EWG WORK PLAN: 2009–2011
Abbreviated Version Based on the Update Presented at EWG39

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ENERGY WORKING GROUP PROPOSED WORK PLAN FOR 2010
In Response to Priorities and Decisions of Leaders, Ministers and Senior Officials and to Recommendations of the APEC Business Advisory Council

The Energy Working Group (EWG) Work Plan recognises the directions of APEC Economic Leaders, Ministers and Energy Ministers as a solid foundation for the EWG work program. The themes of energy security, clean energy trade and sustainable growth raised by Energy Ministers and Leaders are prominent in the Energy Working Group’s activity.

In 2006, APEC Ministers and Economic Leaders reinforced their support and commitment to addressing energy security issues. In their 2007 Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development, Leaders set forth an APEC-wide target of reducing energy intensity by at least 25 percent by 2030. In 2008, Ministers and Leaders noted that “access to adequate, reliable, clean and affordable energy resources is vital to sustaining economic prosperity in the region.” In November 2009, Ministers and Leaders reiterated the need to promote sustainable growth with the theme of “Sustaining Growth, Connecting the Region”.

In 2005, APEC Energy Ministers met at EMM7 in Gyeongju, Korea to discuss the theme of “Securing APEC’s Energy Future: Responding to Today’s Challenges for Energy Supply and Demand”. They concluded that rising oil prices and import dependency should be addressed through a balanced approach including increased exploration and development, more fuel-efficient transport, and greater use of alternative transport fuels. In 2007, Energy Ministers met at their eighth meeting (EMM8) in Darwin, Australia, on “Achieving Energy Security and Sustainable Development through Efficiency, Conservation and Diversity”. They noted the importance of a diversified mix of power supply sources and more efficient buildings, industry and transport for achieving the region’s security and sustainability goals.

At SOM1, Senior Officials reached consensus on the main elements of APEC 2010 key priorities as: Regional Economic Integration, Growth Strategy and Human Security. Among these, EWG will contribute to crating a comprehensive and long-term Growth Strategy in the Asia-Pacific region.

Implementation of the EWG Energy Security Initiative

The Energy Security Initiative (ESI) is the principal mechanism through which the EWG addresses the short and long term energy security challenges in APEC in a sustainable manner. The ESI comprises a series of short-term measures to respond to temporary energy supply disruptions and longer-term policy responses to address the broader challenges facing the region's energy supply that are practical and achievable. Short term measures include the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI), maritime security, real-time emergency information sharing system, and energy emergency responses (including oil stocks). Long term measures include natural gas trade, energy investment, energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean fossil energy, alternative transportation fuels, nuclear energy, hydrogen and fuel cells, methane hydrates, and petroleum infrastructure and crude and refined products. The various ESI measures are implemented through expert groups on energy data and analysis, clean fossil energy, energy efficiency and conservation, and new and renewable energy technologies, as well as task forces on biofuels and energy trade and investment. A major role is also played by the Asia-Pacific Energy research Centre (APERC) in Tokyo.
SHORT-TERM MEASURES

Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI)

APEC’s contribution to JODI is managed by the Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA). APEC member economies submit data to JODI in 11 product categories. There has been a continuing improvement in the timeliness and completeness of data reported under JODI. It is anticipated that JODI will soon be extended to include natural gas data.

Maritime Security

The EWG and the Transportation Working Group have agreed to share information on maritime security issues associated with LNG and oil tankers in port.

Real-time Emergency Information Sharing System (RTEIS)

The Real Time Emergency Information Sharing System (RTEIS), developed by Japan, is a secure web-based tool for sharing information in the event of energy emergencies and disruptions that may have a flow-on effect to other APEC Economies. A newsletter about the RTEIS activities is issued bimonthly; it is available at www.ieej.or.jp/egeda/real-time/

Energy Emergency Responses, including Oil Stocks

Host economies to EWG meetings report their energy emergency response arrangements on a voluntary basis. Economy reports are available on the EWG website.

