New Directions for Northeast Asia Energy

19th Annual Meeting of the Northeast Asian Economic Forum By John Tichotsky, Ph.D. (*Cantab*.)



Global Issues that Drive Northeast Asia Energy Issues

- Aftermath of the global financial crisis
- Recovery strategies of the Northeast Asian countries differ
- Dynamic changes in the global economy translate as a significant change in the energy supply and demand equilibrium for Northeast Asian
- As devastating as some of the changes might be, they also allow for unprecedented changes in policy and strategy in addressing changes in the structure of energy markets

NEAEF has been looking at Energy Demand Growth and Green Growth in NE Asia

- Korea
- China
- •Japan

Definition of Green Growth

- Green translates as:
 - -Low Carbon Emissions
 - -Energy Conservation
 - -Energy Efficiency
- Growth, traditionally, is: —Increasing demand in energy
- Seemingly inherent contradiction in linking the two concepts

"Green Growth" Strategies

- Republic of Korea: "A National Vision"
 - Presidential Committee on Green Growth,
 - enacted legislation The Framework Act on Low Carbon Green Growth, and
- China
 - An Inventory of Green Energy (Low Carbon) Economic Achievement
- Japan
 - "Cool Growth" = low carbon emmissions
- Russia
 - Export West is best...

Energy Supply and Demand

- Depends on Price
- In turn, depends on economic growth, and vice-versa
- Green growth strategies
 - Decrease demand
 - Decrease price of energy, especially of traditional fuels
- In turn, lack of incentive to promote green growth

Energy Security

- Prediction of next energy crisis difficult
- Costs of energy security is enormous
- Costs includes collateral issues
 - Restrictions on trade
 - Expenditure on defense
- "No nation was ever ruined by trade."
 - Benjamin Franklin



Who invests in new technology ??

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TO ET A MARKEN

Where does new technology come from?

- Large corporation R&D
- Universities and research institutes
- Government laboratories (including military and space programs)
- Entrepreneurs

Technology

- Recognition of LONG TIME TO IMPLEMENT from idea to mass use
 - —At least 3 years from idea to prototype
 - —At least 3 years from proto-type to pilot plant
 - At least 2 years from pilot to mass use of technology
 - -Elections cycles are much shorter...

Construction Innovation Relevant for Northeast Asia

- Residential
- Commercial
- Public
- Industrial

"Green" Construction Codes



INTERNATIONAL GREEN CONSTRUCTION CODE

PUBLIC VERSION 1.0, MARCH 2010

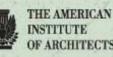
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C ICC[®] 700-2008 NATIONAL GREEN BUILDING STANDARD[™] -FOR RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES (by reference)



