

ASIAN ENERGY SECURITY NETWORK DAILY REPORT, Wednesday, July 5th, 2005

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LATEST REPORT

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1. Energy Efficiency

The Nautilus Institute (Nan Zhou, "ENERGY-EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES IN NORTHEAST ASIA AND THE GLOBAL ENERGY DEMAND SRES SCENARIOS," May 13th-16th, Beijing, China) released this report by Nan Zhou from the Institute's Asian Energy Security Workshop 2005 in Beijing, China, hosted by the Energy and Environmental Technology Center (EETC) at Tsinghua University in Beijing. The report details energy-efficiency programs and technologies in Northeast Asia, the impact of energy efficient technologies in the building sector, and the implementation of energy efficiency programs in China.

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2. LEAP Application to the PRC

The Nautilus Institute (Yanjia Wang, Alun Gu, Aling Zhang, "UPDATES ON THE CHINESE ENERGY SECTOR AND THE CHINA LEAP MODEL," May 13th-16th, Beijing, China) released this report by the DPRK delegation from the Institute's Asian Energy Security Workshop 2005 in Beijing, China, hosted by the Energy and Environmental Technology Center (EETC) at Tsinghua University in Beijing. The report describes the research being conducted in the PRC using LEAP software as well as the "rapidly growing energy demand" in the PRC.

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3. Sino-Japanese Resource Competition

Japan Focus (www.japanfocus.org) (the Yomiuri Shimbun "CHINA GORGING AND JAPAN-CHINA RESOURCE AND ENERGY CONFLICTS," June 2005) released these four articles from the Yomiuri Shimbun's series on "Planning National Strategies - Resources and Energy." The articles display "Japan's resource anxieties in the context of rising China-Japan tensions over issues that include the struggle for scarce oil and other natural resource and the voracious quest for energy by Japan's rapidly growing neighbor."

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4. India-PRC-US Resource Competition

Japan Focus (www.japanfocus.org) (Siddharth Srivastava, "INDIA-CHINA-US AND THE ENERGY CONUNDRUM," June, 2005) released this article on resource competition between the US, India, and the PRC. The report states "natural gas has emerged as a more environmentally sound, cheaper and easily available substitute to oil. When compared to oil at current prices of \$50-60 a barrel, an equivalent amount of gas costs only in the region of \$20. Experts predict that gas which was once considered a wasteful by-product of oil exploration will turn into the number one fossil fuel in the future."

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5. Inter-Korean Coal Project

JoongAng Daily ("KOREAS IN TALKS ON COAL PROJECT", 2005-07-04) reported that Seoul and

Pyongyang have had working-level talks about jointly mining the DPRK's coal reserves, and will discuss the possibility further in two days of talks that will begin in Kaesong tomorrow, Seoul officials have told the JoongAng Ilbo. Kim Ji-yeop, president of the ROK's state-run Korean Coal Corporation, will lead a five-member team in the discussions, officials said yesterday. Pyongyang's Ministry of Power and Coal Industries will represent the DPRK.

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6. DPRK Nuclear Reactors

China Daily News/Agencies ("NORTH KOREA RESUMES BUILDING NUCLEAR REACTORS - REPORT", 2005-06-30) reported that the DPRK has restarted the construction of two nuclear reactors suspended under a 1994 deal with the US. Quoting unidentified US government and other sources in Washington, the Japanese newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that the DPRK had resumed building a 50,000-kilowatt reactor in Yongbyon and a 200,000-kilowatt reactor in Thaechon, north of Pyongyang. The DPRK recently told the US "indirectly" that it was resuming the construction of the nuclear facilities, the sources said. They added that the restart of the reactor was confirmed through spy satellite photographs and other data.

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7. US DOE Office in the PRC

Environment News Service ("U.S. OPENS CHINA ENERGY OFFICE AS CHINESE STATE OIL BIDS FOR UNOCAL", 2005-07-01) reported that Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman Thursday announced the establishment of a Department of Energy (DOE) office in Beijing, PRC. The new office will support DOE's cooperative efforts with the PRC on energy and nuclear security issues, the secretary said. The announcement of DOE's new Beijing office was made in conjunction with the first meeting of the U.S.-PRC Energy Policy Dialogue held in Washington also on Thursday. "The United States and China have a constructive relationship on a variety of issues, including energy security and nuclear security," Bodman said.

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8. Russia Energy Supply

RIA Novosti ("FLOATING NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS TO RESOLVE REGIONAL ENERGY PROBLEMS", 2005-06-30) reported that floating nuclear power plants could resolve some regions' energy problems, academician Yevgeny Velikhov said. "Installing a floating nuclear power plant may resolve regional energy problems," the head of the Kurchatov Institute, formerly the Nuclear Energy

Institute, said at a round table in the State Duma, parliament's lower house. "The European North, Eastern Siberia, and the Far East demand special attention," he said.

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9. PRC Energy Supply

People's Daily ("CHINA TO FILL ITS STRATEGIC GAS RESERVE", 2005-06-30) reported that the PRC will start filling its strategic petroleum reserve from the fourth quarter this year, said Zhang Guobao, deputy director of the PRC's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in New Orleans, the US on June 28, 2005, according to report by Xinhuanet. Zhang also refuted the view that the PRC's increasing oil consumption is to blame for the international oil prices hike. The US Department of Energy said, the country's strategic petroleum reserve will reach its goal of 700 million barrels this August.

Read the article here.

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