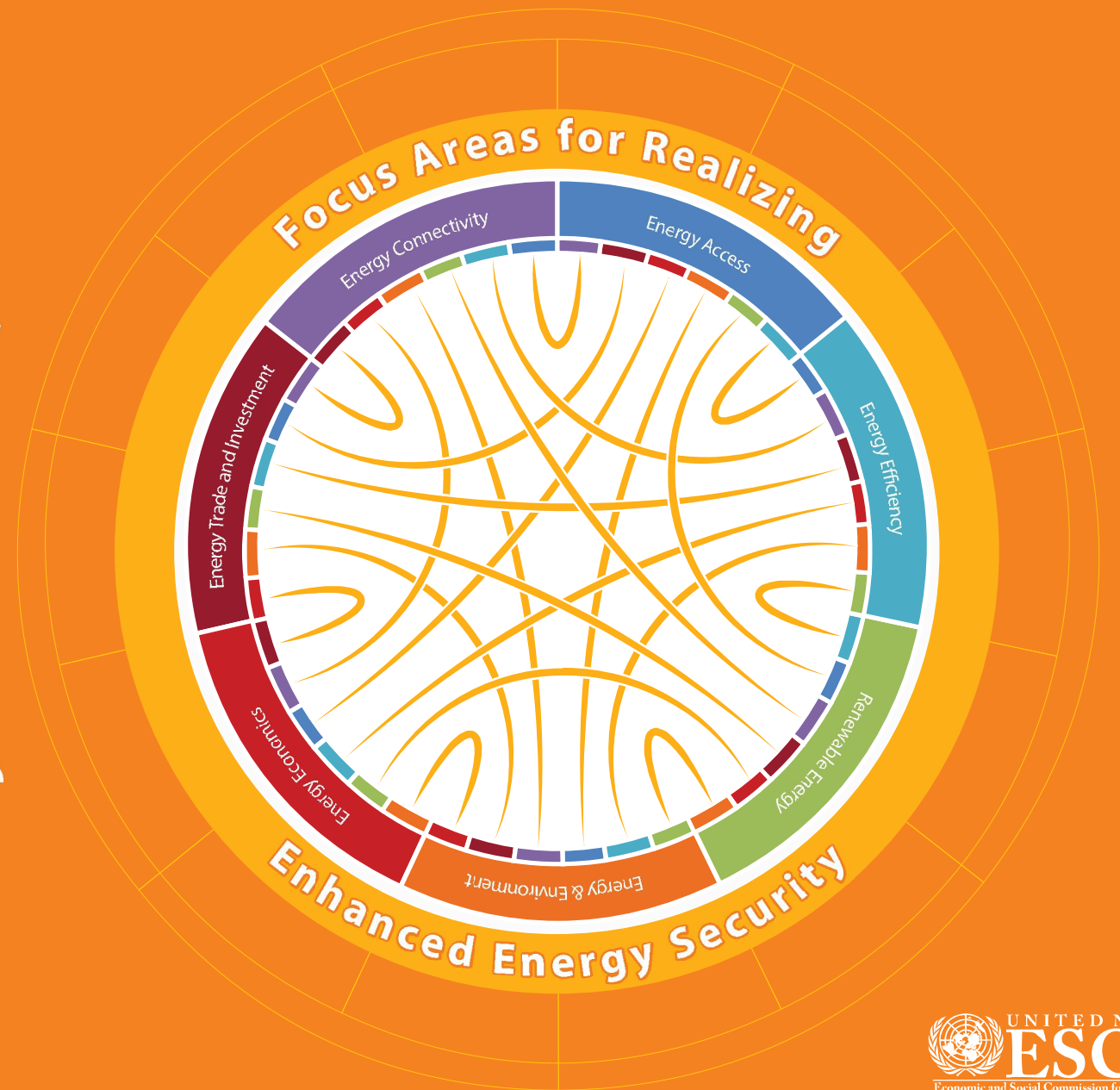




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Statistical Perspectives



Statistical Perspectives

ST/ESCAP/2662



MINISTRY OF ENERGY
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Focus Areas for Enhanced Energy Security

ENERGY ACCESS

Working towards universal access to modern energy services can advance inclusive social and economic development.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Adopting efficiency measures can significantly enhance economic competitiveness and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

Developing new and renewable energy sources can diversify the energy mix and create new job opportunities.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

Shifting consumption towards sustainable energy can minimise environmental impacts and improve the future outlook for the well-being of our citizens and planet.

ENERGY ECONOMICS

Improving fiscal policy and financing mechanisms can incentivise and strengthen markets for sustainable energy.

ENERGY TRADE AND INVESTMENT

Promoting trade and investment can optimise the development and utilisation of current and emerging energy resources.

ENERGY CONNECTIVITY

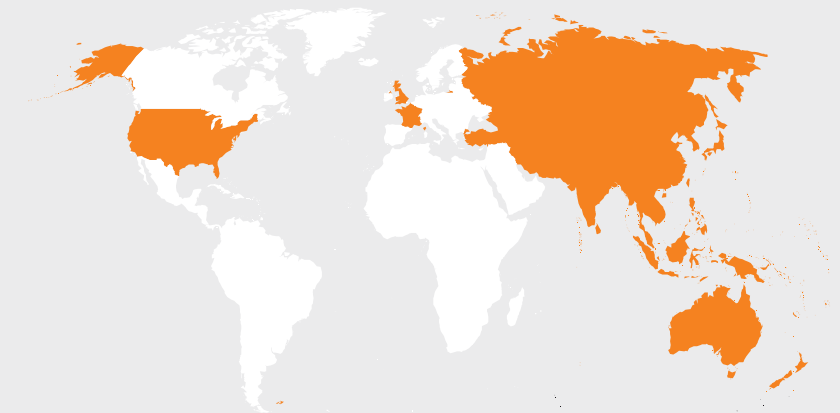
Developing infrastructure and harmonised energy policies can increase regional economic integration and resilience.