LONG-TERM MEASURES

Energy Investment

In response to Leaders’ directives to promote open trade and investment, as well as EMM-8 instructions to facilitate investment and trade in oil markets, to attract energy investment, and facilitate cross-border trade, an APEC Energy Trade and Investment Task Force (ETITF) has been organized, and projects related to energy investment have been undertaken. An Australian-funded APEC Energy Trade & Investment Roundtable (Cairns, 30 Sept.–2 Oct. 2008), developed a Plan of Action for removing barriers to energy trade and investment and contributing to greater regional economic integration which was refined and presented to EWG members at EWG36 (Philippines, December 2008). The ETITF met at EWG37 (Chile, April 2009, EWG39 (Indonesia, November 2009) and EWG39 (Japan, March 2010).

Australia chairs the ETITF and has funded a ‘Survey on Climate Change Policies and Other Approaches to Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions in APEC Economies’ in response to the observation at the ETI Roundtable that the lack of a predictable carbon value in the market place may serve as a significant barrier to clean energy investment. Projects to promote trade in clean energy goods and services through improved information on standards and testing methods for energy intensive appliances and building components are also anticipated. Progress of the ETITF will be reported to EMM-9 in Japan in June 2010.

Natural Gas Trade

The LNG Public Education and Communication Information Sharing Initiative, endorsed by EMM-8 and implemented by Chinese Taipei, provides a mechanism for APEC member economies to disseminate information to the public on the benefits of LNG and gas as a safe, reliable and cleaner fuel source. The Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy has a
project in progress on 'Case Studies of Public Education and Information Campaigns in APEC Economies, and Development of Best Practice Guidelines'.

Pursuant to trial collections in 2006 and 2007 by the Institute of Energy Economics Japan (IEEJ) of monthly natural gas production, trade and stocks statistics from non-OECD members (OECD member economies already submit monthly gas statistics to the International Energy Agency), the Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA) reported at EWG36 that gas data collection will be a regular data collection activity. Currently 15 of the 21 APEC economies join in this data collection which will soon be added to JODI.

**Energy Efficiency**

APEC Leaders have recognised that improving energy efficiency is a "cost-effective way to enhance energy security and address greenhouse gas emissions while promoting economic growth and development." They have agreed to work towards achieving an APEC-wide regional aspirational goal of a reduction in energy intensity of at least 25 percent by 2030 (with 2005 as the base year); encouraged all APEC economies to set individual goals and action plans for improving energy efficiency; and agreed to facilitate and review progress through the voluntary APEC Peer Review of Energy Efficiency (PREE). Energy efficiency efforts are therefore high on the EWG’s agenda. The Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC) has a wide variety of projects on policies and best practices for promoting energy efficiency and on energy efficiency standards and testing methods. APEC Support Fund (ASF) Sub-fund for Energy Efficiency helps to provide resources for this work.

**Projects Related to Energy Efficiency Policies and Best Practices**

- APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE)
- APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS)
- Energy-Saving Windows: Survey of Policies and Programs to Promote Advanced Window and Glazing Technologies in APEC Economies
- Energy and Water Efficiency in Water Supply: Practical Training on Proven Approaches
- Survey of Policies and Programs to Measure and Promote Energy Efficiency in Industry
- Best Practices in Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies in the Industrial Sector in the APEC Region (proposed)
- Street and Outdoor LED Lighting Initiative – Asia (proposed)
- Survey of Transport Efficiency Policies in APEC Economies
- Workshop on Policies to Promote Energy Efficiency in Transport in APEC
- Energy, Transport and Environmental Benefits of Intermodal Freight Transport (proposed)
- Energy, Transport and Environmental Benefits of Transit-oriented Development (proposed)
- Energy, Transport and Environmental Benefits of Bus Rapid Transit (proposed)

**Projects Related to Energy Efficiency Standards and Testing Methods**

- Reducing Barriers to Trade through Development of a Common Protocol for Measuring the Seasonal Energy Efficiency (SEER) of Air Conditioners
- Alignment of National Standby Power Structures
- Facilitation of International Harmonization of Standards for Energy Management in the APEC Region (2009)
EWG Work Plan for 2010

Comparison of Building Energy Codes in APEC Economies
Development and Harmonization of Standards for Indoor Light-Emitting Diodes (proposed)
Reducing Trade Barriers for Environmental Goods and Services (Energy Efficient Products) in the APEC Region (proposed)
Survey of Market Compliance Mechanisms for Energy Efficiency Programs (proposed)

