

VI. Energy and Electricity

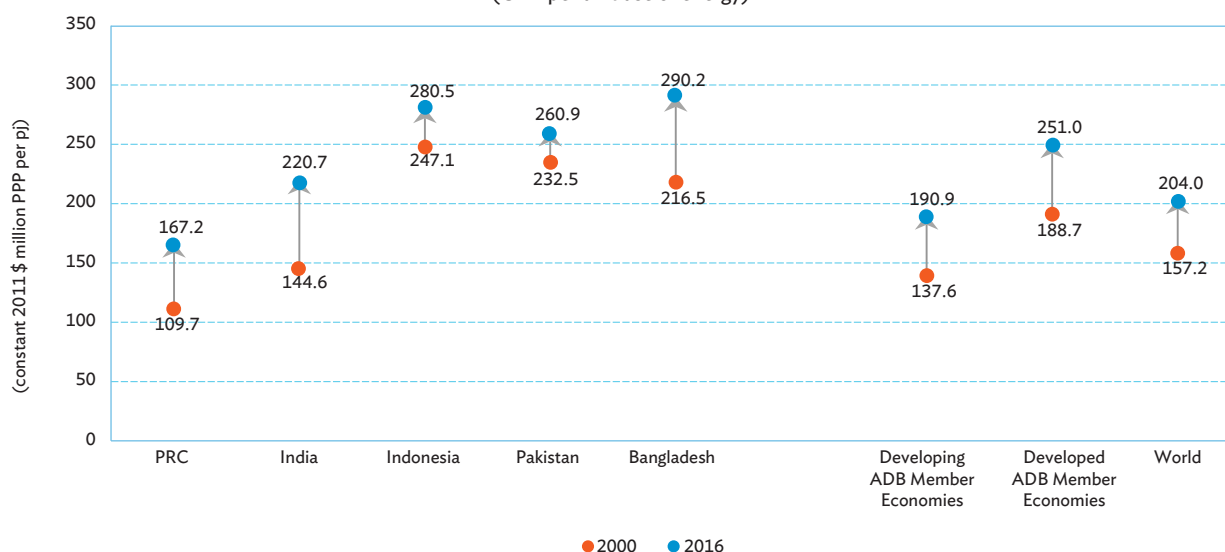
Energy and Electricity comprises statistics on energy demand, supplies and uses of primary energy, and electricity consumption and generation. The discussion focuses on trends across the region in energy efficiency, global share of energy production, and energy imports.

All five of Asia and the Pacific's most populous economies increased their energy efficiency between 2000 and 2016.

From 2000 to 2016, Asia and the Pacific's five most populous economies—the PRC, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Bangladesh—all increased their energy efficiency, measured by the amount of GDP per unit use of energy (i.e., one petajoule), as seen in Figure 2.6.1. The largest increases in GDP per petajoule among these five economies were in India (\$76.1 million at constant 2011 PPP), Bangladesh (\$73.7 million), and the PRC (\$57.5 million).

In absolute terms, the most energy efficient among the top five most populous economies in 2016 were Bangladesh (\$290.2 million at constant 2011 PPP per petajoule) and Indonesia (\$280.5 million). The global average for GDP per unit of energy use in 2016 was \$204.0 million at constant 2011 PPP. For regional developing member economies, the average was \$190.9 million at constant 2011 PPP. For ADB's three developed member economies in Asia and the Pacific, the average was \$251.0 million at constant 2011 PPP.

Figure 2.6.1: Energy Use by the Five Most Populous Economies in Asia and the Pacific
(GDP per unit use of energy)



\$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = Gross Domestic Product, PJ = petajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity, PRC = People's Republic of China.
Source: Table 2.6.3, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019.

The PRC is becoming a global energy production powerhouse

Asia and the Pacific's energy production comprised 33.7% of the global total in 2016, compared with 24.6% in 2000 (Figure 2.6.2, Table 2.6.4). The increase during the review period was mainly driven by expanded energy production in the PRC, which saw its global share of energy production rise from 9.9% in 2000 to 16.6% in 2016.

