





ENERGEIA

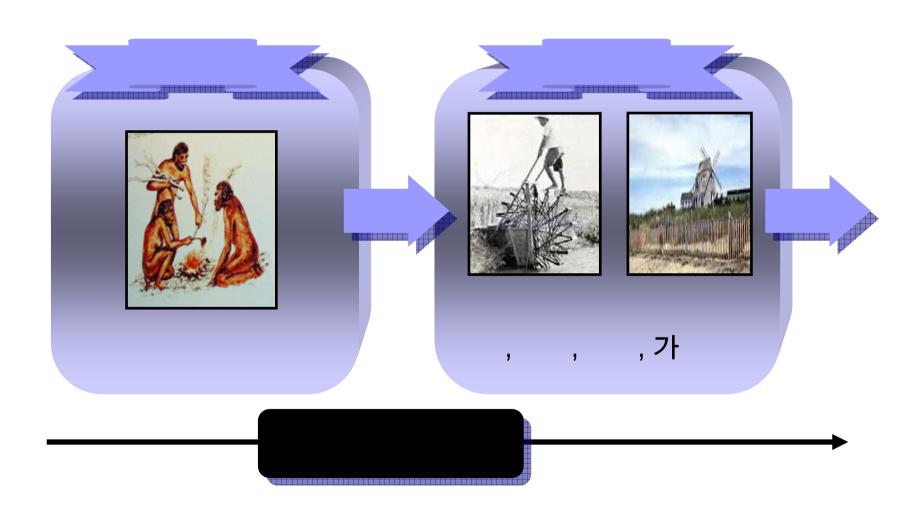
_

ENERGY

가

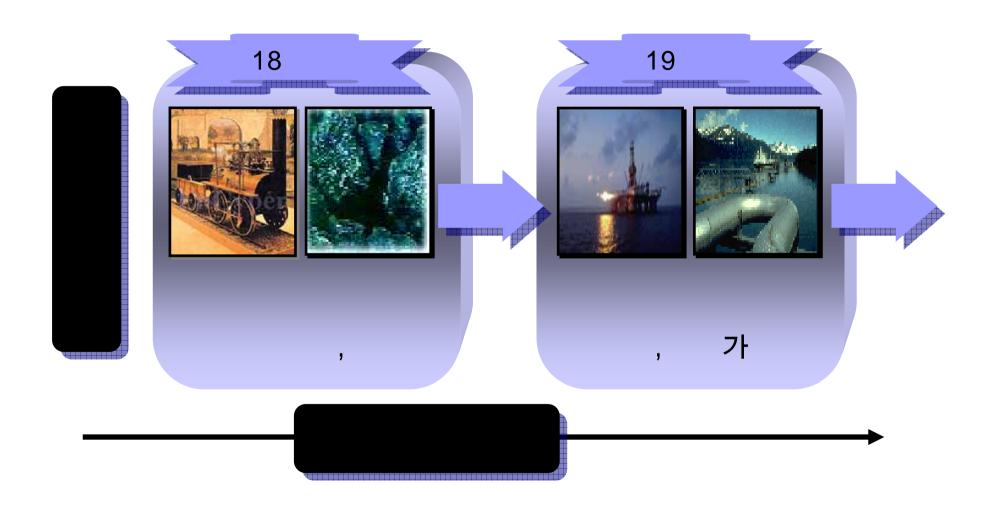






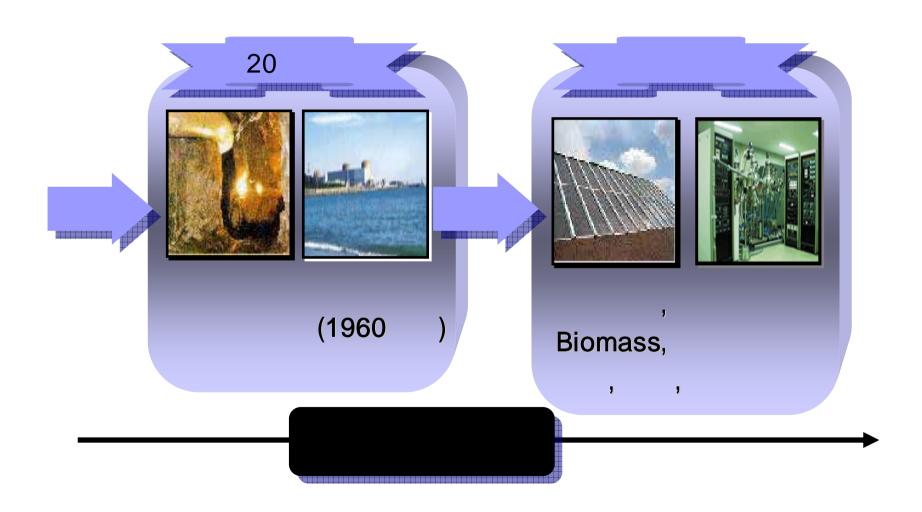








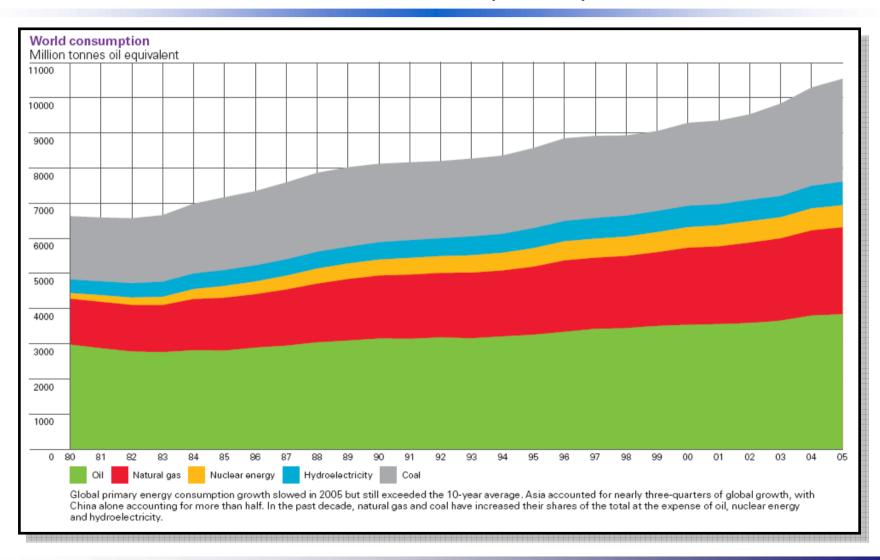






