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## THE AP6 CHARTER

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### ABSTRACT

The AP6 Charter is a non-legally binding commitment of six Asia-Pacific countries to create a cooperative framework for the development and deployment of technological solutions to what they describe as “development, energy, environment and climate change objectives”. The clear purpose is to integrate all four objectives.

The AP6 Partners will progressively pursue initiatives for the achievement of their objectives over time via a series of public / private Task Forces. It is intended to do this in a manner that is complementary to the Kyoto Protocol.

By contrast with the Kyoto Protocol, the AP6 Charter takes a non-prescriptive, “bottom-up” approach. The challenge is daunting but the AP6 approach is novel.

On 12 January 2006, the United States, China, India, Japan, South Korea and Australia decided to create the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (“AP6”). This brought together six of the key developing and developed countries in the Asia-Pacific region to cooperate on development and climate issues. The founding Partners account for half of the global GHG emissions.

## VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The full text of AP6’s Charter and Vision Statement are appended to this paper.

The AP6 Charter declares in its preamble that it is consistent with the principles of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The preamble specifies that AP6 will pursue “development, energy, environment and climate change objectives”. Through technology cooperation, the purpose is to integrate all four objectives.<sup>1</sup> AP6 is not concerned with climate change in isolation from the other three objectives.

The Charter effectively acknowledges the supremacy of the national policies and national circumstances of the Partners. For China, development is the overriding concern.<sup>2</sup> So it is for India.<sup>3</sup> For the United States, AP6 is viewed as a framework for addressing climate objectives in the broader context of sustainable development and energy security.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> As Alexander Downer, Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, described it when the AP6 was announced in 2005, *“The core element of the Partnership is policy integration. The Partnership sensibly doesn’t seek to address issues in isolation. It is a coming together to find ways to meet our energy, climate change and air pollution issues in a practical way that make economic sense. Technology cooperation will be a core means of delivering outcomes”*, Press Conference, Vientiane, Laos, 28 July 2005.

<sup>2</sup> *“Climate change is not only an environmental issue but also a development issue. The essence of addressing climate change is to achieve sustainable development. The key lies in innovation and the transfer of technology information and to concrete international cooperation ... We believe this new Partnership will further facilitate international cooperation on energy technology and with the framework of the Climate Change Convention we are ready to enhance scientific and technological cooperation with other countries in the world and work together to address energy issues to pursue sustainable development and address challenges posed by climate change”*, Mr Liu Yongxing, Chinese Ambassador to Laos, Press Conference, Vientiane, Laos, 28 July 2005.

<sup>3</sup> *“We are developing countries, we have our own agendas for our development activities, so we cannot give any promise, any commitment to reduce further our emissions”*, Mr A Raja, Indian Minister for Environment, Press Conference, Sydney, 12 January, 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Condoleeza Rice, US Secretary of State, Press Conference, Washington, DC, 9 February 2006.

## TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES

AP6 is not just about R & D of new technologies. Article 2.1.1 of the AP6 Charter specifies that AP6 is concerned with the “development, diffusion, deployment and transfer” not only of technologies but also of practices. These technologies and practices are of three general categories: (1) those that already exist (2) those that are emerging and (3) those that are longer term or “transformational”.

The AP6 Vision Statement lists a number of existing and emerging technologies that are of interest to the Partners:

- energy efficiency<sup>5</sup>
- clean coal
- integrated gasification combined cycle
- liquefied natural gas
- carbon capture and storage<sup>6</sup>
- combined heat and power
- methane capture and use
- civilian nuclear power
- geothermal
- rural/village energy systems
- advanced transportation
- building and home construction and operation
- bioenergy
- agriculture and forestry
- hydropower
- wind power
- solar power and
- other renewables.

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<sup>5</sup> Energy efficiency is at the top of the Vision Statement’s list. This is consistent with the World Energy Council’s position that improving energy efficiency across the whole energy chain, from exploration to end-use, is likely to generate the most immediate reduction in GHG emissions, World Energy Council, “Energy Efficiency Policies: A Worldwide View”, London, UK, 2004.

