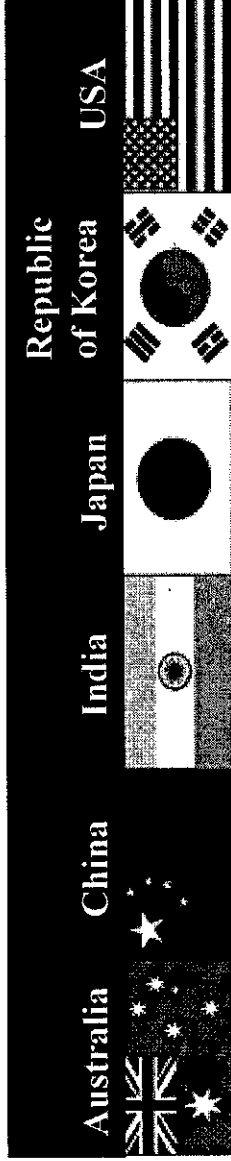




Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate





Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate

President's Statement:

July 27, 2005

the White House
President George W. Bush



- *The United States has joined with Australia, China, India, Japan, and South Korea to create a new Asia-Pacific partnership on clean development, energy security, and climate change.*
- *This new results-oriented partnership will allow our nations to develop and accelerate deployment of cleaner, more efficient energy technologies to meet national pollution reduction, energy security, and climate change concerns in ways that reduce poverty and promote economic development.*
- *The six Asia-Pacific partners will build on our strong history of common approaches and demonstrated cooperation on clean energy technologies.*
- *I have directed Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice and Secretary of Energy Sam Bodman to meet with their counterparts this fall to carry forward our new partnership and provide direction for our joint work.*



Significance

Six Asia-Pacific Partners in 2003 accounted for:

- 64.7% of World GDP (MER)
- 49.8% of World GDP (PPP)
- 45.2% of World Population
- 51.0% of World Total Primary Energy Consumption
- 49.4% of World CO₂ Emissions from the Fossil Fuel Consumption and Flaring
- 64.5% of World Coal Production
- 63.6% of World Coal Consumption
- 45.6% of World Petroleum Consumption
- 55.6% of World Net Conventional Thermal Electricity Generation
- 49.3% of World Total Net Electricity Generation
- 30.1% of World Dry Natural Gas Consumption



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Focus

- Voluntary practical measures taken by these six countries in the Asia-Pacific region to create new investment opportunities, build local capacity, and remove barriers to the introduction of clean, more efficient technologies.
- Help each country meet nationally designed strategies for improving energy security, reducing pollution, and addressing the long-term challenge of climate change.
- Promote the development and deployment of existing and emerging cleaner, more efficient technologies and practices that will achieve practical results in areas such as:
 - Energy Efficiency
 - Clean Coal
 - Liquefied Natural Gas
 - Bioenergy
 - Methane Capture and Use
 - Civilian Nuclear Power
 - Geothermal
 - Agriculture/Forestry
 - Rural/Village Energy Systems
 - Advanced Transportation
 - Hydro/Wind/Solar Power
 - Building/Home Construction/Operation



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Balanced Approach

- **Overcome poverty with policies that promote clean development.**
 - **Overcoming extreme poverty will improve the environment, because people who lack food, shelter, and sanitation cannot be expected to preserve the environment at the expense of their own survival — and poor societies cannot afford to invest in cleaner, more efficient technologies.**
 - **Rapid, sustained economic progress of poor nations will lead to dramatic environmental improvements.**
 - **Best way to help nations develop, while limiting pollution and improving public health, is to promote technologies for generating energy that is clean, affordable, and secure.**
 - **Putting the world on an energy diet is not the solution. About two billion people have no access to modern energy services — and blocking that access would condemn them to permanent poverty, disease, high infant mortality, polluted water, and polluted air.**



Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate

Take Action on Climate Change in a Broad, Pro-Growth Context



- Climate change is a serious long-term issue, requiring sustained action over many generations by both developed and developing countries.
- Developing and deploying innovative technologies that are cleaner and more efficient are the keys to addressing our climate challenge.
- Acting to help developing countries adopt new energy sources.
- Greatest progress will be assured by a cooperative effort that combines our strategies with the best strategies of other nations to promote economic growth, enhance energy security, reduce harmful air pollution, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Developing countries are unlikely to join in approaches that foreclose their own economic growth and development



Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate Chronology



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