



East Asia Science & Security Cooperative Network, September 8, 2004

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1. Russian Far East Energy and LEAP Model

The Nautilus Institute (Kalashnikov, Victor, Ognev, Alexander, Gulidov, Ruslan, "UPDATES ON THE RFE ENERGY SECTOR AND THE RFE LEAP MODEL, AND IMPLICATIONS OF A REGIONAL ALTERNATIVE PATH FOR THE RUSSIAN FAR EAST, MAY 2004) released this report for the Asian Energy Security Workshop held in Beijing, China May 11 - 14, 2004. The report describes the 2002 Energy Balance in the Russian Far East and points to various economic indicators for growth. Among the network projects discussed in the report is a 2GW Bureiskaya Hydro-Power Plant. The presentation also details the current status of a RFE data set compiled using Long Range Energy Alternative Planning (LEAP) software and describes assumptions used in national and regional Business-As-Usual and Alternative energy pathway scenarios.

View the full report [here](#).

2. Electricity Industry in Northeast Asia

Korean Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) and International Energy Agency (IEA) (Park, Dongwook, Yoon, Jae-young, Kim, Ho-yong, "CURRENT STATUS & FUTURE, ELECTRICITY INDUSTRY IN NORTHEAST ASIA", March 2004) released this report for the Joint Conference on Northeast Asia Energy Security and Cooperation, March 16 - 17, 2004 in Seoul, Korea. The report discusses the current status of the electricity industry in Northeast Asian Countries and outlines economic technical, and cooperation issues. Issues noted include a shortage of generating capacity in DPRK and Mongolia, energy security, and high tariffs in Japan.

View the full report [here](#).

3. The Geopolitics Of Energy In Northeast Asia

Korean Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) and International Energy Agency (IEA) (Calder, Kent, "THE GEOPOLITICS OF ENERGY IN NORTHEAST ASIA", May 2004) released this paper for the "Northeast Asia Energy Security and Regional Cooperation" workshop in Seoul, Korea from May 17-18, 2004. In this paper Professor Calder argues that energy security is closely tied to political stability in Northeast Asia and that the DPRK is the center of this congruence. He discusses the importance of the Korean Economic Development Organization. (KEDO) and the need for a new or reissued group that includes representatives from the entire region and centers on natural gas and electricity interconnection projects.

View the full report [here](#).

<http://eneken.ieej.or.jp/en/data/pdf/259.pdf>.

4. High Oil Prices: Implications for Asia

Asian Development Bank (Park, Cyn-Young, "HIGHER OIL PRICES: ASIAN PERSPECTIVES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR 2004-2005", June 2004) released this report as part of the Economics and Research Department Policy Brief Series. The report uses a macroeconomic simulation to quantify the impact of an oil price shock on Asia's economic outlook for 2004, 2005. Two alternative oil price scenarios are considered in the report: a temporary price hike of oil and a sustained price hike. Park concludes that the "key to successful macroeconomic policies in Asia is to carry on the growth momentum through resorting the balance in the domestic economy and mitigating the impact of external risks." www.nautilus.org/aesnet/SEP08-04/

View the full report [here](#).

5. China Nuclear Power

The Straits Times Interactive (Hon, Chua Chin, "CHINA TO BUILD 27 MORE NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS", September 2, 2004) reported on China's plan to build 27 nuclear power plants by 2020. According to the report, the new plants would be built over the next 15 years and located in south-eastern and coastal regions. Currently, China's existing nine nuclear power plants account for only approximately 2.29 per cent of the country's total electricity generation. With the new nuclear plants - each with expected capacity of 1000MW - nuclear electricity generation will increase only marginally to approximately 4 per cent of China's total energy generation.

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

6. Russian Control of Energy Sector

Energy Compass (Energy Compass, "RUSSIA: PUTIN KEEPS CLOSER EYE ON OIL", September 3, 2004) reported that control over Russia's energy sector is shifting to the Kremlin. According to the article, last week's naming of Vladislav Surkov, deputy head of the presidential administration, to the

board of Russia's oil products pipeline operator, Transnefteprodukt, along with the appointment of Igor Sechin, Surkov's fellow deputy, as chairman of Rosneft provided proof of this transition. "The moves underline the administration's determination to keep an eye on the managers and, more importantly, the finances of strategic industries by installing trusted insiders at the helm." The implications of these moves further support the supposition that the Kremlin, not the cabinet or parliament, is the key decision maker in significant energy deals.

Read the [report](#).

7. Solar Cities Conference

International Solar Cities Congress will host the 2004 Solar Cities Conference from November 15 - November 17, 2004 in Daegu, Korea. "The International Solar Cities Initiative is a new organization for sustainable action in the urban energy sector world-wide. It is a partnership between concerned cities and researchers in climate research, renewable energy, and urban design. The emphasis is on total city energy planning, based on a universal per capita emissions target for atmospheric sustainability by 2050. " "The goal of the Congress' Initiative is to support energy and climate policies by stimulating the interest of cities into becoming 'benchmark' cities that commit to ambitious emission reduction goals." The conference "will provide a unique interdisciplinary opportunity to exchange views on how cities can develop effective policies, targets and actions to achieve urban atmospheric sustainability."

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Nautilus Institute
608 San Miguel Ave., Berkeley, CA 94707-1535 | Phone: (510) 423-0372 | Email:
nautilus@nautilus.org