

Foreword

Reserved underground in many Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member countries, coal allows power generation at a lower cost than other fuels. In the ASEAN member countries, power consumption has increased along with their economic growth, and further increases in coal-fired power generation are expected. Coal is one of the cheapest power generation fuels in terms of cost, but its demerit is that it emits more air pollutants harmful to human health than other fuels. For this reason, the countries using coal-fired power generation have enacted standards to regulate air pollutants from coal-fired power plants. The bottom line is whether a management system has been established and whether it is functioning for effectively monitoring emission standards. This study examined and compared the emission standards for air pollutants from coal-fired power plants and their management systems in some Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries and the ASEAN member countries. This analysis will provide further policy development options for reducing air pollutants from coal-fired power plants.

It is our hope that the outcomes of this study will serve as a point of reference for policymakers in ASEAN countries and contribute to the improvement of air pollution in the region as a whole.

Ichiro Kutani

Leader of the Working Group

June 2017

Acknowledgements

This analysis has been implemented by a working group under the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA). It is a joint effort of Working Group members from the East Asia Summit (EAS) countries and The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ). We would like to acknowledge the support provided by everyone involved. We would especially like to express our gratitude to the members of the Working Group, ERIA, and IEEJ's study project team.

Ichiro Kutani

Leader of the Working Group

June 2017