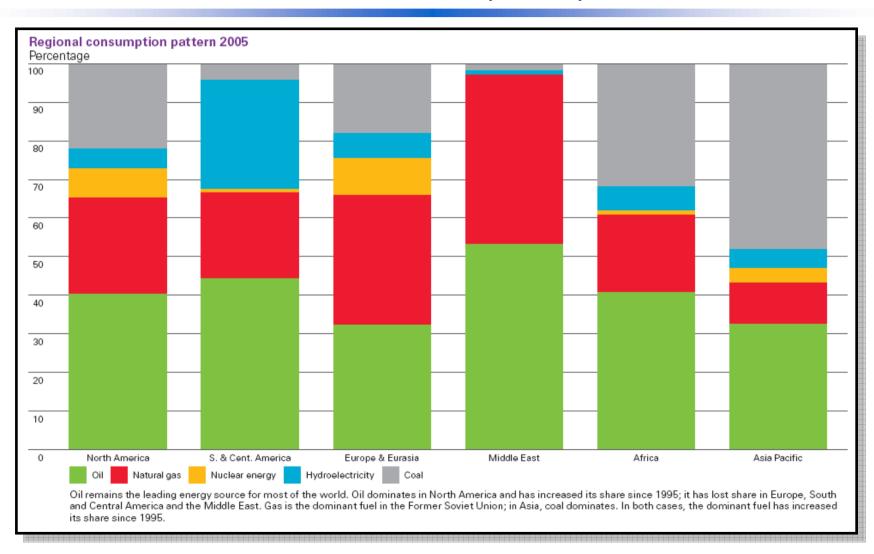


(2005)



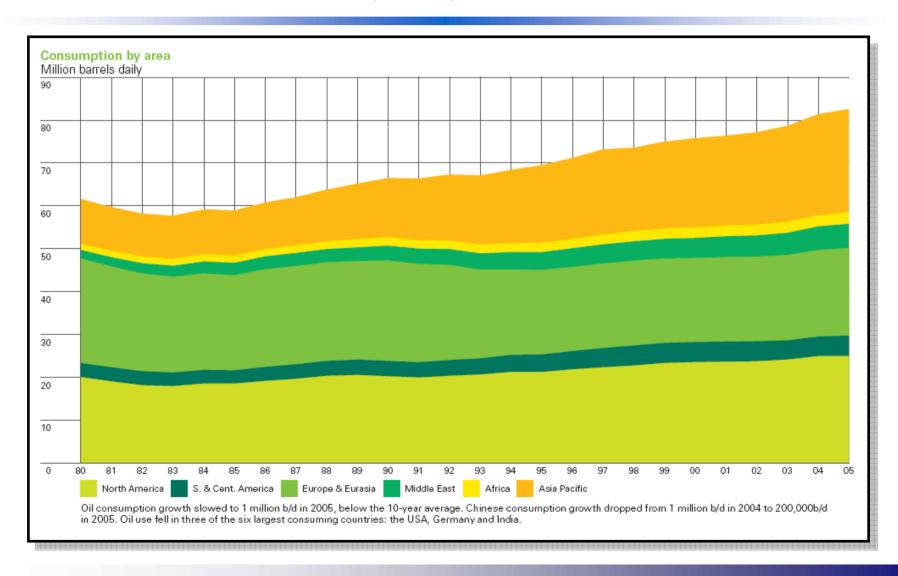


(2005)



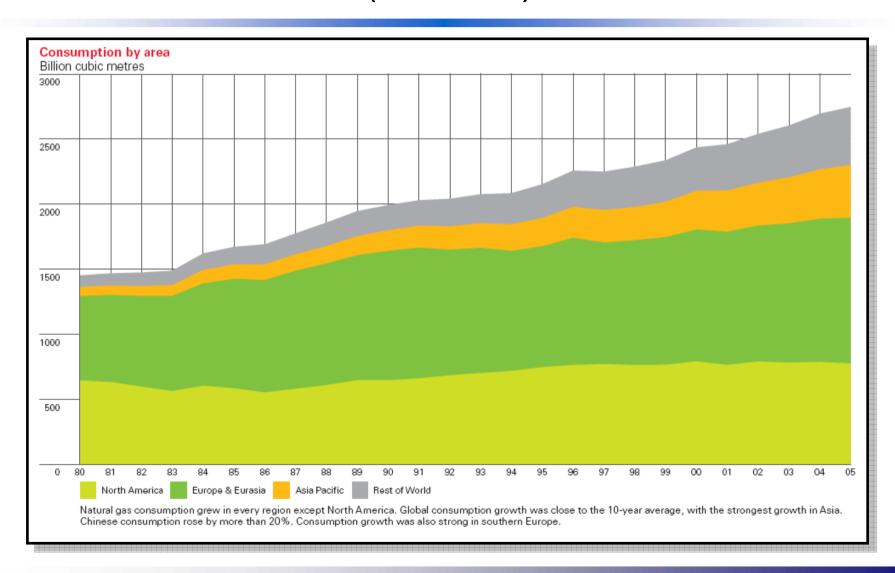


()





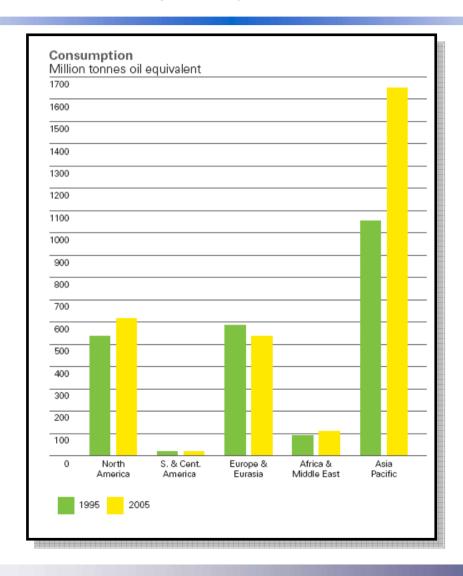
(가)





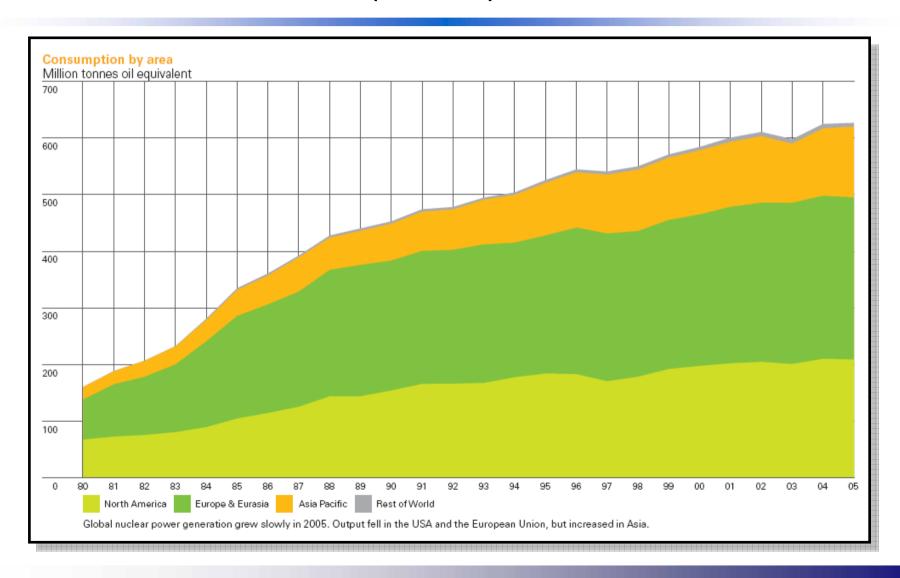


()