<sup>6</sup> It has been estimated that the cost of the CO<sub>2</sub> constraint on global real GDP if the electricity industry has access to CCS technologies would be only a quarter of the cost that would be incurred if they remained unavailable, Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE), "New Energy Technologies: Measuring Potential Impacts in APEC", Report to the APEC Energy Working Group, APEC Secretariat, Singapore, 2005. CCS technologies that reduce GHG emissions from coal-fired electricity generation are an obvious priority. CCS technologies include CO<sub>2</sub> capture, separation, reinjection and storage, integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) generation, oxy-fuel combustion, lignite dewatering and drying, ultra clean coal (UCC) production and ultra supercritical pulverised fuel (PF) production.

The AP6 Vision Statement lists a number of longer-term “transformational” technologies:

- hydrogen
- nanotechnologies
- advanced biotechnologies
- next-generation nuclear fusion and
- fusion energy

It has been suggested elsewhere that nothing less than the unleashing of "a global technological revolution" is required to reduce GHG emissions.<sup>7</sup> The International Energy Agency has previously suggested that efforts to reduce GHG emissions need to be on a truly grand scale, far grander than the present Kyoto limits envisage.<sup>8</sup> This is one reason why AP6 is to be welcomed.

It is implicit in the AP6 Charter that no single technology will always be more suitable or more efficient than any other; suitability will always be linked to country-specific and location-specific variables. Such variables typically include factors such as primary energy availability, transport costs, fuel prices, grid availability and, of course, affordability.

## **GOVERNANCE**

The governance of AP6 is entrusted to a high-level Policy and Implementation Committee (“the PIC”), comprising three representatives of each Partner. The PIC has power under Article 7 not only to amend the Charter but to invite additional Partners to join the Partnership. In addition, the PIC may approve Task Force involvement from non-Partner countries.

Article 4.2 stipulates that decisions of the PIC are to be made “by consensus”. It is not clear whether this means unanimously. Perhaps it has been left deliberately vague, reflecting the reality of the voluntary, non-binding nature of the Partnership. It should in any case be noted that, under Article 8, a Partner may withdraw on 90 days notice.

## **FUNDING**

Membership of AP6 does not carry any funding obligations. Each Partner may contribute funds, personnel or other resources at its sole discretion. The United States has announced that it will allocate US\$52 million to fund its role in the first year and Australia US\$15 million. Other Partners have yet to announce their level of financial support.

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<sup>7</sup> Eileen Claussen, Pew Center on Climate Change, speech to Coal 21 Conference, Sydney, Australia, 5 April, 2005.

<sup>8</sup> International Energy Agency, "Prospects for CO<sub>2</sub> Capture and Storage", Paris, France, 2004.

## **ORGANIZATION**

Under Article 4.2, the PIC has the following responsibilities:

1. Governing the overall framework, policies and procedures of the Partnership
2. Reviewing progress of collaboration
3. Providing direction to the Administrative Support Group
4. Managing the cooperative activities of the Partnership
5. Engaging representatives of the private sector, development banks, research institutions and governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as appropriate
6. Promoting and creating enabling environments within Partners and in support of national-level efforts of Partners and
7. Forming task forces and subgroups.

Under Article 4.3, the Administrative Support Group is responsible for administrative matters and does not deal with matters of substance except as specifically instructed by the PIC. Under Article 4.6, the US Government is to serve as the initial Administrative Support Group. This will be reviewable every two years.

The Administrative Support Group has the following responsibilities:

1. Organizing meetings of the Partnership
2. Arranging specific activities, such as teleconferences and workshops
3. Coordinating and communicating information regarding actions of the Partnership
4. Serving as a clearinghouse of information regarding the Partnership
5. Maintaining procedures and responsibilities for key functions that are approved by the PIC and
6. Performing such other tasks as the PIC directs.

It is notable that AP6 decided not to make any provision for the treatment of intellectual property issues, leaving them to be addressed on a case-by-case basis as they arise.

