Prospects of Energy Cooperation in Northeast Asia



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Presidential Committee on Northeast Asian Business Hub



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Where Do We Stand?

Northeast Asia

International Relations

- -Lack of full reconciliation
- -North Korean nuclear issue
- -Competition for hegemony

Economy

- -Emergence of China as the World's factory and market
- -Japan's high-tech capacity
- -No FTA yet

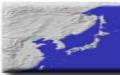
Culture

- -No sense of common identity as Northeast Asian community
- -Collision of nationalism

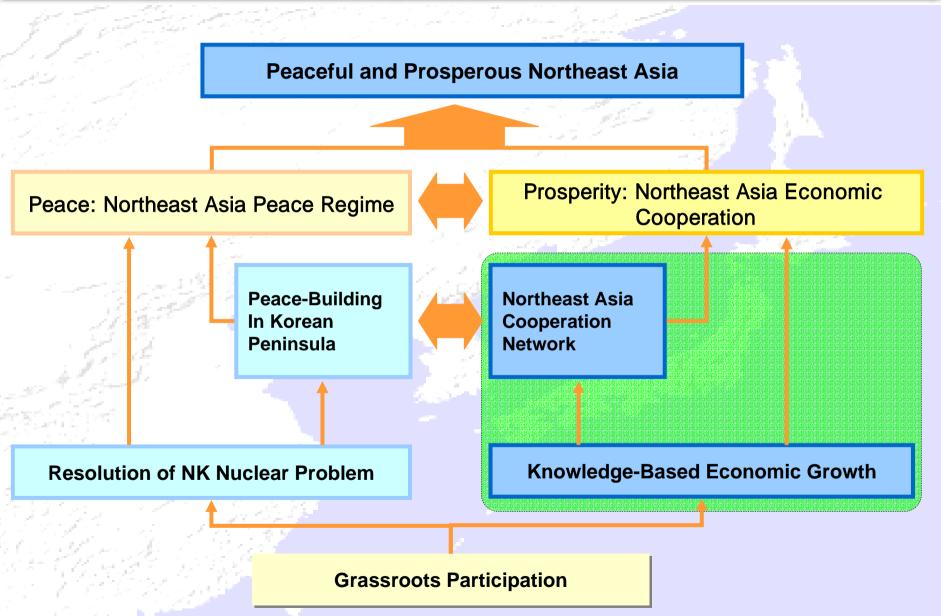
No foundation for sound competition and cooperation



Common ground for Northeast Asia

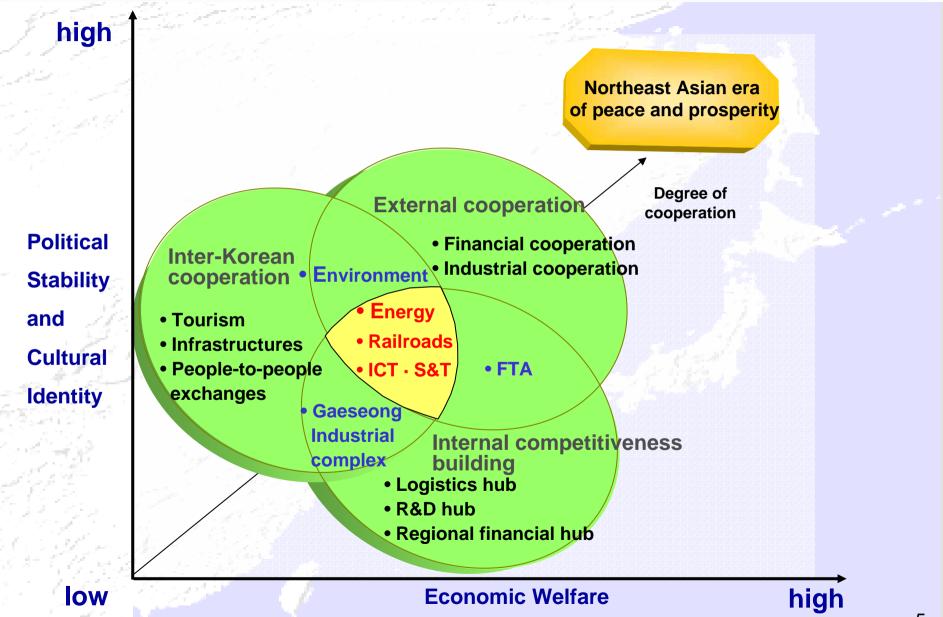


Where Are We Headed for ?





