Southeast Asia Energy Needs & Solar Diplomacy Opportunity

China Environment Forum
The Wilson Center





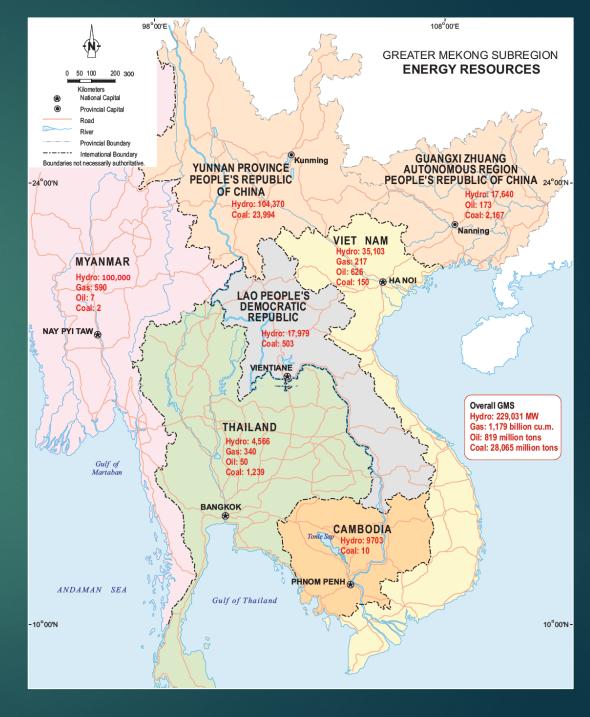


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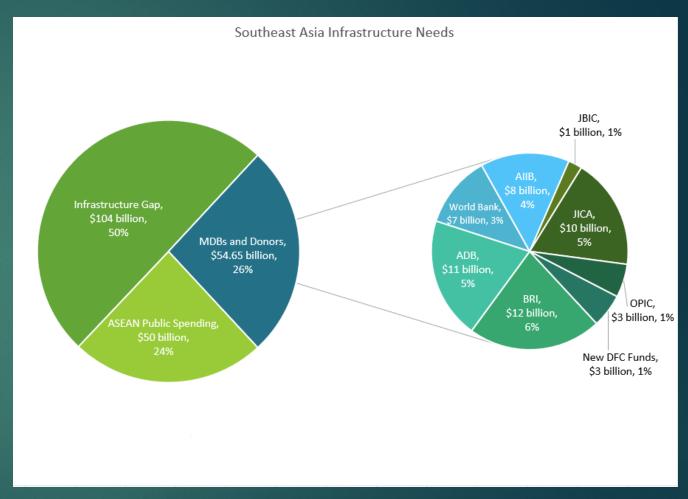
Regional Energy Context

- The price of non-hydropower renewables is globally dropping more quickly than anticipated.
- Innovations in energy transmission and distributed grid structures are disrupting traditional infrastructure and utilities models.
- Hydropower and coal externalities attract pushback, increasingly forcing changes in the location, design, type, and size of new power plants.
- Adaptation to these shifts requires a whole-system and long-term perspective.



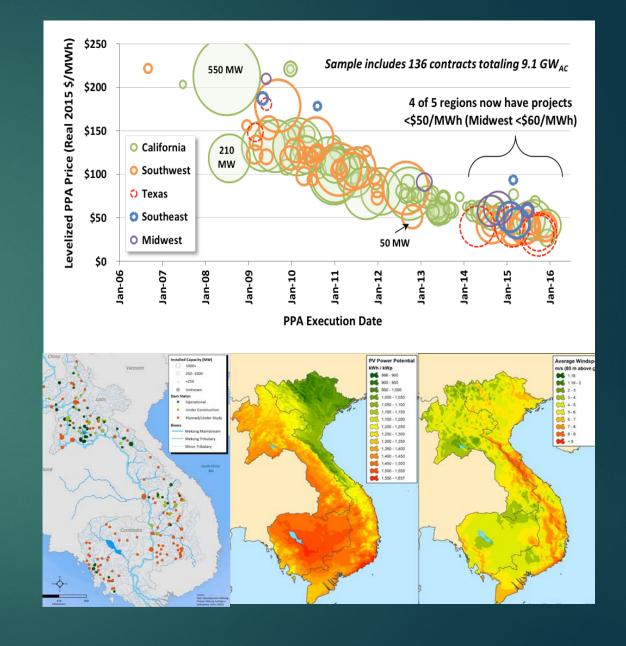
Regional infrastructure needs

- Southeast Asia needs \$2.7 \$2.9 trillion invested in energy through 2030
 - ▶ \$570 billion for generation
 - ASEAN needs 5-6% of regional GDP annually to 2030
 - Current infrastructure spending averages \$50 billion/year, about half that amount
 - All annual spending on energy infrastructure from MDBs only hits a portion of what's needed
- No individual country can meet this
- Meeting the infrastructure gap will require collaboration between development partners and catalyzation of private sector actors



Energy Market Shifts

- ▶ Between 2009 and 2016, prices dropped more than 80% for solar and 60% for wind
 - ▶ 2015-16 drops in global price of commercialscale solar (13%) and wind (10.75%)
- ► Factors:
 - Economies of scale
 - Overcapacity in China
 - Clarity of policy and regulatory regimes
 - Auction systems
 - Alternative financing options
- Renewable technologies are now competitive on an economic basis in many countries



China's Energy Investments

- ► The energy and transport sectors have each received approximately 1/3 of total BRI financing and make up most of the projects financed to date
- BRI financing in the energy sector is targeted towards fossil fuel and hydropower projects
- Solar is under-represented as a portion of Chinese energy investments in the Mekong region
- Rising interest from Mekong countries poses an opportunity

