

NMUN • APEC

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ENERGY



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## NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Honoring the US  
as the 2011 Host Economy

Co-Directors: Lucas Carreras & Amierah Ismail

## MESSAGE REGARDING POSITION PAPERS FOR THE 2011 NMUN-APEC CONFERENCE

At the 2011 NMUN-APEC Conference, each delegation submits one position paper for each committee it is assigned to. Delegates should be aware that their role in each committee impacts the way a position paper should be written. While most delegates will serve as representatives of Member States, at some NMUN conferences they may also serve as observers, NGOs or judicial experts. Review the matrix for specifics about your NMUN simulation. To understand these fine differences (if applicable), please refer to the Delegate Preparation Guide.

Position papers should provide a concise review of each delegation's policy regarding the topic areas under discussion and establish precise policies and recommendations in regard to the topics before the committee. International and regional conventions, treaties, declarations, resolutions, and programs of action of relevance to the policy of your State should be identified and addressed. Making recommendations for action by your committee should also be considered. Position papers also serve as a blueprint for individual delegates to remember their country's position throughout the course of the Conference. NGO position papers should be constructed in the same fashion as traditional position papers. Each topic should be addressed briefly in a succinct policy statement representing the relevant views of your assigned NGO. You should also include recommendations for action to be taken by your committee. It will be judged using the same criteria as all country position papers, and is held to the same standard of timeliness.

Please be forewarned, delegates must turn in material that is entirely original. The NMUN Conference will not tolerate the occurrence of plagiarism. In this regard, the NMUN Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to remind delegates that although United Nations documentation is considered within the public domain, the Conference does not allow the verbatim re-creation of these documents. This plagiarism policy also extends to the written work of the Secretariat contained within the Committee Background Guides. Violation of this policy will be immediately reported to faculty advisors and may result in dismissal from Conference participation. Delegates should report any incident of plagiarism to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

Delegation's position papers can be awarded as recognition of outstanding pre-Conference preparation. In order to be considered for a Position Paper Award, however, delegations must have met the formal requirements listed below. Please refer to the sample paper on the following page for a visual example of what your work should look like at its completion. The following format specifications are required for all papers:

- All papers must be typed and formatted according to the example in the Background Guides
  - Length must not exceed two single spaced pages (one double sided paper, if printed)
  - Font must be Times New Roman sized between 10 pt. and 12 pt.
  - Margins must be set at 1 inch for whole paper
  - Country/NGO name, School name and committee name clearly labeled on the first page; the use of national symbols is highly discouraged
  - Agenda topics clearly labeled in separate sections
1. A separate e-mail each position paper (.doc or .pdf) for each assigned committee to [dirgen.apec@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen.apec@nmun.org) no later than February 15, 2011. The NMUN Director-General will distribute the individual papers to committee directors.  
  
PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE WORKING GROUP, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: FOOD\_USA\_Central\_University)
  2. An additional e-mail with all position papers (.doc or .pdf) attached to [dirgen.apec@nmun.org](mailto:dirgen.apec@nmun.org) no later than February 15, 2011. This second set will serve as a backup copy in case of problems with individual e-mail documents.

PLEASE TITLE EACH E-MAIL/DOCUMENT WITH THE NAME OF THE COMMITTEE, ASSIGNMENT AND DELEGATION NAME (Example: SC\_Central\_University)

Once the formal requirements outlined above are met, Conference staff use the following criteria to evaluate Position Papers:

- Overall quality of writing, proper style, grammar, etc.
- Citation of relevant resolutions/documents
- General consistency with bloc/geopolitical constraints
- Consistency with the constraints of the United Nations
- Analysis of issues, rather than reiteration of the Committee Background Guide
- Outline of (official) policy aims within the committee's mandate

Sincerely yours,

Michael Aguilar  
Secretary-General

## Official Welcome

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the 2011 National Model United Nations-APEC Conference team, especially your committee staff Director Amierah Ismail and Assistant Director Lucas Carreras, we would like to welcome you to the Energy Working Group. Everyone at NMUN-APEC has worked diligently to prepare for this conference, and we sincerely hope that you will be able to gain academically and personally at the conference and leave with a greater appreciation for global politics.

Model UN provides an excellent environment for you as delegates to learn and improve important life skills and academic knowledge. To begin, we have prepared this background guide to help you start your research on your economy's policies and to understand the committee topics. During the conference, the intimate nature of this committee will ensure that you will rely not only on your knowledge but also your tact, oration and negotiation skills to fulfill your positions.