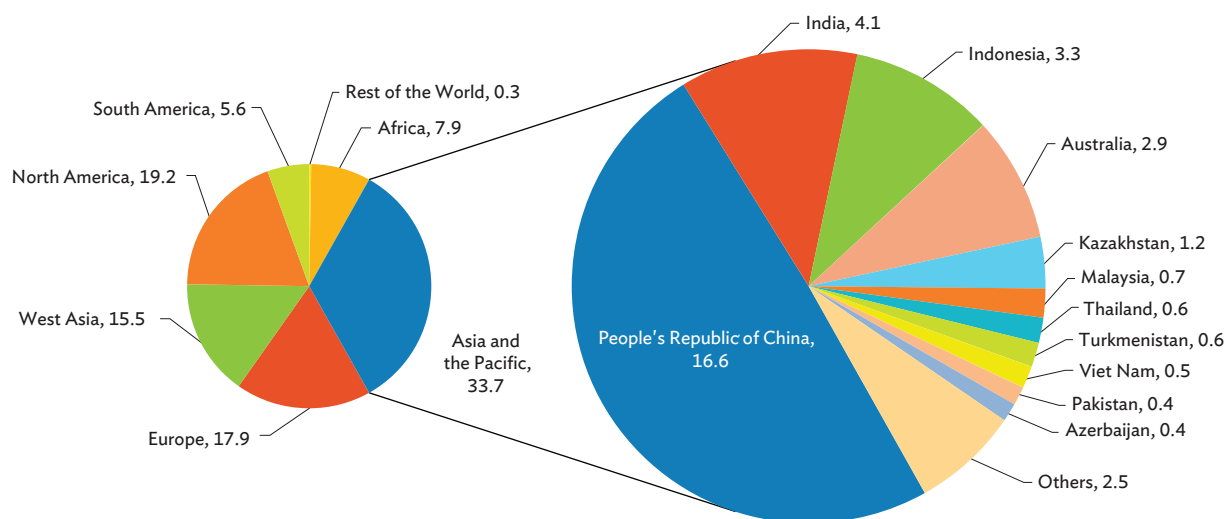
The PRC accounted for 49.3% of energy generated in Asia and the Pacific in 2016, up from 40.2% in 2000. The region's next largest energy producers, and their respective shares of regional production, were India (12.1% in 2016, down from 15.5% in 2000), Indonesia (9.8% in 2016, up from 8.0% in 2000), and Australia (8.5% in 2016, down from 9.6% in 2000).

Nearly two-thirds of regional economies were net energy importers in 2016.

In 2016, 14 regional economies were net energy exporters, while 29 were net energy importers. Compared with their respective status in 2000 (or the earliest year for which data are available), the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, and Timor-Leste had all switched from being net energy importers to being net energy exporters by 2016. Conversely, Viet Nam, which had been a net energy exporter in 2000, was a net energy importer in 2016.

