



30. Juni 1993

Ministertagung der Internationalen Energieagentur vom 3./4.6.93 in Paris: Ergebnisse

Aufgrund des Antrages des EVD und EVED vom 17. Juni 1993

Aufgrund der Ergebnisse des Mitberichtsverfahrens wird

beschlossen:

Von den Ergebnissen der Ministertagung der Internationalen Energieagentur vom 3./4.6.93 in Paris wird Kenntnis genommen.

Für getreuen Protokollauszug:

*Meesack-Schulz*

Protokollauszug an:				
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z.V.	z.K.	Dep.	Anz.	Akten
	X	EDA	10	-
	X	EDI	5	-
		EJPD		
		EMD		
		EFD		
X		EVD	5	-
X		EVED	5	-
		BK		
		EFK		
		Fin.Del.		



Eidgenössisches  
Volkswirtschaftsdepartement

Eidgenössisches Verkehrs- und  
Energiewirtschaftsdepartement

3003 Bern, 17. Juni 1993

AN DEN BUNDESRAT

MINISTERTAGUNG DER INTERNATIONALEN ENERGIEAGENTUR  
VOM 3./4.6.93 IN PARIS: ERGEBNISSE

1. Nachessen vom 3.6.93 der Minister unter sich

Die von der Schweiz vorgeschlagene Ergänzung der Pressemitteilung der Ministertagung (Summary and conclusion, siehe Beilage 1), welche von der IEA die Erarbeitung von Grundlagen fordert, die als Basis für kohärente und koordinierte Massnahmen der IEA-Mitgliedländer im Energiebereich dienen soll, wurde zwar von der Mehrheit der Delegationen zumindest inoffiziell inhaltlich gutgeheissen; doch hat man auf eine Anpassung der Pressemitteilung verzichtet, um eine allgemeine Diskussion darüber zu vermeiden. Das Anliegen der Schweiz wurde jedoch in der Erklärung aufgenommen, welche der Vorsitzende der Ministertagung, der deutsche Bundesminister für Wirtschaft, Günter Rexrodt, zur Einleitung der Pressekonferenz der Agentur abgab (Beilage 2).

In der anschliessenden Diskussion über die Energiesituation in Russland kam die Erwartung zum Ausdruck, dass die Europäische Energie-Charta ein wirksames Instrument sein sollte, mittlerweile aber Gefahr läuft, in der Bürokratie stecken zu bleiben. Auch die Sicherheit der russischen Kernkraftwerke bereitet Sorgen. Die Unterstützung Russlands durch den Westen im Energiebereich ist nötig, erfordert aber mehr Fantasie.

2. Arbeits-Mittagessen vom 4.6.93 der Minister unter sich

Der Vorsteher des EVED wurde eingeladen, die Diskussion zum Thema "Energie und Umwelt" als "Lead-off Speaker" zu lancieren (Beilage 3). Einig war man sich, dass zur Erreichung der Ziele bedeutende Anstrengungen und ein Mix von Massnahmen erforderlich sind (Lenkungsabgaben, Anreize, Vorschriften). Eine internationale Koordination dieser Massnahmen ist notwendig. Die Vorschläge der Schweiz bezüglich Vorgehen und Inhalt der weiteren Arbeiten der Agentur bei dieser Koordinationsaufgabe wurde aufgegriffen. Die Möglichkeit eines informellen IEA-Ministertreffens im Frühling 1994 - allenfalls in der Schweiz - soll geprüft werden. An einem solchen Treffen sollte im Rahmen eines zwangslosen Gedankenaustausches die von der Schweiz geforderte Basis für konzertierte energiepoltische Instrumente zur Erreichung der langfristigen Ziele (ohne detaillierte Traktandenlisten und Pressemitteilungen) diskutiert werden können.

### 3. Plenartagung vom 4.6.93

Von allen Delegationen wurden vorbereitete Statements vorgetragen. Zu erwähnen sind dabei insbesondere:

- die Präsentation der neuen USA-Energiepolitik mit den Schwerpunkten in den Bereichen rationellen Energieverwendung, saubere Energien, Umweltschutz und Arbeitsplatzbeschaffung, mit einer Energiesteuer und der Unterstützung Russlands im Energiebereich, vor allem bei der Sicherheit der Kernkraftwerke.
- Die Unterstützung Japans für eine aktivere Rolle der IEA bei der Verminderung der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen durch nationale Aktionspläne und umfassende Analysen der Agentur über deren Auswirkungen.
- Die betont pro- bzw. anti-nuklearen Erklärungen von Frankreich und Japan, bzw. von Irland und Dänemark.

Die Rede des Vorstehers des EVED (Beilage 5) veranlasste den Vorsitzenden zur Bemerkung, dass mit den gemeinsamen Zielen schon einiges in Richtung einer Harmonisierung der Energiepolitik geleistet worden sei, verstärkte Anstrengungen aber unbestrittenermassen nötig seien.

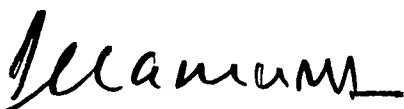
### 4. Informelle Kontakte

Am Rande der Konferenz hat der Vorsteher des EVED verschiedene informelle Kontakte gepflegt. Zu erwähnen sind insbesondere jene mit dem deutschen Bundeswirtschaftsminister, Günter Rexrodt, und der amerikanischen Energieministerin, Hazel O'Leary. Beide teilten das Anliegen der Schweiz einer verstärkten Rolle der IEA bei der Harmonisierung von energiepolitischen Instrumenten in den Mitgliedländern.

### 5. Pressekontakte

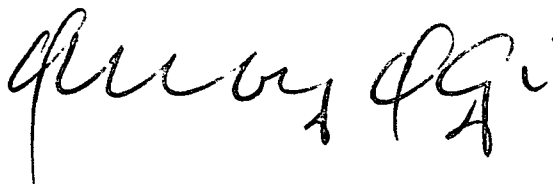
Im Anschluss an die Ministertagung fand eine Pressekonferenz mit einigen Schweizer Journalisten und einem ausländischen Fachjournalisten statt. Abgegeben wurden dabei die Pressemitteilung (Beilage 6) sowie das Votum von Bundespräsident Ogi an der Plenartagung (Beilage 5).

Eidg. Volkswirtschaftsdepartement



J.-P. Delamuraz

Eidg. Verkehrs und Energiewirtschaftsdepartement



Adolf Ogi

Beilagen:

1. Erklärung von Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi am Arbeitsnachten vom 3.6.1993 über das Draft Communiqué mit Ergänzungsvorschlag der Schweiz
2. Chairman's Press Conference Opening Statement
3. Erklärung von Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi am Arbeitsmittagessen vom 4.6.93 über Energie und Umwelt
4. Erklärung von Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi am Arbeitsnachten vom 3.6.93 über die Energiesituation Russlands
5. Votum von Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi an der Plenartagung vom 4.6.93
6. Pressemitteilung des EVED vom 4.6.93
7. Pressemitteilung der IEA-Ministertagung vom 4.6.93

**Ministertagung der Internationalen Energieagentur vom 3./4.6.93 in Paris: Ergebnisse**

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Für getreuen Protokollauszug:

BEW/AEW/Sh/Mb  
588

3.6.93

**IEA-Ministertagung vom 3./4. Juni 1993 in Paris**

**DRAFT COMMUNIQUÉ**

**Arbeitsnachtsessen vom 3.6.93**

Sehr geehrter Herr Vorsitzender

Sehr geehrte Frau Steeg

Dear Collegues

I very much welcome the opportunity to say a word to the draft Communiqué.