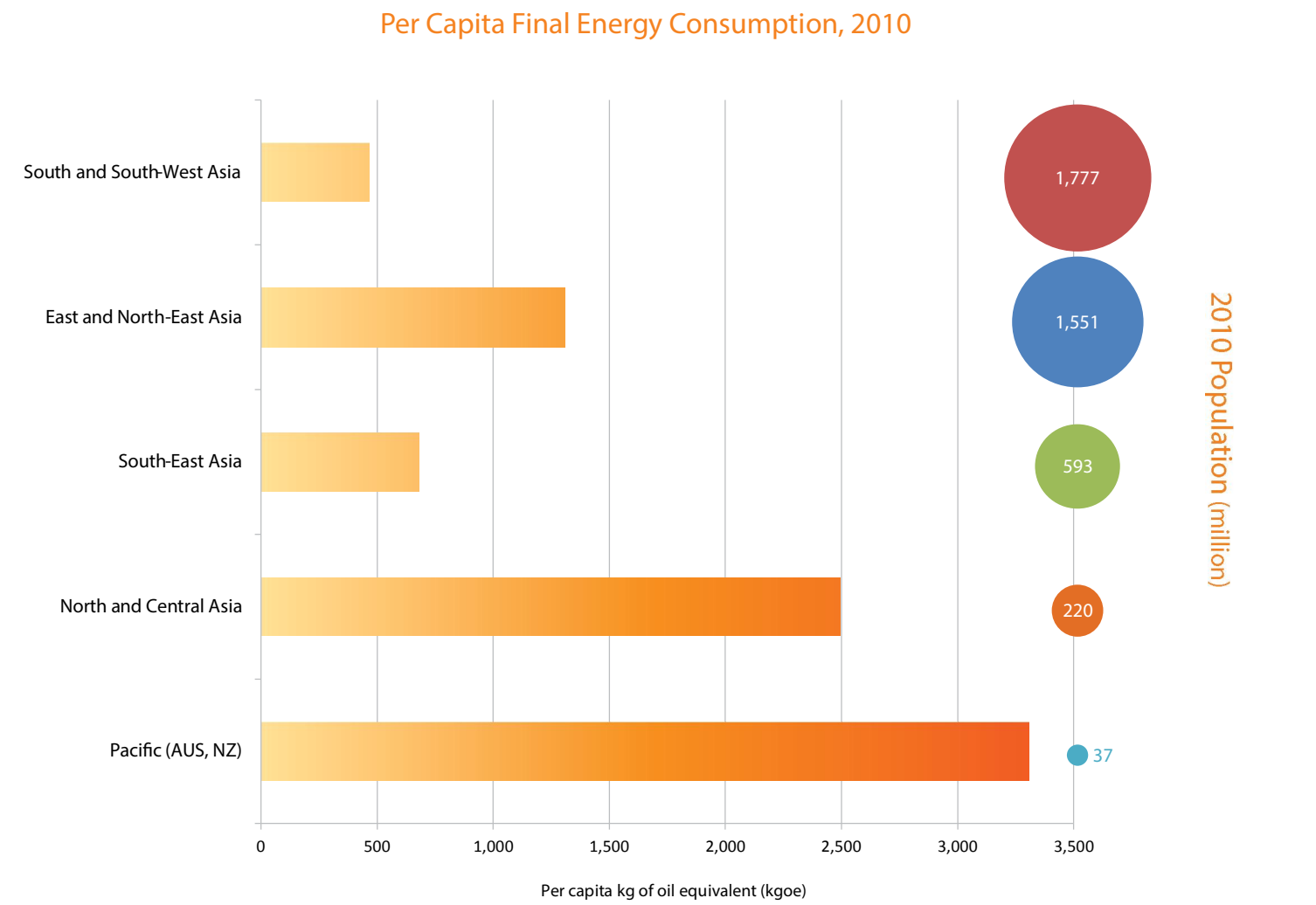
The statistics presented in this publication primarily cover member States located in the Asia-Pacific region. However, Associate and Non-regional members appear in select charts and tables. Due to data limitations, only selected countries are used in several of the statistical representations. Additionally, "Pacific (AUS, NZ)" indicates that data for the Pacific subregion represents only Australia and New Zealand.

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 data sources.

East and North-East Asia	North and Central Asia	South-East Asia	South and South-West Asia	Pacific	Associate Members	Non-regional Members
China Japan Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (Korea, DPR) Korea, Republic of (Korea, Rep. of) Mongolia	Armenia Azerbaijan Georgia Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Russian Federation Tajikistan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Lao PDR Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Singapore Thailand Timor-Leste Viet Nam	Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Iran, Islamic Republic of (Iran, IR) Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka Turkey	Australia Fiji Kiribati Marshall Islands Micronesia, Federated States of (Micronesia, FS) Nauru New Zealand Palau Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Island Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu	American Samoa Cook Islands French Polynesia Guam Hong Kong, China Macao, China New Caledonia Niue Northern Mariana Islands	France United Kingdom (UK) Netherlands United States of America

Member states listed in blue are considered "Asia-Pacific Developed Countries". Other member States are considered "Asia-Pacific Developing Countries".