Energy Efficiency Project Activity Highlights

APEC Energy Peer Review Mechanism on Energy Efficiency (PREE)

EWG members at EWG35 (Peru, March 2008) endorsed Japan's proposal for the PREE, incorporating the following objectives:

- sharing information on energy efficiency performances as well as on policies and measures for improving energy efficiency;
- providing opportunities for learning from other APEC economies' experiences and for broadening the network among energy efficiency policy experts;
- exploring how energy efficiency goals on an overall and/or sectoral basis and action plans could be effectively formulated in the APEC economies under review, taking into account the diversity of possible strategies that could be used, according to the circumstances of individual member economies;
- monitoring progress toward attaining the energy efficiency goals on an overall and/or sectoral basis and action plans, if such goals and action plans have already been formulated at the time of the review; and
- providing recommendations (for voluntary implementation) on how the implementation of the above action plans could be improved with a view to achieving energy efficiency goals.

The first four voluntary Peer Reviews of Energy Efficiency, conducted by visiting teams at the request of interested economies, were held in 2009: New Zealand (February), Chile (March), Viet Nam (September) and Thailand (November). APERC conducted a survey of energy efficiency policies to be published as a compendium in early 2010. Further Peer Reviews are anticipated in 2010, with requests confirmed from Chinese Taipei and Peru.

APEC Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS)

The CEEDS projects aim to provide a series of intensive looks at energy efficiency opportunities in key energy-consuming sectors. In each project, a group of experts from APEC economies first conducts a workshop to discuss key issues, then conducts follow-up analysis of these issues, and finally conducts a concluding workshop to endorse key findings. The first CEEDS exercise, conducted in 2009-10, is focused on energy efficient appliances. It has identified lighting, refrigerator-freezers, air conditioners, motors, electronic standby as the five most important energy-intensive appliance types on which attention should be focused – for example in terms of developing efficiency standards and harmonized testing methods to promote trade. The second CEEDS exercise, to be conducted in 2010-11, is likely to focus on energy-efficient building components.
Survey and Workshop on Policies for Fuel-Efficient Transport

Following up on Energy Ministers’ suggestion at EMM7 to focus on making transport more fuel efficient, a survey of policies for fuel-efficient transport was completed in 2008. A workshop was then held in Singapore in March 2009 to disseminate survey results and gather further expert advice, on the basis of which a revised survey was prepared. Another workshop will take place in the United States in May 2010, in conjunction with the eeGlobal conference in Washington DC, along with a further expansion of the survey. The focus is both on policies for improving the fuel efficiency of road transport (and road vehicles) and on policies for improving the energy efficiency of overall transport systems (including roads, rail, and shipping). Based on key opportunities identified for reducing energy use and carbon emissions, follow-up projects are proposed on the potential energy and environmental benefits of intermodal freight transport, transit-oriented development, and bus rapid transit.

APEC Energy Standards Information System (APEC ESIS)

APEC ESIS facilitates the exchange of information, knowledge and experience through the comprehensive APEC ESIS website, providing government and industry stakeholders with information on testing standards, minimum energy performance standards and labelling requirements for a range of equipment traded in the APEC region and provides links to other international data. (www.apec-esis.org.)

Energy Indicators Workshops

Development of consistent and reliable energy efficiency indicators is key to gauging progress towards Leaders’ goal of reducing energy intensity of APEC economies by at least 25 percent from 2005 by 2030. Following workshops on energy indicators in 2006 and 2007 (Japan, 26–27 October 2006; Australia, 7–8 November 2006; Singapore, 17–21 September 2007), the EGEE&C will continue to share information with the IEA on development of energy indicators. EGEE&C and EGEDA will also collaborate in the development of energy indicators, and met jointly in New Zealand on 3 February 2010 to explore the possibilities.

Renewable Energy

Leaders have welcomed international partnerships on renewable energies, and EMM-8 encouraged the development of clean renewable technologies for power generation. The EWG’s Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET) has a variety of projects underway to facilitate use of renewable energy technologies in the APEC region.

