

Pacific Economic Cooperation Council  
Eighteenth General Meeting

# Toward E & E Cooperation in APEC

May 13, 2009

Gen Hajime Ito

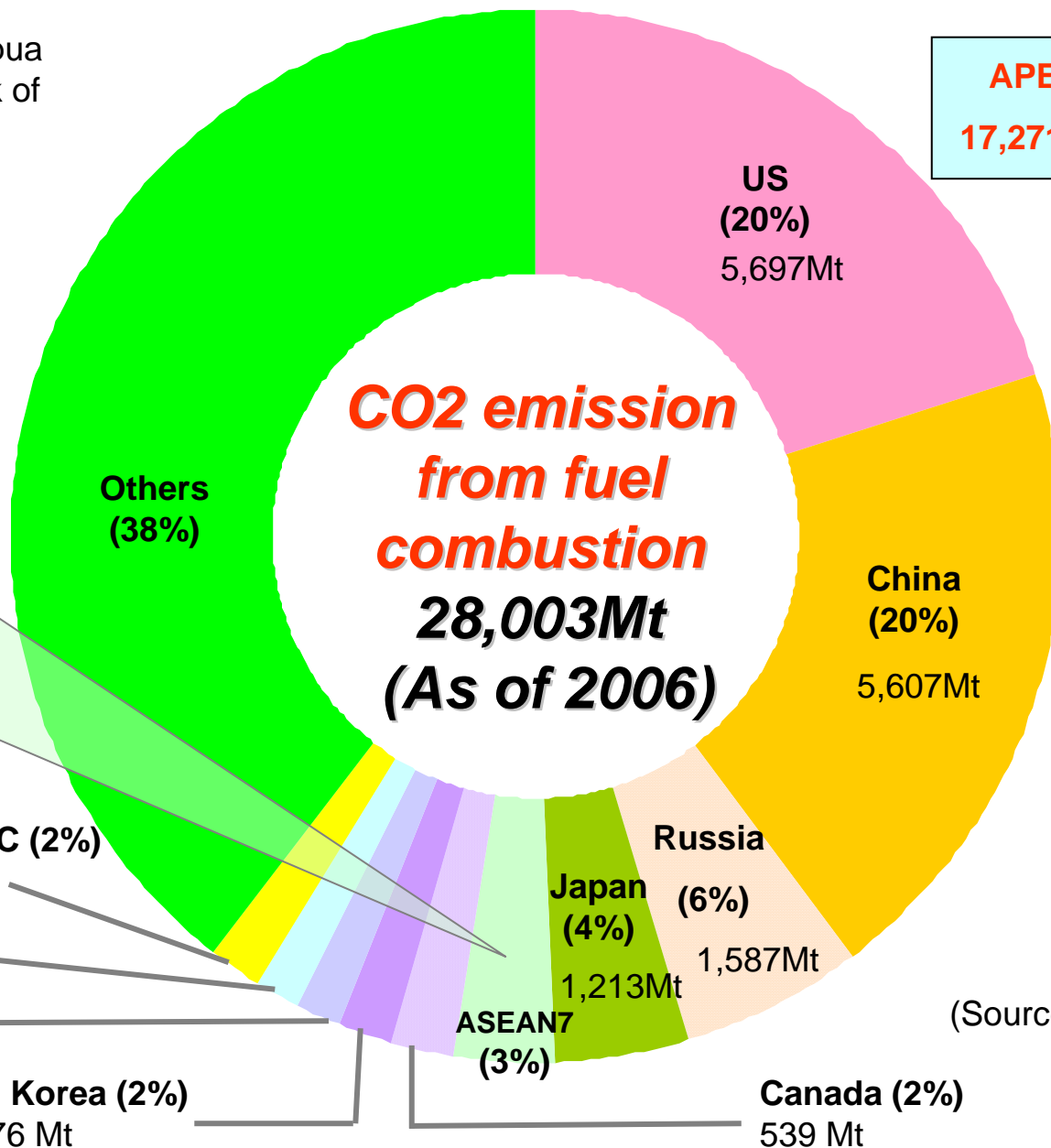
President

JETRO New York Center

# World's CO2 Emissions

\* "APEC" excludes Papua New Guinea due to lack of applicable data.