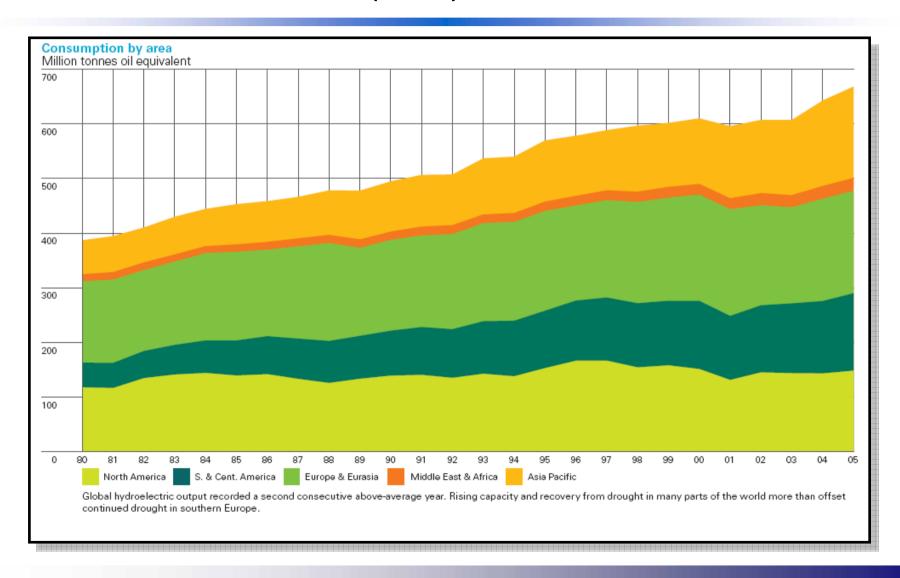


()



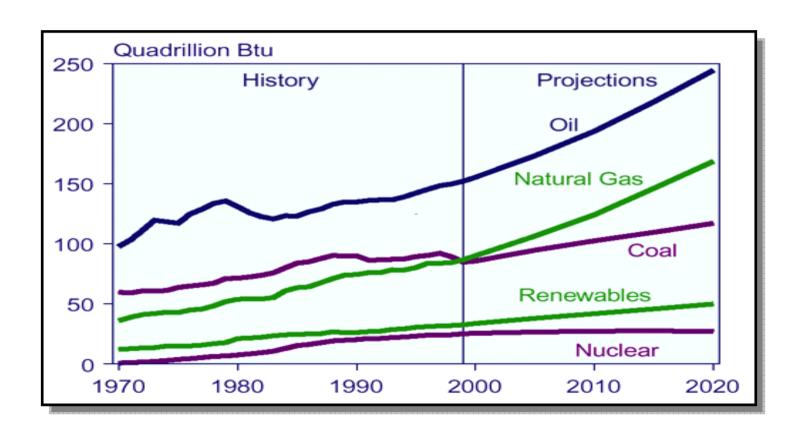


(



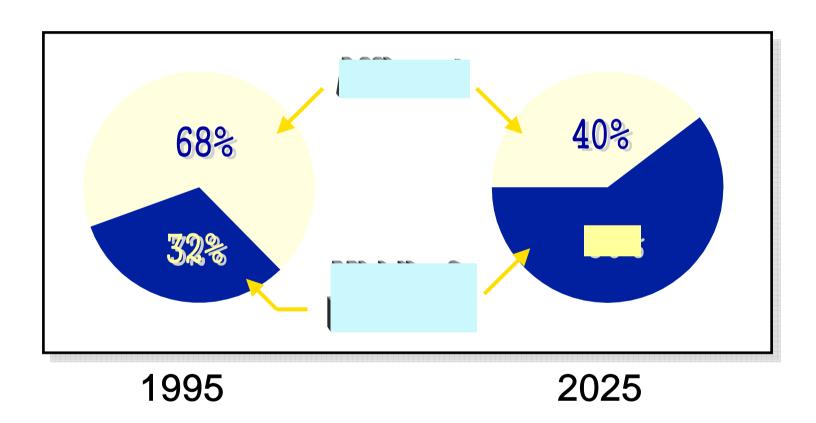








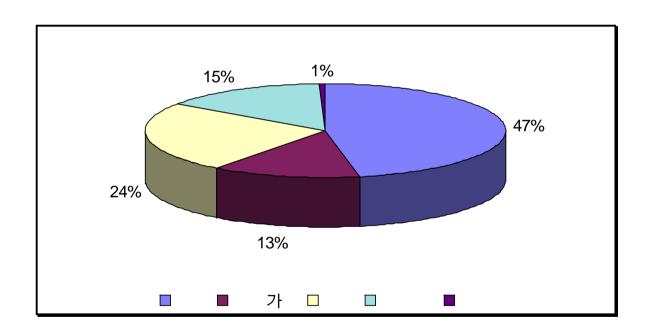






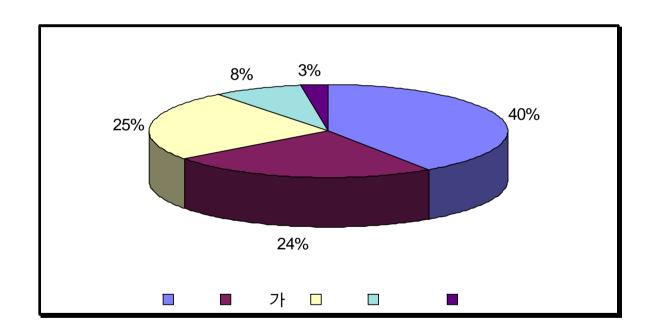


(: 224 TOE, 2005)



