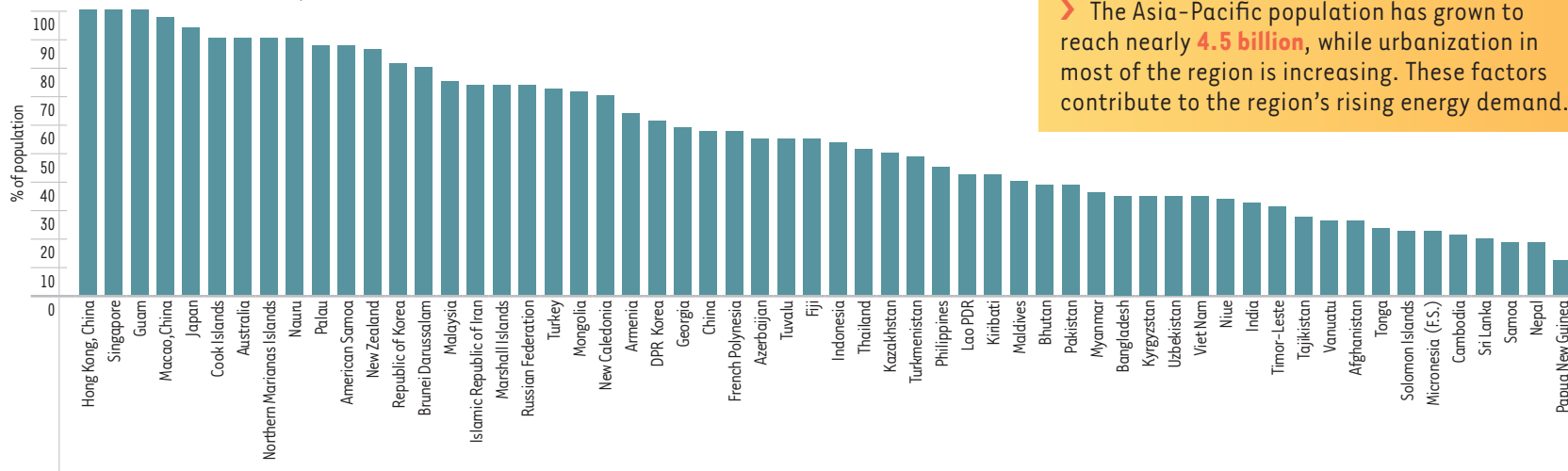
Urbanization Rate in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2017



