

ASEAN Energy Demand

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ASEAN

Energy Demand

Trends and Structural Change

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Contents

List of Figures **vii**

List of Tables **viii**

Preface **x**

1 Introduction **1**

2 Trends in Commercial Energy Consumption **6**

Regional Commercial Energy Consumption **6**

Consumption in Individual Countries **10**

Growth of Commercial Energy Consumption **23**

Electricity **27**

3 Economic Growth and Energy Demand **34**

Energy and Economic Growth **34**

Energy Prices **39**

Income and Price Elasticities **44**

Inter-Country Comparisons of Energy-Output Ratio **49**

4 Patterns of Non-Commercial Energy Consumption **55**

Main Consumption Characteristics **55**

Measuring Non-Commercial Energy Consumption **60**

Non-Commercial Energy Demand Estimation **62**

The Demand-Supply Balance **68**

5 Structure of Sectoral Energy Demand **72**

The Changing Structure of Sectoral Energy Demand **72**

Transport **80**

Industry **90**

Household and Commercial **101**

The Energy Sector and Fuels for Non-Energy Use **106**

6 Summary and Conclusion **110**

Summary of Findings **110**

Implications on Energy Demand Management **117**

Appendix A	124
Time-Series Energy Consumption Data: Definitions and Methodology	
Appendix B	132
Sectoral Energy Demand: Data Collection, Definitions and Methodology	
Bibliography	145
Data Sources	150

List of Figures

2.1	ASEAN: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	9
2.2	ASEAN: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	9
2.3	Indonesia: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	11
2.4	Indonesia: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	11
2.5	Malaysia: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	15
2.6	Malaysia: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	15
2.7	Philippines: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	17
2.8	Philippines: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	17
2.9	Singapore: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	20
2.10	Singapore: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	20
2.11	Thailand: Commercial Energy Consumption by Fuel Type, 1960–80	22
2.12	Thailand: Fuel Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	22
2.13	Commercial Energy Consumption per Capita in ASEAN Countries, 1960–80	26
2.14	GDP per Capita in ASEAN Countries, 1960–80	26
2.15	Commercial Energy Consumption in ASEAN Countries and Overall Consumption, 1960–80	28
2.16	Country Shares in Commercial Energy Consumption in ASEAN, 1960–80	28
2.17	Electricity Production in ASEAN Countries and Total Production in ASEAN, 1960–80	30
2.18	Electricity Production per Capita in ASEAN Countries, 1960–80	30
2.19	Shares of Commercial Energy Consumption for Electricity Generation in ASEAN Countries, 1960–80	32
3.1	Commercial Energy Consumption per Unit of GDP for ASEAN Countries, 1960–80	36

List of Tables

1.	Units and Conversion Factors	4
2.1	Total Oil Consumption and Total and per Capita Commercial Energy Consumption in ASEAN, Developing Countries, OECD and the World, 1980	7
2.2	Share of ASEAN in World Commercial Energy Consumption, 1960–80	8
2.3	Rates of Growth of Commercial Energy Consumption and GDP, and Energy Coefficients in ASEAN Countries and Various Other Countries, 1960–73 and 1974–80	24
2.4	Rates of Growth of Electricity Production and Electricity Coefficients in ASEAN Countries, 1960–73 and 1974–80	29
3.1	Real Import Prices of Crude Oil in Indices	40
3.2	Estimated Real Fuel Prices in Indices for ASEAN Countries	41
3.3	Malaysia: Real and Current Prices of Petroleum Products, Imported Crude Oil and Electricity, 1970–80	42
3.4	Indonesia: Domestic Prices of Petroleum Products, Costs of Living Index in Jakarta and Crude Petroleum Prices, 1972–80	44
3.5	Prices of Petroleum Products 1980: Indonesia and Pulau Bukom, Singapore	46
3.6	Estimates of Income and Price Elasticities of the Demand for Commercial Energy	47
3.7	Energy-Output Ratios for ASEAN Countries and Selected Industrialized Countries	51
4.1	Distribution of Households by Type of Fuels Used for Cooking in ASEAN Countries	57
4.2	Energy Use in Cooking in Rural Households in Indonesia, 1980	59
4.3	Malaysia: Variations in Energy Needs in Domestic Cooking According to Household Income	60
4.4	Estimates of Domestic Energy Requirements in Cooking in Rural Areas of ASEAN Countries, and in Singapore	64
4.5	Commercial Energy and Estimated Non-Commercial Energy Consumption in ASEAN Countries	66