The topic of Energy within APEC is of great importance, as the topic is complex in nature, and can be addressed by tackling a variety of related sub-topics. The Energy Working Group is very active in addressing all the related issues associated with Energy as the topics discussed demonstrate.

We are privileged to play a role in your education experience here at NMUN-APEC and look forward to working with all of you in March.

### History of the Energy Working Group

The importance that energy and the myriad of sub-topics associated with energy for APEC cannot be understated. The Member Economies that make up APEC account for around 60% of the world's energy demand, making them a net energy importer. And demand for energy will only continue to increase as the economies of APEC Member Economies continue to grow in the next several years and decades. The Energy Working Group (EWG) was launched in 1990 with the purpose of maximizing the energy sector's contribution to the well being of the region economically and socially, while mitigating the environmental effects of energy supply and its use. The work of the EWG is aided and assisted by four Expert Groups: the Expert Group on Clean Fossil Energy, Efficiency and Conservation, Energy Data and Analysis, and New and Renewable Energy Technologies. Along with the Expert Groups there is also a Task Force on Biofuels, as well as the Energy, Trade and Investment Task Force.

As it relates to cooperation on the issue of energy, since 2000 the EWG has been working under the framework established in the Energy Security Initiative (ESI). The main objective of the ESI is to prepare Member Economies for the potential disruption of energy supplies and its subsequent impact on the region's economic activity. Aside from its main objective, the ESI also covers other issues related to energy like maritime security, biofuels, nuclear power, energy efficiency, and new and renewable energy technologies. To address the many topics under the EWG umbrella, APEC has developed a number of programs that aim to address the multifaceted concerns of its Members. Among these programs and initiatives are the Monthly Oil Data Initiative, the Joint Oil Data Initiative and the Energy Trade and Investment Task Force. Most recently, in April 2009 at the 37th Meeting of the EWG held in Santiago, Chile, participating delegates and delegations were presented with and approved *The 11th Report on the Implementation of the ESI*. The report detailed the background and implementation on priorities on the following areas: Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI); Real Time Emergency Information Sharing Initiative (RTEIS); Energy Emergency Responses, including oil stocks; Energy Investment; Natural Gas Trade; Energy Efficiency; Renewable Energy; Clean Fossil Energy; Alternative Transportation Fuels; Nuclear Energy; Hydrogen and Fuel Cells; Methane Hydrate; and Petroleum Infrastructure and Crude & Refined Products.

By recognizing that business and the private sector can make important contributions to the development and implementation of the EWG program, the working group established its own public-private sector dialogue mechanism: the EWG Business Network (EBN). This network advises the EWG on energy policy issues “from an industry perspective and facilitates regular dialogues between energy-policy makers and business sector representatives.”

Finally, in 2008, the APEC Peer Review on Energy Efficiency (PREE) was established in response to directives to achieve APEC-wide goals of a reduction in energy intensity and towards achieving greater energy efficiency. APEC leaders agreed to facilitate and review progress toward these goals through a voluntary peer review mechanism. Each PREE peer review focuses on a single member economy, carried out by a Review Team of experts from other member economies and international institutions.

## **I. Deploying Cleaner and More Efficient Energy Technologies**

- How can APEC continue to promote the creation and usage of clean and efficient energy technology? How can APEC improve access to these technologies by developing countries? How do you change the minds of consumers who are still dependent on fossil fuels?
- What strategies have been effective in deploying new technology? What new strategies can be deployed to ensure that the use of clean and efficient technology is reaching their intended users? What other tools are available to APEC countries to ensure that clean energy is actually being deployed in their region? Have other organizations tackled this subject? If so, what lessons learned and what best practices can be applied in the APEC region?

The issue of deploying cleaner and more efficient energy technologies was the focus of the 2010 Fukui Declaration, drafted at the 9<sup>th</sup> APEC Ministerial Meeting hosted this past June in Fukui, Japan. The Fukui Declaration specifically states that, “more efficient use of energy and a cleaner energy supply will simultaneously boost our energy security, grow our economies and lower our emissions.” With this declaration, the issue has become a top priority for APEC. In the declaration, the Energy Working Group focused on several points of importance, including improving energy efficiency, cleaner energy supplies, renewable energy, clean coal technologies, smart grid technologies and the launch of the APEC Low-Carbon Model Town Project. Through this project APEC has agreed to create 20 low-carbon model cities that will use energy efficient technology, smart grids and renewable power sources. This is expected to happen in the next 3 years with Tianjin, China being the first city to demonstrate implementation of the Low-Carbon Model Town Project plans. Both Vietnam and Indonesia have also indicated their interest in participating in this project. By focusing on these points, APEC hopes that Member Economies will be able to achieve the “aspirational energy intensity reduction goal,” which includes reducing the ratio of energy use to economic output by at least 25% from 2005 levels by 2030. Since Member Economies are currently responsible for the usage of approximately 60% of the world’s energy (and their use is expected to only increase) it is very important that Member Economies take steps to reduce the effect of their energy consumption on the environment and to create and sustain affordable clean energy sources.