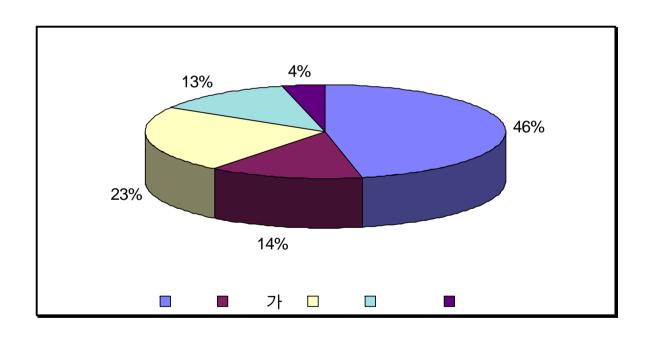


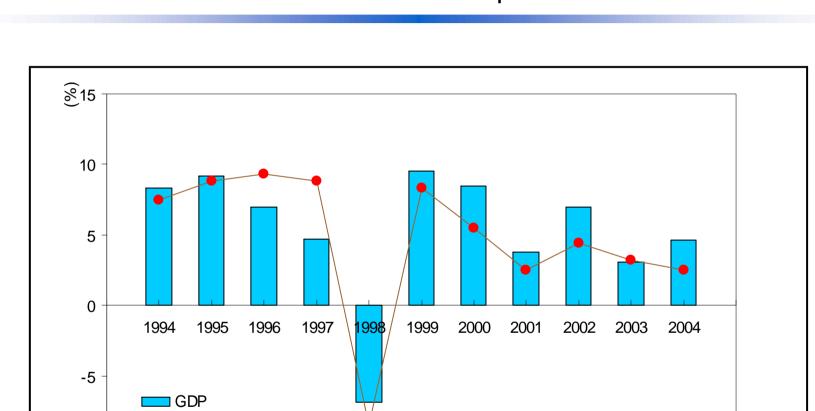
(: 2,336 TOE)





(: 524 TOE)

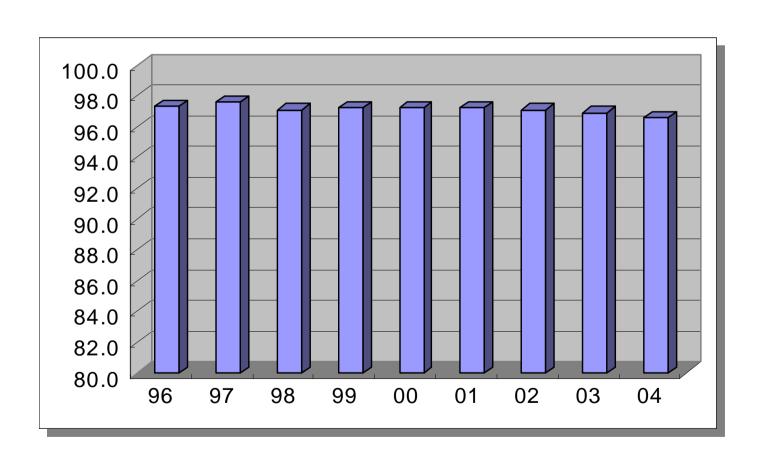




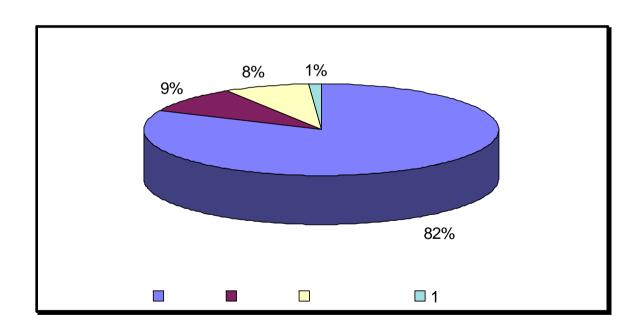
Energy comsumption

-10



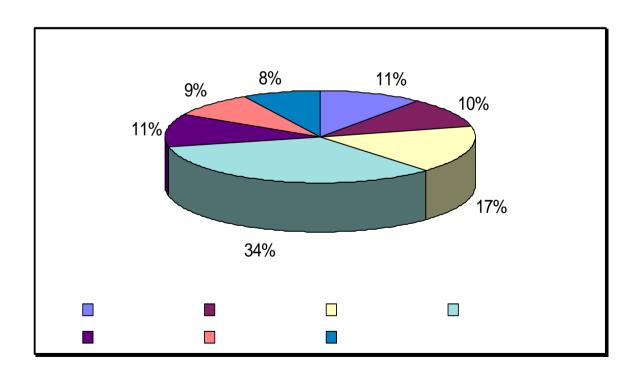


- (= 1,343



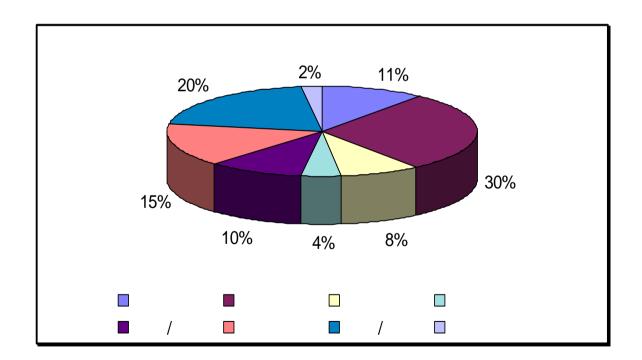


(2006.3~7)





[2006.3~7]



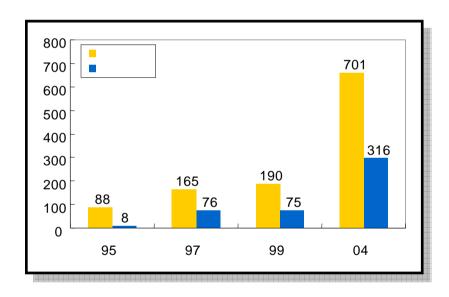
M

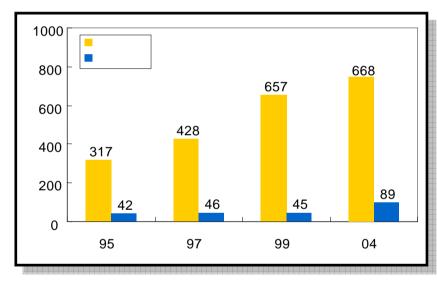
(,)

	7.4	('05)	49	('99)	
가	8	('04)	38	('99)	
	4.19	4.1%('05)		15%('03)	
	114	('05)	125	('03)	









가

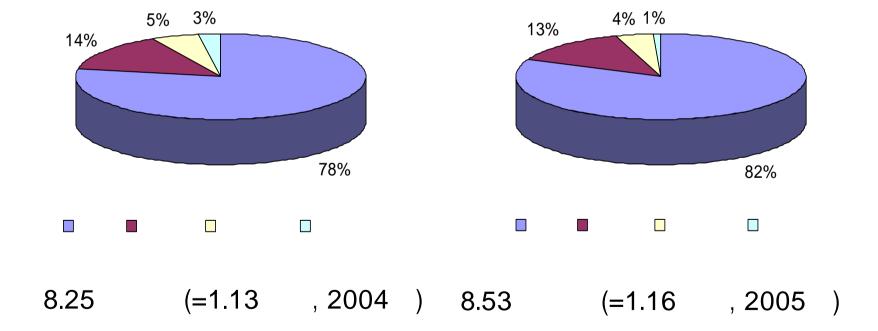
(2004, :

