

会議総括

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二日間にわたり、27名の専門家による充実した報告と真摯な対話が行われ、多くの成果を得た。会議の特徴は、以下の6点に集約される。

1. エネルギーを巡る官民合同の対話の枠組みができた。日本側からは、外務省、経済産業省、JBICをはじめ多くの政府関係機関ならびに数多くの民間企業が参加し、ロシア側からはエネルギー省、エネルギー戦略研究所、ガスプロム、また地域の面から言えば、モスクワ、シベリア、極東の代表者が参加し、両国のエネルギー政策について熱心な討議が行われた。

2. 金融危機下で日露間の新しいプロジェクトファイナンスについてのあり方や、日露間のエネルギーおよび環境分野の協力がどうあるべきか熱心な討論が行えた。

3. ロシアのエネルギー開発が地域と不可分であり、特にインフラ整備の重要性が強調された。

4. 環境問題と省エネルギーの紹介を行い、新潟で開発されているDMEおよびGTLの取り組みについてロシア側に情報提供ができた。

5. 北東アジア共同体におけるエネルギー需給の角度から総合的な重要性が取り上げられた。また、サハリン1ガスの利用については輸出でなく、まずは国内需要に廻すことが説明された。

6. 北東アジア経済圏におけるエネルギー環境共同体形成に向けた努力の必要性やエネルギー環境対話の重要性が再確認された。

A Summary of the Dialogue

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Over two days, there were substantial reports and serious dialogue by 27 experts, and many outcomes were achieved. The distinctive features of the dialogue are summarized in the six points below.

1) A joint government and private sector framework for dialogue concerning energy was achieved. Participating from Japan were many government-affiliated organizations, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), as well as a large number of private sector enterprises, and from Russia the Ministry of Industry and Energy, the Institute of Energy Strategy, Gazprom, and for the regions, representatives from Moscow, Siberia and the Far East. Enthusiastic discussion of the energy strategies of the two countries took place.

2) Enthusiastic discussion was able to take place on approaches concerning the financing of new projects and what form of cooperation there should be in the energy and environmental fields between Japan and Russia amid the financial crisis.

3) The development of energy in Russia is vital regionally, and the importance of the development of infrastructure in particular was emphasized.

4) An introduction of environmental issues and energy conservation took place, and information was provided to the Russian side regarding the DME and GTL initiatives being developed in Niigata.

5) The overall importance from a perspective of energy supply and demand in a Northeast Asian community was raised. Additionally, regarding the utilization of gas from Sakhalin-I, its direction first to domestic demand and not to exports was elucidated.

6) The importance of cooperation toward the formation of an energy and environment community in the Northeast Asian economic subregion and the importance of dialogue on energy and the environment were reconfirmed.

[Translated by ERINA]