I think it is a good and professional communiqué.

The Agency and our officials have again done a thorough job.

I would like to thank Frau Steeg for this professionalism and her leadership.

But I wonder whether we, as Ministers, should not provide a focus for the Agency's future work.

Because we all know that this communiqué will not be a publicity hit.

It will not stir up the average consumer.

Because all we say seems to have been said many times before.

Energy, to-day, is no issue.

It's available plentiful and cheap.

Why bother, then?

Yet there are new challenges,

and new risks,

with respect to energy security,

the environment

and relations with non-Member countries.

The communiqué clearly addresses all these issues.

And the Agency has to take them up.

It has to take the lead and show the way.

I therefore think this Agency should deserve more attention.

I think the communiqué should deserve more attention.

For all the work and time that has been spent to draft and finalize it.

I therefore was planning to propose a very brief summary and conclusion to the communiqué.

But Mrs. Steeg and some of you convinced me that this would probably reopen the discussion on the Communiqué.

We do not want this either.

Because, as I said, we can accept the Communiqué.

Yet I think three things should be stressed in the conclusions and in the minutes of this meeting:

Firstly: That we conclude from the analysis in the communiqué

that additional efforts are required to promote new technologies, innovation and investments,

especially, in the areas of energy efficiency and non-fossil fuels,

both on a national and international level.



Secondly that this will be beneficial:

- for our energy security
- for our economies and employment
- and to aim at a sustainable development,  
in all our countries.

Thirdly: that, to reach these objectives,

the IEA should

develop a basis for concerted actions by  
Member Countries.

\* \* \*

Such a conclusion would show

that we, indeed, have carefully analysed the  
energy situation,

that we have drawn the policy conclusions,

that we want to adapt our energy policies to  
the new challenges,

and that we are willing

to give the IEA a more prominent and  
future-oriented role.

I hope that Mrs. Steeg can take this up

- 5 -

**in the minutes and conclusions of this meeting**

**and in the press conference to-morrow.**

**Thank you.**

BEW/AEW/Sh/Mb  
588

1. Juni 1993

**International Energy Agency  
Meeting of Governing Board at Ministerial Level  
Paris 3/4 June 1993  
Draft Communiqué**

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**VI. Summary and Conclusion**

35. In view of the preceding analysis of the energy situation and of future trends, Ministers conclude that additional national and international efforts to promote new technologies, innovation and investments in energy efficiency and non-fossil fuels are required to increase energy security, to encourage economic recovery and employment, and to aim at a sustainable development. To this end, they request the IEA to develop the basis for coherent and coordinated action by IEA Member countries.

### Chairman's Press Conference Opening Statement

Today's discussions among Ministers focused on three main topics: energy security; energy and the environment; and co-operation with non-member countries. You will find the details in the communique.

Throughout our talks we were particularly mindful of the energy trends that emerge from the IEA's World Energy Outlook to 2010. By that date, world energy consumption could be almost 50 percent greater than in 1990, as could energy-related emissions of carbon dioxide. The world's energy use will be 90 percent based on fossil fuels. OECD oil imports could rise from the present 60 percent to 70 percent, with most of the increase coming from the Middle East.

In light of these trends, we have asked the IEA to conduct a thorough analysis of the energy policy implications of the World Energy Outlook.

Ministers reviewed the basic objectives of the IEA. We adopted a set of shared goals that provide a basis for developing energy policies. Ministers believe that global economic development, energy security and environmental protection will be enhanced if all nations subscribe to these goals.

Ministers reiterated that we must further energy security by continuing to diversify both the energy mix and our sources of supply, by improving energy efficiency and by continuing to develop our emergency preparedness systems. We also agreed to share our expertise in the area of emergency preparedness with relevant non-member countries.

On energy and the environment, we agreed to promote policies that encourage both efficient energy use and increased environmental protection while sustaining economic growth. To address environmental concerns, Ministers agreed that IEA countries will need to employ a mix of policies, including taxes, regulation, financial incentives, technology and cooperation with non-member countries. We also agreed that the effects of individual IEA country efforts to reduce emissions should be comparable to the extent possible.

The IEA will continue to cooperate with non-member countries ensuring that such contacts further the IEA's energy security objectives. Ministers had an in-depth discussion of the energy situation in Russia. We asked the IEA to continue its cooperative activities with Central and Eastern European countries, Russia and the other New Independent States with a view to helping them to successfully reform their energy economies. We also asked the IEA to expand its co-operation with countries from the Asia-Pacific region, in particular the Republic of Korea, and to develop its contacts with other regions, notably Latin America.

Ministers recognised the importance of sound relations with energy producing countries. We welcomed the IEA's plan to host a second meeting of experts from energy producing and consuming countries in late November as part of the IEA's effort to cooperatively promote a favourable long-term energy investment climate.

In view of their analysis of the energy situation and of future trends, the message Energy Ministers want to give is that additional efforts to promote new technologies, innovation and investments in energy efficiency, and diversification of fuel are required to increase energy security, to encourage economic recovery and employment, and to aim at a sustainable development. To this end, they have requested that the IEA develop the basis for coherent and coordinated action by IEA Member countries.

I will stop here. On a separate note, I would like to add that the Japanese government today invited the IEA Governing Board, composed of senior energy officials from each IEA country, to meet in Tokyo in the Spring of 1994 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Agency. We, the IEA Ministers, have accepted with pleasure the gracious invitation of the Japanese.

Mrs. Steeg and I will now be pleased to take your questions.

BEW/Sh/Wz  
579.84

1.6.1993

IEA-Ministertagung vom 3./4. Juni 1993 in Paris

"Energy and the Environment"  
Arbeitsmittagessen vom 4.6.93

Sprechnotiz für Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi

\* \* \*

Sehr geehrter Herr Vorsitzender  
Sehr geehrte Frau Steeg  
Dear Colleagues

I am very honoured to open this discussion on  
energy and the environment.

It is a very important issue,

an issue with increasing influence on our  
energy policies.

Energy and the environment are inexorably  
connected.

If we address these issues together,

both at a national and international level,

we shall be able to achieve both our energy and environmental goals more efficiently.

I therefore welcome this discussion.

I think that, basically speaking, we have been much too defensive, in the past, in our reactions to environmental issues.