Population Size in Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2017

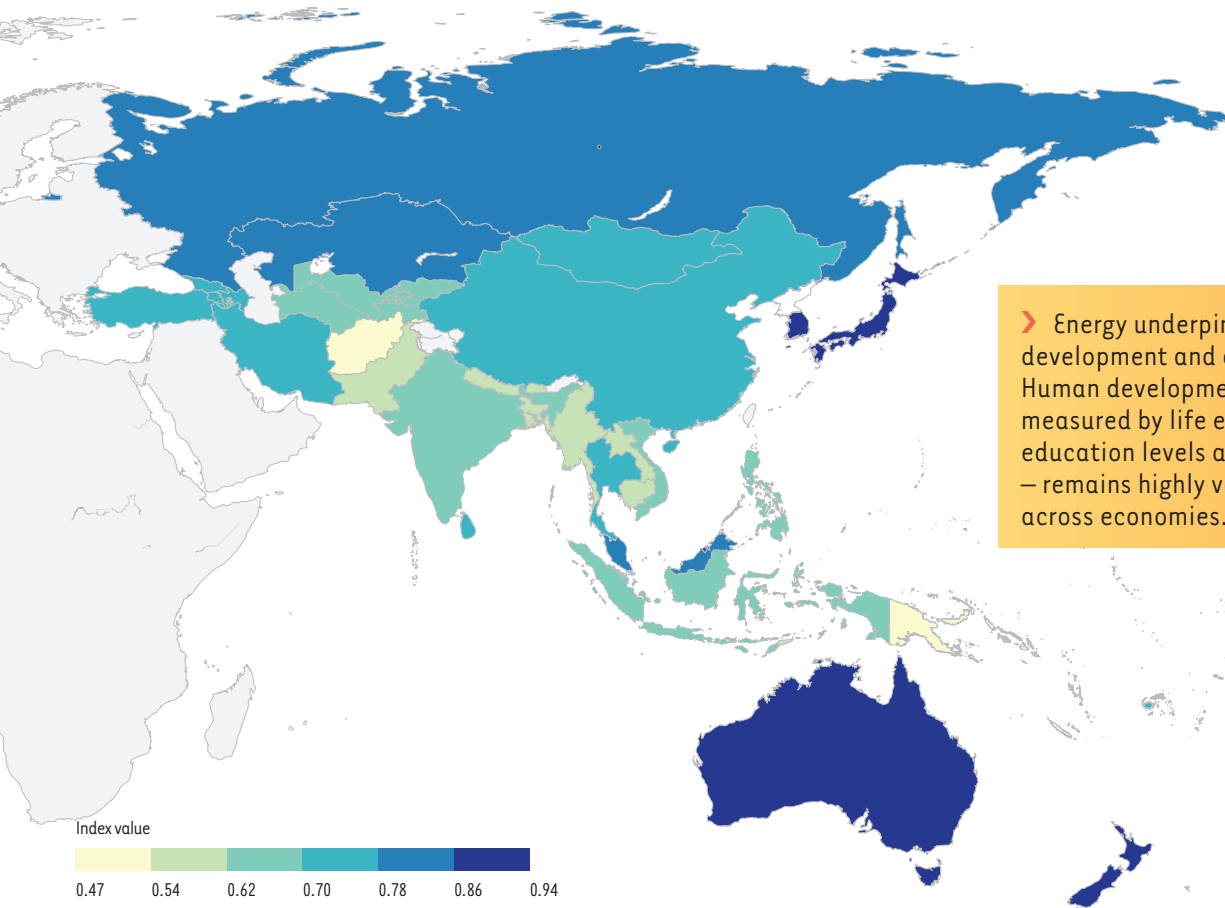


Urbanization Rates, 2016



➤ The Asia-Pacific population has grown to reach nearly **4.5 billion**, while urbanization in most of the region is increasing. These factors contribute to the region's rising energy demand.

## Human Development Index, 2015



➤ Energy underpins development and outcomes. Human development – as measured by life expectancy, education levels and income – remains highly varied across economies.

### What is the Human Development Index?

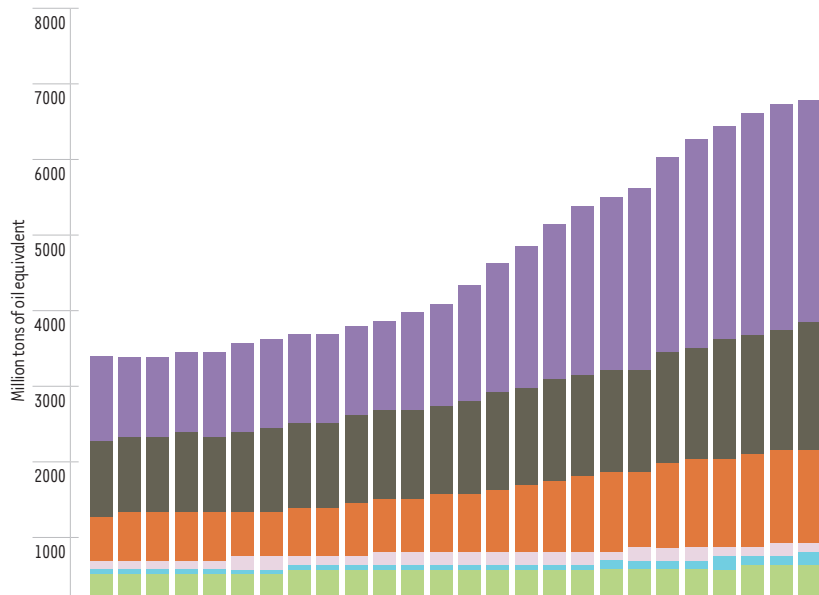
The Human Development Index, produced by the United Nations Development Programme, offers a broad measure of human development. The composite index “integrates three basic dimensions of human development. Life expectancy at birth reflects the ability to lead a long and healthy life. Mean years of schooling 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.”

The HDI alone cannot measure the level of a country’s development as other factors are contributors to the broad concept of “human development.” However, the HDI offers a strong tool for assessing broad development results and can be utilized along with other measures such as the Gender Inequality Index and the Multidimensional Poverty Index.

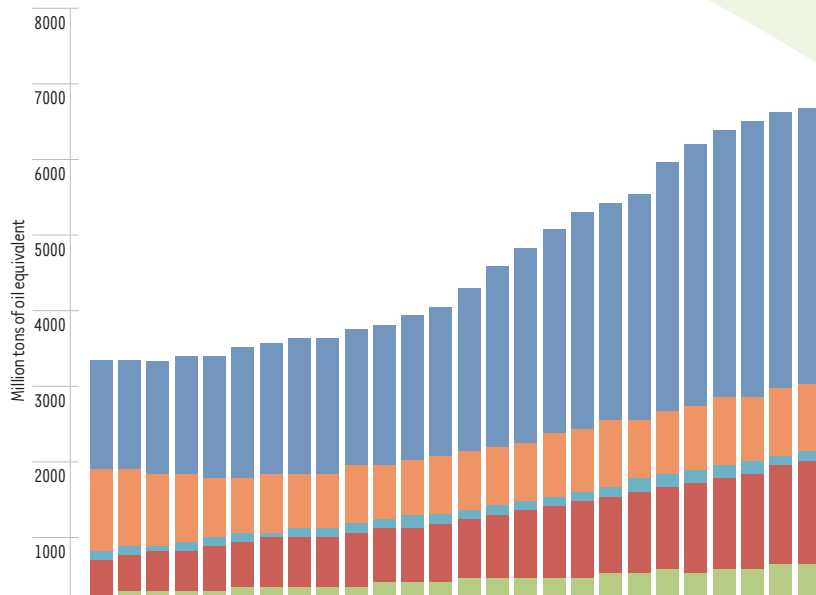
Source: *Human Development Report Office.*

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

**Total Primary Energy Supply in Asia and the Pacific, by Resource, 1990-2015**



**Total Primary Energy Supply in Asia and the Pacific, by Subregion, 1990-2015**



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_1162](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_1162)