Renewable Energy Projects

- Establishment of Guidelines for the Development of Biodiesel Standards in the APEC Region
- Workshop on Recent Advances in Utility Based Financial Mechanisms that Support Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- Alternative Transport Fuels – Implementation Guidelines
- Successful Business Models for New and Renewable Energy in the APEC Region
- Best Practices in New and Renewable Energy Technologies in Urban Areas
- Workshop and Report on Implications of Bio-refineries for Energy and Trade
Addressing Grid Interconnection Issues in Order to Maximize the Utilization of New and Renewable Energy Sources (2009)

Using Smart Grids to Enhance the Use of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Technologies


Wind Power: Current Status and Guidelines for Implementation (proposed)

The Status and Potential of Electric Vehicles in the APEC Region (proposed)

Clean Fossil Energy

The Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy (EGCFE) undertakes research and shares timely information regarding technical, economic, and policy aspects of fossil energy production and the promotion of clean fossil energy options. Broadly speaking, the EGCFE projects relate to natural gas trade, cleaner use of coal for power, and carbon capture and storage. Natural gas projects focus especially on the benefits of liquefied natural gas (LNG) as an option for reducing carbon emissions in the power sector by displacing coal, as gas has roughly half the carbon emissions per kilowatt-hour of electricity production as does coal. Clean coal projects focus on efficiency and design options for reducing emissions of conventional pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and particulates, which can have major consequences for public health. Carbon capture and storage projects focus on technical options for separating carbon from emissions streams of coal-fired power plants on which many APEC economies rely for a large proportion of their electricity production, as well as on safe, reliable means of storing carbon dioxide for long periods of time.

Projects on Natural Gas Trade

Potential for Growth of Gas as Clean Energy Source in APEC Developing Economies

Case Studies of Public Education and Information Campaigns in APEC Economies and Development of Best Practice Guidelines

Actions by Governments and Industry to Promote LNG Trade and Investment in APEC

Projects on Clean Coal Technology

How Can Environmental Regulations Promote Clean Coal Technology Adoption in APEC Developing Economies?

Lessons Learned in Upgrading and Refurbishing Older Coal-Fired Power Plants - A Best Practice Guide for Developing APEC Economies

Technology Status and Project Development Risks of Advanced Coal Power Generation Technologies in APEC Developing APEC Economies

Environmental Monitoring for Coal-Fired Power Plants in Developing Asian Economies

Reducing the Trade, Regulatory and Financing Barriers to Accelerate the Uptake of Clean Coal Technologies by Developing Economies in the Asia-Pacific Region

“Outlook for Sustainable Fossil Energy Development in APEC” (Japan self-funded project)

Projects on Carbon Capture and Storage

Carbon Dioxide Capture and Geological Sequestration – Phase III

Increasing the Knowledge and Awareness of Carbon Capture and Storage Capacity Building in the APEC Region (Phase IV, Phase V proposed)
Planning and Cost Assessment Guidelines for Making New Coal-Fired Power Generation Plants in Developing APEC Economies CO2 Capture Ready

Assessment of the Capture and Storage Potential of CO2 Co-Produced with Natural Gas in South-East Asia

Implementation of CO2 Emission Reduction Technologies and Methods for Fossil Fuel Installations

Permitting Issues Related to New Coal-Based Power Plants, including Carbon Capture and Storage (proposed)

Alternative Transportation Fuels

The APEC Biofuels Task Force was established at EWG31 (Singapore, May 2005) with a remit to focus on biofuel resource potential, infrastructure, vehicles, economics and trade and instructions to report consensus findings to APEC Energy Ministers at EMM8. Seventeen Member economies participate in the Biofuels Task Force. At EMM8, the Task Force reported that biofuels from a wide variety of crops were cost-competitive at current oil prices; that biofuels can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and that biofuels can displace a substantial share of petroleum use over time. More detailed analyses sponsored by the Task Force have found that biofuels from farm and forest residues could potentially displace as much as one-fifth of the region’s crude oil imports, while biofuels such as grasses that are grown on marginal lands that are poorly suited to food production might displace another fifth of crude oil imports if they could be economically developed. Potential biofuels production from conventional agricultural feedstocks has been found to be much more limited. A key focus of the Task Force work going forward will be to catalogue and document the practices that can be put in place to ensure that the potential is developed in a sustainable fashion.