광구별 확보 가체매장량 현황

구분		원유(천 Bbl)			가스(천 Ton)		
		광구전체	국내사	석유공사	광구전체	국내사	석유공사
인도네시아	서마두라	18,900	4, 725		4,915	1,229	
예멘	마리브	88, 311	21,636	2,164			
아르헨티나	팔마라르고	2,663	373	37			
이집트	자파라나	21,000	5,250				
페루	8	86, 644	34,658	17,329			
영국	캡틴	164, 160	24,624	24,624			
아르헨티나	엘비날라르	2,170	2,170				
오만	부카	2,000	1,000		1,060	530	
코트디부아 르	CI-11	1, 168	151		2,945	382	
볼리비아	팔마	2,700	2,700		2,000	2,000	
카타르	RasLaffan				108, 466	5, 423	
인도네시아	폴랭	2,600	1,300		317	159	
미국	Maddox				157	55	
알제리	이사우에네	8, 100	2,066				
마리브	가스전				204,000	32,541	2,264
베네수엘라	오나도	42,212	5,952	5,952			
베트남	11-2	22,800	22,800	9,063	17, 120	17, 120	9,074
리비아	Elephant	951,115	317,038	158,519			
페루	Camisea	583,000	102,608		173,740	30,578	
베트남	01월 15일	583, 875	135, 751	83, 202			
미국	Park-Spring	472	413		162	142	
미국 N	Miscellaneous	105	53				
미국	Northibex	22	11		3	2	
미국 S	BouthClayton	2,467	370				
	CarsonCreek				144	14	
인도네시아	SES	170, 950	15, 232	15, 232	9, 131	814	814
캐나다	Enchant	4,067	349		25	2	
미국	Sherman/ Muncaster	377	179		46	22	
미국	SourLake	545	213		94	37	
미국	CH0307	864	190		208	46	
총	계	2, 763, 182	701, 758	316, 122	524, 638	91,149	12, 152

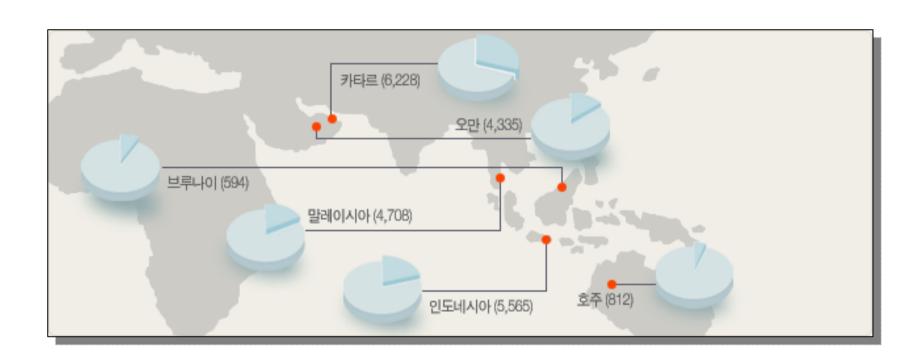
^{* 2004}년 12월말 기준





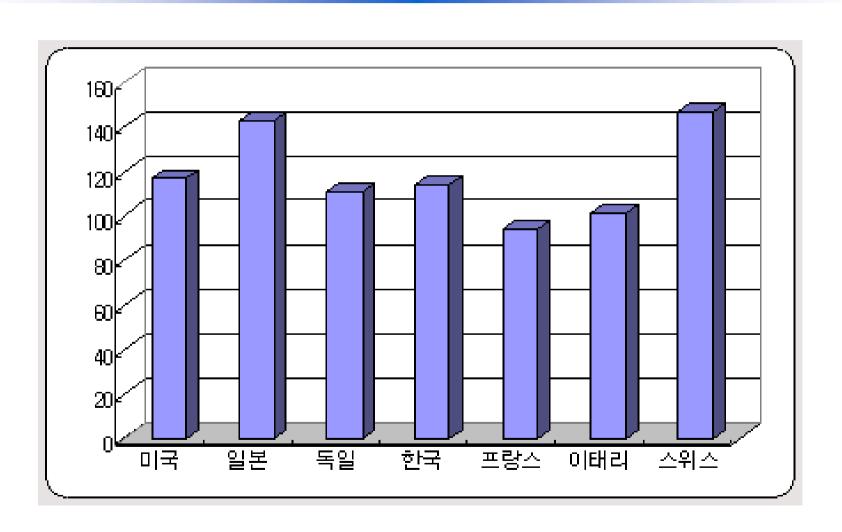


가 (2005)





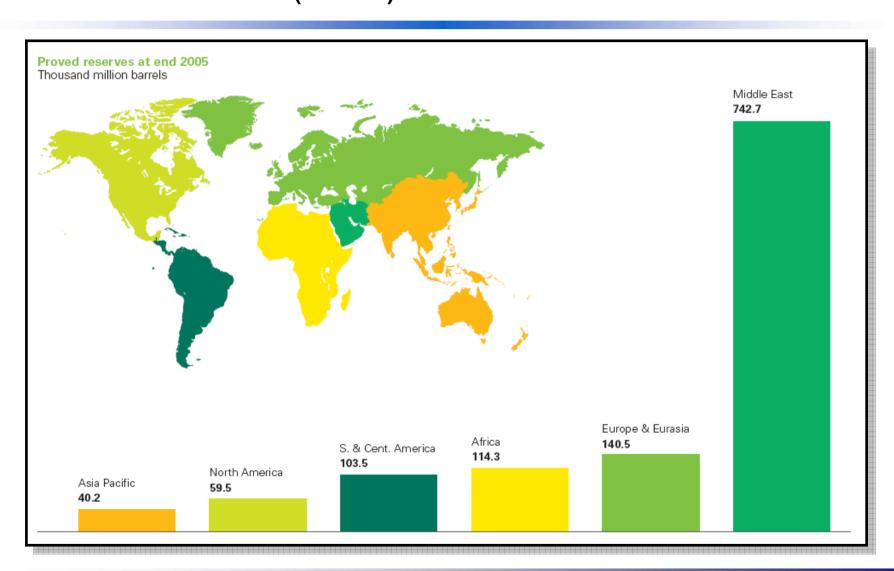
가 (2005 , : day)