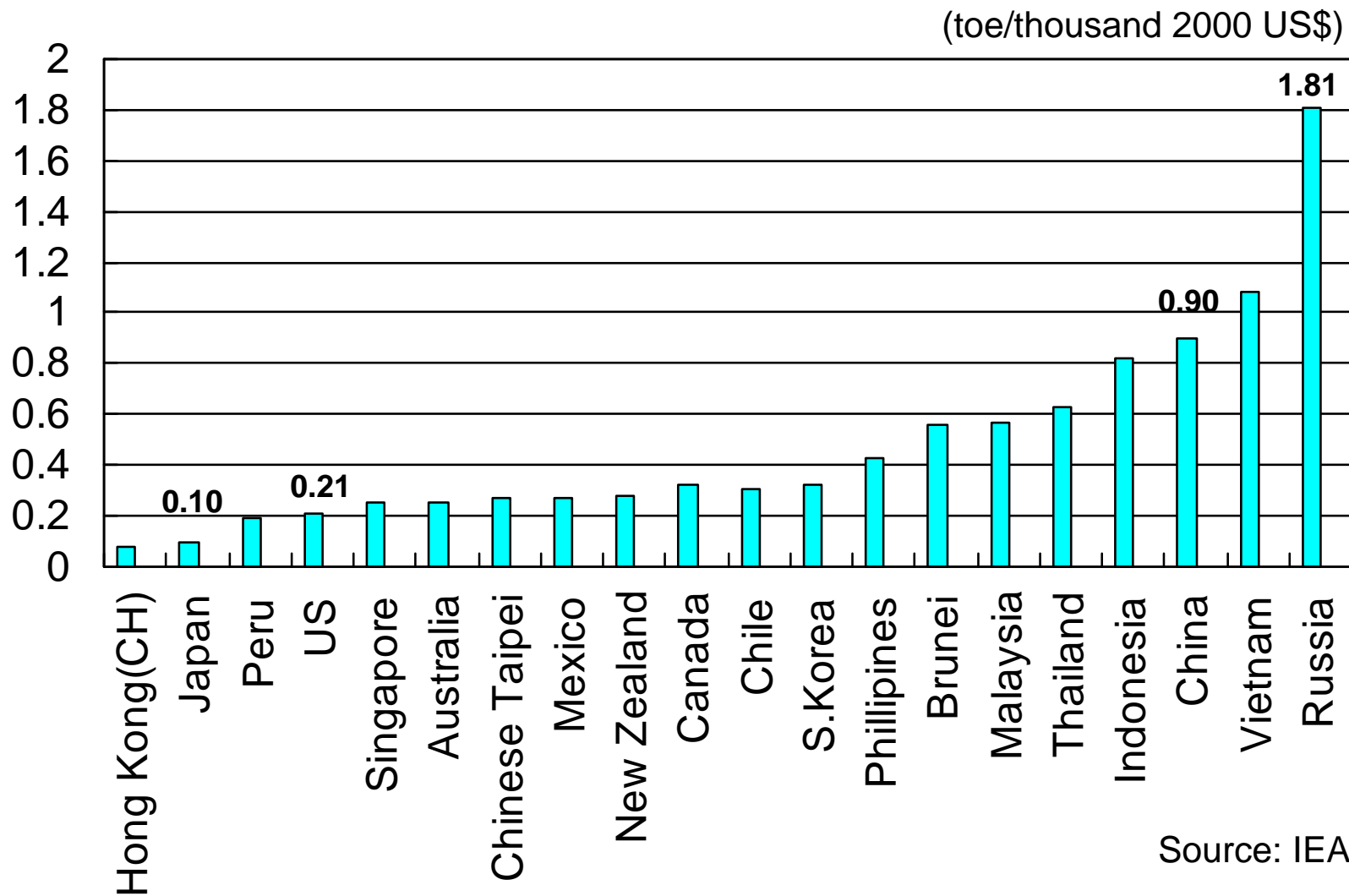
<b>ASEAN 7</b>	<b>905Mt</b>
Indonesia	335Mt
Thailand	217Mt
Malaysia	154Mt
Vietnam	83Mt
Philippines	67Mt
Singapore	43Mt
Brunei	6Mt



**APEC Total**  
**17,271Mt (62%)**

(Source) IEA

# Total Primary Energy Supply per GDP of APEC Economies\* (2006)



\* "APEC Economies" excludes Papua New Guinea due to lack of applicable data.