We have tended to stress potential conflicts.

which - of course - do exist between energy security and environmental protection.

But I think that, in the future, we ought to stress even more the common objectives,

especially in the areas of energy efficiency and renewables.

Switzerland pursues the goal to stabilize CO2-emissions at their 1990 level by the year 2000.

To this end, we have established our program Energy 2000.

Of course, we are not alone in this effort.

Energy efficiency and the enhanced role of non-fossil fuels will help us achieve this goal.

Yet there are also controversial issues.

in the areas of energy supply.

We have to discuss them openly,

and then, we have to take policy decisions.

This is important both at the national and international level.

At the national level, the cooperation between departments responsible for energy and environment has to be improved and strengthened:

- to stress the common objectives
- to discuss controversial issues
- to prepare policy decisions
- and to enhance the effectiveness of both energy and environmental policies.

At the international level, a closer cooperation is needed, too, between organisations dealing with the environment and those dealing with energy.

Given the scarcity of financial resources

and the magnitude of the problem

an optimum allocation is required.



Investments have to be made where the effectiveness is greatest.

This will include countries in Eastern Europe and in the Third World.

To this end, the IEA should develop compensation mechanisms to promote investments in energy efficiency in these regions.

\* \* \*

What does this mean for the IEA?

What does it mean for the Agency's future course?

In my view, the IEA should, firstly, give higher priority

to common and accepted objectives in the areas of energy and the environment,

i.e. energy efficiency and renewables.

The IEA should elaborate

how energy efficiency and renewables can best be implemented,

based on market-oriented policies,

especially by means of the internalisation of external costs.

This will essentially mean 2 things:

- taxes on energy and/or on CO2 emissions,
- and least-cost-planning.

The IEA should analyse these instruments.

It should take the lead,

on the basis of the recently published report called "Taxing Energy, Why and How".

It should develop a basis

for concerted actions,

and for coherent and coordinated policies of IEA countries, in order

- to avoid possible distortions of competition
- to reach both our energy and environmental objectives
- and to set an example for other countries.

Because we, the industrial countries,

have the knowledge, the means and responsibility to do so,

and to go ahead.

\* \* \*

Such an energy policy provides a basis for  
investment and innovation,

for employment and growth,

in new, future-oriented areas

of energy efficiency and renewables.

Such a policy is necessary and beneficial in  
all our countries,

for our energy security,

for our economies

and as a step toward a sustainable develop-  
ment.

Such a message of the IEA will be heard  
throughout the world,

as a positive sign. We badly need it.

**Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs**

Berne, 1.6.93

**International Energy Agency, Ministerial Conference****Energy Situation of the Russian Federation**

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**Statement of Federal Councillor Adolf Ogi,  
President of the Swiss Confederation  
(für allfällige Schweizerische Intervention)**

**5 June 1993**

Herr Vorsitzender

Geschätzte Frau Steeg

Dear Colleagues

Let me very briefly give you my comments on  
Russia.

Russia's endowment and abundance of energy  
resources is well documented.

Equally well documented are the problems.

The energy sector is confronted with:

- low energy efficiency,
- low prices (despite recent sharp increases  
of petrol prices),

- low investment in maintenance,
- the need for land-rehabilitation and exploration,
- ecological disasters related to inappropriate energy handling.

(I mention Chernobyl.)

The energy sector is a key sector for Russia's economy.

It has a high potential to generate foreign exchange earnings.

This very potential makes it a crucial sector also for us here in Western Europe,

as a source of energy supply,

especially of gas and oil.

The European Energy Charter provides an adequate framework.

It not only addresses the issue of transit and open market access for Russian energy supplies;

it also deals with foreign investment in Russia's energy sector.

I am convinced that only private sector investments can result in the required transfer of funds,

and - equally important - of expertise.

Investments, however, depend on a predictable environment,

on investment laws,

on property rights

and on adequate incentives through appropriate price levels.

Western Governments can assist this process

through guarantees for private export credits.

Switzerland currently examines this approach under its bilateral assistance programme for Central and Eastern Europe.

Technical assistance can be important,

for instance in the field of legal aspects.

Next week's Consultative Group Meeting on Russia definitely provides an ideal forum

to further discuss best ways of a coordinated approach to the energy sector.

The complexity and wide ramifications of energy issues in Russia do call for a well balanced approach at all levels:

- domestic, and international,
- technical, legal as well as organizational,
- public and private.

Vital concerns such as unsafe nuclear power stations have to be considered.

They are dealt with at the London based Nuclear Safety Fund.

My country made a substantial contribution of 20 Mio Fr to this fund.

Linkages between energy and the environment also have to be discussed,

as has been done recently at the Lucerne Conference on Environment for Europe.

Switzerland is convinced

that only such a broad approach will eventually be successful and beneficial,

not only to the Russian people,

but also to our own countries.

BEW/Sh/Wz  
579.83

3.6.1993  
(revidiert)

**IEA-Ministertagung vom 3./4. Juni 1993 in Paris**  
**Votum von Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi an der**  
**Plenumsveranstaltung vom 4.6.93**

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Herr Vorsitzender,  
Geschätzte Kollegen,  
Meine Damen und Herren

Vor genau zwei Jahren hatte ich die Ehre,  
die letzte IEA-Ministertagung zu präsidie-  
ren.

Und vor ziemlich genau vier Jahren nahm ich  
zum ersten Mal als schweizerischer Energie-  
minister an einer IEA-Ministertagung teil.

Damit gehöre ich heute, wenn ich hier in die  
Runde schaue, bereits zu den Veteranen.

Gestatten Sie mir deshalb einen kurzen Rück-  
blick und einen Vergleich der heutigen Dis-  
kussion mit den früheren Veranstaltungen.

Dieser Vergleich ist zumindest für den unbe-  
fangenen Betrachter einfach:

Die grossen Themen sind im wesentlichen die  
gleichen.



Die Interventionen tönen ähnlich,

die Argumente ebenfalls.

Und auch die Formulierungen im neuen Entwurf der Pressemitteilung kommen mir bekannt vor.

Natürlich heisst dies nicht, dass wir seit der letzten Sitzung überhaupt keine Fortschritte erzielt hätten!

Aber für den Mann und die Frau auf der Strasse ist ein Fortschritt kaum ersichtlich.

Sie können wir mit dieser Pressemitteilung nicht inspirieren.

Vielleicht ist das auch gar nicht der Zweck einer solchen Tagung

oder gar der Zweck der IEA.

Trotzdem frage ich mich:

Was bringt dann die heutige Ministertagung neues?

Ausser dass wir die persönlichen Kontakte pflegen,

was sicher allein schon wertvoll ist und ein solches Treffen natürlich rechtfertigt.

Energie ist nämlich überall reichlich und billig vorhanden.

In vielen Ländern sind die Energiepreise heute sogar real tiefer als vor der ersten Erdölkrise zu Beginn der Siebziger Jahre.

Ich bestreite nicht: dies hat auch Vorteile.