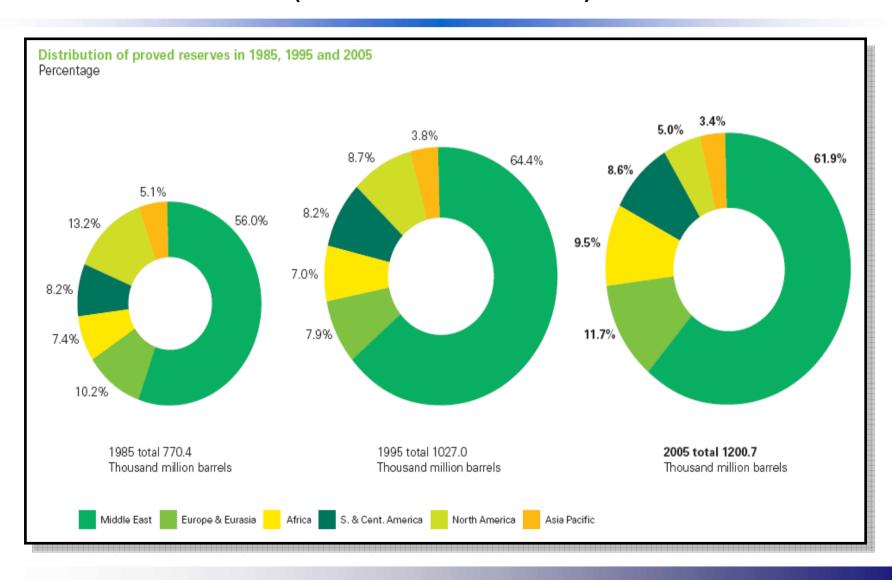


(2005) -

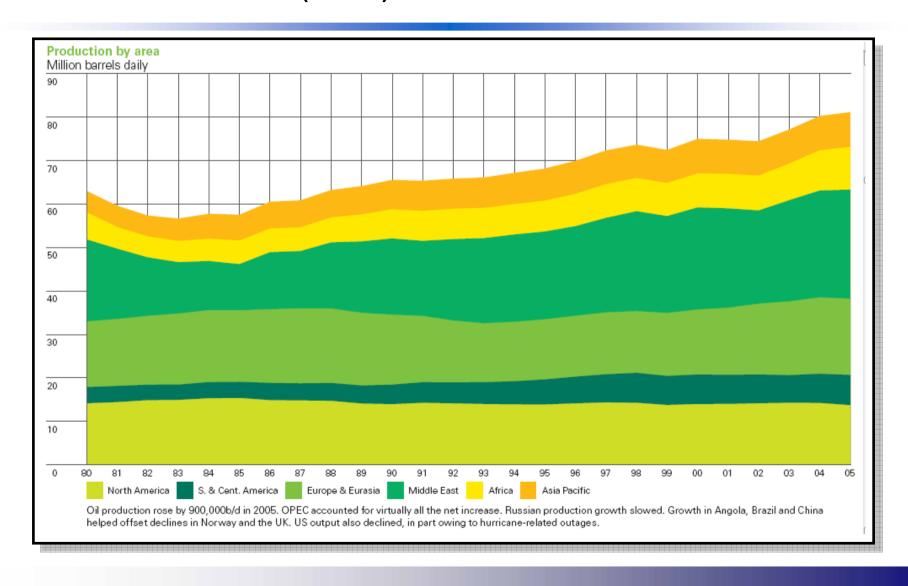




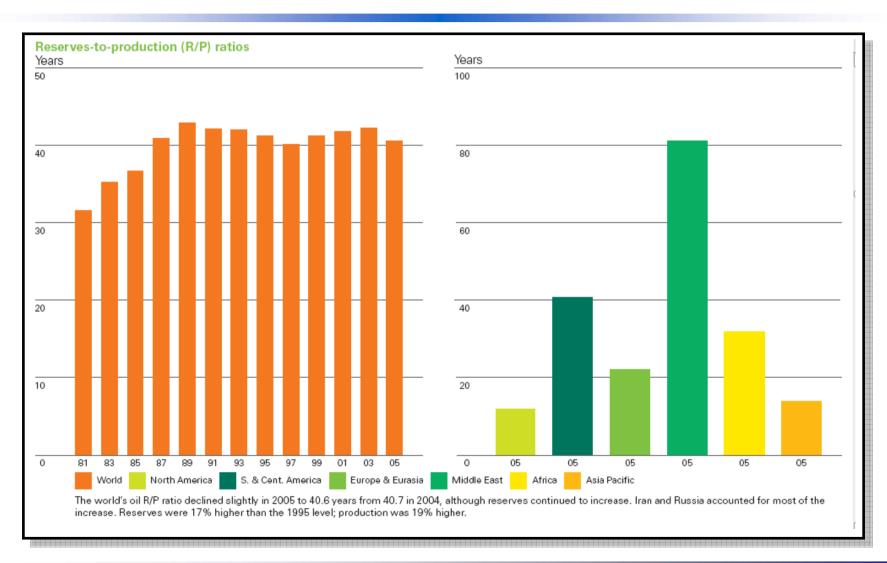
(1985,1995,2005) -



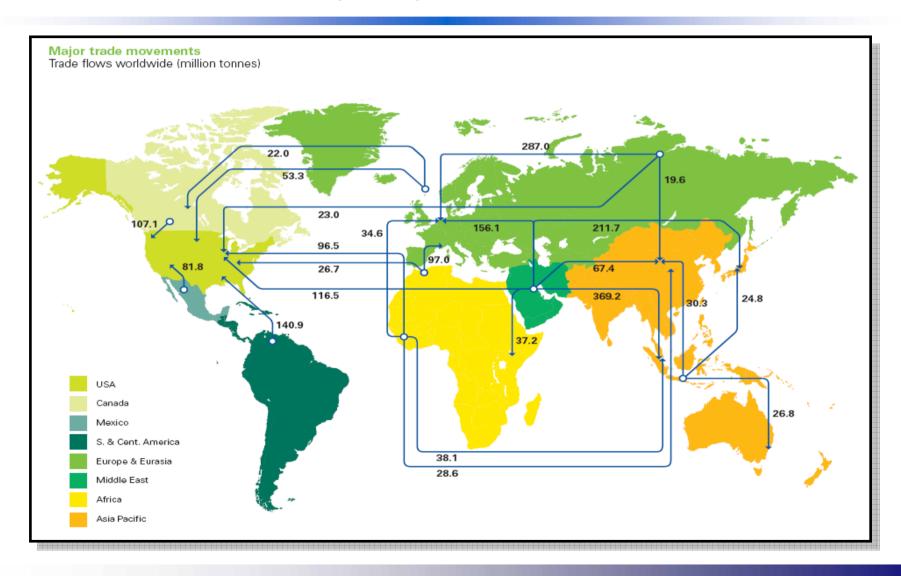




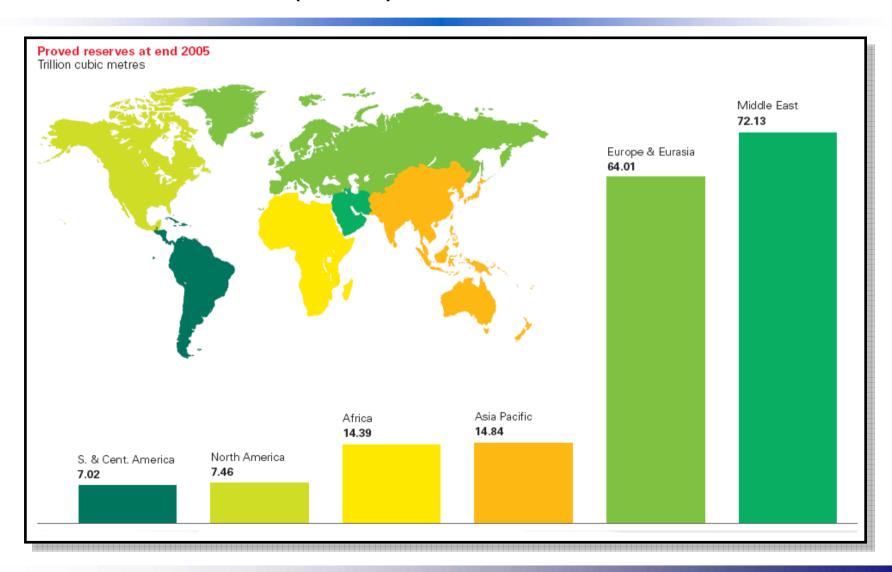




→ (

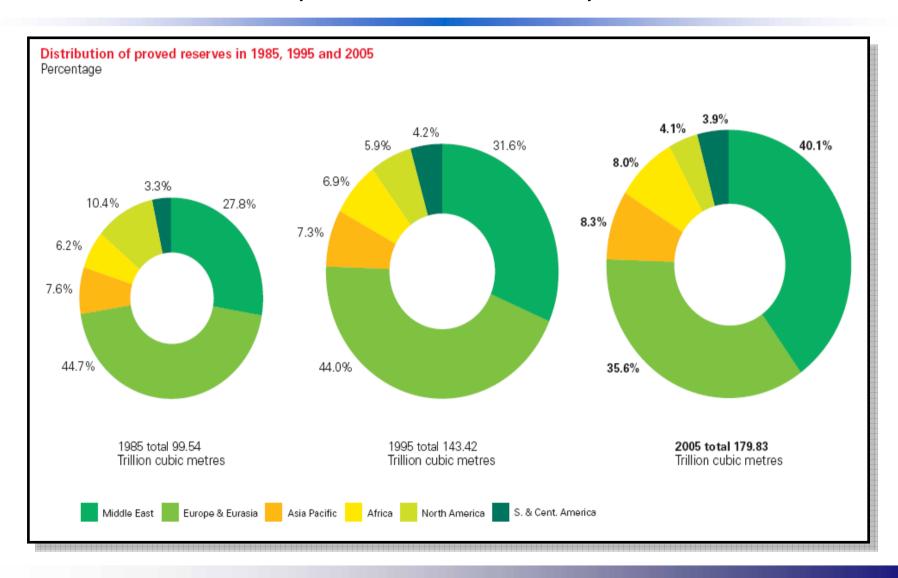


(2005) - 기



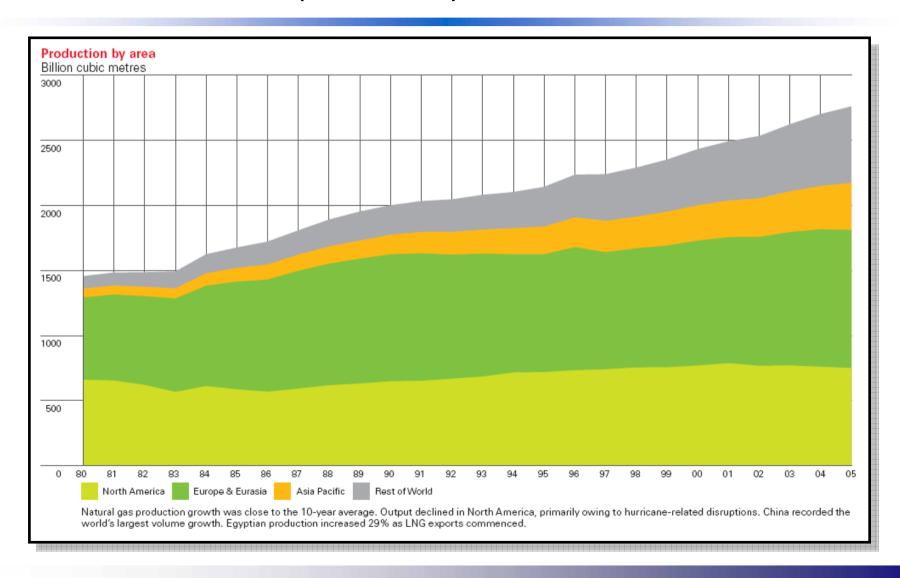


(1985,1995, 2005) - 가

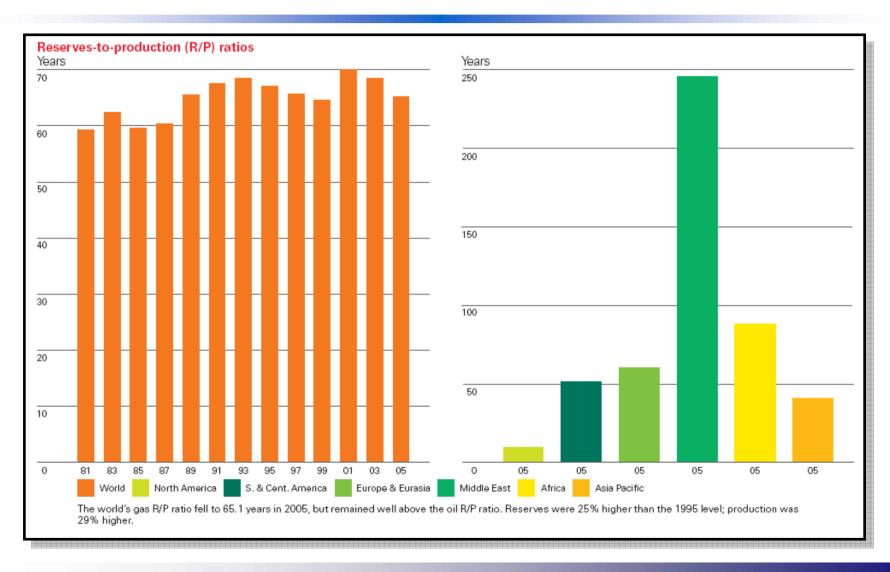




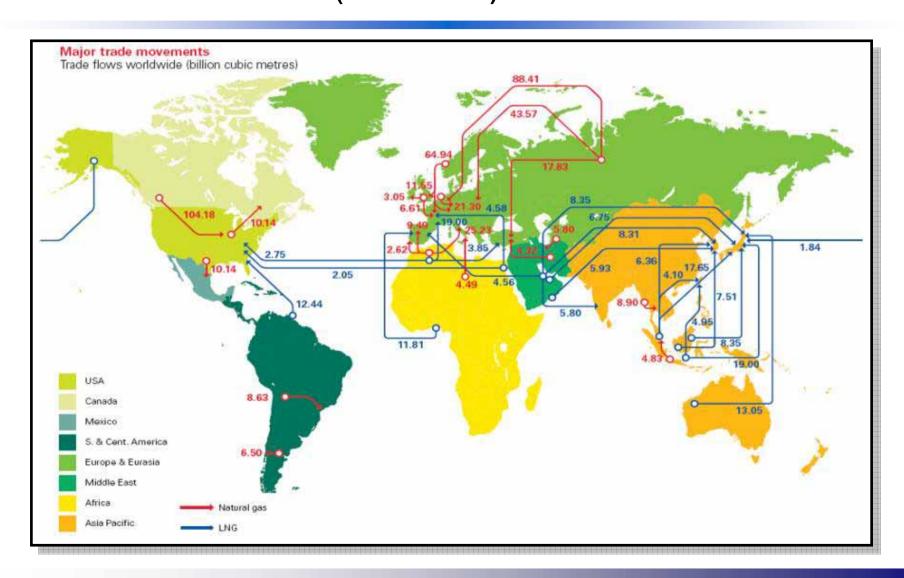
(가)







(가)





(Tone of Oil Equivalent)

	TOE
(1)	0.46
(1)	0.66