## Toward E&E Cooperation

---

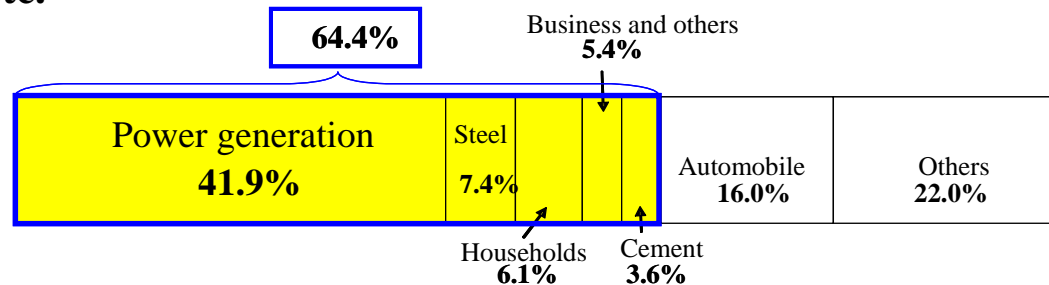
- ✓ **Promote energy efficiency**
- ✓ **Accelerate RD&D of E&E technologies**
- ✓ **Contribute to building a future international framework**

## Recent APEC's Actions to Address E&E affairs

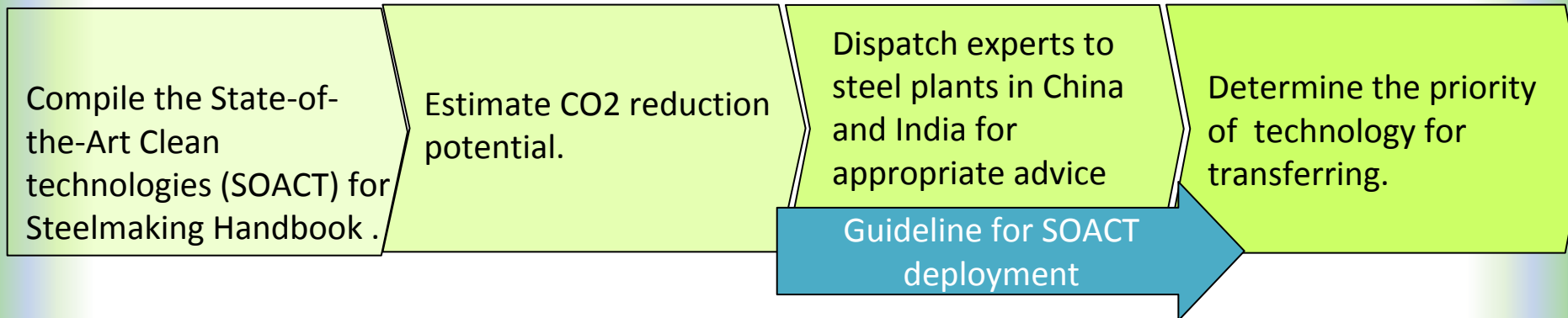
- Jun 04, APEC Energy Ministers Meeting (Philippines)
  - Encourage cooperation in the fields of nuclear and fuel cell
- Oct 05, APEC Energy Ministers Meeting (S. Korea)
  - Establish 'Task Force on Biofuels' in Energy Working Group
- Jun 07, APEC Energy Ministers Meeting (Australia)
  - Establish 'APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE)' (Peer review mechanism among members on energy efficiency policies, measures and performances)
- Sep 07, APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting "Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development" (Australia)
  - Target: reduce energy intensity by 25% of 2005 level by 2030
  - Establish 'Asia-Pacific Network for Energy Technology (APNet)' (Network by research institutions for energy research in the region)
- Oct 08, APEC Energy Trade and Investment Roundtable (Australia)
  - Develop action plan to address existing barriers to energy trade and investment in the region

# Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP)

- Established in 2005 at the initiative of the U.S.
- 7 partners: Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, South Korea, U.S.
- Private-public partnership
- Task Forces in 8 sectoral areas (Steel, Cement, Cleaner Fossil Energy, Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation etc.)
- To promote practical technology cooperation for GHG reduction through sharing of effective technologies and practices for reduction, analysis of reduction potentials, setting of intensity target, etc.