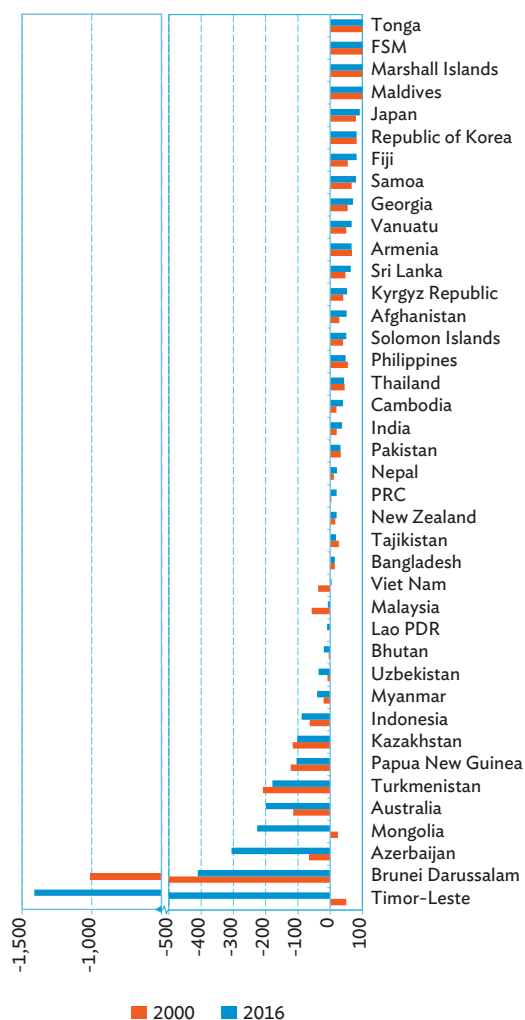
The oil- and gas-rich economies of Timor-Leste, Brunei Darussalam, and Azerbaijan led the region in terms of energy exports as a share of domestic energy use in 2016 (Figure 2.6.3). Energy exports from Timor-Leste in 2016 were equivalent to 1,412.5% of the economy's domestic energy use. For Brunei Darussalam and Azerbaijan, these percentages were 410.5% and 305.9%, respectively.

Figure 2.6.2: Energy production by global region and by economy in Asia and the Pacific, 2016
(petajoules, %)



Source: Table 2.6.4, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019.

Figure 2.6.3: Net Energy Imports as Share of Energy Use in Select Economies of Asia and the Pacific (%)



FSM = Federated States of Micronesia, Lao PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, PRC = People's Republic of China.

Note: The chart includes economies with available data for 2000 (or the earliest year) and 2016. For Timor-Leste, the earliest year for which data are available is 2002.

Source: Table 2.6.4, Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific 2019.

The island economies of the Federated States of Micronesia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, and Tonga relied on imports for 100% of their energy use in both 2000 and 2016.

Data Issues and Comparability

Energy data are compiled by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) using standard procedures that follow the definitions of the United Nations International Recommendations for Energy Statistics.⁴ The UNSD Annual Questionnaire on Energy Statistics to the UN member economies is the primary source of information. Additional sources of information for the UNSD energy database include national, regional, and international statistical publications. These include, but are not limited to, publications from the International Energy Agency, the Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the Organización Latinoamericana de Energía. The UNSD prepares estimates where official data are incomplete or inconsistent. For the indicator on GDP per unit use of energy, the energy statistics adopt the territory principle, while national accounts are being compiled on the residency principle, which could be a potential source of inconsistency, although in practice differences are not huge (UN 2016).

Data for the household electrification indicator are lacking. Data are posted over a varied range of years, i.e., different starting and ending years, depending on data availability. These data may therefore not be comparable, limiting possibilities for analysis.

⁴ For the full definitions of the International Recommendations for Energy Statistics, go to <https://unstats.un.org/UNSD/energy/ires/>.