Aber: wozu sollten wir uns denn Sorgen machen über die Energieversorgung?

Die Bevölkerung hat heute ganz andere Sorgen.

Und die Politiker auch.

Das wissen Sie alle.

Im Vordergrund stehen vor allem die Wirtschaftskrise und die Arbeitslosigkeit.

Ich glaube, hier müssten wir ansetzen.

Hier müsste die Agentur den Weg weisen,

wenn sie gehört werden will,

wenn sie etwas auslösen will.

Und hier kann und muss unsere Energiepolitik auch Wesentliches beitragen,

mit dem Einsatz neuer Technologien,

Was aber bringt diese Tagung konkret für unsere Energiepolitik?

Und was für die globale Energieversorgung?

Ich glaube, wir müssen uns diese Frage stellen,

wenn wir Interesse auslösen wollen.

Mit dem vorliegenden Entwurf der Pressemitteilung ist das nicht möglich,

weil wir nämlich alles bereits sieben Mal gesagt haben,

und weil der Text dermassen abgeschliffen ist, dass er niemandem mehr weh tut.

Als Energieminister interessiert mich jedoch die Wirksamkeit solcher internationaler Veranstaltungen,

d.h. das Verhältnis von Aufwand und Ertrag.

Mich interessiert die Wirkung solcher Veranstaltungen auf unsere Bevölkerung.

Und für diese Bevölkerung ist Energie heute kein prioritäres Thema.

mit Innovation und Investitionen in den zukunftssträchtigen Branchen der rationellen Energieverwendung und der erneuerbaren Energien.

Ich habe letzthin die sehr interessanten Ausführungen von Präsident Clinton und Premierminister John Major zu diesem Thema gelesen.

Beide sagten kürzlich in Washington beziehungsweise in Birmingham dasselbe, nämlich

dass der Weltmarkt für Güter und Dienstleistungen in diesem Bereich heute schon rund 200 Milliarden Dollar pro Jahr beträgt,

und bis zum Jahre 2000 um weitere 50% wachsen dürfte.

Das ist doch die Botschaft, die wir vermitteln müssen,

die auch die Agentur vermitteln muss.

Wir wollen eine zukunftsgerichtete Energiepolitik.

Wir wollen Hoffnung vermitteln,

auf neue Arbeitsplätze in Wachstumsbranchen im Bereich der rationellen Energieverwendung und der erneuerbaren Energien,

- 6 -

für Produkte, welche auf der ganzen Welt  
einen steigenden Absatz finden werden.

Wir, die industrialisierten Länder des  
Westens, können und müssen dafür das Bei-  
spiel geben.

Niemand anders hat dafür die Mittel.

Niemand anders trägt dafür die Verantwor-  
tung.

Wir müssen heute die konkreten ersten Schrit-  
te zu einem nachhaltigen Wachstum, zu einem  
sogenannten sustainable development tun.

Wir wissen alle, was zu tun ist.

Aber niemand wagt den ersten Schritt.

Daher müssen wir gemeinsam vorangehen.

\* \* \*

In der Schweiz haben wir damit begonnen, mit  
unserem Aktionsprogramm "Energie 2000".

Mit klaren Zielen:

- einer Stabilisierung des Verbrauchs fos-  
siler Energie und von Elektrizität

- 7 -

- erhöhten Beiträgen der erneuerbaren Energien, der Wasserkraft und der Kernenergie

mit einer breiten Teilnahme von

- Bund
- Kantonen
- Gemeinden
- und der Wirtschaft

und mit einem umfassenden Programm d.h. mit

- freiwilligen Massnahmen
- Anreizen
- und staatlichen Rahmenbedingungen.

Ich meine:

- jedes Land sollte ein solches Aktionsprogramm entwickeln
- und die IEA sollte uns dabei aktiv unterstützen.

\* \* \*

Ich schlage daher vor, dass die Agentur vier Aufgaben übernimmt.

Erstens müssen wir noch mehr Gewicht auf die rationelle Energieverwendung und die erneuerbaren Energien legen,

als wesentlichen Beitrag für ein gedeihliches Wachstum und für Prosperität.

Die Potentiale sind noch lange nicht ausgeschöpft.

Die Agentur soll zeigen, wie diese Potentiale möglichst effizient genutzt werden können.

Die wesentlichen Studien und Unterlagen dazu liegen vor.

Nur die Schlussfolgerungen müssen noch gezogen werden.

\* \* \*

Zweitens möchte ich, dass die IEA noch mehr Gewicht als bisher auf marktwirtschaftliche Instrumente legt.

Im Vordergrund stehen vor allem Abgaben auf Energie und/oder eine CO<sub>2</sub>-Abgabe.

Und bei den leitungsgebundenen Energien das Least-Cost-Planning.

Stichwort ist hier die Internalisierung der externen Kosten oder auch die Kostenwahrheit der Energiepreise.

Hier sollten wir unbedingt gemeinsam vorgehen.

Einmal um Wirkung zu erzielen,

zum anderen um Wettbewerbsverzerrungen zu vermeiden.

Die Vorschläge der USA und der EG für eine Energie- bzw. CO<sub>2</sub>-Abgabe sind für mich ein Hoffnungssignal.

Auch hier gibt es genügend Studien und Unterlagen,

welche ein rasches Vorgehen erlauben.

Die IEA sollte in dieser Richtung gehen und die Initiative ergreifen.

Sie sollte eine aktive Rolle bei der Verwirklichung solcher marktwirtschaftlicher Instrumente übernehmen.

Niemand anders ist dafür besser geeignet als die IEA.

\* \* \*



Drittens brauchen wir konkrete Vorschläge,

um die knappen verfügbaren finanziellen Mittel zur Stabilisierung und Reduktion der CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen

optimal einzusetzen,

d.h. dort, wo sie den grössten Wirkungsgrad haben.

Das CO<sub>2</sub>-Problem ist sonst nicht unter Kontrolle zu bringen.

Dies zeigt auch die neue IEA-Weltenergieperspektive.

In den Oststaaten, den neuen Republiken und in den Entwicklungsländern

können die CO<sub>2</sub>-Emissionen in der Regel pro Dollar Investitionen

bedeutend mehr reduziert werden als bei uns.

Dies entbindet uns zwar nicht von unserer Verantwortung, etwas zu unternehmen.

Unsere Verpflichtung kann aber teilweise auch in den genannten Regionen erbracht werden.

Damit verbunden ist ein positiver Entwicklungseffekt,

da eine Erneuerung des Produktionsapparates damit verbunden ist.

Daran haben wir wirtschaftlich und entwicklungspolitisch ein Interesse.

Die IEA sollte Mechanismen aufzeigen,

um diesen Prozess zu fördern.

\* \* \*

Viertens sehen wir ganz generell eine stärkere Rolle der Agentur

bei der Konzertierung und Koordination energiepolitischer Instrumente der Mitgliedländer,

als Basis für ein kohärentes und koordiniertes Vorgehen der Industrieländer im Energiebereich.