가 (1)	1.3
(1 kwh)	0.867

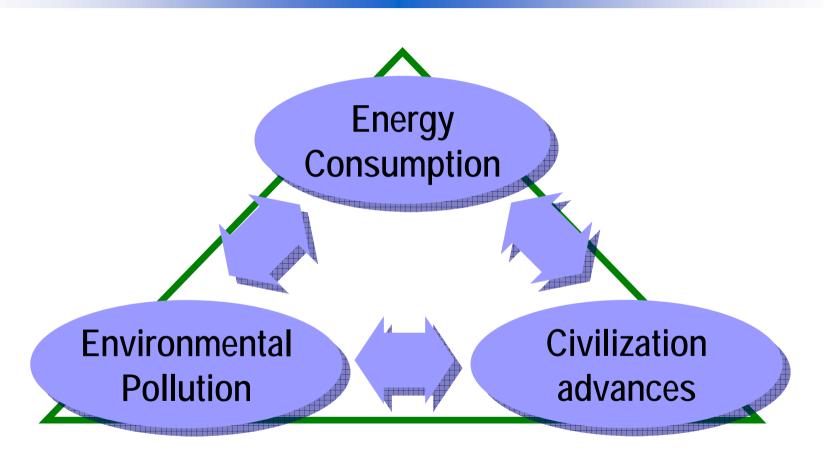
E.E (Energy Efficiency) = Work done/ Input energy



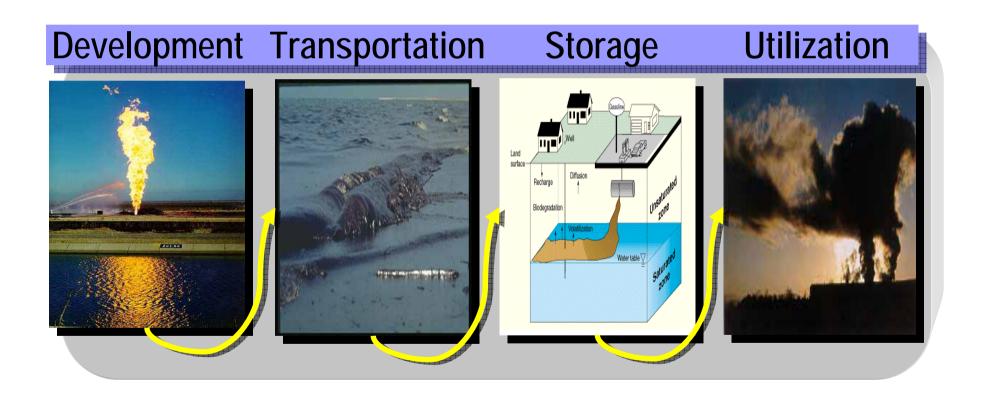
Energy and Environment



Relationship

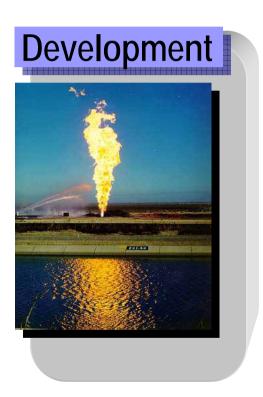


Environmental impact





Development



- Efflux of oil or natural gas impurities
 - (1) Sulfuric compound
 - (2) Carbon dioxide
 - (3) Carbonic acid gas
- Blow out

Development

- Accident in North-West Italy (Feb. 1994)







Transportation



- Leakage from a pipeline:Soil and aquifer contamination