Electricity

Table 2.6.1: Electricity Production and Sources

ADB Regional Member	Total Electricity Production (billion kWh)		Sources of Electricity (% of total)							
	2000	2016	Combustible Fuels ^a		Hydropower		Solar		Others ^b	
			2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016	2000	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies										
Central and West Asia										
Afghanistan	0.7	1.1 (2017)	25.0	15.3 (2017)	75.0	84.7 (2017)	-	-	-	-
Armenia	6.0	7.8 (2017)	45.2	37.0 (2017)	21.2	29.2 (2017)	-	0.0	33.7	33.8 (2017)
Azerbaijan	18.7	25.0	91.8	91.9	8.2	7.9	-	0.1	-	0.1
Georgia	7.4	11.5 (2017)	21.1	19.4 (2017)	78.9	79.9 (2017)	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	51.6	106.6	85.4	88.8	14.6	10.9	-	0.1	-	0.3
Kyrgyz Republic	16.0	13.3	14.4	13.3	85.6	86.7	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	65.8	123.1	70.1	66.0	29.3	26.1	-	-	0.6	7.9
Tajikistan	14.2	18.1 (2017)	2.3	5.6 (2017)	97.7	94.4 (2017)	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9.8	22.5	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	46.9	58.3	87.5	79.7	12.5	20.3	-	-	-	-
East Asia										
China, People's Republic of	1,355.6	6,142.5	82.4	72.2	16.4	19.4	-	1.0	1.2	7.3
Hong Kong, China	31.3	37.0 (2017)	100.0	100.0 (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, Republic of	290.1	562.6	60.5	68.5	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	37.6	29.3
Mongolia	2.9	5.7	100.0	100.0 (2017)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taipei, China	184.8	273.6 (2018)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia										
Bangladesh	15.8	64.3	94.0	98.9	6.0	0.9	-	0.3	-	0.0
Bhutan	1.8	8.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	0.0
India	560.8	1,432.4	83.4	83.0	13.3	8.6	-	0.9	3.3	7.6
Maldives	0.1	0.6	100.0	99.2	-	-	-	0.8	-	...
Nepal	1.7	4.2	1.6	-	98.4	99.8	-	0.0	-	0.1
Sri Lanka	7.0	14.4	54.0	67.7	46.0	29.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.4
Southeast Asia										
Brunei Darussalam	2.8	4.3	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Cambodia	0.3	5.6	85.9	53.1	14.1	46.8	-	0.1	-	-
Indonesia	99.5	233.4	83.5	86.2	13.8	9.2	-	0.0	2.7	4.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.0	25.1	9.1	28.4	90.9	71.6	-	0.0	-	-
Malaysia	69.2	156.7	89.3	87.0	10.7	12.8	-	0.2	-	-
Myanmar	5.1	17.9	63.0	45.5	37.0	54.5	-	-	-	-
Philippines	45.3	93.4 (2017)	57.1	76.2 (2017)	17.2	10.3 (2017)	-	1.3 (2017)	25.6	12.2 (2017)
Singapore	31.7	51.6	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	106.1	191.3	94.3	94.4	5.7	3.6	-	1.8	0.0	0.2
Viet Nam	26.6	191.6 (2017)	45.2	53.5 (2017)	54.8	46.4 (2017)	-	-	-	0.1 (2017)
The Pacific										
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	100.0	90.7 (2017)	-	-	-	9.3 (2017)	-	-
Fiji	0.7	0.9	39.8	46.6	60.2	53.0	-	-	-	0.4
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.0	-	-	-	16.0	-	-
Marshall Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.7	-	-	-	2.3	-	-
Micronesia, Federated States of	0.1	0.1	99.8	96.9	-	0.2	0.2	3.0	-	-
Nauru	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Niue	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.9	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
Palau	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2.4	4.4	52.9	67.9	39.2	22.6	-	-	7.8	9.4
Samoa	0.1	0.1	50.4	67.5	49.6	22.0	-	10.4	-	0.1
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1	100.0	97.9	-	-	-	2.1	-	-
Timor-Leste	0.1 (2002)	0.4	100.0 (2002)	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	0.0	0.1	100.0	92.1	-	-	-	7.8	-	0.0
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	100.0	63.0	-	-	-	37.0	-	-
Vanuatu	0.0	0.1	100.0	79.5	-	9.9	-	2.8	-	7.8
Developed ADB Member Economies										
Australia	210.2	256.6	92.0	86.9	8.0	6.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	4.8
Japan	1,070.3	1,058.0	58.6	82.6	9.0	8.0	0.0	4.8	32.3	4.5
New Zealand	39.2	43.0	29.8	17.3	62.3	59.8	-	0.1	7.8	22.6

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, 0.0 = magnitude is less than half of unit employed, ADB = Asian Development Bank, kWh = kilowatt-hour.

- a Electricity from combustible fuels refers to the production of electricity from the combustion of fuels that are capable of igniting or burning, which would include coal, natural gas, oil, and other combustible fuels.
- b Includes chemical heat, geothermal, nuclear, tide, other marine electricity, wind, wave, and other sources of energy.

