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Title: "The Security of Energy and Regional Cooperation in Asia"

Overviews: It is expected that Asian dependence on energy imports will continue to increase to meet its growing energy demand. Policies designed to strengthen energy security in the Asian area will be important to maintaining development of the Asian economy. Against this background, this study considers the options for strengthening energy security in Asia, the necessity for regional cooperation, and the role of Japan.

Methods: Literature reviews, website, data of IEA, BP, ASEAN, APEC, World Bank, other national authorities. Analysis of primary and secondary data sources

Expected results: According to the IEEJ World/Asia Energy Outlook 2010, primary energy demand in Asia will increase from 3.7 billion tons of oil equivalent (Btoe) in 2008 to 7.4 Btoe in 2035. China will account for about half of the forecast increase. Asian oil demand will increase from 1.1 billion tons in 2008 to 1.9 billion tons in 2035. As oil production will peak out in Asia, net oil import will expand from 0.7 billion tons in 2008 to 1.5 billion tons in 2035. Concerned about such an energy situation and the impact of recent high oil prices on Asian economies, Asian countries have shown a growing interest in energy security. In order to strengthen energy security, it is necessary to curb energy import, secure stable imports of energy and enhance the ability to respond to emergencies. The measures each is pursuing play an important role in their efforts to strengthen energy security. The need to further enhance energy security through regional cooperation in Asia has been gathering momentum recently. Asian countries have just commenced dialog towards the resolution of energy security through energy partnerships, such as ASEAN+3. Energy efficiency in Asian countries other than Japan is low, relative to industrialized countries, and this apparently indicates large potential for energy saving in Asia. Currently most Asian countries in the Asian region have no strategic stock piles or emergency sharing schemes which would reduce the impact of supply disruption. However, in Japan, there are such policies to strengthen energy security. The Japanese experiences would make a contribution to the sharing information, promotion of stockpiling, and cooperation to use of energy efficiently.

Reference:

Hiroyuki Ishida, "Energy Strategies in China and India and Major Countries's Views", IEEJ Website Homepage, March 2007.

Ishida, Hiroyuki and Ken Koyama, "Summary of 'Study on Asian Oil Market Stabilization Measures'", IEEJ Website Homepage, March 2007.