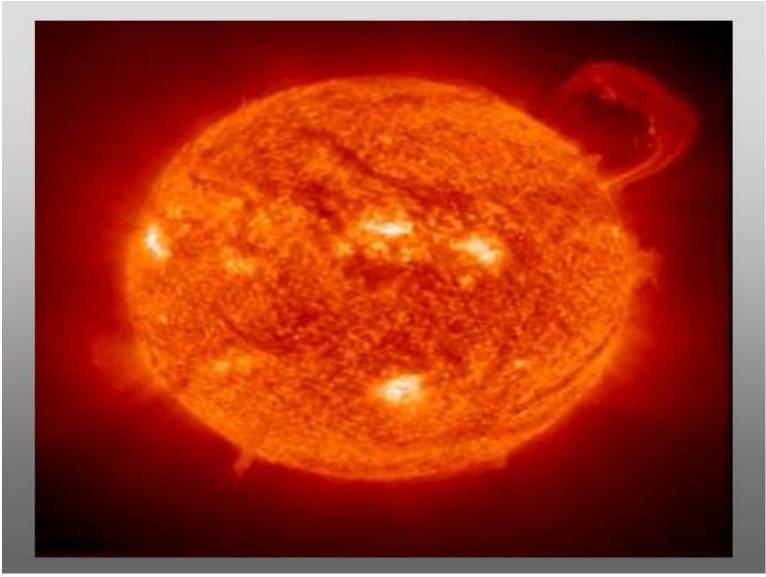






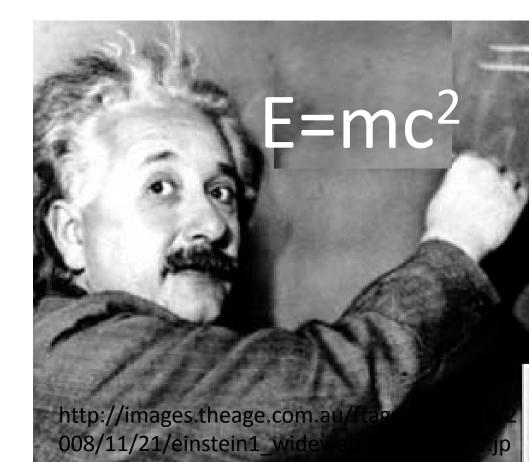


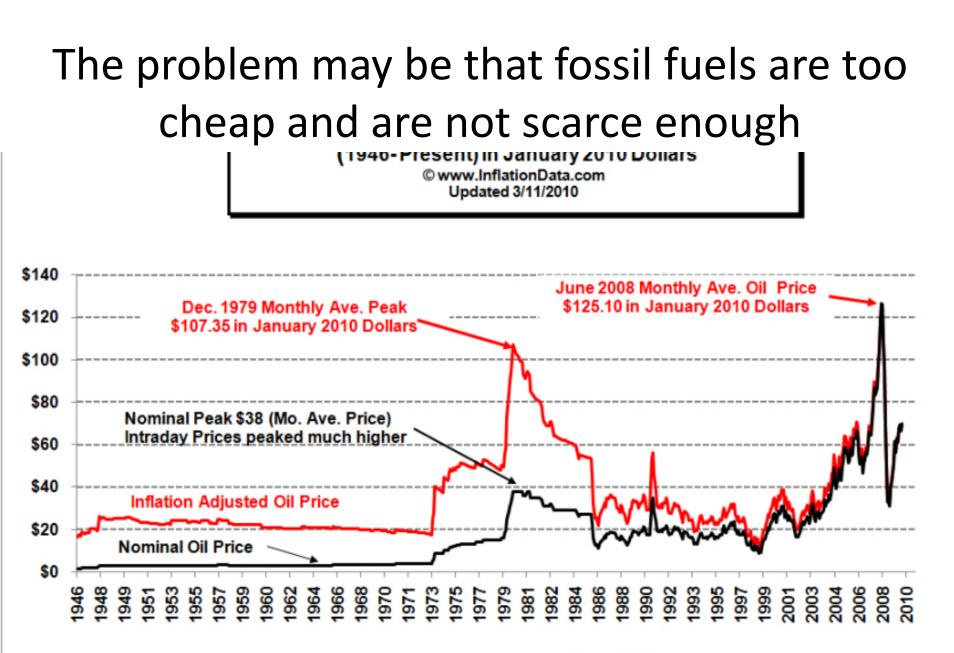
The Resource is ENERGY



Back to Basics

 Energy cannot be created or destroyed - it can only be **TRANSFORMED** from one form to another