Sources: United Nations. Energy Statistics Database. <http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=EDATA> (accessed 17 July 2019). For Taipei, China: Government of Taipei, China; Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics; Official communication, 17 May 2018.

Table 2.6.2: Electric Power Consumption and Electrification

ADB Regional Member	Electric Power Consumption (per capita kWh)		Household Electrification Rate (% of households)	
	2000	2016	2000	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies				
Central and West Asia				
Afghanistan	30	123	25.0 (2005)	71.5 (2015)
Armenia	1,170	1,815	98.9	100.0
Azerbaijan	1,914	2,117	99.5 (2006)	
Georgia	1,542	2,817	...	...
Kazakhstan	2,773	4,275	...	...
Kyrgyz Republic	1,891	1,715	100.0 (2002)	99.8 (2012)
Pakistan	320	469	89.2 (2006)	92.7 (2018)
Tajikistan	2,146	1,499	99.0 (2002)	99.2 (2017)
Turkmenistan	1,526	2,602	99.6	...
Uzbekistan	1,669	1,526	99.7 (2002)	...
East Asia				
China, People's Republic of	993	3,867	...	...
Hong Kong, China	5,446	5,930 (2017)	...	...
Korea, Republic of	5,597	10,345	...	...
Mongolia	970	1,910 (2017)	67.3	...
Taipei, China	7,956	11,212 (2018)	...	...
South Asia				
Bangladesh	98	335	32.0	62.4 (2014)
Bhutan	675	2,727	41.1 (2003)	72.0 (2007)
India	300	809	67.9 (2006)	88.2
Maldives	487	1,247	83.8	99.8 (2017)
Nepal	54	181	24.6 (2001)	90.5
Sri Lanka	290	600	...	...
Southeast Asia				
Brunei Darussalam	7,561	8,690	...	...
Cambodia	29	384	16.6	56.1 (2014)
Indonesia	374	825	90.7 (2003)	96.0 (2012)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	120	714 (2017)	46.3 (2002)	...
Malaysia	2,637	4,694	...	...
Myanmar	70	292	47.0 (2002)	55.6
Philippines	469	497 (2017)	76.6 (2003)	92.7 (2017)
Singapore	7,233	8,672	...	...
Thailand	1,558	2,816	...	...
Viet Nam	284	1,706	89.1 (2002)	96.1 (2005)
The Pacific				
Cook Islands	1,389	1,867 (2017)	97.0 (2006)	99.5
Fiji	749	965	...	84.0 (2009)
Kiribati	169	218	...	92.6 (2015)
Marshall Islands	1,517	1,320	...	90.0 (2011)
Micronesia, Federated States of	705	418	...	72.8 (2013)
Nauru	2,902	1,770	100.0 (2002)	100.0 (2013)
Niue	...	...	...	98.7
Palau	4,481	4,000	99.0 (2005)	98.3 (2015)
Papua New Guinea	390	483	...	19.5 (2010)
Samoa	516	690	98.0 (2006)	96.4
Solomon Islands	139	145	14.0 (2005)	55.1 (2015)
Timor-Leste	52 (2002)	273	27.0 (2002)	38.0 (2009)
Tonga	369	527	89.0 (2006)	97.0
Tuvalu	309	722	94.0 (2005)	97.3
Vanuatu	224	235	...	57.8
Developed ADB Member Economies				
Australia	9,390	9,478	...	...
Japan	7,533	7,725	...	...
New Zealand	9,016	8,348	...	...

... = data not available, ADB = Asian Development Bank, kWh = kilowatt-hour.

Sources: For Electric Power Consumption: United Nations. Energy Statistics Database. <http://data.un.org/Explorer.aspx?d=EDATA> (accessed 17 July 2019); and for Taipei, China: Asian Development Bank estimates using economy source. For Household Electrification Rate: World Bank. International Development Association Results Measurement System. <http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/IDA-results-measurement>. (accessed 17 July 2019); United States Agency for International Development. Demographic and Health Surveys Program. STAT Compiler. <http://www.statcompiler.com/> (accessed 17 July 2019); and Secretariat of the Pacific Community. National Minimum Development Indicators. <http://www.spc.int/nmdi/MdiHome.aspx> (accessed 17 July 2019).