Denn wir müssen gemeinsam handeln,

wenn wir keine neuen Handelshemmnisse aufbauen

und wenn wir Erfolge haben wollen.

Die Agentur verfügt hier über grosse langjährige Erfahrung bei der Analyse energiepolitischer Massnahmen,

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vor allem aufgrund der Länderprüfungen, die sie seit 1975 durchführt.

Es gilt, diese Erfahrungen optimal zu nutzen.

\* \* \*

Ich schlage daher vor, dass die Agentur

derartige Vorschläge erarbeitet,

als Basis für kohärente und koordinierte Massnahmen der IEA-Mitgliedländer.

Damit wir gemeinsam handeln können.

Es ist Zeit,

dass die Agentur aktiver wird,

dass sie zeigt,

dass sie die Zeichen der Zeit erkannt hat,

und neue Impulse gibt.

Diese Botschaft müssen wir vermitteln, wenn wir etwas auslösen wollen.

Ich hoffe, dass diese Tagung dafür das Signal gibt.

Und es würde mich freuen, wenn wir dieses Signal auch bereits heute abend der Weltöffentlichkeit übermitteln könnten.

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## PRESSEMITTEILUNG

**Ministertagung der Internationalen Energie-Agentur (IEA)  
in Paris 3./4.6.1993**

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Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi hat sich an der Ministertagung der Internationalen Energie-Agentur erfolgreich für eine verstärkte internationale Koordination von energiepolitischen Instrumenten im Sinne des Aktionsprogramms "Energie 2000" eingesetzt. Er nutzte seinen Aufenthalt in Paris für verschiedene energiepolitische und politische Kontakte.

Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi traf sich mit dem französischen Präsidenten François Mitterrand. Zur Sprache kamen dabei insbesondere die Entwicklung der Europäischen Integration und bilaterale Fragen.

In Bezug auf die Referenden in Europa über Maastricht und in der Schweiz über den EWR waren sich der Präsident der Republik und der Bundespräsident darüber einig, dass die Bevölkerung über die europäische Integration besser informiert werden muss. Gemäss Präsident Mitterrand ist der Entscheid des Schweizer Volkes selbstverständlich anzuerkennen. Die Schweiz solle dadurch nicht benachteiligt werden; da aber die EFTA-Partner der Schweiz voraussichtlich der EG beitreten werden, könne sich dadurch eine gewisse Isolation der Schweiz ergeben.

Bundespräsident Ogi hat in Paris weiter Abel Matutes, den EG-Kommissar für Verkehrsfragen getroffen. Dabei wurden erneut Fragen in Zusammenhang mit dem Luft- und dem Strassenverkehr erörtert.

Dem Vorsitzenden der IEA-Ministerkonferenz, dem deutschen Bundesminister für Wirtschaft, Günter Rexrodt, und der amerikanischen Energieministerin, Hazel O'Leary, erläuterte Bundespräsident Ogi vor allem das Anliegen der Schweiz einer verstärkten internationalen Koordination energiepolitischer Massnahmen.

Die Minister verabschiedeten eine umfangreiche Erklärung. Aufgrund einer umfassenden Lageanalyse kommen sie zum Schluss, dass die energiepolitischen Anstrengungen bei der Vorsorge für künftige Versorgungskrisen und zur langfristigen Sicherstellung der Energieversorgung fortgesetzt werden müssen. Angesichts der Risiken im Energiebereich für Versorgungssicherheit und Umwelt sind insbesondere die rationelle Energieverwendung und der Einsatz nicht-fossiler Energien zu verstärken. Immer wichtiger wird auch die Zusammenarbeit mit den Nicht-Mitgliedländern (v.a. mit mittel- und osteuropäischen Ländern, den neuen unabhängigen Republiken und den Ölproduzentenstaaten). Dabei soll die Europäische Energie-Charta eine wichtige Rolle spielen.

Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi forderte, dass die Agentur der rationellen Energieverwendung und dem Einsatz erneuerbarer Energien in Zukunft noch mehr Gewicht schenkt. Dabei sollten marktwirtschaftliche Massnahmen, insbesondere eine international koordinierte CO<sub>2</sub>- oder einer Energielenkungsabgabe eingesetzt werden. Um neue Handelshemmnisse zu vermeiden und die notwendige Wirkung auf globaler Ebene v.a. zur Lösung des CO<sub>2</sub>-Problems zu erzielen, sollte die IEA die Basis für konzertierte gemeinsame Aktionen der Mitgliedländer erarbeiten. Im Sinne einer optimalen Ressourcenallokation müssten dabei auch Investitionen in Osteuropa und in Entwicklungsländern zum Zuge kommen.

Bundespräsident Adolf Ogi regte an, dass andere Länder ebenfalls konkrete Programme wie "Energie 2000" in die Praxis umsetzen. Nur gemeinsam können die anstehenden Probleme gelöst werden. Es gelte, die Zeichen der Zeit zu erkennen und neue Impulse zu vermitteln, mit einer zukunftsgerichteten Energiepolitik: "Wir wollen Hoffnung vermitteln auf neue Arbeitsplätze in Wachstumsbranchen im Bereich der rationellen Energieverwendung und der erneuerbaren Energien, für Produkte, welche auf der ganzen Welt einen steigenden Absatz finden. Wir, die industrialisierten Länder des Westens, können und müssen dafür das Beispiel geben. Niemand anders hat dafür die Mittel. Niemand anders trägt dafür die Verantwortung. Wir müssen heute die konkreten ersten Schritte zu einem nachhaltigen Wachstum tun. Wir wissen alle, was zu tun ist. Aber niemand wagt den ersten Schritt. Daher müssen wir gemeinsam vorangehen," führte Bundespräsident Ogi aus.

Bern, den 4. Juni 1993

**Eidgenössisches Verkehrs- und  
Energiewirtschaftsdepartement  
Pressedienst**

IEA/PRESS(93)8  
Paris, 4th June 1993

## COMMUNIQUE

### INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

#### Meeting of Governing Board at Ministerial Level

4th June 1993

1. The Governing Board of the International Energy Agency (IEA) met at Ministerial level in Paris on 4th June 1993 under the Chairmanship of His Excellency, Dr. Günter Rexrodt, Federal Minister of Economics of Germany. Ministers welcomed the Delegates of Finland and France, which joined the IEA in 1992.

#### I. SHARED GOALS

2. The Member countries established the IEA in 1974 as a forum in which to co-operate in enhancing their collective energy security. The challenges faced in the energy sector have evolved over the past two decades. The goal of energy security, which remains a primary one, has been complemented in recent years by increasing awareness of the significance, for energy policy and for energy security, of two further factors: concern over the environmental impact of energy-related activities, and the growing globalisation of energy issues, as different countries' economics and energy markets become increasingly interdependent.