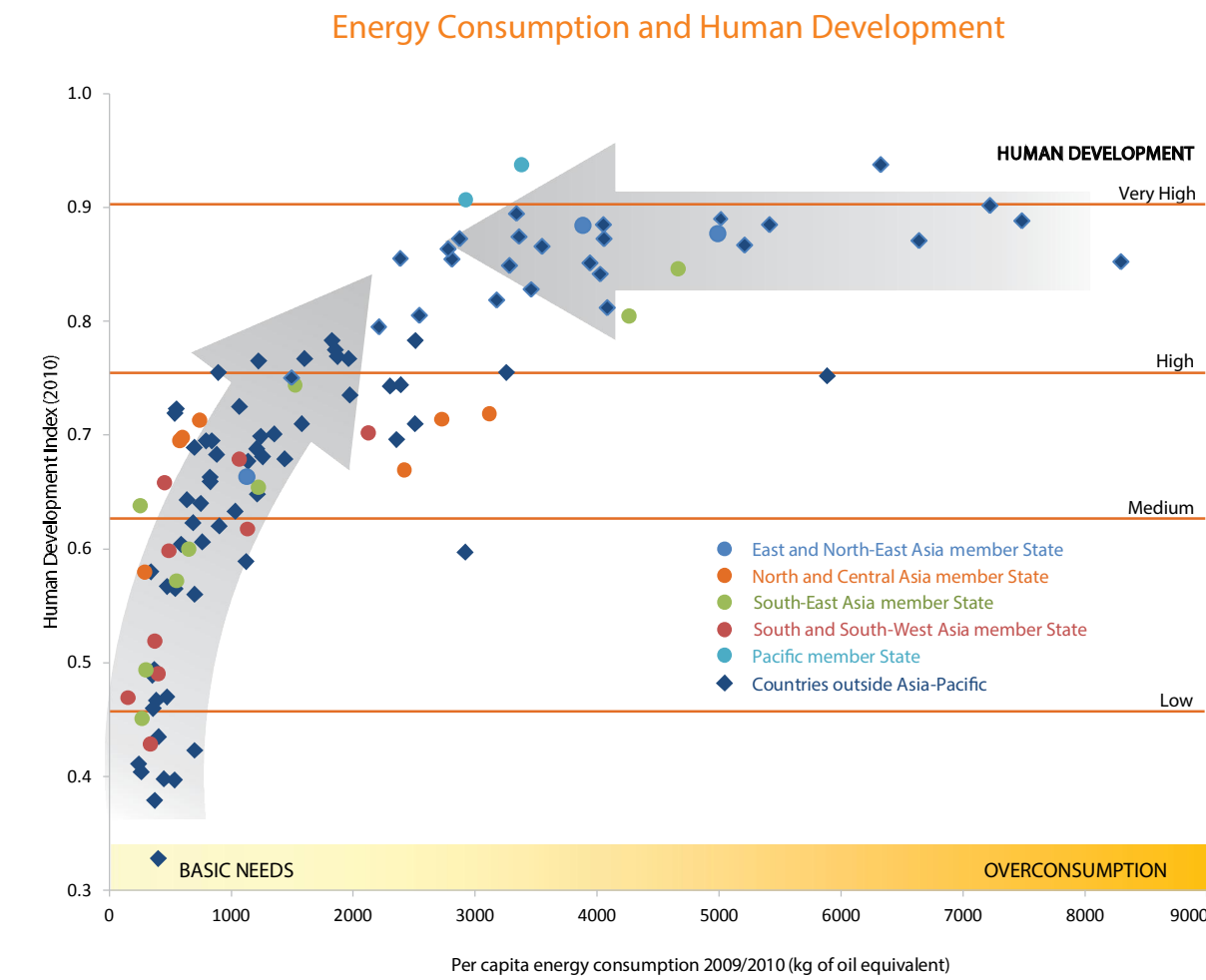
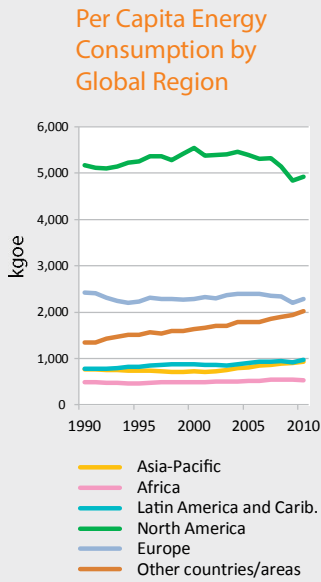




Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database based on data from IEA

Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database based on data from WPP2010

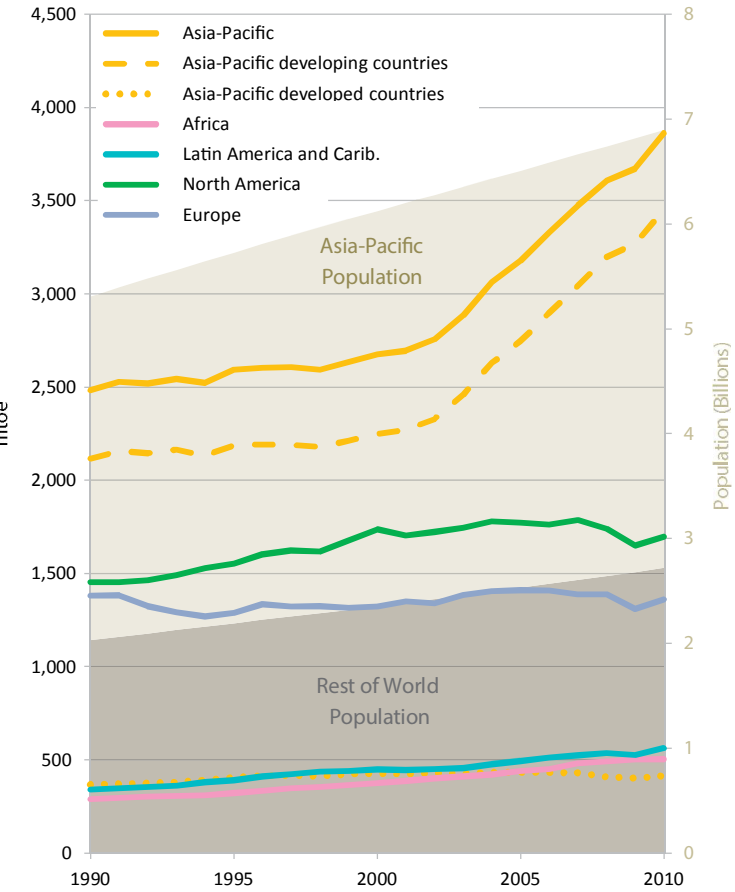
The **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)**, developed by UNDP, is a measure of human development and is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices. The index is published annually. In this chart, the 2010 index was used to match against the most recent data for energy consumption.



Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database based on data from IEA

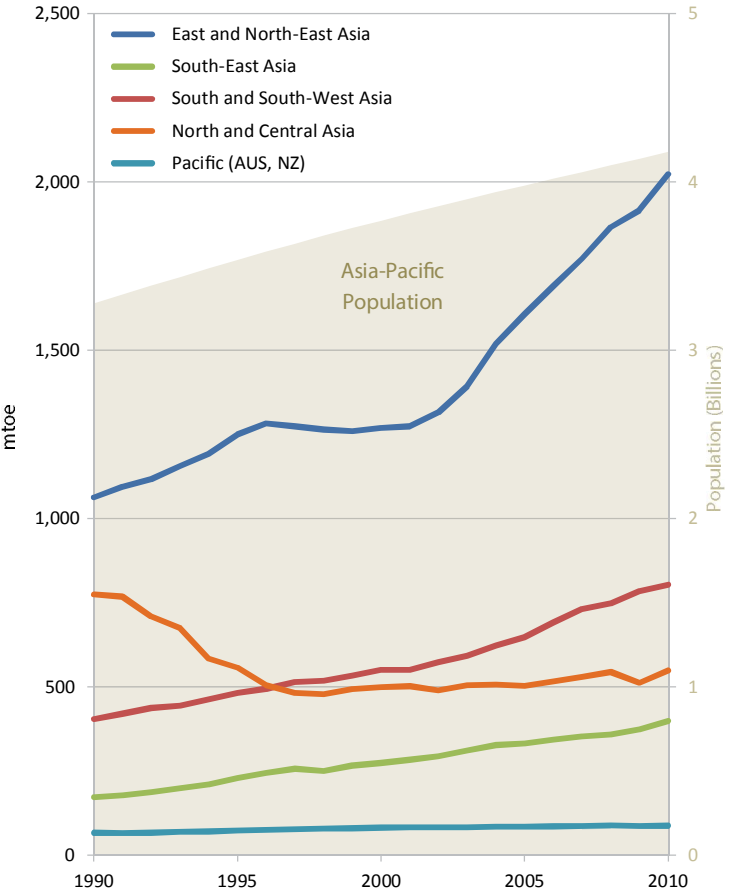
Data sources: World Bank, UNDP, and ESCAP Statistical Database based on data from IEA

Total Energy Consumption and Population by Global Region



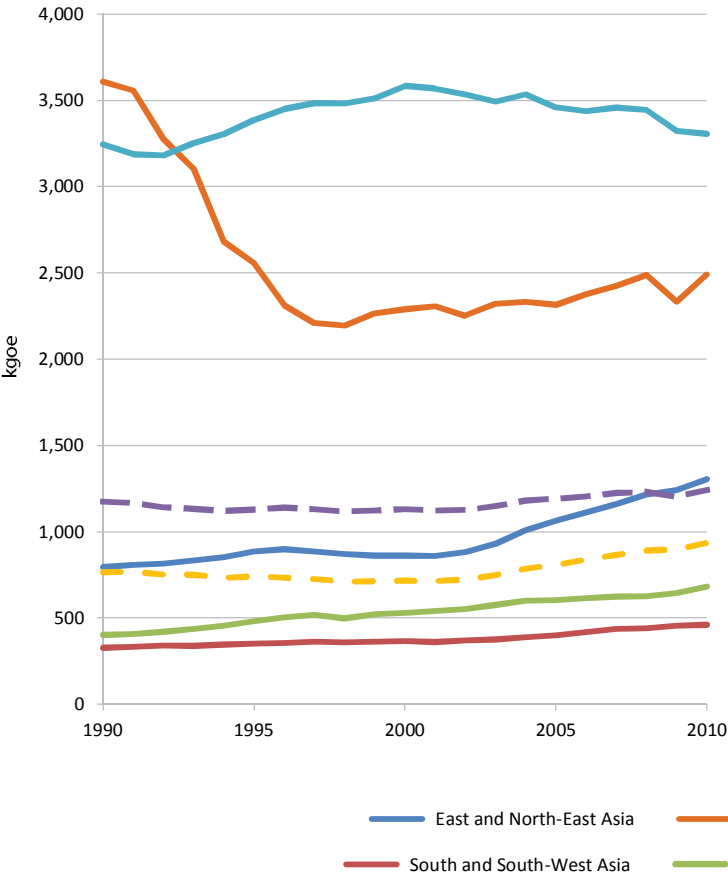
Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from IEA and WPP2010

Total Energy Consumption and Population by Asia-Pacific Subregion



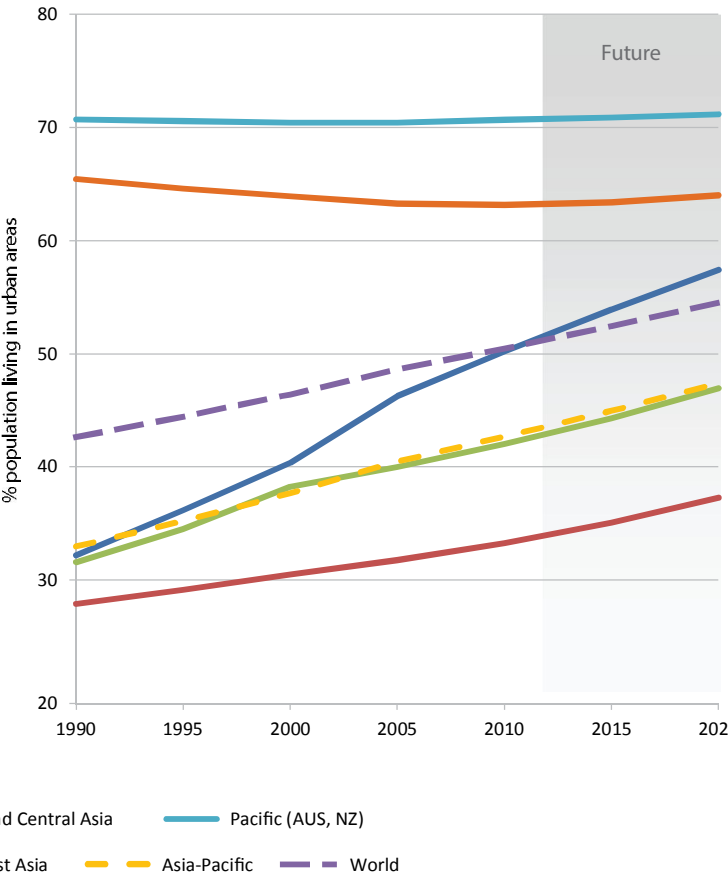
Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from IEA and WPP2010