Energy

Table 2.6.3: Use of Energy

ADB Regional Member	Energy Use (PJ)				GDP per Unit Use of Energy (constant 2011 \$ million PPP per PJ)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	32 (2002)	36	137	143	717.7 (2002)	783.2	356.1	434.7
Armenia	84	105	119	131	106.9	152.1	162.1	182.9
Azerbaijan	485	573	486	598	76.4	119.8	302.1	263.2
Georgia	120	135	140	204	119.8	151.6	188.8	169.1
Kazakhstan	1,560	2,352	3,363	3,335	94.9	103.1	97.5	125.1
Kyrgyz Republic	101	114	115	162	100.6	107.3	132.2	124.0
Pakistan	2,082	2,642	3,094	3,597	232.5	233.8	236.1	260.9
Tajikistan	141	148	143	166	52.3	78.9	112.6	145.3
Turkmenistan	625	805	951	1,158	38.5	38.4	53.2	76.5
Uzbekistan	2,130	2,050	1,809	1,574	29.2	39.3	67.0	119.0
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	42,461	68,833	101,618	118,484	109.7	108.0	125.0	167.2
Hong Kong, China	570	579	544	590	397.8	481.5	621.2	676.7
Korea, Republic of	7,854	8,764	10,441	11,762	124.2	140.3	144.1	152.6
Mongolia	87	104	164	294	128.3	146.9	127.5	116.9
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	998	1,191	1,493	1,864	216.5	232.4	248.9	290.2
Bhutan	44	48	57	66	46.1	61.9	82.0	99.8
India	19,808	22,706	29,193	36,886	144.6	172.4	188.2	220.7
Maldives	6	9	13	21	456.5	328.5	336.6	294.8
Nepal	349	388	446	536	104.7	111.3	120.3	124.5
Sri Lanka	296	324	360	467	351.6	390.3	478.6	519.7
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	73	76	136	124	374.6	398.6	230.2	245.0
Cambodia	142	144	223	317	118.5	181.5	161.9	172.4
Indonesia	4,970	7,087	8,322	10,021	247.1	218.3	245.8	280.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	58	68	100	244	228.3	263.6	263.5	168.2
Malaysia	1,959	2,745	2,965	3,527	193.0	173.7	200.1	227.1
Myanmar	538	619	663	836	111.9	178.2	281.5	335.6
Philippines	1,551	1,469	1,631	2,126	212.4	280.7	321.6	351.5
Singapore	756	805	1,109	910	279.0	331.9	334.5	521.9
Thailand	3,075	4,067	4,945	5,794	188.1	185.4	183.3	187.0
Viet Nam	1,262	1,756	2,319	3,006	163.0	163.5	168.2	183.7
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Fiji	22	24	21	33	246.1	254.3	301.1	237.1
Kiribati	1	1	1	1	167.9	180.8	180.3	230.4
Marshall Islands	2	2	2	2	75.5	84.2	91.2	99.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	2	2	2	2	167.5	172.8	170.8	172.0
Nauru	1	1	1	1	...	...	66.1	169.0
Niue	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Palau	3	3	3	3	78.6	92.4	81.6	101.4
Papua New Guinea	99	126	141	184	154.5	135.1	160.9	175.2
Samoa	3	3	4	5	251.8	320.0	251.4	230.9
Solomon Islands	5	6	6	6	149.9	131.6	164.6	217.7
Timor-Leste	...	4	4	8	...	1,617.3	2,461.9	1,153.1
Tonga	1	2	2	2	451.3	249.9	259.5	285.3
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	2	2	3	3	261.2	273.2	232.2	257.5
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	26,942	27,355	27,187	24,245	188.7	200.4	207.2	251.0
Japan	4,540	4,762	5,417	5,451	149.3	166.9	168.9	198.0
New Zealand	21,655	21,847	20,938	17,845	198.4	208.5	218.7	271.2
	747	746	832	949	145.1	176.9	168.6	176.6
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	94,359	130,919	177,290	209,194	137.7	140.7	154.1	190.9
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	121,301	158,274	204,477	233,439	149.0	151.0	161.2	197.1
WORLD	404,363	463,300	517,492	551,579	157.2	165.2	176.9	204.0