3. In the light of these developments and in view of expected trends in energy demand and supply, IEA Ministers believe it is appropriate and timely to issue a statement of the shared goals that provide a basis for developing their energy policies. In this regard, the existence of free and open markets is a fundamental point of departure, consistent with energy security and environmental protection, which need to be given particular emphasis by governments. The means of achieving the shared goals may vary according to individual countries' circumstances, and each IEA country will have to decide for itself the best overall balance among the various goals. Ministers believe that

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global economic development, energy security and environmental protection will be enhanced if all nations of the world subscribe to the goals which the IEA countries share.

4. Ministers therefore confirm their adherence to the *Shared Goals* annexed to this *Communiqué* and commend them to non-Member countries as they formulate their own energy strategies and policies.

## II. WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK

5. Ministers discussed the current energy situation and trends against the backdrop of the IEA's *World Energy Outlook to 2010* which assumes no major changes in existing energy policies. Three major points emerge from the *Outlook*:

- World energy consumption could be almost 50 per cent greater in the year 2010 than in 1990, with OECD countries' consumption up by 30 per cent. Fossil fuels already dominate supply and their share is projected to remain at 90 per cent of world energy consumption. Thus, global energy-derived CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could grow by almost 50 per cent by 2010, with OECD CO<sub>2</sub> emissions increasing by almost 15 per cent from 1990 to 2000.
- Non-OECD total energy demand, driven by substantial increases in population and economic activity, will continue to grow at a considerably faster rate than demand in the OECD, and by 2010 the non-OECD share of world energy consumption could be 55 per cent.
- World oil consumption is expected to increase by about 40 per cent by 2010. Most of the increase will take place in non-OECD countries, with the OECD's share of world oil demand declining to less than half. While the share of oil in total OECD energy requirements will continue to decline, OECD oil imports could rise from the present 60 per cent of total oil consumption to 70 per cent, with most of the increase coming from the Middle East.

6. Ministers agree that these trends pose serious challenges for IEA Member countries and underscore the need to improve IEA energy security within the framework of open and competitive markets, taking into account the Framework Convention on Climate Change as well as energy

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problems faced by countries in transition to a market economy. Ministers agree that strong individual and concerted policy actions should be taken by:

- Maintaining effective emergency response mechanisms;
- Ensuring continued diversity of energy sources;
- Promoting vigorously energy efficiency through the lowering of barriers to efficiency improvements and the accelerated deployment of new energy technologies;
- Minimising the adverse environmental impacts of energy activities, while preserving the diversity and flexibility of energy systems; and
- Expanding relations with particular non-IEA Member countries that are important to the energy security and environmental interests of IEA countries.

Ministers request the IEA to conduct a thorough analysis of the energy policy implications flowing from the *World Energy Outlook*.

### III. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES

#### A. Emergency Preparedness

7. Oil will remain a critically important energy resource, particularly in view of its prime importance in transportation. While oil's proportionate contribution to world and OECD energy requirements will decline over the period covered by the *World Energy Outlook*, world oil consumption is projected to grow by 40 per cent. Furthermore, IEA oil imports are expected to continue to rise, with most of the increase coming from the Middle East, thus increasing Member countries' vulnerability to oil supply disruptions. The IEA will, therefore, need to maintain, update and periodically test its emergency response capabilities as essential elements of overall energy security. Ministers urge all IEA countries to meet fully their emergency reserve commitments, and encourage Member countries to increase their emergency reserves above the 90-day level, and to improve the efficacy of their demand restraint measures. Also, given the increasing importance of non-Member countries in international oil markets, Ministers ask the IEA to make available its expertise in emergency response strategies to appropriate non-Member countries.



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## B. Diversification of Energy Sources

8. Diversity and flexibility within the energy sector are basic conditions for longer-term energy security: the fuels used within and across sectors and the sources of those fuels should be as diverse as practicable, taking account of national circumstances.

9. Oil: The world oil market has changed dramatically over the last several years. Yet, while these changes have improved the functioning of the market, political uncertainty in some major producing regions remains a principal cause of short-term market instability and longer-term investment indecision. In addition, investment requirements in the oil sector will be substantial over the next decades and the supply response to meet the expected upsurge in oil demand could be improved by greater predictability in the policy framework. Recognising the importance of adequate oil production and refining capacity for achieving security and environmental goals, Ministers call on the IEA to closely monitor and analyse capacity developments, in particular the effects of environmental constraints on refining capacity, from both a regional and a global perspective.

10. Natural Gas: The use of natural gas is expected to grow rapidly over the next two decades in most IEA countries, largely in response to technological and environmental developments. Physical reserves of natural gas in the areas supplying the IEA countries are abundant; moreover, most IEA Member countries are less reliant on imports of gas than on imports of oil. Nevertheless, an increasing proportion of natural gas is sourced outside the IEA countries, and delivery systems for gas are much less flexible than those for oil in some regions. Thus, the potential for interruptions of gas supply has grown. Ministers, therefore, charge the IEA to analyse the probable trends in gas supply, demand, and transmission capacity, world-wide and in the IEA regions. Moreover, given that natural gas markets still tend to be regional and largely unconnected, Ministers call upon the IEA to analyse the regional gas security issues that emerge.

11. Coal: Based on the *World Energy Outlook* projections, solid fuels' share in total energy requirements is expected to remain fairly constant at about 30 per cent worldwide, and 25 per cent in OECD countries. This implies about a 45 per cent increase in world-wide solid fuel consumption from 1990 to 2010, with more than half of this increase coming from China and India. Coal will remain an abundant and secure source of energy, but its use increasingly will be affected by tightening environmental requirements. Ministers are of the opinion that effective measures must be taken to further reduce the overall level of the remaining barriers to coal trade, accompanied by appropriate regional and social policies, and that no additional barriers or other distortions must be allowed to arise. Noting that noxious and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from coal-firing can be substantially cut down by developing and using clean coal technologies, Ministers call upon the IEA to expand international co-

operation, information exchange and technology dissemination to provide incentives for and eliminate barriers to clean coal technology deployment.

12. Nuclear: Nuclear energy makes a substantial contribution in a number of Member countries and, consequently, to the overall energy supply mix of IEA countries. Ministers of a number of countries are of the view that the nuclear option must be maintained as an indispensable element of the diversification of their primary energy supply. It is essential to maintain and further develop the highest available standards of safety, and in particular to continue and strengthen international co-operation in approaches to the safe operation of nuclear facilities, to waste management, to decommissioning and to the development of new reactor systems. The role of the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency was emphasized in this regard. Ministers recognise that each IEA country will have to decide on the mix of fuels used for electricity generation best suited to its particular circumstances, taking account of energy security, environment, safety, and costs, and the possible effects of their decisions on other countries.

13. Renewables: The relatively small share of renewable energy used in meeting total OECD energy requirements is due to the state of technical development and uncertainties regarding the economic viability of non-hydro sources. Despite limitations on the development of hydroelectricity in OECD countries, and the relatively slow increase presently foreseeable for non-hydroelectric renewable energy sources, renewable energy can make an important contribution to energy security and environmental objectives. Ministers, therefore, agree on the need for continued strong government support and international collaboration to develop, demonstrate and disseminate renewable technologies.

