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ASIA-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON CLEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE: DRIVEN BY RESULTS

Australia • China • India • Japan



Republic of Korea • United States

“This 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.”

—President George W. Bush

The Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) engages the governments and private sectors of Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States in an innovative effort that will promote investment in clean technologies, goods, and services. It will also accelerate the sharing of energy-efficient best practices and identify policy barriers to the diffusion of clean energy technology. The Partners have come together voluntarily to advance clean development and climate objectives, recognizing that development and poverty eradication are urgent and overriding international goals.

FROM IMPLEMENTATION TO ACTION

Upon its launch in 2006, the Partnership’s eight task forces created action plans that leverage the expertise of public and private entities in major energy-intensive sectors in the Partner economies. Since then, Partners have convened regularly both to implement action plan projects and to monitor progress on a multi-sector program designed to promote the development and deployment of clean energy technologies among member nations. By focusing on concrete knowledge and technology transfers, many of the nearly 100 individual projects and activities included in those action plans are already yielding results.

EXAMPLES OF SUCCESS

Coal Mine Methane Powered Facility in China

In a demonstration of the growing cooperation between U.S. and Chinese energy-sector interests targeted under the Methane to

PARTNERSHIP MEMBERS ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT:

- 50% of world population
- 50% of the world economy
- 51.5% of world carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel

ASIA-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP TASK FORCES:

1. Aluminum
2. Buildings and Appliances
3. Cement
4. Cleaner Fossil Energy
5. Coal Mining
6. Power Generation and Transmission
7. Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation
8. Steel

Markets Partnership and the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, a \$500,000 U.S. Trade and Development Agency grant to the Shanxi Jincheng Anthracite Coal Mining Group leveraged \$120 million of investment to build the largest coal mine methane powered facility in the world. When completed, this 120-megawatt plant will avoid the annual equivalent emissions of one million cars. The new facility, which will use state-of-the-art gas engines and other equipment from APP participant Caterpillar, will help spur greater Chinese efforts to produce clean coal-based power in Shanxi Province, the heart of China’s expanding coal industry.

Energy Efficiency Labels in India, China

The Asia-Pacific Partnership and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency finance the development of energy efficiency labels for major appliances in India and China, respectively. The voluntary energy efficiency labels will be similar to those used in the successful U.S. ENERGY STAR program. Using the labels on television sets in China alone is expected to result in annual carbon emissions reductions of 17.7 million tons of carbon dioxide, the equivalent of removing three million cars from the road.

U.S. FUNDING

The U.S. Government is committing up to \$47 million in funding to support the work of the Partnership as part of the Fiscal Year 2007 Budget. The United States is also working to leverage contributions from the private sector, multilateral development banks, and international financial institutions.