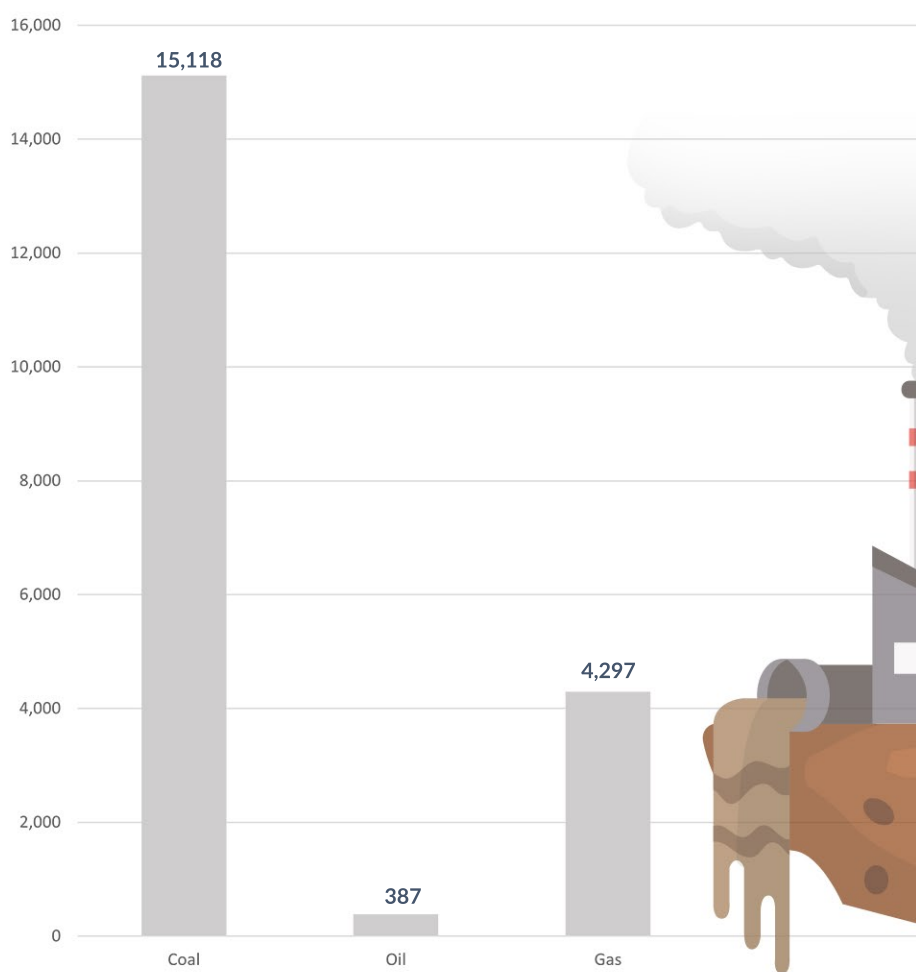


## LOW-CARBON ENERGY TRANSITION

Compiled by Margareth Sembiring

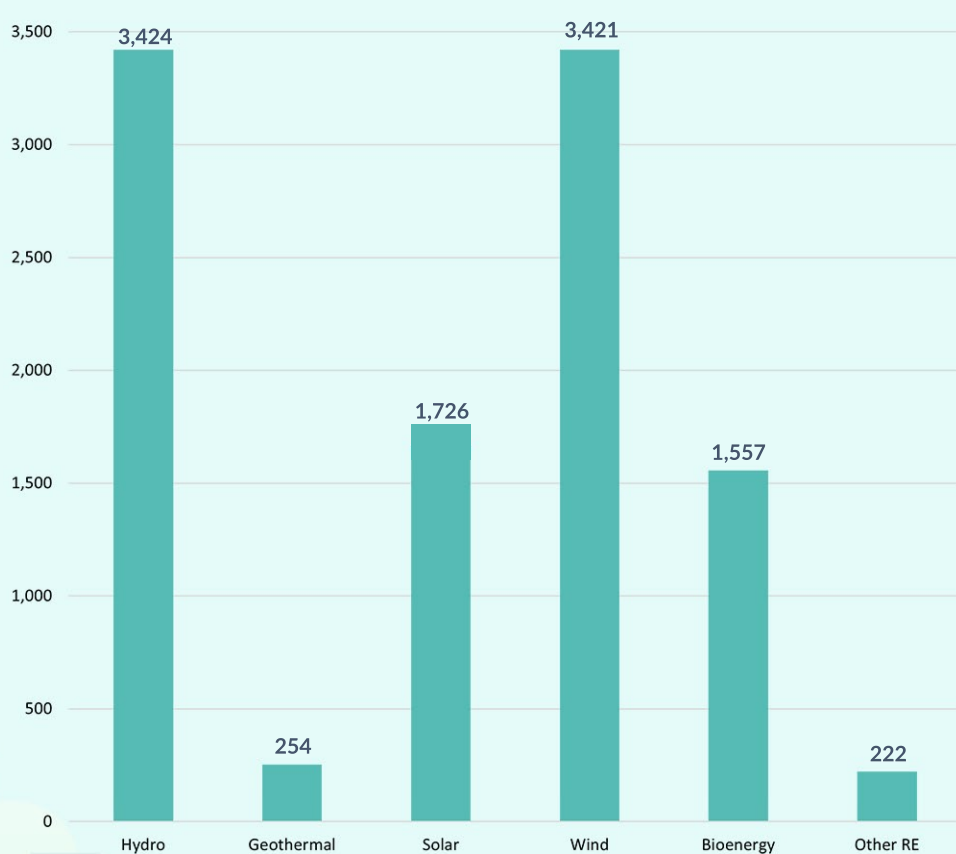
Southeast Asian countries have committed to reduce their carbon emissions by transitioning to low-carbon energy sources. The progress has been mixed, however, given that coal use continues to dominate power generation in the region despite expanding regional renewable energy capacity. To illustrate, Figure 1 shows that across the 10 ASEAN member countries, there were approximately 15.1 thousand megawatts (MW) of additional capacity for power generation drawn from coal alone, from 2020 to 2022. This is more than the growth in power generation capacity over this same period from renewable energy sources (Figure 2), which add up to only approximately 10.5 thousand MW. In fact, the total additional power generation capacity from fossil fuel sources was approximately 19.8 thousand MW, close to double that of renewable energy sources.

Figure 1: Additional Power Generation Capacity (MW) from Fossil Fuel Sources by ASEAN Countries, Aggregated by Energy Source, from 2020 to 2022



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE). 2023. "ASEAN Power Updates 2023." Jakarta: ACE, p. 13.

Figure 2: Additional Power Generation Capacity (MW) from Renewable Energy Sources by ASEAN Countries, Aggregated by Energy Source, from 2020 to 2022



Source: Compiled from ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE). 2023. "ASEAN Power Updates 2023." Jakarta: ACE, p. 13.