## < Example of Successful Sectoral Cooperation by APP: Steel Sector >



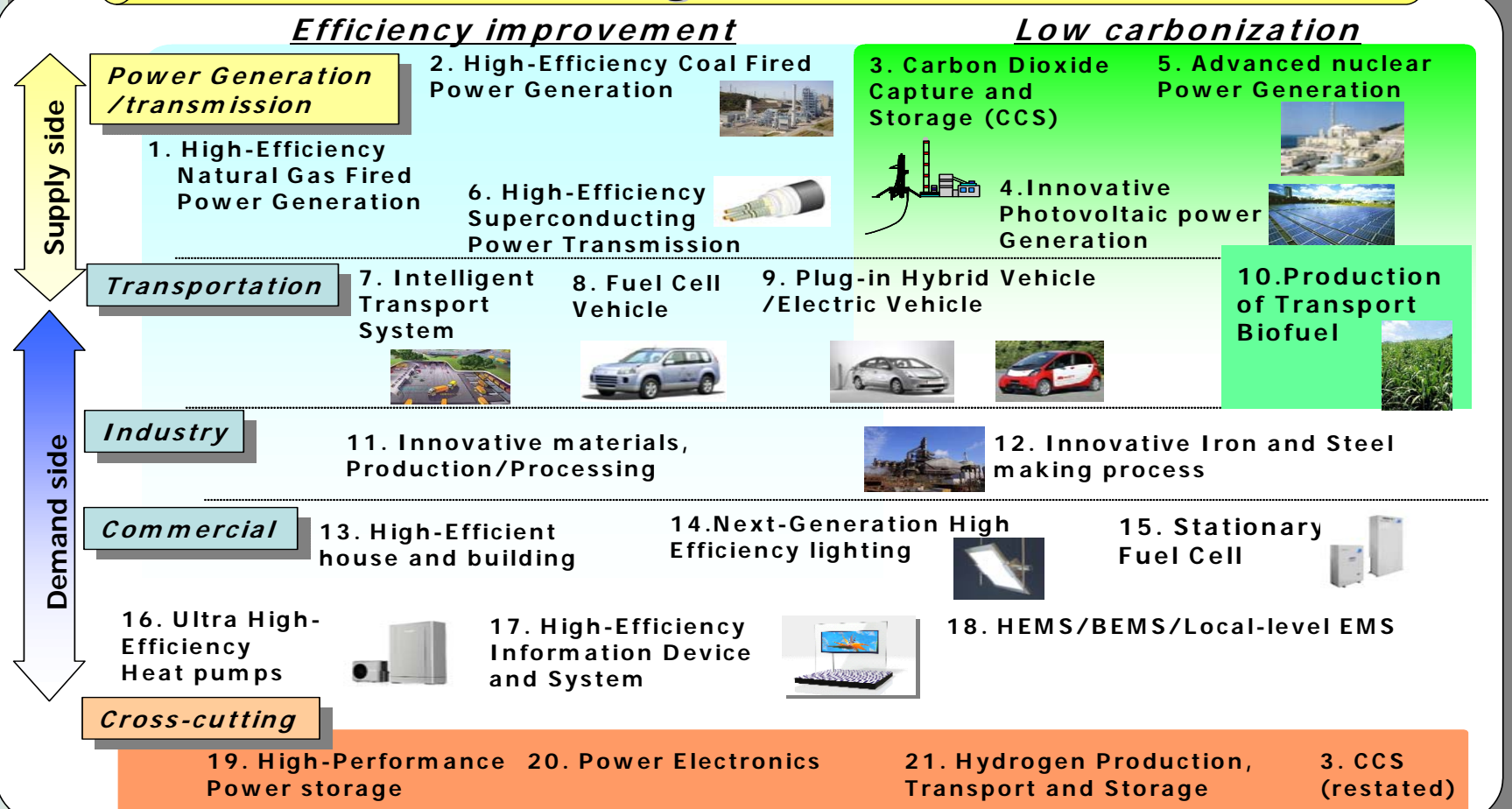
# Mid-term Strategy and Long-term Strategy



# “Cool-Earth Innovative Energy Technology Program” (1)

- To achieve the long-term target of “halving the world’s emissions by 2050”,
  - development of innovative energy technologies is indispensable.
  - Japan should lead with its world’s top level energy technologies.
- To this end, this program identifies technologies which should be tackled by priority, creates road maps and considers international cooperation.

