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Update on Regional Connectivity Activities in Asia

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UN ESCAP

UN ESCAP work on energy connectivity

ESCAP's Regional Roadmap on Power System Connectivity

Vision, principles and **nine strategies** to guide sustainable connectivity

Planning

- Coordinate cross-border transmission planning
- Develop a regional master plan

Financing and development

- Mobilize investment in cross-border infrastructure

Operations

- Move toward multilateral trading and competitive markets
- Co-ordinate cross-border system operations

Cross-cutting

- Build trust and political consensus
- Develop intergovernmental agreements
- Capacity building and sharing of best practices
- Ensure coherence of connectivity with the SDGs

Current ESCAP connectivity projects

Capacity building

- **Trainings for regulators and utilities (AERN, HAPUA, others planned)**
- **Developing cross-border interconnectors (NE Asia stakeholders)**

Sustainable connectivity

- **“Green Power Corridor” in NE Asia (modelling and roadmap)**
- **Harmonising policies and standards for mini-grid integration in island systems (Pacific)**
- **Potential for low- and zero-carbon fuels in energy trade (Pacific)**





Summary of connectivity activities in Asia

By UN ESCAP sub-region

Connectivity activities in:

South-East Asia

Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS - ADB)

ASEAN Power Grid

- AIMS III (updated and linked to RE deployment)
- LTMS-PIP
- IEA study on multilateral power trading

Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)

- MOU on regional grid interconnection between some GMS and South Asian

Australia-Singapore Power Link (AAPL)

- Granted “Major Project Status” by Australian gov

Key takeaways:

- Good level of political support but need for increased political alignment
- Regional institutions play important role but there is limited technical and market harmonisation
- Despite coordinated planning, limited progress on cross-border infrastructure (financing challenge)
- Need for more alignment across initiatives and targeted capacity building

Connectivity activities in:

South Asia

■ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- SAARC Framework Agreement for Energy Cooperation (2014)
- Participation of Nepal on Indian Energy Exchange (2021)

■ South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration (SARI/EI - USAID)

- Phase IV: Policy and reg framework; increased interconnection; regional electricity markets

■ CASA-1000 (World Bank)

- Links South Asia to Central Asia

Key takeaways:

- South Asia has made significant technical progress but mainly in the form of bilateral integration or multilateral pilots
- Good level of political support but challenges remain
- Regional institutions present but have limited authority
- Need for increased technical and market harmonisation

Connectivity activities in:

North and Central Asia

Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC - ADB)

- Fostering Expanded Regional Electricity and Gas Interconnection and Trade under the CAREC Energy Strategy 2030
- Modernization of Coordinating Dispatch Center Energiya
- Regional Infrastructure Projects Enabling Facility

Central Asia Regional Energy Market (CAREM - USAID)

- Technical assistance and capacity building to develop a regional power market

Key takeaways:

- Previously integrated grids now fragmented and suffering from underinvestment in cross-border infrastructure (focus on self-sufficiency)
- Regional institutions (e.g. CDC Energiya, Electric Power Council) present but limited technical capacity
- Most power trading is bilateral; technical harmonisation but limited market integration
- Need for increased inter-sectoral coordination, in particular power and water
- Need to better align connectivity efforts with sustainable development goals

Connectivity activities in:

North-East Asia

■ North-East Asia Power System Integration (NAPSI – ADB)

- Phase 1: potential for RE development and export from Mongolia

■ North-East Asia Power Interconnection and Cooperation (NEARPIC, ESCAP)

- Phase 1: analysis of potential for, and obstacles to, increased power system integration
- Phase 2: development of “green power corridor” concept

■ IRENA

- Paper on Renewable Energy and Electricity Interconnections in NE Asia

Key takeaways:

- Significant potential for increased integration, but currently limited even at bilateral level
- Differing levels of political support driven in part by energy security concerns
- Many existing integration proposals but limited agreement on direction forward
- Lack of regional institutions and formal agreements is an obstacle to progress



Conclusion

Key takeaways for RPTCC stakeholders

- Many connectivity initiatives across Asia
- Limited coordination between sub-regions – opportunity to share lessons and best practices
- South-East Asia is among the most active and advanced sub-regions
- Need for increased coordination across SE Asia connectivity initiatives.
- **ESCAP trainings for ASEAN regulators free and available online. Training for utilities (through ACE and HAPUA) coming soon**





ESCAP's Regional Roadmap on Power System Connectivity

Vision, principles and **nine strategies** to guide sustainable connectivity

1. build trust and political consensus for cross-border electricity trade
2. develop a regional cross-border electricity grid master plan
3. develop and implement intergovernmental agreements on energy cooperation and interconnection
4. coordinate, harmonize and institutionalize policy and regulatory frameworks
5. move towards multilateral power trade and create competitive markets for cross-border electricity
6. coordinate cross-border transmission planning and system operation
7. mobilize investment in cross-border grid and generation infrastructure
8. build capacities and share information, data, lessons learned and best practices
9. ensure the coherence of energy connectivity initiatives and the Sustainable Development Goals

https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/d8files/event-documents/CE_2021_4.pdf