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, GDP = gross domestic product, PJ = petajoule, PPP = purchasing power parity.

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: For Energy Use: United Nations Statistics Division. Official communication, 25 July 2019. For GDP per Unit Use of Energy: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Table 2.6.4: Energy Production and Imports

ADB Regional Member	Energy Production (PJ)				Energy Imports, Net (% of energy use)			
	2000	2005	2010	2016	2000	2005	2010	2016
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	18	23	41	70	28.0	36.1	70.1	51.0
Armenia	27	36	52	44	67.9	65.7	56.3	66.4
Azerbaijan	803	1,155	2,759	2,427	-65.6	-101.6	-467.7	-305.9
Georgia	55	53	58	60	54.2	60.7	58.6	70.6
Kazakhstan	3,367	5,131	6,770	6,737	-115.8	-118.2	-101.3	-102.0
Kyrgyz Republic	60	61	53	77	40.6	46.5	53.9	52.5
Pakistan	1,403	2,020	2,253	2,438	32.6	23.5	27.2	32.2
Tajikistan	103	115	115	136	27.0	22.3	19.6	18.1
Turkmenistan	1,928	2,584	1,982	3,230	-208.5	-221.0	-108.4	-178.9
Uzbekistan	2,307	2,446	2,309	2,134	-8.3	-19.3	-27.6	-35.6
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	40,783	63,831	88,642	94,591	4.0	7.3	12.8	20.2
Hong Kong, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Republic of	1,420	1,776	1,855	2,117	81.9	79.7	82.2	82.0
Mongolia	66	138	655	959	24.1	-32.7	-299.4	-226.2
Taipei, China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia								
Bangladesh	857	1,027	1,304	1,597	14.1	13.8	12.7	14.3
Bhutan	46	53	73	79	-4.5	-10.4	-28.1	-19.7
India	15,763	18,212	22,888	23,301	20.4	19.8	21.6	36.8
Maldives	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nepal	310	349	384	422	11.2	10.1	13.9	21.3
Sri Lanka	156	163	184	169	47.3	49.7	48.9	63.8
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	813	848	775	633	-1,013.7	-1,015.8	-469.9	-410.5
Cambodia	114	105	152	191	19.7	27.1	31.8	39.7
Indonesia	8,129	11,351	16,854	18,885	-63.6	-60.2	-102.5	-88.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	57	64	98	267	1.7	5.9	2.0	-9.4
Malaysia	3,082	3,770	3,450	3,787	-57.3	-37.3	-16.4	-7.4
Myanmar	648	927	969	1,175	-20.4	-49.8	-46.2	-40.6
Philippines	695	762	924	1,106	55.2	48.1	43.3	48.0
Singapore	...	...	25	28	...	...	97.7	96.9
Thailand	1,700	2,144	2,952	3,283	44.7	47.3	40.3	43.3
Viet Nam	1,733	2,612	2,747	2,880	-37.3	-48.7	-18.5	4.2
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	-	...	...	...	100.0
Fiji	10	9	5	6	54.5	62.5	76.2	81.8
Kiribati	-	-	1	1	100.0	100.0	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nauru	...	-(2006)	-	-	...	100.0 (2006)	100.0	100.0
Niue	-	-	-	-	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	220	174	95	376	-122.2	-38.1	32.6	-104.3
Samoa	1	1	1	1	66.7	66.7	75.0	80.0
Solomon Islands	3	3	3	3	40.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Timor-Leste	2 (2002)	201	186	121	50.0 (2002)	-4,925.0	-4,550.0	-1,412.5
Tonga	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	1	1	1	1	50.0	50.0	66.7	66.7
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	9,731	11,451	13,606	16,322	-114.3	-140.5	-151.2	-199.4
Japan	4,379	4,260	4,211	1,481	79.8	80.5	79.9	91.7
New Zealand	628	571	769	758	15.9	23.5	7.6	20.1
DEVELOPING ADB MEMBER ECONOMIES^a	86,680	122,145	161,615	173,332				
ALL ADB REGIONAL MEMBERS^a	101,418	138,427	180,201	191,893				
WORLD	412,155	476,738	530,597	568,988				