## **THE AP6 WORK PLAN**

At its meeting in Sydney, AP6 adopted a very ambitious Work Plan. The meeting described the Work Plan as “an innovative approach of using government/industry Task Forces to develop sustainable solutions to our shared challenges through bottom-up practical action”.

The Work Plan will provide the impetus for the entire AP6 initiative. Eight initial public-private sector Task Forces have been established for specific industry sectors. Other key sectors, such as transport and agriculture, are to be included at a later stage.

Details of the eight AP6 Task Forces are set out in the table below:

<b>AP6 Task Forces, Chairs, Co-Chairs and Objectives</b>		
Cleaner Fossil Energy	Chair: Australia Co-chair: China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build on the range of existing national (and other international) measures and initiatives to develop an Asia-Pacific Partnership cleaner fossil energy technology development program</li> <li>• Identify the potential for, and encourage uptake of, CO<sub>2</sub> geosequestration opportunities in Partnership countries</li> <li>• Further develop coal bed and waste coal mine methane gas and LNG/natural gas opportunities and markets in the Asia-Pacific region</li> <li>• Build the research and development base and the market and institutional foundations of Partners through technology supporting initiatives, such as education, training and skills transfer.</li> </ul>
Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation	Chair: Republic of Korea Co-chair: Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the demonstration and deployment of renewable energy and distributed generation technologies in Partnership countries.</li> <li>• Identify country development needs and the opportunities to deploy renewable energy and distributed generation technologies, systems and practices, and the enabling environments needed to support wide-spread deployment, including in rural, remote and peri-urban applications.</li> <li>• Enumerate financial and engineering benefits of distributed energy systems that contribute to the economic development and climate goals of the Partnership.</li> <li>• Promote further collaboration between Partnership members on research, development and implementation of renewable energy technologies including supporting measures such as renewable resource identification, wind forecasting and energy storage technologies.</li> <li>• Support cooperative projects to deploy renewable and distributed generation technologies to support rural and peri-urban economic development and poverty alleviation.</li> <li>• Identify potential projects that would enable Partners to assess the applicability of renewable energy and distributed generation to their specific requirements.</li> </ul>

<p>Power Generation and Transmission</p>	<p>Chair: USA Co-chair: China</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess opportunities for practical actions to develop and deploy power generation, transmission and demand side management technologies that can aid development and climate concerns.</li> <li>• Facilitate demonstration and deployment of practices, technologies and processes to improve efficiency of power production and transmission within Partnership countries.</li> <li>• Enhance collaboration between Partners on research and development of such technologies and processes. • Enhance synergy with relevant objectives of other Task Forces (i.e. Cleaner Fossil Energy, Renewable Energy and Distributed Generation, Buildings and Appliances).</li> <li>• Identify potential projects that would enable Partner countries to assess the applicability of energy feedstocks to their specific requirements.</li> <li>• Identify opportunities to enhance investment in efficient power supply by improving energy markets and investment climate.</li> </ul>
<p>Steel</p>	<p>Chair: Japan Co-chair: India</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop sector relevant benchmark and performance indicators.</li> <li>• Facilitate the deployment of best practice steel technologies.</li> <li>• Increase collaboration between relevant Partnership country government, research and industry steel-related institutions.</li> <li>• Develop processes to reduce energy usage, air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from steel production.</li> <li>• Increase recycling across the Partnership.</li> </ul>
<p>Aluminium</p>	<p>Chair: Australia Co-chair: USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance current aluminium production processes through uptake of best - practice use of existing equipment.</li> <li>• Advance the development and deployment of new best practice aluminium production process and technologies across Partnership economies.</li> <li>• Enhance sector-related data, including recycling and performance.</li> <li>• Facilitate increased aluminium recycling rates across the Partnership.</li> </ul>
<p>Cement</p>	<p>Chair: Japan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate demonstration and deployment of energy-efficient and cleaner product formulation technologies in Partnership countries that will significantly improve the greenhouse gas emissions intensity and the air pollutant emissions intensity of cement operations.</li> <li>• Develop sector relevant benchmark and performance indicators.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take advantage of opportunities to build infrastructure in developing countries and emerging economies that uses energy efficient cement and concrete building and paving materials.</li> </ul>
Coal Mining	Chair: USA Co-chair: India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate technologies and practices that can improve the economics and efficiencies of mining and processing and continue to improve safety and reduce environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Establish, as appropriate, efficiency and emissions intensity and mine reclamation objectives based on each nation's circumstances.</li> <li>• Identify current reclamation activities in each country, as appropriate, and exchange best practice information in reclamation of surface mined lands with a focus on enhanced surface reclamation practices that improve the opportunities for carbon sequestration.</li> </ul>
Buildings and Appliances	Chair: Republic of Korea Co-chair: USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use cooperative mechanisms to support the further uptake of increasingly more energy efficient appliances, recognizing that extensive cooperative action is already occurring between Partner countries.</li> <li>• Promote best practice and demonstrate technologies and building design principles to increase energy efficiency in building materials and in new and existing buildings.</li> <li>• Support the integration of appropriate mechanisms to increase the uptake of energy efficient buildings and appliances into broader national efforts that support sustainable development, increase energy security and reduce environmental impacts.</li> <li>• Systematically identify and respond to the range of barriers that limit the implementation of end-use energy efficiency practices and technologies.</li> </ul>