14. Electricity: Electricity demand in OECD countries continues to grow steadily and substantial new generating capacity and energy efficiency gains from demand-side management practices will be required over the next several decades. Thus, greater efforts are needed to win public understanding and co-operation for the siting of new facilities and investments in efficiency to meet future demand, while continuing efforts to mitigate environmental effects. Enhanced electricity interconnection and trade offer many security of supply, economic efficiency and, in certain instances, environmental advantages.

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#### IV. ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

15. Intensifying global environmental problems require internationally co-ordinated responses, which must balance the goals of energy security, environmental protection and economic growth. The adoption of a comprehensive approach to energy and environment issues and the integration of energy and environment policies have become central activities of IEA Member countries. National and global solutions to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions have implications for energy security, energy trade, economic growth, and IEA relations with non-Member countries.

16. How to meet the challenge that the global climate change issue poses for energy policy makers is the focus of continuing international debate. Despite the policy measures taken to date, without the rapid establishment and implementation of further effective policies and programmes to reduce emissions, OECD CO<sub>2</sub> emissions could rise by 15 per cent by the year 2000, according to the *World Energy Outlook*. Ministers, concerned about this prospect, discussed the full range of possible areas for action and policy instruments. They agree that greater efforts are required and that, to the extent necessary and practicable, the external costs of energy production and use should be reflected in prices. Ministers urge rapid ratification of the Framework Convention on Climate Change by all signatory countries and request the IEA to augment its contribution to the implementation of the Convention.

##### A. Areas for Improvement

17. Energy Efficiency: Accelerated gains in efficiency in energy production and use, including the transportation sector, can help reduce emissions and promote energy security. While there is a large technical potential for increased energy efficiency, there exist significant social and economic barriers to its achievement. Priority should be given to market forces in effecting efficiency gains. However, reliance on market forces alone is unlikely to overcome these barriers. Ministers agree that innovative and bold approaches are required by governments, in co-operation with industry, to realise the opportunities for energy efficiency improvements, and to accelerate the deployment of new and more efficient technologies.

18. Non-Fossil Fuels: Since the amount of energy that non-hydro-based renewable energy technologies contribute is quite small compared to the technical potential, increased government support of renewable technologies is warranted. Regarding nuclear power, a number of IEA countries are of the view that the use of nuclear energy, because it emits no sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides or greenhouse gases, provides an important response to the challenge of stabilising greenhouse gas emissions. A number of other IEA countries are of the opinion that those advantages do not offset

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the environmental concerns over the use of nuclear energy and have decided not to utilise nuclear power.

19. Technology: The development and adoption of improved technologies can significantly reduce and influence the nature of future energy requirements. Technology promotion by government can contribute significantly to mitigating and solving environmental problems. Intensified energy technology co-operation among IEA Member countries and with non-Member countries is an indispensable means to accelerate technology advances and to enhance long-term energy security and environmental protection. Ministers acknowledge the need to further integrate environmental objectives into national energy technology research, development and demonstration programmes and to promote international technology collaboration and co-ordination aiming at sustainable development and fully respecting intellectual property rights. In this respect, Ministers took note of the recent establishment of the IEA International Centre for Gas Technology Information. Ministers ask the IEA to analyse: the factors that influence new technology diffusion into the markets, identifying barriers and assessing policy options; the role international technology co-operation policies could have in meeting the objectives of the Framework Convention on Climate Change; and the effect environmental and other government policies have on the penetration of new, more environmentally benign, technologies.

20. Access by individual developing countries and economies in transition to modern, cost-effective energy technologies appropriate to local circumstances will promote sustainable development. Adoption of clean, efficient technologies throughout the world will help to achieve needed gains in energy efficiency and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants. Ministers welcome the launching of the Greenhouse Gas Technology Information Exchange (GREENTIE) and call upon the IEA to step up its efforts to promote international co-operation in energy research and technology in this area.

21. Co-operation With Non-Member Countries: According to the *World Energy Outlook*, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the non-OECD regions could increase by over 60 per cent between 1990 and 2010. Thus, co-operation with non-Member countries becomes an increasingly important IEA priority, since the potential for slowing the rate of emissions growth in these countries without impairing their economic growth aspirations is great and can likely be achieved more cost effectively than in most IEA countries. In this context, Ministers request the IEA to assess the implications and benefits of reliable and measurable "joint implementation" activities with non-Member countries, in accordance with the Framework Convention on Climate Change. Member countries are also encouraged to strengthen bilateral co-operation with non-Member countries to this end.

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**B. Policy Instruments: A Mix of Measures**

22. Taxes: Economic analysis of the potential effects of energy and carbon taxes yields important conclusions bearing on policy choices. Analysis suggests that it would take relatively high and substantially different levels of taxes between regions and countries to meet, in each IEA country separately, the goal of stabilisation of CO<sub>2</sub> and other greenhouse gas emissions. Nevertheless, a carbon tax could contribute effectively to the reduction of emissions by increasing efficiency and improving the competitiveness of non-fossil energy sources.

23. Financial Incentives: Fiscal and other financial incentives can be appropriate and effective instruments for various reasons, particularly to encourage the development and deployment of advanced technologies and to promote energy efficiency investment. But such incentives need to be designed to avoid negative effects on energy markets. Ministers agree, moreover, that elimination of certain subsidies that hold prices of fossil fuels below their costs of production or below their market value would result in a significant reduction in emissions and yield net economic benefits.

24. Regulations: Regulations to reduce emissions may in some situations be more cost-effective than taxes, but they need to be designed to facilitate not frustrate competition. Internationally co-ordinated norms and standards may be helpful in this regard. Voluntary agreements between the government and the private sector can also be efficient and even preferable approaches. Ministers request that the IEA develop methodologies to analyse the effectiveness of relevant regulations and voluntary agreements.

25. Action: A Mix of Measures: The effectiveness of individual policy measures will vary among IEA Member countries. Therefore, the response by each country will be a complex mix of possible measures, designed to deal with the circumstances that nation faces. Ministers agree that concerted actions by IEA Member countries are needed taking account of the stage of economic development of each country and regional arrangements among countries. The effects of individual IEA country efforts to reduce emissions should be comparable to the extent possible. Ministers call on the IEA to accentuate its efforts to analyse the effectiveness of the various policy instruments, and their effects on energy markets, and to develop criteria and methodologies to permit an assessment of the comparability of country responses. Ministers agree to supply within the existing IEA procedures the information necessary to evaluate the comparability of actions taken.