Asia-Pacific Per Capita Energy Consumption



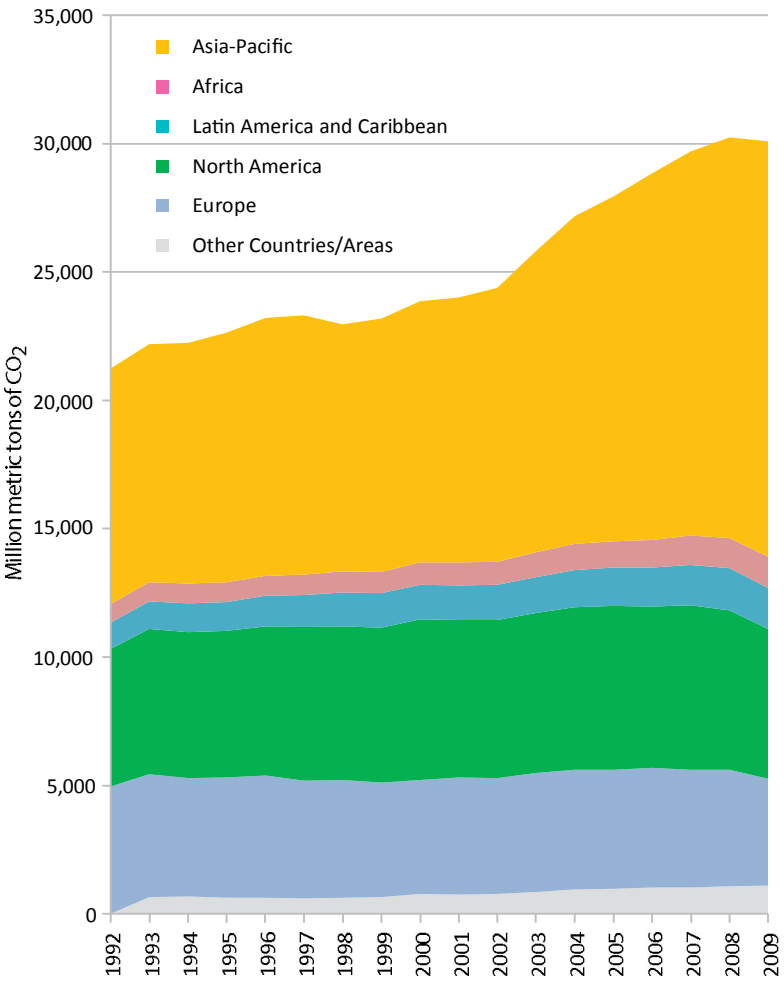
Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from IEA

Asia-Pacific Urbanisation Trends



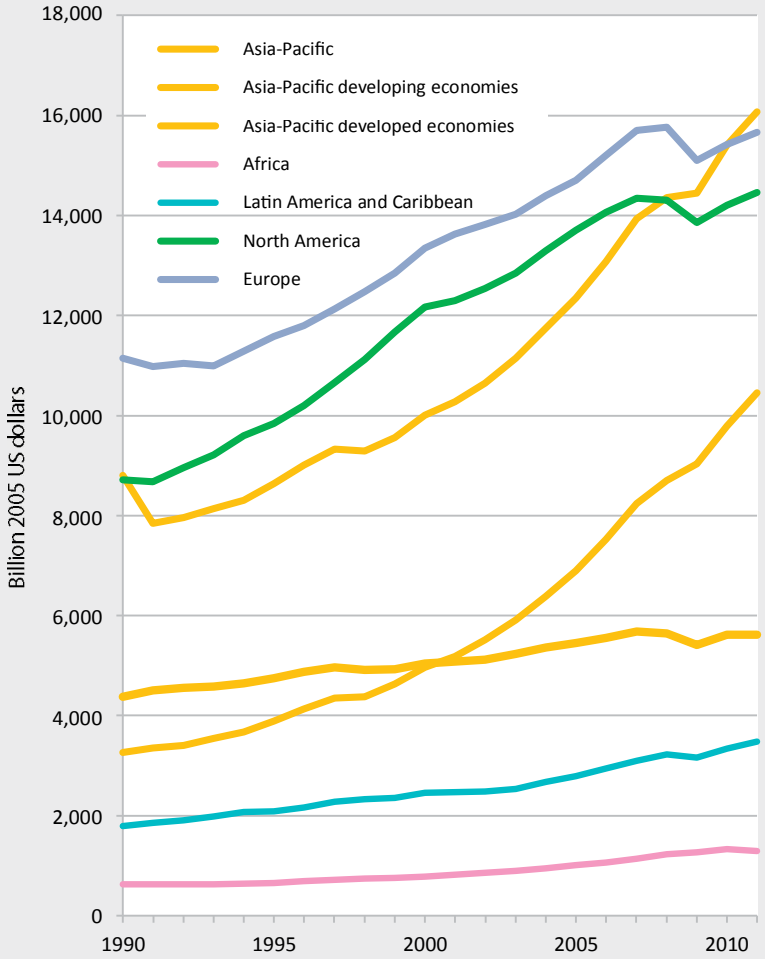
Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from WPP2010

