FACTS AND FIGURES

Country	Capacity in MW	
Afghanistan	330.00	
Bangladesh	230.00	
Bhutan	1,615.00	
Cambodia	1,330.00	
China PDR	352,260.00	excl. PSPP
Taiwan	2,092.00	
India	45,217.00	
Indonesia	5,742.00	
Japan	21,580.00	excl. PSPP
Kazakhstan	2,456.00	
Korea North	5,474.00	
Korea South	1,789.00	excl. PSPP
Kyrgyzstan	3,065.00	
Lao PDR	7,213.00	
Malaysia	6,095.00	
Mongolia	28.00	
Myanmar	3,477.00	
Nepal	1,074.00	
Pakistan	9,500.00	
Philippines	3,701.00	excl. PSPP
Sri Lanka	1,768.00	
Tajikistan	6,000.00	
Thailand	3,561.00	incl. PSPP
Timor Leste	0.40	
Turkmenistan	5.00	
Uzbekistan	1,889.00	
Vietnam	18,548.00	
Australia	8,044.00	incl. PSPP
Fiji	148.00	
French Polynesia	47.00	
New Caledonia	78.00	
New Zealand	5,381.00	
Papua New Guinea	198.00	
Samoa	13.20	
Solomon Islands	0.15	
Vanuatu	0.60	

Source: Hydropower & Dams Worldatlas 2019

Top 5 Countries

China
India
Japan
Vietnam
Pakistan

Population in Asia
4.138 billion

Total installed capacity in Asia
519 GW

GW installed excl. PSPP

352.3
45.2
21.5
18.5
9.5

ANDRITZ
installed and/or rehabilitated
3,000 units
100 GW total capacity (100,000 MW)

Hydropower in Asia

With a total installed capacity of about 519 GW, of which some 74 GW is pumped storage, Asia is home to over a third of the world's total hydropower generation. More than 12 GW of additional hydropower capacity was commissioned across the region in 2018, with 8.5 GW in China alone – more than in any other part of the world.

Hydropower is playing an important role in many countries across Asia. Growing demand prompted by demographic changes and economic growth is being increasingly met with renewable energy sources, including hydro.

Ambitious goals to raise the share of renewables is also boosting demand for pumped storage in particular. Able to balance other more variable sources of renewable power generation, pumped storage capacity provides grid stability, helping to achieve independence from fossil fuels.

With its long history of hydropower development, Asia continues to offer interesting business opportunities in the modernization and rehabilitation of the hydropower fleet. Many installations are more than 40 years old, especially in the former GUS member states.

Many Asian countries are developing the necessary market liberalization measures and adopting appropriate legal frameworks to encourage infrastructure investment. In combination with environmentally-friendly, flexible, cost-effective and constantly evolving sustainable technology, this creates many attractive prospects for hydropower in this dynamic and diverse region.

Source: (HP&D World Atlas 2019, IHA Status Report 2019)

Thereof pumped storage
74 GW

Additional capacity in 2018
12.1 GW
incl. pumped storage