4.6	Non-Commercial Energy Consumption Estimates for ASEAN Countries by Various Studies	67
5.1	Energy Consumption by Sector in ASEAN Countries, 1960, 1972 and 1980	74
5.2	Cross-Country Comparisons of Energy Consumption by Sector 1980	78
5.3	Electricity Consumption by Sector in ASEAN Countries, 1960, 1972 and 1980	79
5.4	Energy Use for Transport and Related Transport Statistics in ASEAN Countries, 1980	82
5.5	Ratio of Gasoline to Motor Diesel Prices in ASEAN Countries	87
5.6	Estimated Energy Intensities of Passenger and Freight Transport by Mode in the ASEAN Region, 1980	88
5.7	Modal Split of Passenger Traffic and Freight Traffic in Malaysia, 1980	89
5.8	Commercial Energy Consumption in Industry in ASEAN Countries, 1980	90
5.9	Estimated Rates of Growth of Industrial Energy Use and Industrial Output in ASEAN Countries, 1960-72 and 1972-80	92
5.10	Structure of Manufacturing Industry in ASEAN Countries	96
5.11	Energy per Value-Added by Sector in Industry	98
5.12	Energy Costs as a Percentage of Industrial Production Costs	100
5.13	Average per Capita Energy Consumption in the Household and Commercial Sector in ASEAN Countries, 1980	102
5.14	Variations in Household Electricity Use According to Household Income, Malaysia	103
5.15	Household Electricity Usage in Singapore	104
5.16	Average Household Energy Consumption and Mean Household Income by Type of Premise, Singapore	105
5.17	Energy Own-Use and Losses in the Energy Sector in ASEAN Countries, 1980	107
A1	Energy Equivalents of Fuels	131
B1	ASEAN Energy Balance: General Format	141
B2	ASEAN Energy Balance, 1960	142
B3	ASEAN Energy Balance, 1972	143
B4	ASEAN Energy Balance, 1980	144

Preface

Energy demand is one of the most difficult areas to study on energy in developing countries because of the paucity of good data. It is, therefore, not surprising that our current understanding of energy use in developing countries is fairly limited compared to that for the industrialized world. Yet knowledge of the structure and the mechanisms of change in energy use is crucial to energy planning and policy formulation. In particular, it assists planners and policy makers in assessing future energy requirements, fuel substitution, and policies for energy production, use and conservation.

As a contribution to energy demand studies in developing countries, this book deals with how energy has been used in five ASEAN countries, namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It concentrates on four major aspects of energy use: trends in commercial energy consumption, energy demand and economic growth, non-commercial energy use, and energy consumption by end-use. The analysis is based on energy data collected from sources which until now are highly scattered and uncoordinated. One main objective is to provide a description of the changes in the structure of energy demand that accompany the growth of these economies and to analyse their interactions. Another objective is to make inter-country comparisons to identify systematic differences in energy use. By accounting energy demand in a harmonized manner, this book is able to provide a consistent picture of the mechanisms of change in energy use in these countries.

The main body of this work was completed in 1984 at the Institute of Southeast Asian Studies (ISEAS) but much of the energy data was collected and analysed between 1977 and 1983 while I was with the Cambridge Energy Research Group (CERG) in the Cavendish Laboratory of Cambridge University. I am indebted to several individuals who have contributed their time or sources of information, without whom this book could not have been completed in its present form. I wish to thank Richard Eden and Richard Bending of CERG, Joe Stanislaw of Cambridge (USA) Energy Research Associates, Sir Austin Robinson of Cambridge University, Gareth Price, Alan Clarke and Hans DuMouline (formerly) of Shell International, John Mitchell of British Petroleum, and William Humphrey and Irfan ul Haque of the World Bank. I am grateful to ISEAS for providing me with financial support and to the Director, Kernial Singh Sandhu, for his kind assistance at all times. My thanks should also go to Agustin

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The study relies heavily on official data, both published and unpublished, and unpublished data kindly provided by several energy industries. I am indebted to Shell International and British Petroleum and their subsidiaries in the ASEAN region, ESCAP of the United Nations, the World Energy Conference, the National Electricity Board of Malaysia, Petronas, the National Energy Administration of Thailand, the Public Utilities Board of Singapore, and the Ministry of Energy of the Philippines.

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Ang Beng Wah