While it is important to understand what technologies are considered to be cleaner and more efficient, their deployment and use throughout Member Economies continues to be an issue. It is better for Member Economies to use cleaner energy for several reasons. Some of these reasons include the fact traditional sources of energy (such as fossil fuels, coal, gas) can be very expensive to extract, refine, produce and distribute. Additionally, clean energy will be less detrimental to the environment and in some cases, may eliminate pollution. Lastly for the purpose of this writing, embracing clean energy technologies will allow for Member Economies to enhance their production capability, especially if clean energy is found to be more cost effective. However, it is important to consider the fact that if clean and efficient energy cannot be delivered in a cost effective and safe manner, some Member Economies

will not be able to benefit from their usage. Similarly, if developing countries are unable to use the cleaner energy through their current infrastructure, they will have to upgrade their current infrastructure at an added, often economically-debilitating cost. One tool that has allowed developing countries the ability to purchase new, clean renewable energy are “feed-in” tariffs. A feed-in tariff is a tool used to allow countries to purchase renewable energy at a fixed rate for an extended period. China has taken advantage of feed-in tariffs for offshore wind power plants to help project operators realize profits. Another initiative, which was created during the Clean Energy Ministerial Meeting (July 19-20, 2010), is the Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment (SEAD) Initiative which aims to improve appliance and equipment efficiency by working with the private sector in creating products that use energy efficiently and are affordable. These products run on clean energy thereby passing along the cost-savings to consumers as well as Member Economies. The purpose of the SEAD program is to promote the creation of super energy efficient appliances and equipment while pushing out inefficient appliances and equipment by strengthening existing national policies. This program and others like it will be most beneficial when deploying cleaner and more efficient energy technology.

## II. Maritime Energy Transport Security

- What measures can APEC continue to promote in order to enhance Maritime Energy Transport Security? What measures can APEC take in order to continue ensuring that oil tankers continue to enjoy safe and secure maritime travels? Have APEC Member Economies done enough in promoting Maritime Energy Security as stated in the ESI?
- Have lessons learned from the “*Sea Lane Disruption Simulation Exercise*” been effectively implemented? Or have measures from the Secure Trade in APEC Region Initiative (STAR) been more effective in enhancing maritime energy transport security? What measures, whether it be created through APEC or by international associations and/or agreements need to be adopted and or implemented in order to enhance maritime energy transport security?

One of the cornerstones of the Energy Security Initiative (ESI), which as mentioned previously was established in 2000, is in the addressing of maritime energy transport security. In the 11th Report on the Implementation of the ESI, work related to maritime energy transport security is highlighted with discussion of the “*Sea Lane Disruption Simulation Exercise*” held in April 2002 in Tokyo. The intended goal was to identify lessons learned from the “*Sea Lane Disruption Simulation Exercise*” and what necessary actions are needed in order to better prepare APEC Member Economies for potential disruptions in the supply of energy resources like crude oil.

Furthermore, the two days of exercises that were carried out allowed the 80 participating delegates, representing 20 APEC economies, to recommend the establishment of a real-time emergency information sharing system; consider upgrading navigational aids in the Straits of Sunda and Lombok as alternative routes to the Strait of Malacca; establish strategic stockpiles in Asia, while also considering new coordinated triggering mechanisms and to identifying what APEC Member Economies could do in order to establish appropriate responses to potential disruptions like those that could arise from an act of terrorism. Potential disruption of maritime energy transport was further addressed in a 2005 report *Energy Security in APEC*, an assessment of what a temporary blockage to the Strait of Malacca and in turn disruption to the energy markets of APEC Member Economies could cost. Two assessments were carried out if a blockage was to have happened in 2005 and if a blockage were to happen in 2020. The report concluded that apart from the \$1.7 billion in 2005 and \$2.8 billion in 2020 that a blockage would cost in terms of GNP, the cost to crude oil prices would go up around 0.2% in both scenarios.

