

# ASIAN ENERGY SECURITY NETWORK DAILY REPORT, Wednesday, January 13, 2005

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## 1. LEAP Study -California Energy Scenarios

Energy Policy (Rebecca Ghanadan, Jonathan G. Koomey, "USING ENERGY SCENARIOS TO EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PATHWAYS IN CALIFORNIA," June 2005) released this paper which develops and analyzes four energy scenarios for California that are both exploratory and quantitative. Future energy consumption, composition of electricity generation, energy diversity,

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and greenhouse gas emissions are analyzed for each scenario through 2035. Energy savings, renewable energy, and transportation activities are identified as promising opportunities for achieving alternative energy pathways in California. A combined approach that brings together individual and community activities with state and national policies leads to the largest energy savings, increases in energy diversity, and reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The paper concludes with a set of policy lessons revealed from the California energy scenarios.

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## **2. Intergovernmental Meeting on Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia**

The Task Force on Energy at the Intergovernmental Meeting on Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia ("OUTLINE COUNTRY PAPER: REPUBLIC OF KOREA," and "COUNTRY OUTLINE PAPER: MONGOLIA," December 2 - 3, 2004) released these papers from a meeting held on December 2 - 3 in Khabarovsk, Russia. The papers outline the current framework for regional energy initiatives and priority areas for the promotion of energy cooperation in Northeast Asia. According to the papers, The ROK's main objective is to improve the national energy supply security, preferably while orienting the energy structure towards cleaner energy. The main objective of the short term and medium term energy sector strategy of Mongolia is to create a financially sustainable energy sector that will provide cost-effective energy access, thereby enabling poverty reduction and greater private sector and civil society participation.

View the Mongolia country paper [here](#).

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## **3. APEC Economies and Kyoto Protocol**

The Australian APEC Study Centre (Alan Oxley, Steven Macmillan, "THE KYOTO PROTOCOL AND THE APEC ECONOMIES," November 2004) released this study to look at the impacts of the Kyoto Protocol on APEC developing economies. The study looks at the implications of non-obligation by developing countries under the Kyoto protocol to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, and asks if APEC developing economies will have to cut emissions to trade with Europe. The report also addresses the lack of an agreement about international measures to address climate change after 2012 and effective long-run methods of capping greenhouse gas emissions. The authors state that "it would make more sense to adopt strategies to develop new technologies which have the effect of reducing emissions, than using the blunt instrument of cutting energy consumption which will constrain growth."

View the study [here](#).

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## **4. Energy- Economic Modeling and the Environment**

Elsevier Ltd. And Tohoku University, Japan (Toshihiko Nakata, "ENERGY-ECONOMIC MODELS AND

THE ENVIRONMENT," March 8, 2004) published this report as a review of the various issues associated with the energy-economic model and its application to national energy policies, renewable energy systems, and the global environment. According to Nakata, "In finding suitable energy-economic models for specific purposes, it is important to apply an adequate tool to consider geographical regions in focus, time horizon, energy classification, and economic parameters; only then we can access the required data for running the model and its availability." The paper details several available energy economic models, applications to local and national energy systems, and climate policy assessment.

View the full report [here](#).

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## **5. Quantifying Drivers of Energy Policy**

International Energy Agency (William Blyth, Nicolas Lefevre, "ENERGY SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY INTERACTIONS: AN ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK," December 2004) released this study to assess whether a quantified approach can contribute to a better understanding of interactions between various drivers of energy policy and, eventually, be useful to define a more efficient approach to meet different policy objectives. The authors illustrate the approach through four country profiles. The preliminary analysis indicates that a quantified approach does allow a more rigorous assessment of the linkages between national circumstances, the evolution of different policy drivers, and their sensitivity to various energy policy choices which would not have been possible with a purely qualitative approach.

The report can be viewed [here](#).

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## **6. KEEI Energy Cooperation Conference**

The Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) held a Korea-Russia Energy Cooperation Conference ("TASKS AND STRATEGIES FOR ENERGY COOPERATION AFTER THE SUMMIT MEETING") on December 17, 2004. Sessions included: Korea-Russia Summit Meeting: Results & Future Tasks; Tasks and Strategies for Oil and Natural Gas Cooperation; Toward Promotion of Northeast Asia Energy Cooperation; and a closing panel discussion.

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## **7. ROK -DPRK-Russia Talks on Electricity Linkage**

Yonhap ("TWO KOREAS, RUSSIA TO HOLD TALKS ON LINKAGE OF ELECTRICITY NETWORK," January 10, 2005) reported that ROK, DPRK and Russia will hold discussions in the Russian city of Harbarosk next month on the linkage of their electricity networks. "North Korea showed a positive

attitude on attending the talks," Unification Ministry spokesman Kim Hong-jae told reporters. Kim did not provide further details on the talks. The three countries previously held discussions in May last year in ROK. The North hopes to get outside assistance to modernize its old electricity system. A U.S-led international consortium was supposed to build two nuclear reactors for the energy-starved country, but has suspended the project for another year following the international dispute over the North's nuclear weapons program.

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## **8. Russia-Japan Pipeline approved**

BBC News ("RUSSIA APPROVES PACIFIC PIPELINE," December 31, 2004) reported that the Russian Government approved the construction of an oil pipeline to the Pacific, enabling oil exports to Japan. A statement from the government said that state-owned Transneft will be in charge of the project, which aims to transport 1.6 million barrels a day. The 4,130km pipeline will run from Taishet in East Siberia to Pervoznaya in the Pacific Primorsk region. This new pipeline means that a second project - the construction of a pipeline to PRC - has been dropped.

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## **9. Taiwan LNG Tankers**

Asia Pulse ("TAIWAN'S CHINESE PETROLEUM TO BUILD FOUR LNG TANKERS", January 10, 2005) reported that Taiwan's state-run Chinese Petroleum Corp. (CPC) is planning to build four tankers to deliver liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Qatar to the Taiwan Power Company's Tatan power plant, CPC officials said Saturday. The tankers are estimated to cost US\$600 million and the CPC will invite tenders from shipbuilders later this year, the officials said. In addition to the CPC, the LNG supplier in Qatar has expressed an interest in the project, they said. The CPC, the LNG supplier and the shipbuilder winning the tender will form a partnership that will be in charge of building the ships, arranging the shipping schedule as well as managing and maintaining the ships.

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## **10. Japan to Distribute Sulfur-Free Gasoline**

Japan for Sustainability ("ULTRA-LOW SULFUR FUELS TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN JAPAN IN 2005," January 10, 2005) reported that sulfur-free gasoline and diesel fuel will be distributed in Japan starting in January 2005. Sulfur-free is defined as a sulfur content of less than 10 parts per million. Because sulfur-free fuel eliminates the damage done by sulfur to car engine exhaust gas purifiers, the PAJ and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government will be looking to the auto industries to develop even lower-emission, more fuel-efficient automobiles as soon as possible. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government will be urging the central government to enforce the world's strictest regulations on car exhaust gases.

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