Global Cumulative Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions



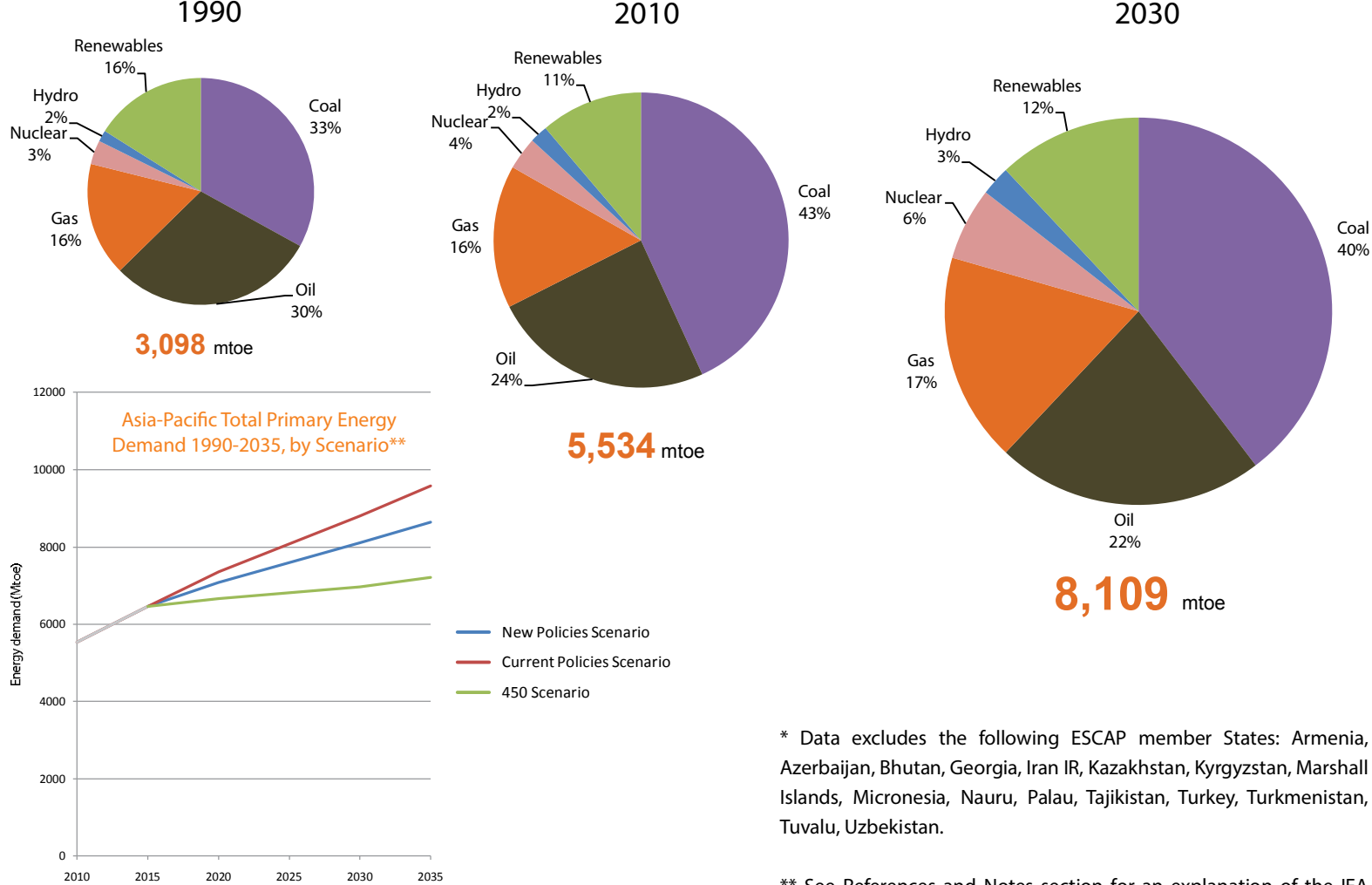
Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from MDG Indicators database

GDP in 2005 Constant Prices



Data source: ESCAP Statistical Database
based on data from NAMAD

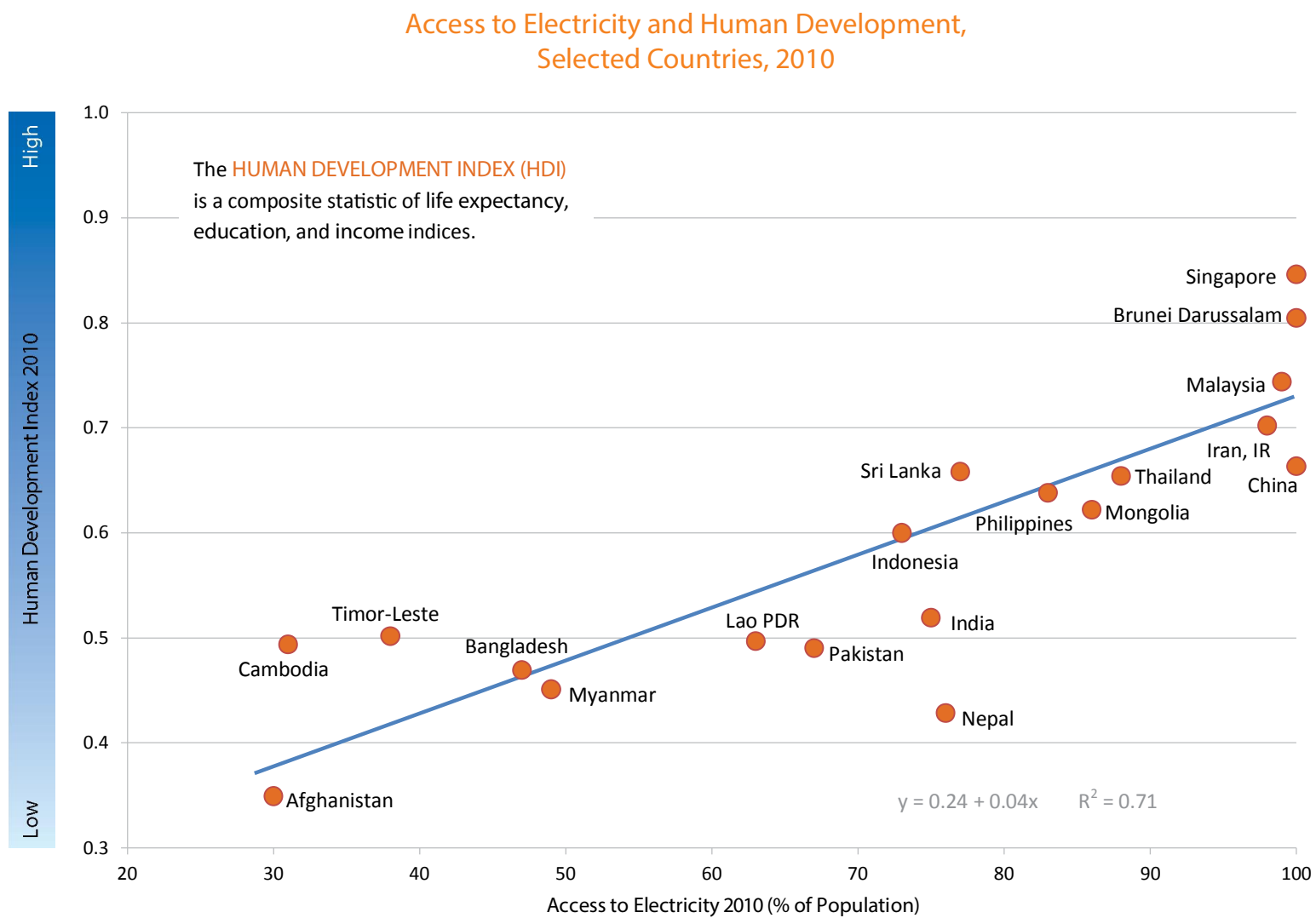
Asia-Pacific* Total Primary Energy Demand Outlook in the New Policies Scenario**



