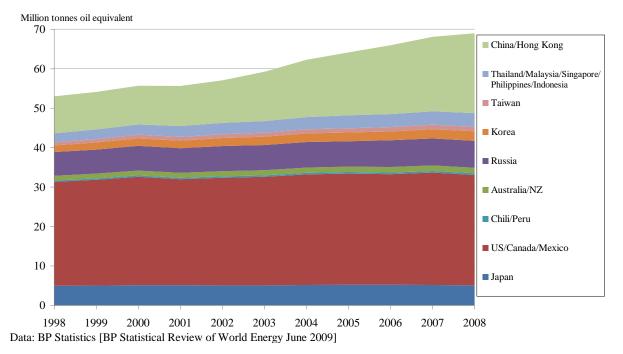
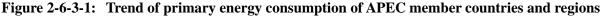
Chapter 2 Japan growing with Asia's development - Asia -Pacific framework toward sustainable growth

Section 6 Tightened economic ties in Asia-Pacific

3. APEC regional cooperation for energy

As one of characteristics of APEC region, the increase of energy consumption is also notable. APEC's primary energy consumption share in the world was 61.1% in 2008 which increased from 57.2% of 1985. Since the energy import dependency of APEC member countries and regions is increasing and it could cause worldwide crude oil hike, it is becoming more crucial for APEC member countries and regions to promote the corporation regarding energy. Primary energy consumption in APEC region has been rising at average annual growth rate of 2.7% since 1998. In 2008, it reached some 6.9 TOE accounting for 61.1% of world primary energy consumption (see Figure 2-6-3-1) In the future, the energy consumption is forecasted to enlarge along with high economic growth led by Asian emerging countries.





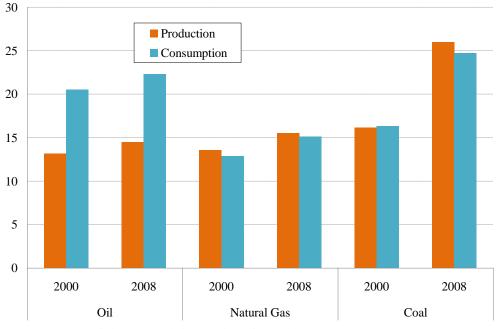


Figure 2-6-3-2: Energy demand and supply balance in APEC region

Million tonnes oil equivalent

Data: BP Statistics [BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2009]

Energy demand and supply balance in APEC region displays that oil has a big demand-supply gap and APEC's oil import dependency is 36% (see Figure 2-6-3-2). As for natural gas, Russia, Canada and Australia are exporting countries while there are many countries and regions that rely on the imports from the region. As for coal of which consumption is the largest among resources, the consumption volume increased by 51% from 2000 to 2008. According to the forecast by Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC), coal consumption will likely reach 3,370 million TOE demonstrating high consumption increase compared to oil and natural gas and the immediate promotion for clean and efficient usage is required. To cope with the increase of energy demand, APEC Energy Ministers' Meeting is designed to discuss (i) energy security issues including the stabilization of crude oil prices and the strengthened measures to address contingencies including natural disaster (ii) further promotion of energy-conservation policy, and (iii) introduction of recyclable energy.