## V. RELATIONS WITH NON-IEA MEMBER COUNTRIES

26. The IEA's pursuit of energy security has been enlarged, now encompassing more intensive contacts with non-Member countries to assist them in developing energy strategies and adopting energy policies that will contribute to their development and enhance global energy security. There are several reasons for this:

- Non-Member countries are playing and will play an increasingly important role in global energy demand, as energy demand growth there continues to outpace that in IEA countries.
- Consequently, non-Member regions will also be of greater significance in terms of global energy-related environmental problems.
- In a number of key areas, energy supplies increasingly come from non-Member countries, and Member countries' energy logistical systems are more tied to them.
- A growing number of non-Member countries are reaching a stage of transition or development that is drawing them closer to the OECD world and prompting collaboration between them and the IEA.

27. In its relations with non-Member countries, the IEA will continue to take a balanced approach, tailoring relations with individual non-Member countries to the prevailing circumstances and ensuring that such contacts further IEA energy security objectives. In furtherance of these objectives, "multiplier" effects can be obtained by developing closer co-operative contacts with other international organisations such as the World Bank, the EBRD, OLADE, and APEC. Ministers ask the IEA to continue to analyse energy developments in non-Member countries and their implications for IEA Members. Ministers also emphasize the importance of IEA countries' and the European Community's bilateral co-operative activities with non-Member countries.

### A. Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States

28. Ministers discussed energy sector developments in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States, with particular focus on Russia. The decline in Russian energy production is a matter of concern given its important contribution to global oil and gas supply and diversity, as well as to Russia's own economy. Russia's oil and gas reserves are huge and could provide significant

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amounts of foreign exchange needed for critical imports and to finance the economic reform programme.

29. Ministers commend the IEA for its contributions to the *Conference on Co-ordinating Assistance to the New Independent States*, and to the report requested by the G-7 on alternative sources of energy in the event that some Soviet-designed nuclear reactors are shut down in Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States. Ministers agree on the need for close co-operation with these countries to improve the operation of their nuclear facilities to the highest available standards of safety, and to contribute to the development of sustainable long-term energy solutions.

30. Ministers task the IEA to continue its co-operative activities with Central and Eastern European countries, Russia and other New Independent States with a view to helping those countries successfully reform their energy sectors. Ministers underscore the need for enhanced IEA efforts to work with these countries in constructing a policy framework conducive to developing safe and clean energy systems and to realising the enormous potential for energy savings and efficiency gains. Ministers place particular emphasis on the need for Russia to establish as quickly as possible the legal framework necessary to attract investment in its energy sector, particularly to reverse the decline in oil production.

31. Ministers express their support for the successful completion as soon as possible of the treaty under the European Energy Charter. They stressed the importance of participants in the negotiations quickly and completely embracing the full range of measures designed to ensure stability and transparency in trade and investment regimes. This can play a significant role in stimulating energy investment and trade, in promoting the efficient and clean use of energy, and in integrating the energy sectors of IEA countries with those of Central and Eastern Europe and the New Independent States, thus helping to create a new global energy framework. Ministers welcome the IEA's substantial assistance to the Treaty negotiations and support the IEA's active involvement in the ensuing Charter implementation.

#### **B. Asia-Pacific**

32. Ministers recognise the very important role of energy developments in the Asia-Pacific region in the growth in global energy demand. They welcome the co-operative relations that continue to be developed with Korea. Ministers task the IEA to devise practical ways to further expand contacts with this region, for example by establishing co-operative contacts as appropriate with APEC.

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### C. Other Regions

33. The IEA is also developing its contacts with other regions, notably Latin America, which face major challenges in meeting rapidly growing energy demand and in achieving needed investment in energy production. Preliminary contacts have also been made with Africa. Ministers welcome these developments and ask the IEA to intensify its efforts.

### D. Discussions Among Global Energy Market Participants

34. Recognising the importance of the efficient functioning of global energy markets and the role of transparency and information flows, the IEA has been furthering contacts among energy market participants on an informal basis to establish sound energy relations. In the post-Gulf war climate of increased communication among energy market participants, the IEA took the initiative to organise an Energy Experts Meeting in February 1992, which brought together market participants from all sides. In addition, two Ministerial-level meetings outside the IEA framework among market participants have taken place in Paris and Bergen. Ministers welcome the IEA plan to host a second Experts Meeting in November 1993 as part of a continuing effort to co-operatively address the important links among energy, the environment and economic development and to promote a favourable long-term investment climate.



## ANNEX I

## IEA SHARED GOALS

Member countries of the IEA seek to create the conditions in which the energy sectors of their economies can make the fullest possible contribution to sustainable economic development and the well-being of their people and of the environment. In formulating energy policies, the establishment of free and open markets is a fundamental point of departure, though energy security and environmental protection need to be given particular emphasis by governments. IEA countries recognise the significance of increasing global interdependence in energy. They therefore seek to promote the effective operation of international energy markets and encourage dialogue with all participants.

In order to secure their objectives they therefore aim to create a policy framework consistent with the following goals:

1. Diversity, efficiency and flexibility within the energy sector are basic conditions for longer-term energy security: the fuels used within and across sectors and the sources of those fuels should be as diverse as practicable. Non-fossil fuels, particularly nuclear and hydro power, make a substantial contribution to the energy supply diversity of IEA countries as a group.
2. Energy systems should have the ability to respond promptly and flexibly to energy emergencies. In some cases this requires collective mechanisms and action — IEA countries co-operate through the Agency in responding jointly to oil supply emergencies.
3. The environmentally sustainable provision and use of energy is central to the achievement of these shared goals. Decision-makers should seek to minimise the adverse environmental impacts of energy activities, just as environmental decisions should take account of the energy consequences. Government interventions should where practicable have regard to the Polluter Pays Principle.
4. More environmentally acceptable energy sources need to be encouraged and developed. Clean and efficient use of fossil fuels is essential. The development of economic non-fossil sources is also a priority. A number of IEA members wish to retain and improve the nuclear option for the future, at the highest available safety standards, because nuclear energy does not emit carbon dioxide. Renewable sources will also have an increasingly important contribution to make.

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5. Improved energy efficiency can promote both environmental protection and energy security in a cost-effective manner. There are significant opportunities for greater energy efficiency at all stages of the energy cycle from production to consumption. Strong efforts by Governments and all energy users are needed to realise these opportunities.
6. Continued research, development and market deployment of new and improved energy technologies make a critical contribution to achieving the objectives outlined above. Energy technology policies should complement broader energy policies. International co-operation in the development and dissemination of energy technologies, including industry participation and co-operation with non-Member countries, should be encouraged.
7. Undistorted energy prices enable markets to work efficiently. Energy prices should not be held artificially below the costs of supply to promote social or industrial goals. To the extent necessary and practicable, the environmental costs of energy production and use should be reflected in prices.
8. Free and open trade and a secure framework for investment contribute to efficient energy markets and energy security. Distortions to energy trade and investment should be avoided.
9. Co-operation among all energy market participants helps to improve information and understanding, and encourage the development of efficient, environmentally acceptable and flexible energy systems and markets worldwide. These are needed to help promote the investment, trade and confidence necessary to achieve global energy security and environmental objectives.