



East Asia Science & Security Network Report, October 20, 2004

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1. Korea Europe Technology and Economy Services Brochure

Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability (Korea Europe Technology and Economy Services (KETES) brochure) released this presentation from the Asian Energy Security Workshop held in Beijing, China, May 11 14, 2004. KETES is a non-governmental, non-profit organization operating out of Pyongyang, DPRK in coordination with Pyongyang International Information Center of New Technology and Economy (PIINTEC). KETES links European companies and organizations with potential DPRK counterparts. Its primary objectives are business promotion and training. The brochure details KETES mission and training objectives, facilities and staff, operations, and publications.

View the presentation [here](#).

2. China Energy Databook

The Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories (China Energy Group, CHINA ENERGY DATABASE AND DATABOOK, August, 2004) updated the China Energy Databook (v. 6.0), a comprehensive electronic sourcebook of the PRCs energy sector. The Databook contains two products: a relational database of national and provincial energy balances, and extensive energy end-use data tables. The data cover information from 1949 through 2002 or, in some cases, 2003. The electronic guidebook is available from the China Energy Group at no cost.

Order the databook [here](#).

3. China Renewable Energy

Azure International Technology & Development (Jason Trollope, STATUS OF CHINAS NEW RENEWABLE ENERGY PROMOTION LAW, Summer 2004) released this report explaining the PRCs current and historical renewable energy policy. According to news source Clean Edge News, Azures report provides the international community with insight into Chinas new RE law and how it may effect clean energy technology adoption and commercial market development. According to the report, the PRCs central government expects to have renewable energy capacity of 100GW installed by 2020, an amount equaling approximately 12% of the countrys total electricity generation capacity.

4. Mongolia Energy: Sustainable Development and Regional Cooperation

The International Energy Agency and Korea Energy Economics Institute (Mr. Timentsogt Tsevegmid, MONGOLIA ENERGY SECTOR: PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL COOPERATION, March 16 17, 2004) released this presentation for the Joint Conference on Northeast Asia Energy Security and Regional Cooperation held in Seoul, ROK on March 16 17, 2004. The presentation outlined recent government action undertaken in the Mongolian energy sector, the status of restructuring, the creation of an independent regulatory body, and the separation of policy from regulation. Electricity imports from Russia were highlighted as important to meet peak demand in Mongolia.

5. Northeast Asia Energy Market

Korea Energy Economics Institute (Woo-Jin Chung, Gyeong-Lyeob Cho, ENERGY COOPERATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA: ANALYSIS OF NORTHEAST ASIA ENERGY MARKET AND STUDY FOR APPLYING THE INFORMATION, March 2004) released this study on regional energy cooperation in Northeast Asia. The report looks at energy policy and long-term energy strategy in Russia, the PRC, Japan, Mongolia and the DPRK and suggests policy for the ROK in terms of regional cooperation. Current supply and demand data as well as new energy sources and implementation of new capacity regionally are summarized in detail.

6. China Oil Company Considers Expansion

The Financial Times (Francesco Guerrera, Enid Tsui, PETROCHINA AIMS TO EXPAND OVERSEAS, October 18, 2004) reported that Petrochina, the PRCs largest producer of gas and oil, is considering buying assets worth up to \$5bn from its state-owned parent in a deal that could mark a shift in Chinas quest for energy sources. A deal with China National Petroleum Corporation, could turn Petrochina into a major international oil group through the purchase of CNPCs assets, which include oil fields in Venezuela, Peru, Sudan, and Kazakhstan. While the acquisition would boost oil production and revenues for Petrochina, and leave the company with a major role in satisfying the PRCs growing demand for oil, it could create controversy with overseas investors.

Read the full article [here](#).

7. Solar Technology Conference

Rice University Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology hosted a conference on Energy and Nanotechnology: Prospects for Solar Energy in the 21st Century from October 15-17, 2004. The workshop highlighted the importance of science and technology in making tangible contributions to the future national interests of the United States. Leading scientists, policy makers, economists, industry experts, and students examine(d) the role of technology in answering the energy needs of a growing economy. Workshop sessions included: Policy and the State of the Solar Industry, Economics and Public Policy Panel, Thermal Solar, Photocatalytics and Photovoltaics, and Science and Technology for the Future.

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