



NINTH MEETING OF APEC ENERGY MINISTERS (FUKUI, JAPAN, 19 JUNE 2010)



LOW CARBON PATHS TO ENERGY SECURITY

– Cooperative Energy Solutions for a Sustainable APEC –

HOD Lead-off Speeches

(Title & Abstract)

Session 1: Energy Security

Mr. Zhang Guobao, Administrator of the National Energy Administration, China

Title: Low Carbon Development - China's Perspectives

Abstract EMM9 takes "Low Carbon Paths to Energy Security: Cooperative Energy Solutions for a Sustainable APEC" as the theme. It let us focus our discussions on the global challenges of energy security and climate change. China attaches great importance on the "Low Carbon Development". China would like to join the efforts of APEC economies to make efforts on such areas as: strengthen the dialogue and cooperation on energy security, actively develop clean energy, make energy conservation as priority, enhance the R&D and deployment of energy technology, and improve the trade and investment environment of energy sector.

Mr. Christian Paradis, Minister of Natural Resources, Canada

Title: The importance of energy security in a low carbon economy - A Canadian perspective

Abstract:

- 1. The role of energy in fuelling growth in the Asia Pacific region and the need to balance economic growth and to minimize impacts on the environment;*
- 2. How the concept of energy security has evolved over time and Canada's approach to this;*
- 3. The importance of investing in clean energy; focus on the diversification of energy sources and promoting energy efficiency and S&T cooperation;*
- 4. Canadian efforts to reduce GHG emissions, including CCS;*
- 5. The importance of moving towards a low carbon economy – and recognizing the role that natural gas will play;*
- 6. Overview of Canada's oil sands as they relate to energy security; and*
- 7. Need to promote market-oriented energy policy and transparency of commodity markets and the important role of EGEDA.*

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Mr. Wannarat Channukul, Minister of Energy, Thailand

Title: Thailand's Low Carbon Society Vision and Energy Security

Abstract: Both Climate Change and Energy security are not new issues. Even more, a number of factors have merged over the past few years to interconnect energy security and climate change mitigation at the top of the policy-making issues to strike an optimal balance. These include the issue of Energy-versus-Food security; Carbon-footprint and unilaterally trade sanction; Consequences from Euro-zone stability and its financial management of subsidies on renewable energy; and the renewed interest in nuclear energy. As a nation, Thailand has a reasonable degree of energy security ourselves. We are lucky enough to have domestic sources of energy, both in fossil and renewable forms, mature infrastructure of electricity and gas transmission, and excellent geographic position to access to regional energy markets. Nevertheless, the concern over climate change has changed the way we see our future energy landscape in which is starting to shift away from relying on conventional fuels into a more "Low-carbon" energies scenario.

Mr. Nobuo Tanaka, Executive Director, IEA

Title: Comprehensive Energy Security

Abstract: Comprehensive energy security is of real strategic importance both to APEC region and globally. Recently, the understanding of energy security has evolved, and importance of gas and electricity security is growing. Together with energy efficiency, phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption also has huge implications for energy security. Given the increasing net oil import dependency in developing Asia region, APEC economies will continue to share vulnerabilities to oil supply disruptions. Therefore, IEA proposes the Joint Program with APEC on emergency policy. Achieving economic growth and energy security in a sustainable manner is a triple challenge to humankind, but we must realize it through massive de-carbonization utilizing low carbon energy technologies.

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Session 2: Energy Efficiency

Dr. Yen-Shiang Shih, Minister of Economic Affairs, Chinese Taipei

Title: The Significant Role of Energy Efficiency Towards Sustainable APEC

Abstract: Energy efficiency is the quickest, greenest, and most cost effective approach to energy security and climate change. Capacity building activities are of critical importance to APEC's initial collective actions towards better energy efficiency. Therefore, we recognize the contribution of PREE and CEEDS promoted by Japan, and this year we will propose "Initiative of Capacity Building for Promoting Market Development of Green Energy Products."

