

Summary and Proposals

Session A: Approaches toward Cooperation on Energy Conservation in Northeast Asia

1 . Energy conservation is also an "energy resource"

- 1 The mutual seeking of energy resources does not lead to bilateral and multilateral confrontation, but to a breakthrough in the promotion of cooperation.
- 2 Northeast Asia is a region with huge potential regarding the transfer of energy-conservation technology.
- 3 In Northeast Asia, the major elements are all at hand for considering energy security in the 21st century-including the increase in energy demand, the potential for energy conservation, and the existence of diverse energy-conservation technologies. For each country of Northeast Asia the direction of intraregional cooperation must share a will and responsibility, with a basis of reaching a solution of global energy problems and the environmental problems directly linked thereto.
- 4 In terms of energy consumption the five nations of China, Japan, the ROK, Russia, and Mongolia alone exceed the United States in scale, and the potential for reduction is sufficiently large.
- 5 Northeast Asia, as the world's factory, has a large share in the global markets for automobiles, ships and household electrical appliances, and the contribution to energy conservation via investment built around energy conservation is large. It is also an obligation.

2 . The participants in this session have agreed on the following points:

- 1 For the promotion of energy conservation, emphasis on market cost and business profitability is vital. Strengthening is necessary of domestic incentives by the governments of each country, however.
- 2 There is a necessity for the governments of each country to proactively develop "energy-conservation diplomacy."
- 3 Regarding the transfer of technology in the energy-conservation field, it is not necessarily the case that the newest technology is needed. The publication and updating of information, as to what price scale of technology is necessary in which sectors at the country level, is a pressing matter.
- 4 In many countries the four areas of electricity, steel, cement, and oil and petrochemicals comprise the majority of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, and they have been privatized or are in the process of being privatized. The role of government is improving the investment environment, including the problem of funding, to allow the private sector which is a major source of CO₂ generation to play a major role.
- 5 International cooperation through the energy-conservation field has transcended the divisions between the producing and consuming countries, secures the mutual economic benefit of the producing and consuming countries, and also contributes to the resolution of the environmental problems inside and outside the region.
- 6 In order to maintain a fixed standard of living, despite the supply and environmental constraints, a sufficient supply of energy is necessary. The promotion of energy conservation, overcoming these restraints, can lead to benefits for all enterprises, countries, and people.
- 7 The current economic crisis, when promoting energy conservation in Northeast Asia, is not so much a problem, but rather changes the economic structure of each country and is a good opportunity to raise efficiency. This, if seen from the perspective of an energy-saving and environmentally-friendly energy societal structure, is a golden opportunity.
- 8 Energy and environmental problems are important issues in global common national education and home education, and the countries of Northeast Asia should also take the lead and acknowledge this.
- 9 The specialists from the countries concerned make their aim the early realization of the above details, and in each of the countries respectively, they have to proactively undertake awareness campaigns in order that central and local governments accelerate collaborative work.

[Translated by ERINA]