... = data not available, - = magnitude equals zero, ADB = Asian Development Bank, PJ = petajoule.

a Includes only reporting economies with data corresponding to the year heading.

Sources: For Energy Production: United Nations Statistics Division. Official communication, 25 July 2019. For Net Energy Imports: Asian Development Bank estimates.

Energy

Table 2.6.5: Retail Prices of Fuel Energy
(\$/L)

ADB Regional Member	Gasoline (Premium)				Diesel			
	2000	2005	2010	2018	2000	2005	2010	2018
Developing ADB Member Economies								
Central and West Asia								
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armenia	0.51	0.73	1.01	0.93	0.34	0.60	0.92	0.95
Azerbaijan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgia	0.52	0.46 (2003)	1.03	0.94	0.38	0.70	1.00	0.96
Kazakhstan	0.35	0.47	0.58	0.45	0.30	0.39	0.53	0.56
Kyrgyz Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakistan	0.48	0.82	0.80	0.73 (2016)	0.22	0.54	0.83	0.77 (2016)
Tajikistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkmenistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uzbekistan	0.44	0.33 (2004)	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia								
China, People's Republic of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong, China	1.32	1.60	1.75	1.93	0.80	1.00	1.25	1.72
Korea, Republic of	1.10	1.40	1.48	1.44	0.54	1.05	1.30	1.26
Mongolia	0.33	0.56	1.01	0.66	0.38	0.81 (2006)	0.96	0.98
Taipei, China	0.57	0.73	0.94	0.93	0.41	0.59	0.82	0.86
South Asia								
Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.58	0.86	1.05	...	0.32	0.64	0.83	...
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nepal	0.58	0.87	1.22	1.00	0.33	0.58	0.95	0.85
Sri Lanka	0.65	0.80	1.02	0.77	0.32	0.50	0.65	0.62
Southeast Asia								
Brunei Darussalam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	0.14	0.30	0.50	0.62 (2017)	0.07	0.27	0.50	...
Lao People's Democratic Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	0.29	0.40	0.67	0.59 (2017)	0.18	0.29	0.57	0.53 (2017)
Myanmar	...	1.84 (2007)	1.41	0.67	...	1.62 (2007)	1.37	0.67
Philippines	0.37	0.57	0.96	1.03	0.28	0.51	0.76	0.81
Singapore	0.82	0.92	1.35	1.83	0.33	0.56	0.89	1.16
Thailand	0.39	0.59	1.12 (2009)	...	0.32	0.50	0.90	0.88
Viet Nam	...	...	0.99 (2011)	...	...	...	0.93 (2011)	0.68 (2015)
The Pacific								
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micronesia, Federated States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solomon Islands	...	0.86 (2007)	1.14	1.12	...	0.86 (2007)	1.15	1.15
Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanuatu	0.78	1.23	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
Developed ADB Member Economies								
Australia	0.49	0.82	1.09	0.97	...	0.87	1.09	1.01
Japan	1.05	1.23	1.64	1.45	0.76	0.91	1.28	1.16
New Zealand	0.51	0.97	1.34	1.55	0.33	0.64	0.85	0.99

... = data not available, \$ = United States dollars, ADB = Asian Development Bank, L = liter.

Source: Economy sources.