## TASK FORCE ACTION PLANS

Each AP6 Task Force must formulate detailed action plans for submission to the PIC by mid-2006. The Task Forces have been asked to:

1. Review the current status of their sector with regard to clean development and climate

2. Share knowledge, experience and good practice examples of how industrial efficiency, energy efficiency and environmental outcomes can be improved, including through valuable and practical short-term actions
3. Identify specific opportunities for cooperation, including with relevant international financial organizations such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank
4. Define the current state of the technology in terms of cost, performance, market share and barriers
5. Identify cost and performance objectives and the actions needed to achieve these objectives and
6. Identify, wherever possible, ambitious and realistic goals.

## **CONCLUSION**

In today's liberalised and internationally competitive energy markets, the overwhelming driver of decision-making is the provision of lower, more competitive prices to customers today, rather than tomorrow. There is little appetite to invest in costly new technologies if the result is to make companies less profitable and less competitive.

One way of overcoming this is for governments and industry to cooperate by pooling their financial and technical resources and know-how for common purposes. However, the international technology development and technology transfer arena is really rather a muddle – characterized by practices and procedures that lack order and pattern.

The AP6 is a very welcome, if not overdue, initiative towards better orientation of international efforts to address development and climate issues. However, the challenge remains daunting. The world is watching with enormous interest to see when the initiative becomes airborne, what obstacles it will encounter on its journey and how long it will all take.

Sydney

21 February 2006

## APPENDIX

### CHARTER FOR THE ASIA-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP ON CLEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE

**We**, the representatives of the national governments of Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America (collectively referred to as the “Partners”), meeting in Sydney, Australia on 12 January 2006:

**Guided** by our Vision Statement for a New Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate of 28 July 2005 (Annex I), which is an integral part of this Charter;

**Bearing in mind** that the purposes of the Partnership are consistent with the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and other relevant international instruments, and are intended to complement but not replace the Kyoto Protocol;

**Decide to create** the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (referred to as the “Partnership”) and set forth the following non-legally binding Charter for the Partnership. This Partnership will serve as a framework for supporting agile, constructive, and productive international cooperation among the Partners to meet our development, energy, environment, and climate change objectives.

#### 1. Shared Vision

- 1.1. The Partners have come together voluntarily to advance clean development and climate objectives, recognizing that development and poverty eradication are urgent and overriding goals internationally. By building on the foundation of existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives, the Partners will enhance cooperation to meet both our increased energy needs and associated challenges, including those related to air pollution, energy security, and greenhouse gas intensities, in accordance with national circumstances. The Partners recognize that national efforts will also be important in meeting the Partnership's shared vision.