Although the ESI addresses and makes recommendations as to how to go about improving maritime energy transport security, it is by no means the only document that addresses the issue of maritime energy transport security. Other measures that have been enacted by APEC to secure maritime energy transport are the Secure Trade in APEC Region Initiative or STAR. Created in October 2002, STAR is a series of measures that aims to protect

trade and travel in the region through strengthened ship, port, and cargo security, improved airline passenger and crew safety, and strengthened border controls. The series of measures proposed in STAR were strengthened in the subsequent 1st STAR Conference held in Thailand in February 2003, which among other things devised an APEC wide framework/mechanism to enable an exchange of information in maritime security. A United States Government Accountability Office (GAO) report published in December 2007 also highlights the need for maritime energy transport security. In the report titled *Maritime Security: Federal Efforts Needed to Address Challenges in Preventing and Responding to Terrorist Attacks on Energy Commodity Tankers*, the GAO highlighted that there are three main types of terrorist attacks that could occur towards an energy commodity tanker. The GAO report highlights that despite international agreements that have called for certain perspective actions to be taken, there are still substantial disparities that exist in the implementation of international agreements that deal with maritime energy transport.

### **III. APEC's Contribution to Green Innovation**

- What innovative green strategies have been instituted by Member Economies? What makes them successful? Are they sustainable? How can Member Economies continue to build upon current successes?
- How can Member Economies ensure that their programs are equitable across the region? Do they need to be? What standards do Member Economies have to meet to be considered successful at their green programs? Are these standards attainable across the region?

In 2011, APEC has made the issue of “green growth” one of three major highlights for the upcoming year. As the host of this year’s APEC meeting, the United States has emphasized the importance creating new green technology, developing better energy consumption policy, creating green jobs and the “greening” of several areas. While it is most discussed in the energy-working group, the issue of green innovation and green growth can be seen across all APEC working groups and therefore can be researched through many different avenues. Most notable is the establishment of a new business sector known as Environmental Goods and Services (EGS) which are cropping up in Member Economies across the region. For example, one of the more prosperous and sustainable is the EGS sector developed in Malaysia. Currently, Malaysia has about 9% of the global solar manufacturing market because of the Malaysian government’s commitment to developing solar technology through incentives and rebates. Similar to the development of EGS in Malaysia, the growth of EGS across the Asia-Pacific region has been a topic of much debate, most recently this past September when an APEC dialogue was held in Sendai, Japan to discuss using Malaysia as a model of EGS success. The purpose of EGS is to prevent, limit and solve environmental problems while creating a sustainable industry. By promoting EGS as a viable and sustainable program for creating green technology, APEC is able to fulfill several organizational goals, including a commitment to sustainable development, reducing waste and protecting natural resources. On the occasion of the first preparatory meeting for the 2011 APEC Meeting, US Senior Official Kurt Tong noted that “APEC has pledged to work to promote green growth and help our economies make a successful transition to a clean energy future. The United States aims to advance APEC’s work to address barriers to trade in environmental goods, including non-tariff measures related to advanced technology demonstration products, such as vehicles, as well as remanufactured and recycled goods.”

Another program also instituted by APEC is their Green Innovation Workshops for small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) through the Daegu Initiative (2004.) These workshops run through a series of cycles. The first cycle, was a self-assessment of the current SMEs in each Member Economy and an Individual Action Plan for promoting SMEs. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle focused on “Green Innovation” by hosting a workshop to facilitate green cooperation among SMEs in the region and to focus on sharing best practices. The Republic of Korea was highlighted as a model of diverse green SMEs throughout their industries (manufacturing, production and power plants.) The United Nations Environmental Program and the International Labor Organization have reported that projected investments by APEC Member Economies in the renewable energy sector alone could create at least 20

million additional jobs in the sector, making it much larger than the fossil fuel industry. Other countries that participated in such workshops were Mexico, Peru, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, the Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei.