Mr. Ricardo Raineri Bernain, Minister of Energy, Chile

Title: Energy Efficiency: Business Competitiveness as Key Driver

Abstract: As one of the world's most open economies, ours thrives on commercial exchange with others. Resulting from this, a particular policy driver for EE arises as key: business competitiveness. There are various ways in which this is relevant to our economy, for example in relation to the increasingly stringent carbon-footprint restrictions some of our exports are likely to encounter, but also with regard to the opportunities EE can present our businesses with (e.g. in terms of cost reductions). This presentation will briefly reflect on the barriers to EE that businesses face and how economies can take advantage of the opportunities that it offers, with governments as facilitators of the overcoming of such barriers through coordinated, long-term view action by both the public and private sectors.

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Mr. Daniel Poneman, Deputy Secretary of Energy, USA

Title: Boosting Trade in Energy Efficient Appliances

Abstract: Deputy Secretary Poneman will announce two initiatives to help boost trade in energy efficient appliances. First, he will propose a Collaborative Assessment of Standards and Testing for five key appliance categories. Second, he will announce support for the APEC Efficiency Standards Information System. These two initiatives should boost trade and investment in energy efficient appliances by making it easier for consumers and businesses to identify them, easier for manufacturers to meet the standards in other APEC economies, and easier for importers to be sure that appliances meet efficiency standards in their own economy. In addition, Mr. Poneman will urge analysis to see if APEC economies could reduce their energy intensity by half from 2005 levels, doubling the reduction agreed by Leaders. Finally, he will express support for further work to understand the energy savings and carbon emissions reductions from energy efficiency initiatives in the transport sector.

Mr. Kenji Kobayashi, President, APERC

Title: Report on Progress of the APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism and the APEC-Wide Aspirational Goal for Energy Intensity Improvement

Abstract: In 2007, APEC leaders agreed to work towards an APEC-wide aspirational goal of reducing energy intensity by at least 25% by 2030 (compared with 2005) and to facilitate and review progress through the voluntary APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism. This presentation reviews the progress on these goals. Two peer review initiatives have been undertaken: the Peer Review of Energy Efficiency (PREE) and the Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS). Both have been very successful and should be continued. A follow-up capacity-building mechanism is recommended. To further build on these efforts, an additional peer review initiative is recommended for low-carbon energy. APERC's business-as-usual projection is that the minimum 25% goal will be exceeded. Therefore, a reassessment of the goal is recommended.

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Working Lunch for Government - Private Sector Dialogue

Mr. Fumio Ohtsubo, President, Panasonic Cooperation, Japan

Title: Panasonic Initiatives to Realize a Low-carbon Society

Abstract: Looking to the year 2018, the 100th anniversary of our founding, Panasonic is aiming to become the "No.1 Green Innovation Company in the Electronics Industry." And so at this time, President Ohtsubo will talk about our way of thinking regarding key initiatives to achieve this goal, initiatives that offer "comprehensive energy solutions," as well as practical efforts involving "energy creation," "energy storage," and "energy saving." One of these initiatives involves promoting the widespread use of energy-efficient products which will make possible a substantial contribution toward global efforts to realize a low-carbon society. On this occasion, Panasonic would like to suggest that the countries in the APEC region establish a framework to carry out this initiative.

Mr. Edwin Khew, Chairman, Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore

Title: Singapore as a Clean Technology Hub

Abstract: Singapore is a small city state with a land area of 710.2 square kilometres with limited alternative energy potential. There are no hydro or geothermal energy resources with negligible wind and low wind speed (2m/s) with variable and intermittent solar. Clean Technology is the new pillar of the Singapore Economy with S\$350m funding for clean energy research and development. New clean energy research institutes with best in the world talent are being developed to support the industry. Singapore's first eco-business park with a land area of 50 hectares is being developed which aims to have 20,000 green-collar workers by 2030 as well as a large-scale integrated testbed with a diverse Cleantech tenant mix. Singapore has a vibrant Clean Energy ecosystem with a focus on solar, green buildings, energy efficiency green transportation and carbon services. There are also several large scale integrated projects that have been launched to showcase Singapore's capabilities. In order to provide a neutral platform to the clean energy companies, Sustainable Energy Association of Singapore was launched in July 2006.