Where Are We Headed for ?(continued)





Where Are We Headed for ?(continued)

Possible Areas for Cooperation

- . Projects of infrastructure construction contributing to peace in the region
- 1. Energy Cooperation
- Linking of inter-Korean and Trans-Asian railroads
- 3. Development of nodes for inter-Korean economic cooperation
- 4. Cooperation in ICT and other leading edge technologies
- Mobilization of financial resources for regional development

- Projects leading toa Northeast Asian community
- 6. East Asia FTA (EAFTA)
- 7. Regional financial and monetary cooperation
- 8. Cooperation on environment
- 9. Social and cultural exchanges



Why Energy Cooperation in NEA?

▶ To prepare for a possible crisis on energy security

 Importance of energy security is growing due to increased world demand for primary energy.

< World Primary Energy Demand 2030 >

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	2000	2030		
Oil	3,604	5,769		
Natural gas	2,085	4,203		
Coal	2,355	3,606		
Nuclear power	674	703		
Hydro power	228	366		
Other renewable	233	618		
Total	9,179	15,267		

^{*} Source: World Energy Outlook 2002.



Why Energy Cooperation in NEA? (continued)

▶ To manage energy competition among Northeast Asian countries

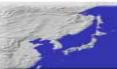
- Energy consumption of South Korea, China, and Japan amounts to 17% of the world's. However, their production and reserve are only 5% and 2%, respectively.
- As Northeast Asia is showing faster economic growth than any other region in the world, energy demand in the region is likely to rapidly increase.

< Energy Demand in Northeast Asian Countries >

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	Energy Demand (Mtoe)				Growth Rates (%)			
	1990	1999	2010	2020	'90-'99	'99-'10	'10-'20	'99-'20
Japan	294	342	376	409	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Korea	67	125	190	250	7.1	3.9	2.8	3.3
China	493	754	1,002	1,322	4.8	2.6	2.8	2.7

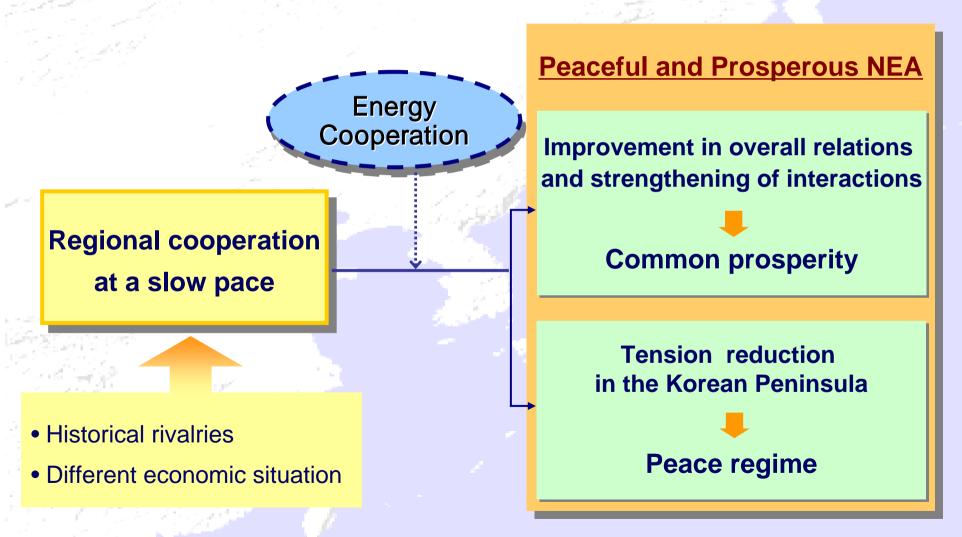
^{*} Source: ARERC, 2002. APEC Energy Demand and Supply Outlook

 Energy competition is expected to get worse as China moves aggressively to gain secure access.



Why Energy Cooperation in NEA? (continued)

▶ To help establish a peaceful and prosperous Northeast Asia





Is Energy Cooperation in NEA Feasible?

- ► Complementarity in the energy production/consumption structures of Northeast Asian countries
 - Russia is the only country in the region with energy capacity to export to other countries;
 - . While China, Korea and Japan, as energy consuming countries, are seeking stable energy sources within the region by diversifying their traditional energy sources.
- Geographical proximity



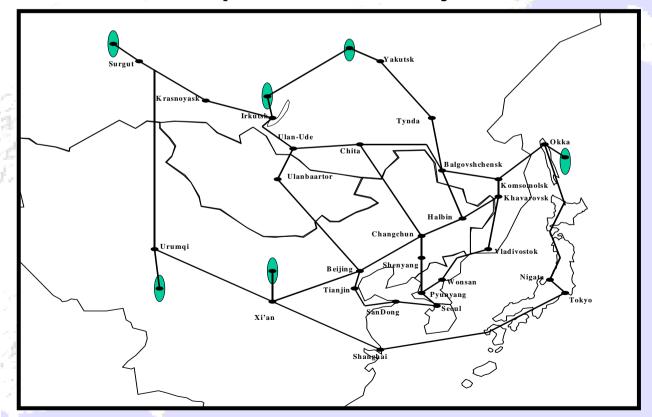
Interests of countries converge towards cooperation.



