Role of natural gas in the Asia-Pacific region

2nd Almaty Energy Forum
Session 4: Role of Natural Gas in Energy Transition in Central Asia
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What is UN ESCAP?
Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 2021

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/76/533/Add.9, para. 7)]

76/210. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

8. **Recognizes** the key role that natural gas currently plays in many countries and its potential to expand significantly over the coming decades to meet demand in some countries as well as in new sectors, such as the transportation sector, supporting transitions towards lower-emission energy systems, and calls upon Governments to enhance energy security through the sharing of best practices and knowledge for the security of gas supply and demand;
Global Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure **universal access** to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

Target 7.2: By 2030, **increase substantially the share of renewable energy** in the global energy mix

Target 7.3: By 2030, **double** the global rate of improvement in **energy efficiency**

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT

The goal is to **limit global warming** to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.
Renewable Energy Installed Capacity by Resource in Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2021

Source: ESCAP, based on IRENA
Chart generated from Asia Pacific Energy Portal (asiapacificenergy.org)
Energy Supply by Product in Asia and the Pacific, 2000-2019

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Statistics and Balances
Chart generated from Asia Pacific Energy Portal (asiapacificenergy.org)
Electricity Production by Product in Asia and the Pacific, 2010-2020

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Statistics and Balances
Chart generated from Asia Pacific Energy Portal (asiapacificenergy.org)
Population size and prospects in Central Asia, 2010 - 2030

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects
Energy supply by product in Central Asia, 2019

**Turkmenistan**
- Oil: 23.0%
- Natural Gas: 77.0%
- Total: 28,663 Thousand tons of oil equivalent

**Kazakhstan**
- Oil: 23.9%
- Coal: 47.1%
- Natural Gas: 27.5%
- Total: 73,122 Thousand tons of oil equivalent

**Uzbekistan**
- Coal: 4.4%
- Hydro: 1.2%
- Natural Gas: 86.0%
- Total: 46,957 Thousand tons of oil equivalent

**Tajikistan**
- Oil: 25.9%
- Natural Gas: 4.7%
- Hydro: 40.1%
- Total: 4,109 Thousand tons of oil equivalent

**Kyrgyzstan**
- Oil: 37.3%
- Natural Gas: 6.7%
- Hydro: 29.6%
- Total: 4,021 Thousand tons of oil equivalent

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Statistics and Balances
Chart generated from Asia Pacific Energy Portal (asiapacificenergy.org)
Asia-Pacific Energy Portal: [asiapacificenergy.org](http://asiapacificenergy.org)

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Online hub for energy statistics, energy policies and energy infrastructure maps for 58 economies in Asia and the Pacific. The portal is open source, has a user-friendly interface and provides interactive data visualizations that help member States make data-driven decisions around SDG 7.
THANK YOU

Source: International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Statistics and Balances
Chart generated from Asia Pacific Energy Portal (asiapacificenergy.org)