Source: Based on data from IEA World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2012

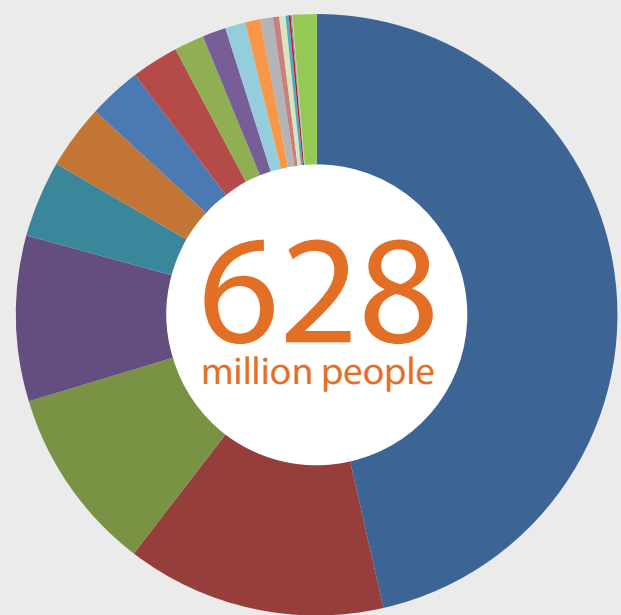
* Data excludes the following ESCAP member States: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Georgia, Iran IR, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan.

** See References and Notes section for an explanation of the IEA Current Policies Scenario, New Policies Scenario and 450 Scenario.



Data sources: IEA WEO 2011, UNDP

People without Access to Electricity, 2010



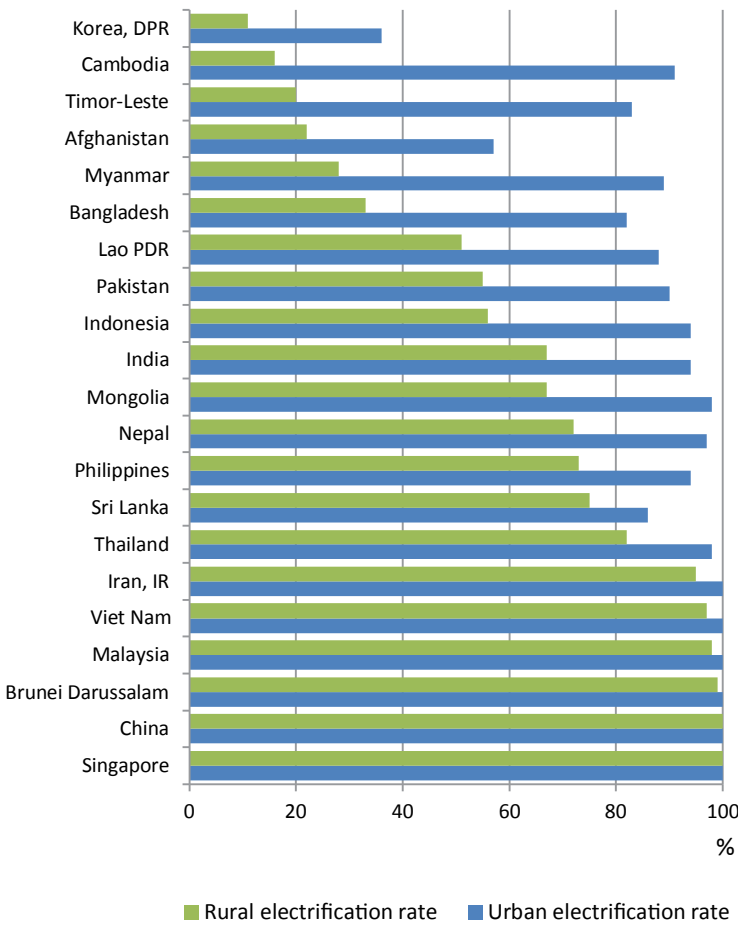
Number of people without electricity access (millions)

293	India	16	Philippines	2.1	Viet Nam
88	Bangladesh	10	Cambodia	1.2	Iran, IR
63	Indonesia	8	Thailand	0.7	Timor-Leste
56	Pakistan	7	Nepal	0.4	Mongolia
26	Myanmar	5	Sri Lanka	0.2	Malaysia
22	Afghanistan	4.2	China	8	Rest of Asia
18	Korea, DPR	2.2	Lao PDR		

Note: Due to rounding, total differs from the sum of all countries.