## -“21” Technologies to be Prioritized-





# “Cool-Earth Innovative Energy Technology Program” (2)

## —Promotion of International Cooperation—

### Sharing Technology Road Maps

- Work with IEA to check the current progress of technology development, sharing road maps, to create a framework for cooperation.

### Acceleration in R&D by Cooperation

- Work with foreign research institutions to conduct R&D efficiently while complementing research resources.

### Notes for promoting cooperation

- Consider the protection of IPR and the prevention of unintended leaks of technology.
- Consider IPR on a government basis to ensure smooth transfer of technology.

### Promotion of New International Cooperation

- Carbon dioxide capture and Storage(CCS)
- Innovative PV power generation
- High-performance power storage
- High-efficiency superconducting power transmission
- Innovative iron and steel making process
- High-efficiency information device and system

## —Maximum Use of Current International Cooperation Framework—

- **IEA Implementing Agreement** / General / Developed & developing countries including China & India
- **APP** / General / US, Japan, China, India, S. Korea, Australia, Canada
- **Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF)** / CCS/ US, Japan, China, India etc
- **International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE)** / Hydrogen / US, Japan, China, India etc
- **Generation IV International Forum** / Nuclear / US, Japan, China etc
- **Global Nuclear Energy Partnership (GNEP)** / Nuclear / US, Japan, China etc

## Recently Launched E & E Cooperation Between US & Japan

---

### Meeting between President Obama and Prime Minister Aso (Feb. 24, 09)

**Possible areas for E&E cooperation between two countries**

- Innovative technology development (Low-carbon technology)
- Peaceful use of nuclear energy
- Energy conservation and new energy market expansion
- New generation vehicles diffusion

### Minister of Economy, Trade & Industry Nikai visits US (May. 1-5, 09)

**New Mexico: Launched 'Smart Grid' demonstration project**

**Meeting with Secretary of Energy Chu:**

**Agreed cooperation on peaceful use of nuclear and creating low-carbon society.**

## “Make the U.S. a Leader on Climate Change”

---

- Only real solution to climate change requires all major emitting nations to join in the solution.
- Developing nations like China and Brazil must not be far behind in making their own binding commitments.
- To develop an effective and equitable global program, US will re-engage with UNFCCC.
- US will invigorate the MEM effort and bring all the major emitting nations together to develop effective emissions reduction efforts.

*(excerpts from “New Energy for America”)*

- We will make it clear that America is ready to lead.

To protect our climate, we must call together a truly global coalition.

We will ensure that nations like China and India are doing their part, just as we are now willing to do ours.

*(excerpts from the speech on Energy Independence and Auto Efficiency Standards—Jan 26, 2009)*

### Bali Action Plan “b(i) b(ii)”, mitigation

#### b(i) Developed Countries

- Measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) nationally appropriate mitigation commitments or actions, including quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives (QELROs)

#### b(ii) Developing Countries

- Nationally appropriate mitigation actions in the context of sustainable development, in a measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV) manner
- Supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building

# 2009 Schedule

---

27-28 April	1 <sup>st</sup> preparatory session of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) (DC, US)
May	2 <sup>nd</sup> preparatory session of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) (Paris, France)
June	3 <sup>rd</sup> preparatory session of Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF)
1-12 June	AWG/KP, AWG/LCA (Bonn, Germany)
July	Leaders Meeting of MEF (La Maddalena, Italy)
8-10 July	<b>G8 Summit (La Maddalena, Italy)</b>
Aug-Sept	AWG/KP, AWG/LCA
September	<b>UN General Assembly/ Summit on Climate Change (NY, US)</b>
Autumn	APP Ministerial (China)
November	<b>APEC Summit (Singapore)</b>
7-18 December	<b>COP 15 (Copenhagen, Denmark)</b>