#### 2. Purposes

- 2.1. The purposes of the Partnership are to:
  - 2.1.1. Create a voluntary, non-legally binding framework for international cooperation to facilitate the development, diffusion, deployment, and transfer of existing, emerging and longer term cost-effective, cleaner, more efficient technologies and practices among the Partners through concrete and substantial cooperation so as to achieve practical results;
  - 2.1.2. Promote and create enabling environments to assist in such efforts;
  - 2.1.3. Facilitate attainment of our respective national pollution reduction, energy security and climate change objectives; and
  - 2.1.4. Provide a forum for exploring the Partners' respective policy approaches relevant to addressing interlinked development, energy, environment,

and climate change issues within the context of clean development goals, and for sharing experiences in developing and implementing respective national development and energy strategies.

### **3. Functions**

3.1. Through this Partnership, the Partners are to cooperate to:

- 3.1.1. Exchange information on Partners' respective policy approaches relevant to addressing interlinked development, energy, environment, and climate change issues within the context of clean development, including any gaps and overlaps in national policy approaches, as well as other areas of mutual interest;
- 3.1.2. Share experiences and exchange information about developing and implementing national clean development strategies and efforts to reduce greenhouse gas intensities;
- 3.1.3. Identify, assess, and address barriers to the promotion and creation of an enabling environment for development, diffusion, deployment, and transfer of existing, emerging and longer term cost-effective, cleaner, more efficient, and transformational technologies and practices in accordance with the Partners' priorities;
- 3.1.4. Identify and implement bilateral and multilateral cooperative activities among Partners for the development, deployment, diffusion, and transfer of existing, emerging and longer term cost-effective, cleaner, more efficient, and transformational technologies, in accordance with the Partners' priorities;
- 3.1.5. Facilitate collaboration among existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives and promote information-sharing on climate-related technologies of respective Partners;
- 3.1.6. Incorporate human and institutional capacity-building elements, as appropriate, into activities as a means to strengthen cooperative efforts;
- 3.1.7. Engage the private sector as an integral part of the cooperative activities of the Partnership, as well as development banks, research institutions, and other relevant governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate;
- 3.1.8. Develop and implement work programs decided by the Partners; and
- 3.1.9. Assess regularly the progress of the Partnership to ensure its effectiveness.

3.2. Each Partner will undertake activities contemplated by this Charter in accordance with the laws, regulations, and policies under which it operates and applicable international instruments to which it is a party.

#### **4. Organization**

- 4.1. A Policy and Implementation Committee and an Administrative Support Group will be formed to facilitate implementation of the Partnership.
- 4.2. The Policy and Implementation Committee will govern the overall framework, policies, and procedures of the Partnership, periodically review progress of collaboration, and provide direction to the Administrative Support Group. It will be responsible for management of the implementation of the cooperative activities of the Partnership, and for engaging representatives of the private sector, as well as representatives of development banks, research institutions, and other relevant governmental, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate. It will undertake activities in the promotion and creation of enabling environments within Partners and in support of Partners' efforts to meet relevant national-level clean development objectives. The Policy and Implementation Committee may form appropriate task forces and other subgroups to assist it in its work. The Policy and Implementation Committee should meet as often as is determined necessary by its members to accomplish its work, and may focus its agenda on policy issues or technical issues, or both, as appropriate. Policy and Implementation Committee decisions are to be made by consensus of the Partners on the Committee.
- 4.3. The Administrative Support Group, which serves as the principal coordinator of the Partnership's communications and activities, will be responsible for: (1) organizing meetings of the Partnership; (2) arranging special activities, such as teleconferences and workshops; (3) coordinating and communicating information regarding actions of the Partnership; (4) serving as a clearinghouse of information regarding the Partnership; (5) maintaining procedures and responsibilities for key functions that are approved by the Policy and Implementation Committee; and (6) performing such other tasks as the Policy and Implementation Committee directs. The Administrative Support Group's function will be administrative in nature, and will not include matters of substance except as specifically instructed by the Policy and Implementation Committee.
- 4.4. The Policy and Implementation Committee comprises representatives from Partners. Each Partner included in Annex II may designate up to three representatives to meetings of the Policy and Implementation Committee.
- 4.5. The Policy and Implementation Committee may, at its discretion, permit other experts to attend its meetings.
- 4.6. The United States Government is to serve initially as the Partnership's Administrative Support Group. This arrangement will be reviewed at two-year intervals and may be changed by decision of the Policy and Implementation Committee. Each Partner will designate an administrative liaison to serve as its principal point of contact for the Administrative Support Group.
- 4.7. The Administrative Support Group may, as required, utilize the services of personnel employed by the Partners and made available to the Administrative Support Group. Unless otherwise determined by the Partners, such personnel are to be remunerated by their respective employers and remain subject to their employers' conditions of employment.