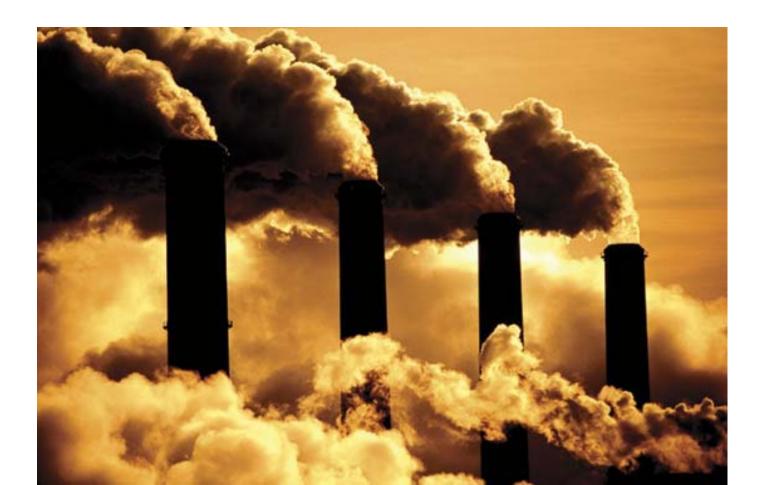


http://inflationdata.com/inflation/images/char ts/Oil/Inflation_Adj_Oil_Prices_Chart.htm Source of Data: Oil Prices- www.ioga.com/Special/crudeoil_Hist.htm CPI-U Inflation index- www.bls.gov

Why not use fossil fuels?

http://static.howstuffworks.com/gif/dinosaurimages-002-resize.jpg

Depleting non-renewable resources to generate energy need NOT be SYNONOMOUS with emissions of greenhouse gases.



Do "future generations" need fossil fuels?



http://capturethief.com/47G%20WHALE%2 0OIL%20LAMP%20SMALL%20BRASS%20cro pped.jpg

http://img.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2007/06_02/ whaleDM1406_468x498.jpg



Goal of reduction of emissions



Lower carbon emissions through traditional resources

• WHAT ABOUT NATURAL



Combustion of fossil fuels

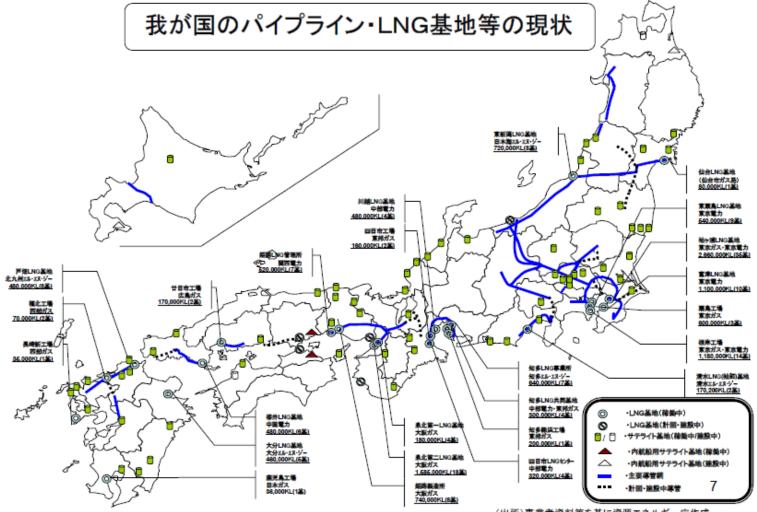
- Coal
- $2 C_{10}H_2 + 21 O_2 ----> 2 H_2O + 20 CO_2 + Energy$
- Gasoline
- $2 C_8 H_{18} + 25 O_2 ----> 18 H_2 O + 9 CO_2 + Energy$
- Methane (natural gas) $CH_4 + 2 O_2 ----> 2 H_2O + CO_2 + Energy$

Available Infrastructure for Natural Gas and LNG Legend - = Interstate Pipelines Intrastate Pipelines

Source: Energy Information Administration, Office of Oil & Gas, Natural Gas Division, Gas Transportation Information System

Surgut Oil Field Surgut Samotlor Oil Field Krasnoleninsk-Oil Field Alekdandrovskoye **Botuobin Oil Field** Yurubchen Oil Field Verkhnechon Oil Eield Novosibirsk **Talakan Oil Field** Taishet Kazachinskoe Poyma Sakhalin Tynda Kovykta Gas Field Sakhalin 2 De-kastr Skovorodino Sayansk Irkutsk Angarsk Zabaoikalsk Korsak Khabarovsk Manzhouli **But not in** nbaatar Daging Harbin **Northeast Asian** Nakhodka Changchur Tieling no gas pipeline Beijing Qinhuan g dao projects Tokyo Dalian ----Seoul Source: eneken.ieej.or.jp/en/data/pdf/240.pdf

