



Corrigendum: Energy and AI in East Asia

Issued: April 2026

Link to report: <https://www.iea.org/reports/energy-and-ai-in-east-asia>

On page 7, the table below:

Net zero and renewable energy source targets by country

	2025 VRE share	Announced net zero target	2030 renewables target
China	22%	2060	1 200 GW
Chinese Taipei	9%	2050	Offshore wind: 40-55 GW Solar PV: 40-80 GW
Japan	12%	2050	36-38% of total electricity generation
Korea	7%	2038	29.2% of total electricity generation

Notes: VRE: variable renewable energy. 2025 VRE shares are preliminary. China surpassed the 2030 renewables target in 2024; its latest 2035 target is 3 600 GW of wind and solar PV.

Sources: IEA analysis based on IEA (2024), [Renewables 2024](#); Ministry of Environment (2022), [Phased Goals and Actions Toward Net-Zero Transition](#); IEA (2025) [Sixth Strategic Energy Plan – 2050 Carbon neutral](#); IEA (2025), [11th Basic Electricity Supply and Demand Plan](#); IEA (2025) [Renewable Energy Progress Tracker](#); Taipower (2025), [Thermal Power Status and Performance](#).

Was replaced with the updated table below. The numbers and sources for Korea have been updated to reflect the 2050 net zero target and the 2030 renewables target.

Net zero and renewable energy source targets by country

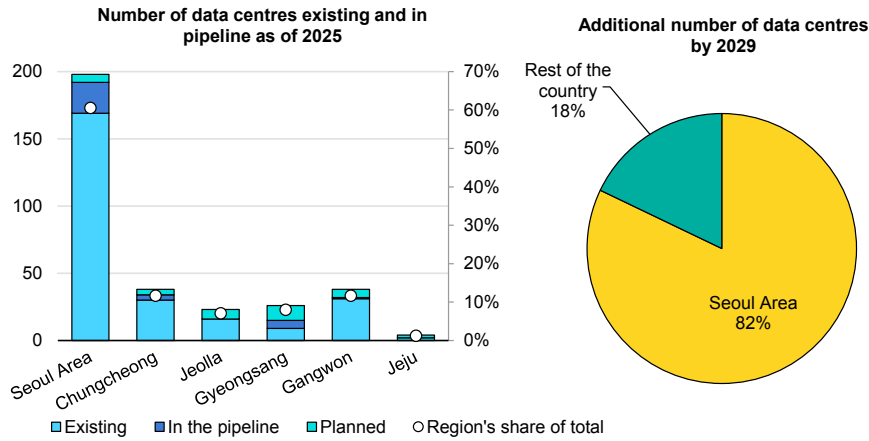
	2025 VRE share	Announced net zero target	2030 renewables target
China	22%	2060	1 200 GW
Chinese Taipei	9%	2050	Offshore wind: 40-55 GW Solar PV: 40-80 GW
Japan	12%	2050	36-38% of total electricity generation
Korea	7%	2050	18.8% of total electricity generation

Notes: VRE: variable renewable energy. 2025 VRE shares are preliminary. China surpassed the 2030 renewables target in 2024; its latest 2035 target is 3 600 GW of wind and solar PV.

Sources: IEA analysis based on IEA (2024), [Renewables 2024](#); Ministry of Environment (2022), [Phased Goals and Actions Toward Net-Zero Transition](#); IEA (2025) [Sixth Strategic Energy Plan – 2050 Carbon neutral](#); [The Government of the Republic of Korea \(2020\), 2050 Carbon Neutral Strategy](#); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2025) [11th Basic Electricity Supply and Demand Plan](#); IEA (2025) [Renewable Energy Progress Tracker](#); Taipower (2025), [Thermal Power Status and Performance](#).

On page 93, in the figure below:

Regional distribution data centres in Korea, 2025-2029



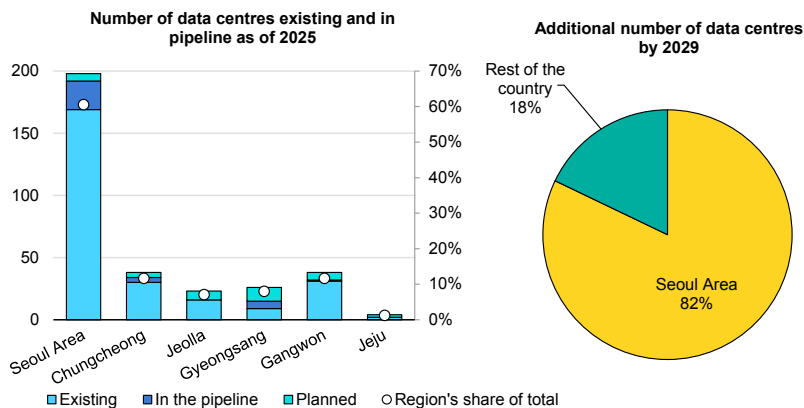
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Notes: Seoul Area refers to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Sub-regions = Seoul Area (Seoul-si, Gyeonggi-do, Incheon-si); Jeju (Jeju-do); Chungcheong (Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Sejong-si); Jeolla (Jeollanam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Gwangju-si); Gyeongsang (Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Busan, Daegu, and Ulsan); Gangwon (Gangwon-do). Data for 2029 are forecasted values. Overlap between 2025 pipeline and 2029 projects may exist.

Sources: IEA analysis based on Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2023), [Measures to alleviate the concentration of data centres in the Seoul Metropolitan Area](#); Korea Data Association (2025).

The source in the figure below has been corrected from Korea Data Association to Korea Data centre Council.

Regional distribution data centres in Korea, 2025-2029



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Notes: Seoul Area refers to the Seoul Metropolitan Area. Sub-regions = Seoul Area (Seoul-si, Gyeonggi-do, Incheon-si); Jeju (Jeju-do); Chungcheong (Chungcheongnam-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Sejong-si); Jeolla (Jeollanam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Gwangju-si); Gyeongsang (Gyeongsangbuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, Busan, Daegu, and Ulsan); Gangwon (Gangwon-do). Data for 2029 are forecasted values. Overlap between 2025 pipeline and 2029 projects may exist.

Sources: IEA analysis based on Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (2023), [Measures to alleviate the concentration of data centres in the Seoul Metropolitan Area](#); [Korea Data Center Council \(2025\)](#), [2024 Korea Datacenter Market Report](#).