- 4.8. Each Partner will individually determine the nature of its participation in Partnership activities.

## **5. Funding**

- 5.1. Participation in the Partnership is on a voluntary basis. Each Partner may, at its discretion, contribute funds, personnel, and other resources to the Partnership subject to the laws, regulations, and policies of the Partner. Any costs arising from the activities contemplated in this Charter are to be borne by the Partner that incurs them, unless other arrangements are made.

## **6. Intellectual Property**

- 6.1. All matters related to intellectual property and the treatment thereof arising from cooperative activities of the Partnership are to be addressed on a case-by-case basis within the specific context in which they appear, bearing in mind the purposes of the Partnership.

## **7. Amendments**

- 7.1. The Policy and Implementation Committee may amend this Charter and its Annex II at any time by consensus of the Partners on the Committee.

## **8. Term of Charter**

- 8.1. Cooperation under this Charter will commence on 12 January 2006. Any Partner may terminate its membership upon written notice 90 days prior to the anticipated termination.

## **Annex I**

### **Vision Statement of Australia, China, India, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the United States of America for a New Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate**

28 July 2005

Development and poverty eradication are urgent and overriding goals internationally. The World Summit on Sustainable Development made clear the need for increased access to affordable, reliable and cleaner energy and the international community agreed in the Delhi Declaration on Climate Change and Sustainable Development on the importance of the development agenda in considering any climate change approach.

We each have different natural resource endowments, and sustainable development and energy strategies, but we are already working together and will continue to work to achieve common goals. By building on the foundation of existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives, we will enhance cooperation to meet both our increased energy needs and associated challenges, including those related to air pollution, energy security, and greenhouse gas intensities.

To this end, we will work together, in accordance with our respective national circumstances, to create a new partnership to develop, deploy and transfer cleaner, more efficient technologies and to meet national pollution reduction, energy security and climate change concerns, consistent with the principles of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The partnership will collaborate to promote and create an enabling environment for the development, diffusion, deployment and transfer of existing and emerging cost-effective, cleaner technologies and practices, through concrete and substantial cooperation so as to achieve practical results. Areas for collaboration may include, but not be limited to: energy efficiency, clean coal, integrated gasification combined cycle, liquefied natural gas, carbon capture and storage, combined heat and power, methane capture and use, civilian nuclear power, geothermal, rural/village energy systems, advanced transportation, building and home construction and operation, bioenergy, agriculture and forestry, hydropower, wind power, solar power, and other renewables.

The partnership will also cooperate on the development, diffusion, deployment and transfer of longer-term transformational energy technologies that will promote economic growth while enabling significant reductions in greenhouse gas intensities. Areas for mid- to long-term collaboration may include, but not be limited to: hydrogen, nanotechnologies, advanced biotechnologies, next-generation nuclear fission, and fusion energy.

The partnership will share experiences in developing and implementing our national sustainable development and energy strategies, and explore opportunities to reduce the greenhouse gas intensities of our economies.

We will develop a non-binding compact in which the elements of this shared vision, as well as the ways and means to implement it, will be further defined. In particular, we will consider establishing a framework for the partnership, including institutional and financial arrangements and ways to include other interested and like-minded countries.

The partnership will also help the partners build human and institutional capacity to strengthen cooperative efforts, and will seek opportunities to engage the private sector. We will review the partnership on a regular basis to ensure its effectiveness.

The partnership will be consistent with and contribute to our efforts under the UNFCCC and will complement, but not replace, the Kyoto Protocol.

## Annex II

Australia

China

India

Japan

Republic of Korea

United States of America

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