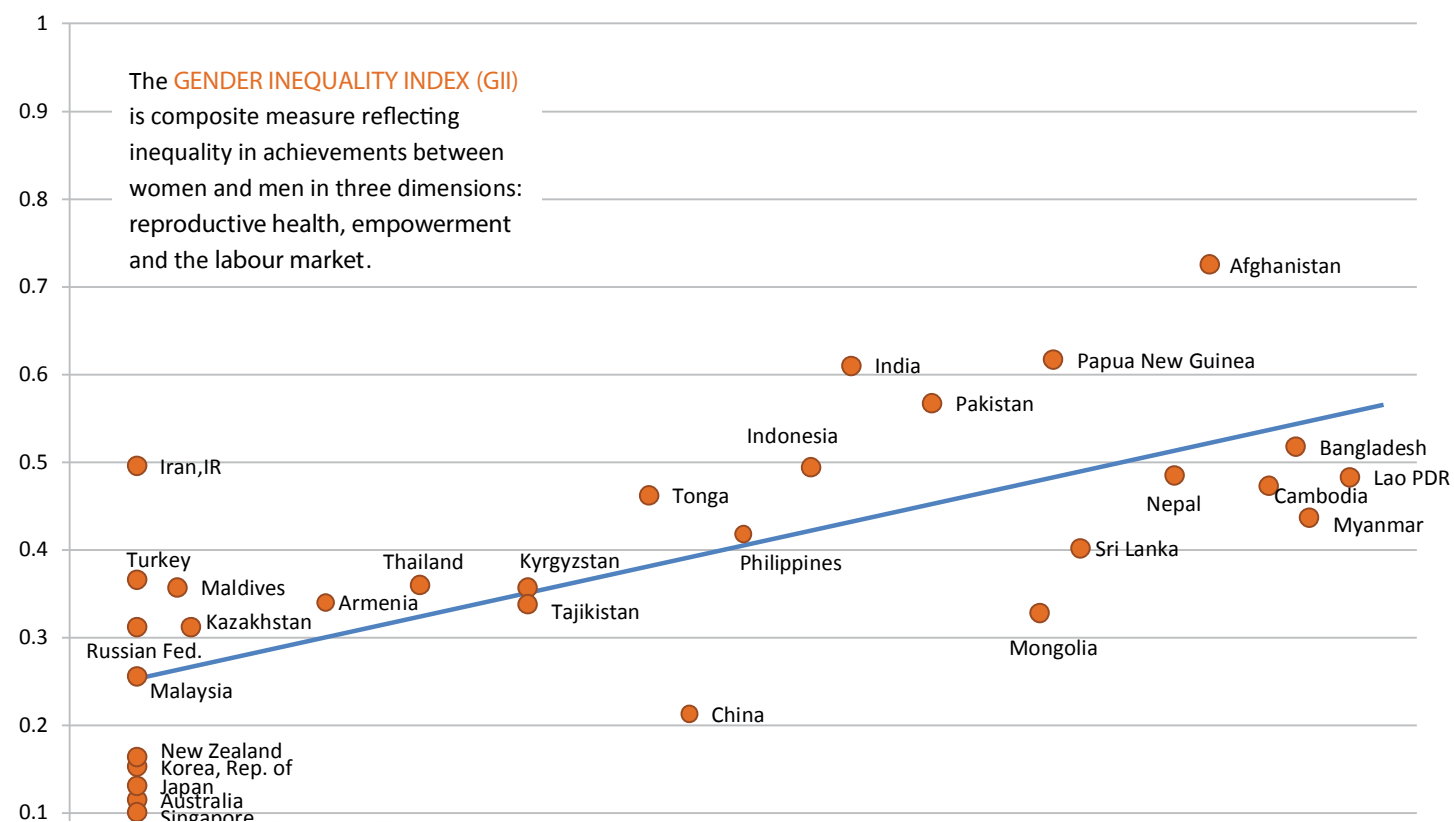
Data source: IEA WEO 2012

Rural and Urban Electrification Rates, Selected Countries, 2010

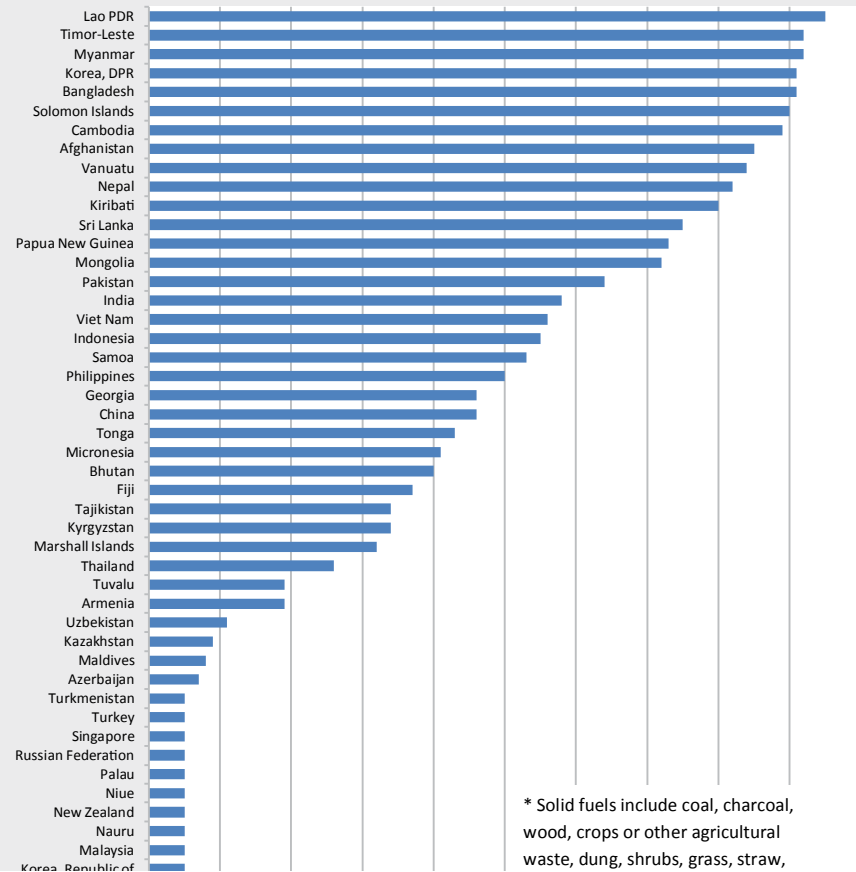


Data source: IEA WEO 2011

Solid Fuel* Use and Gender Inequality, Selected Countries



Percentage of Population Using Solid Fuels* 2010



* Solid fuels include coal, charcoal, wood, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs, grass, straw,

People Using Traditional Biomass 2010 (millions)



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_6995