Biofuel Task Force Projects

Survey of Biofuel Resource Assessments and Assessment Capabilities in APEC Economies
Assessment of Biomass Resources from Marginal Lands in APEC Economies
Study of Employment Opportunities from Biofuel Production in APEC Economies
Assessment of Biomass Resource Elasticity in APEC Economies
Study of Biofuel Feedstock Costs, Technology and Economics
Resource Potential of Algae for Biodiesel Production in the APEC Region
Biofuel Transportation and Distribution Infrastructure Strategies
Study of Sustainable Biofuels Development Practices

Nuclear Energy

In the "Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development", Leaders said: "For those economies which choose to do so, the use of nuclear energy, in a manner ensuring nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation in particular its safeguards, can also contribute." EWG delegates report on nuclear energy developments in their economies.

Hydrogen and Fuel Cells

A number of APEC Economies, including Australia, Canada, the People’s Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand
and the United States, have programs or projects focused on developing and demonstrating hydrogen and/or fuel cell technologies. EWG delegates report on relevant developments.

APEC economy members of the International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE), whose goal is to "efficiently organize and coordinate multinational research, development and deployment programs that advance the transition to a global hydrogen economy, include Australia, Canada, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Russian Federation and the United States.

**Methane Hydrate**

Currently, several APEC economies are actively developing techniques to detect and produce methane from hydrates. These include Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the United States. Significant research and development is still needed. No one in the world has yet produced commercial-scale volumes of methane from hydrate. Methods to locate and define potential methane hydrate volumes before drilling are needed. Concerns about methane release to the atmosphere also must be defined and mitigated.

**Petroleum Infrastructure and Crude & Refined Products**

In their "Declaration on Strengthening our Community, Building a Sustainable Future", APEC Leaders "recognised the ongoing economic risks associated with high and volatile energy prices and affirmed that rising energy demand in the Asia-Pacific can best be met by expanded trade and investment to boost supply and greater efficiency in use". EMM-8 noted the importance of facilitating investment and trade in upstream and downstream oil markets, through transparent, credible, equitable, effective legal and regulatory frameworks.

**ASIA PACIFIC ENERGY RESEARCH CENTRE (APERC)**

APERC's primary objective is to foster understanding among APEC economies of global, regional and domestic energy demand and supply trends, energy infrastructure development, energy regulatory reform and related policy issues in view of regional prosperity. APERC advocates rational energy policy formulation and enhances capacity building in energy research in the region. In making draft project proposals, APERC consults with the Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis (EGEDA). APERC reports to EWG regarding its activities, achievements and budget for EWG’s review and its guidance.

**Expert Group on Energy Data and Analysis - Ongoing Project**

Operation of the APEC Energy Database

**Recently Completed APERC Publications** [available from www.ieej.or.jp/aperc/]

Understanding Energy in China;
Energy Efficiency in the APEC Region;
Urban Transport Energy Use in the APEC Region;
APEC Energy Overview 2008
Understanding International Energy Initiatives in the APEC Region;
APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook 4th Edition;
Understanding Energy in China (Geographies of Energy Efficiency); and
APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency in New Zealand, in Chile and in Viet Nam Compendium on Energy Efficiency Policies in APEC Member Economies.
ANTICIPATED ACTIVITIES WITH OUTSIDE ORGANISATIONS

The Energy Business Network (EBN) contributes an energy business perspective to the Energy Working Group. The EBN has traditionally met immediately prior to the twice-yearly EWG meetings, with EBN members reporting on their specific concerns. However, the meetings are currently in abeyance as too few EBN members have been able to participate. Nonetheless, there continues to be informal interaction with guest participants at EWG meetings from the business community. And seminars are organized with the local business community at EWG meetings, most recently the Business Forum at EWG38 (Indonesia, November 2009) on “Potential for Geothermal Energy Development in Indonesia.”