On-going Cooperation Issues

- ▶ Natural Gas : Exploration and pipeline (PNG) construction
 - Proposed projects : Irkutsk, Sakhalin, and Yakutsk

< Prospective PNG Projects >

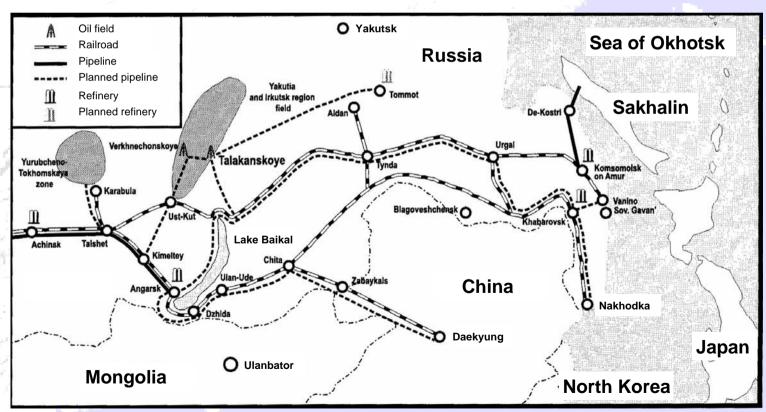




On-going Cooperation Issues (continued)

▶ Oil : Oil pipeline, joint transportation and joint utilization of storage facilities

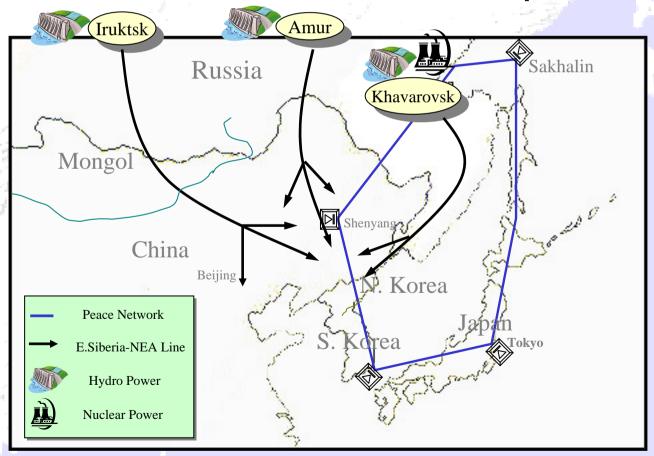
< Prospective Oil Pipeline Projects >



On-going Cooperation Issues (continued)

▶ Electricity : Power grid interconnection and power swap

< Power Grid Interconnection Prospect >



Vision for Energy Cooperation in the Region

Economic Community



- ▶ Establishing an 'Energy Community' in the region
 - Utilizing energy as a catalyst for regional economic cooperation, easing geopolitical tensions



- ▶ Strengthening energy security in Northeast Asia
 - Promoting economic development by securing stable energy supply



Barriers in Energy Cooperation

Political and institutional issues

- Political relations among the countries within NEA and Inter-Korean tension
- Uncertainty in investment and market conditions, esp. in transitional economies
- Difference in the economic, social and political structures

Economic issues

- Financing huge investment costs
- Competition with energy projects outside NEA
- Ensuring sufficient demand and market

Geographical/technological issues

Technological difficulties in the tundra area



How to Realize the Vision?

Basic strategies

Gradual approach

- Forming consensus
- · Starting with easy and/or urgent projects
- Setting up institutional arrangements

Open regionalism

Welcoming participation of other non-regional countries

▶ Division of roles between government and private sector

- Government to make institutional arrangements
- Private sector to carry out projects

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in parallel

- Bilateral cooperation for small scale & short-run projects
- Multilateral cooperation for large scale & long-run projects

▶ Incorporating environmental concerns

Pursuing sustainable development

Linking with inter-Korean cooperation in energy sector

Inducing North-Korea to join the regional cooperation projects



How to Realize the Vision? (continued)

Immediate tasks

- Promoting dialogue for energy cooperation
- ▶ Setting up institutional financing vehicles
 - Financing to explore energy sources and construct infrastructure
 - Reducing investment risks
- **▶** Establishing cooperative organizations
 - Government officials meetings / Expert forums / Business forums
 - Umbrella organization: 'Council for Northeast Asia Energy Cooperation'
 - Establishing cooperative networks with related international organizations