## **Annotated Bibliography**

### ***History on the Energy Working Group***

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Steering Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation- Working Groups . Home-Energy Working Group (EWG)*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/Energy>

*This is the homepage for the Energy Working Group. Available to delegates are basic facts related to the impact that energy has on APEC, therefore highlighting the importance of the Working Group. In addition to basic facts, delegates can also click on the links provided to some of the important documents that EWG has produced, especially those since 2000.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Home-Energy Working Group (EWG)- The Energy Security Initiative (ESI)*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/%7E/media/84D392D575D54814A68A86DAD185133E.ashx>

*The ESI was established in 2000 in order to provide the work of the EWG with a framework as to how to conduct it's work. The link to the ESI report outlines and analyses the accomplishments, recommendations, and conclusions that had been made up to the date of the publishing of the report on the 13 topics that are covered under the scope of the ESI.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Home-Energy Working Group (EWG)- The 11th Report on the Implementation of the ESI*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/%7E/media/DB3E42703BFA4E248AD0BDFFA55B6779.ashx>

*The 11th Report on the Implementation of the ESI provides fact sheets on 13 sub-topics that are covered under the ESI. The report outlines the key accomplishments, recommendations, and conclusions on each of the respective 13 sub-topics that are covered by the report.*

### ***I. Deploying Cleaner and More Efficient Energy Technologies***

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *APEC to Develop up to 20 Low-Carbon Model Cities*. The FifthEstate.com. Accessed December 17, 2010 from <http://www.thefifthestate.com.au/archives/13527>.

*This article discusses the development of the Low-Carbon Model cities and what will be done to increase the impact of clean technology and how it could apply to all cities within APEC Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Sydney APEC Leaders' Declaration on Climate Change, Energy Security and Clean Development*. Accessed December 12, 2010 from [http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/~/\\_link.aspx?\\_id=C1E817728B23488D8F4FA801EC58FCC7&\\_z=z](http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/~/_link.aspx?_id=C1E817728B23488D8F4FA801EC58FCC7&_z=z).

*The Sydney Declaration of 2007 is a foundation for the Fukui Declaration and it will be helpful to understand the goals of APEC over the last 3 years and it will assist you in understanding what the Fukui Declaration is building upon to create better energy deployment. At this meeting, APEC Energy Ministers focused primarily on this topic establishing setting individual goals and action plans, collaborating with the IEA to develop energy efficiency indicators, sharing information on energy efficiency policies and measures, encouraging APEC economies to contribute to and utilize the APEC Energy Standards Information System (ESIS); and establishing a Peer Review Mechanism on Energy Efficiency (PREE.)*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Fukui Declaration on Low Carbon Paths to Energy Security: Cooperative Energy Solutions for a Sustainable APEC*. Accessed December 12, 2010 from [http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/energy/pdfs/emm\\_declaration201006.pdf](http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/energy/pdfs/emm_declaration201006.pdf)

*The Fukui Declaration outlines a message from Energy Ministers and 3 areas of improvement in Energy Security, Clean Energy Supply and Energy Efficiency. This document will be helpful as you debate the finer points and decide what next steps should take place by the Working Group.*

Caperton, Richard. *Deploying Clean Energy in Developing Countries Through Innovative Feed-In Tariffs*. Climate Progress. Accessed December 12, 2010 from <http://bx.businessweek.com/green-energy/view?url=http%3A%2F%2Ffeedproxy.google.com%2F~r%2Fclimateprogress%2FCrX%2F~3%2F9J-m69attVg%2F>.

*This article gives an excellent overview on how “feed-in” tariffs are used by the international community to promote the use of clean and efficient technology. Mr. Caperton analyzes why it is one of the most beneficial programs to encourage developing countries to reduce their carbon footprint by allowing them long-term purchasing power.*

Eriksson, Jimmy. *Expanding Renewable Energy A Priority for AMEC*. Renewable Power News. Accessed December 10, 2010 from <http://www.renewablepowernews.com/archives/1492>.

*This article discusses the points made from the June APEC EWG Meeting and expands on the measures expected to be taken based on the Fukui Declaration. This article is also helpful in understanding the goals of the Energy Working-Group and how all relates to creating better and more efficient energy.*

United States Department of Energy. *Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment Initiative*. Accessed December 12, 2010 from <http://www.energy.gov/news/documents/SEAD-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.