In their "Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development", APEC Leaders welcomed work underway in international partnerships. At EMM-8, Energy Ministers noted that cooperation and partnership are essential to addressing energy security and environmental challenges that extend beyond the sphere of any single economy or the APEC economies as a group. Energy Ministers directed EWG to advance collaboration with the International Energy Agency (IEA) and other international energy fora. The EWG has accordingly endorsed the granting of guest status to three international organisations:

- International Energy Agency (IEA) to 31 December 2011;
- Guest status of the Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) and Energy Charter Secretariat expired on 31 December 2009. REEEP’s guest status has been renewed and that of the Energy Charter Secretariat is currently being reviewed.
- EWG/IEA collaborative activities include: energy indicators; clean coal technology; and renewable energy technologies. EWG/REEEP collaborative activities focus on potential projects in the areas of renewable energy and energy efficiency.
- In addition, the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate's Buildings and Appliances Task Force (BATF) was given guest status on the EWG Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC) until 31 December 2009.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES AND COORDINATION ACROSS FORA

There are opportunities for the EWG and the Transportation Working Group (TPTWG) to investigate sharing information on maritime security issues, particularly in the area of port security. The TPTWG reported on its activities and potential collaboration at EWG36. Three projects related to energy efficient transport have been endorsed for cooperation.

The EWG is progressing collaboration with both the APEC Transportation Working Group and the APEC Agricultural Technical Cooperation Working Group. A project on strategies for development of transmission and distribution infrastructure for biofuels was developed in collaboration with the APEC Automotive Dialogue, and the project will be performed in 2010.

The Small and Medium Enterprises Working Group invited the Chair of the EWG Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy to make a presentation at their Ministers’ Meeting (Peru, 2008) on the potential of new and renewable energy technologies. The two working groups are actively discussing possibilities for collaborative activities. They have already agreed to cooperate on a proposed project on SME renewable energy infrastructure.

Cooperation with the Committee on Trade and Investment, Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance, and Market Access Group can be anticipated in conjunction with projects on energy efficiency certification, standards and testing methods to be undertaken through EGEEC as well as projects proposed by the Energy Trade and Investment Task Force.
EXPECTED OUTCOMES//DELIVERABLES FOR 2010

Continued implementation of the Peer Review of Energy Efficiency (PREE), following four reviews performed in 2009 (Chile, New Zealand, Thailand and Viet Nam) with reviews of two to three additional economies. Continued implementation of the Cooperative Energy Efficiency Design for Sustainability (CEEDS). Publication by Asia Pacific Energy Research Centre (APERC) of the Compendium on Energy Efficiency Policies of APEC Economies.

Development of a strategy for broader and more comprehensive work on standards and testing methods for key energy-intensive appliances and building components, through close work with the committee on Trade and Investment (CTI) and its sub-fora such as the Sub-Committee on Standards and conformance and the Market Access Group, so that all APEC economies can count on the energy efficiency of equipment they import, thereby boosting trade and helping economies to meet APEC’s energy intensity reduction target.

Projects on policies and best practices to promote energy efficiency in APEC economies, as well as projects on efficiency standards and testing methods, as detailed above in discussion of activities by the Expert Group on Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EGEEC).

Projects on biofuel resources, economics and infrastructure and sustainable development practices for biofuels, as detailed in discussion of the Biofuels Task Force activities.

Projects on renewable energy, as detailed in the discussion above of activities by the Expert Group on New and Renewable Energy Technologies (EGNRET).

Projects on natural gas trade, cleaner production of coal-fired power, and carbon capture and storage, as described for the Expert Group on Clean Fossil Technologies (EGCFE).

Projects to address energy investment and trade barriers in the APEC region, pursuant to the APEC Energy Trade and Investment Study and Roundtable (Australia, September 2008) and the Energy Trade and Investment Action Plan that was endorsed at EWG37, in coordination with CTI.

A Ninth Energy Ministers Meeting (EMM-9) focused on the theme of “Low Carbon Paths to Energy Security – Cooperative Energy Solutions for a Sustainable APEC. To pursue three ultimate goals: enhancement of energy security, climate change mitigation, and recovery or economic growth with particular attention to options to improvement of energy efficiency, non-fossil fuel introduction, and cleaner use of fossil energies as fundamental energy solutions which are also expected to be useful inputs to the “Sustainable Growth Strategy” of the APEC. The EWG Work Plan will be revised according to the EMM-9’s instructions.