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Dato' Sri Che Khalib Mohamad Noh, President/CEO, Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Malaysia

Title: Green Technology: Issues & Challenges in Malaysia

Abstract: The presentation will be highlighting the policies set by the Malaysian Government and how these policies support the development of green energy and technology in this economy. The presentation will also be touching on the initiatives that Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Malaysia has been and will be taking in order to support and promote green energy in Malaysia. The presentation will also discuss the issues and challenges faced by the electricity supply industry and Tenaga Nasional Berhad's commitment in promoting and supporting the development of green energy projects and initiatives in Malaysia.

Ms. Linda DuCharme, Vice President, ExxonMobil Gas and Power Marketing Co., USA

Title: Energy Outlook and the Role of Natural Gas

Abstract: While all energy sources are needed to meet the world's growing energy demand, natural gas is expected to play a significant role, particularly in the area of power generation. Natural gas is an attractive energy option for three key reasons. First, natural gas is abundant and available with today's technology. Second, natural gas is very competitive with other energy sources based on cost and ease of development. Third, natural gas is cleaner-burning. Natural gas is already playing an important role in addressing global energy challenges, and can continue to do so if provided with a level regulatory playing field. Natural gas is a key element of any planned path to a lower-carbon energy future.

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Session 3: Low Emission Energies

Mr. Choi Kyunghwan, Minister of Knowledge Economy, Republic of Korea

Title: Korea's Green Growth Policy and the Enabling Technology 'Smart Grid'

Abstract: 1) Green Growth and Smart Grid

2) Korea's Smart Grid at a glance

(Policy) Korea's Smart Grid Road-map & SG promotional Act

(Business) Jeju Smart Grid test-bed complex for proof of concept and Smart Grid City for systemic deployment

(Intl' Cooperation) Multilateral Approach as a MEF Smart Grid lead country and Bilateral collaboration with US

3) "Korea Smart Grid Week" during G20 Seoul Summit

- Korea's Smart Grid business model makes its debut on Jeju Smart Grid Test-Bed

Complex, which is designed & implemented by Korean conglomerates such as Samsung, LG and POSCO.

- Sub-ministerial level meeting of MEF Smart Grid Technical Action Group be held and IEA Smart Grid roadmap be published in unison

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Ms. Pansy Yu Fong Wong, Associate Minister of Energy and Resources, New Zealand

Title: Renewable Energy as a Core Option for a Low Carbon Society

Abstract: New Zealand is blessed with abundant natural resources, that combined with a long-standing culture of innovation, are being utilised for electricity generation. The Government's target is to increase the percentage of electricity generated from renewable resource from its current rate at 73% to 90% in 2025. The uptake of renewable energy sources is critical for the development of low-carbon energy technology in the future. Renewable energy sources have a significant role to play in the future security of supply, as well as for addressing climate change concerns in the APEC region. However, most economies in the APEC region are dependent on important technology and hardware from other countries to realise a significant proportion of their renewable energy needs. The free movement of clean energy technology goods and services around the APEC region is therefore crucial. It will be vital to overcome other challenges if there is to be an increasing uptake of renewable energy sources in the APEC region. This includes establishing the right market incentives, and finding way to integrate intermittent energy sources with electricity grids in a way that ensures security of supply.

Mr. Vu Huy Hoang, Minister of Industry and Trade, Viet Nam

Title: Viet Nam's Energy Development Plan

Abstract:

- 1) National Energy Development Strategy*
- 2) Energy Resources and Potential*
- 3) Low-carbon paths to energy development*
 - Major challenges*
 - Development of Nuclear Power Plants*
 - Development of Renewable Energy*
 - Promoting Energy Efficiency*
 - Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS)*