*This fact sheet gives an overview of what the key activities of SEAD are and how they hope to accomplish the elimination of 1, 300 mid-sized power plants by 2030. SEAD is one of the programs that are expected to cut energy waste, create jobs and reduce pollution among other goals*

## **II. Maritime Energy Transport Security**

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Home-Energy Working Group (EWG)- The Energy Security Initiative (ESI)*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from <http://www.apec.org/Home/Groups/SOM-Steering-Committee-on-Economic-and-Technical-Cooperation/Working-Groups/%7E/media/84D392D575D54814A68A86DAD185133E.ashx>

*The ESI report which was published after the 5th Meeting of APEC Energy Minister held in Mexico City in July 2002. As already stated earlier, the ESI report outlines the accomplishments, conclusions, and*



*recommendations on the 13 issues related to energy, which the ESI covered. Of particular interest for delegates, is item number 2, which highlights the accomplishments, conclusions, and recommendations related to Sea Lane Security.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. Energy Working Group (EWG). *Energy Security in APEC: Assessing the costs of energy supply disruptions and impacts of alternative energy security strategies*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from [adl.brs.gov.au/data/warehouse/pe\\_abarebrs99001193/PC13162.pdf](http://adl.brs.gov.au/data/warehouse/pe_abarebrs99001193/PC13162.pdf)

*Published in June 2005, as the title of the report suggests, analyzes the costs which would be associated with disruptions in the supply and transport of energy in APEC would cost the Member States. As it relates to potential disruption of crude oil transport, the potential disruption of transport through the Strait of Malacca has a significant economic impact in terms of transport cost and loss of GNP.*

Porter, Ian. *Proceedings of the Symposium of Maritime Experts to Assist in Implementation of the Secure Trade in the APEC Region (STAR) Initiative*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from [www.apec.org/au/docs/Star\\_Symposium\\_Report.doc](http://www.apec.org/au/docs/Star_Symposium_Report.doc)

*The report that was produced after the series of meetings held in Melbourne between June 18th to 20th, 2003. The report is a compolation of the issues related to the STAR Initiative and the expereinces by individuals in the field of maritime security. Of particular interest, is the section which discusses the need for each of the APEC Member States to implement the of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code which is essential in order to give consistency and uniformity to regulations related to port security.*

The Research Unit on International Security and Cooperation (UNISCI). *UNISCI Discussion Papers. APEC's Response to Terrorism*. Accessed December 10, 2010, from [www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/.../Detail/?lng=en&id](http://www.isn.ethz.ch/isn/Digital-Library/.../Detail/?lng=en&id)

*The document which was produced after the 1st APEC STAR Conference was held in Bangkok in October 2003. Of particular note, is section 2 of the document which spells out the measures that were agreed upon by the delegates at the conference in order to improve maritime security. In addition, the document also highlights the economic costs associated with a terror attack within APEC region and the counter-terrorism measure which were adopted at the STAR Conference.*

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). Report to Congressional Requesters. *Maritime Security: Federal Efforts needed to Address Challenges in Preventing and Responding to Terrorist Attacks on Energy Commodity Tankers*. Accessed December 10, from [www.gao.gov/new.items/d08141.pdf](http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08141.pdf)

*Published and made available to the public in December 2007 is the public version of the same report was presented to members of the United States Congress in March 2007. Outlined is what the GAO sees as the main issues of concern as it relates to security of energy commodity tankers. One issue that the GAO highlights is that of since the United States receives 55% of it's crude oil supply that comes from the transport of energy commodites via tankers, it is in the interest to ensure that energy commodity tankers and their security are of upmost importance.*

### **III. APEC's Contribution to Green Innovation**

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *Shining the Light on Green Growth Issues*. Accessed December 18, 2010 from [http://www.apec.org/en/Press/Features/2010/1029\\_greengrowth.aspx](http://www.apec.org/en/Press/Features/2010/1029_greengrowth.aspx)

*This article discusses the importance of green growth in APEC Member Economies and it highlights the role of Malaysia in creating a successful EGS. This article gives a succinct explanation of how and what EGS is supposed to function and be helpful to creating green industry.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *APEC SME Green Innovation Workshop*. Accessed December 18, 2010 from <http://www.apec-smeic.org/news/?menu=read&SEQ=900&BBSID=news>

*This web site details the program and practices that were employed at the SME Green Innovation Workshop hosted in Seoul, South Korea. Delegates should familiarize themselves with these discussions as they will enable them to understand how APEC is going to move forward on the topic.*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle: Green Initiative..* Accessed December 18, 2010 from <http://www.apec-smeic.org/news/?menu=read&SEQ=900&BBSID=news>

*This web site details the program and practices that were employed at the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cycle meeting of APEC Energy Ministers. It also discusses best practices by Member Economies and the ability of job growth by creating new green initiatives*

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation. *EGS-Information for a sustainable economy*. Accessed December 22, 2010 from <http://egs/apec.org>

*This website provides useful background and current information on EGS for APEC. As a major aspect of APECs work in green innovation, delegates should familiarize themselves with the topic and what is being done not only in the region but in their respective countries as well.*