Japan has the "reverse" of US problem No good pipeline infrastructure

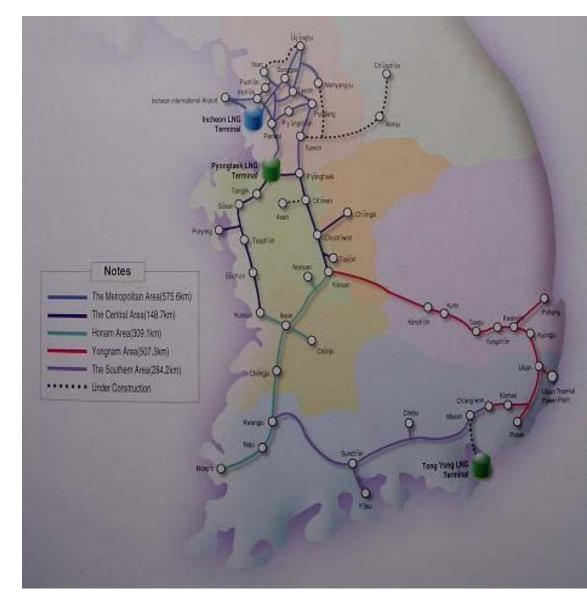


(出所)事業者資料等を基に資源エネルギー庁作成

Japan Natural Gas Pipeline Case Study

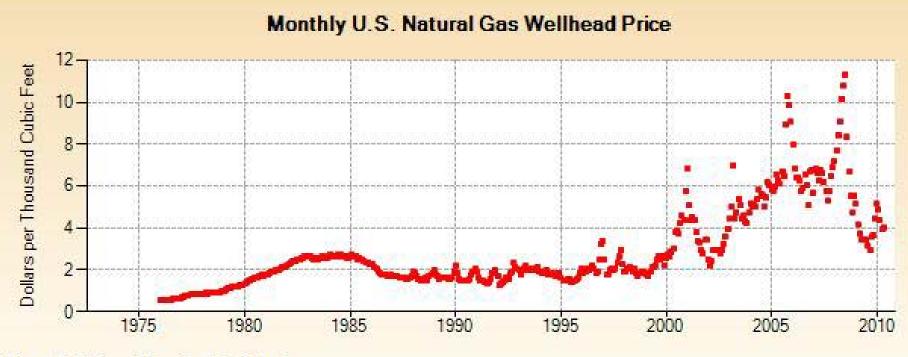
- A realistic option for Japan might be to bring more natural gas into the Japanese markets.
- Currently, Japan has no real internal trunk-line pipeline infrastructure and almost all natural gas is brought in by about 25 Liquefied Natural Gas Terminals.

• Historically, there has been no incentive for Japan to create a domestic or international gas pipeline network, in contrast to Republic of Korea.



WHERE WILL THE MONEY FOR ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE COME FROM??

Long term trend for Natural Gas Prices



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

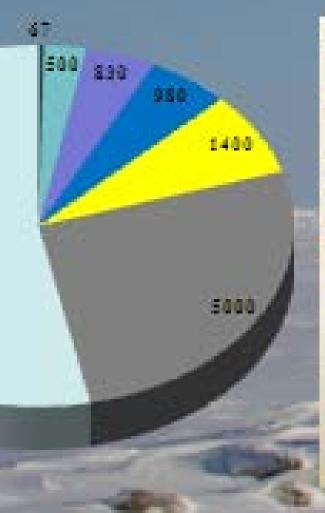
NEW NATURAL GAS SOURCES?

Methane hydrate is natural gas supercompressed (120 times) within an ice crystal

There is more gas in methane hydrates than conventional gas



Distribution of Organic Carbon on Earth Units = 1 billion tonnes of carbon



10000

- Wante material
- Pest
- Land (animal: & plants)
- Dissolved organic matter in water
 Soil
- Recoverable & non-recoverable fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas)
 Methane hydrates

Methane Hydrate-North America