- Efflux of oil by a tanker breakdown: Ecosystem breakdown

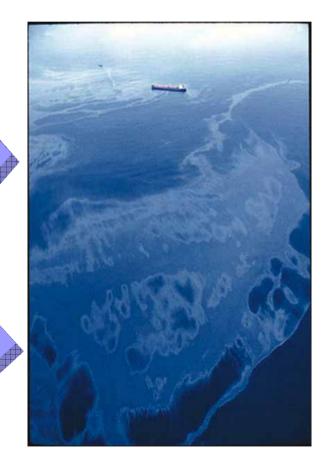
Transportation

- Exxon Valdez disaster (1989)



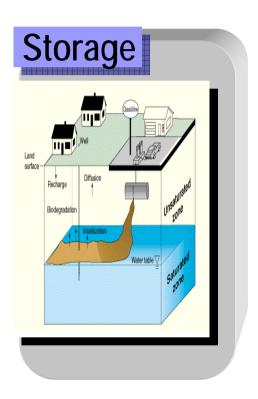








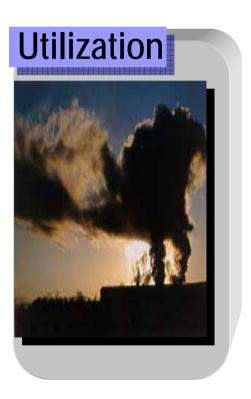
Storage



- Leakage from an underground storage:
 Soil and aquifer contamination
- Difficult to become aware
- Broad contamination
- High cost and time consuming



Utilization



- Hazardous gas emission by combustior
- LPG storage vessel explosion]
- LNG pipeline leakage and accident

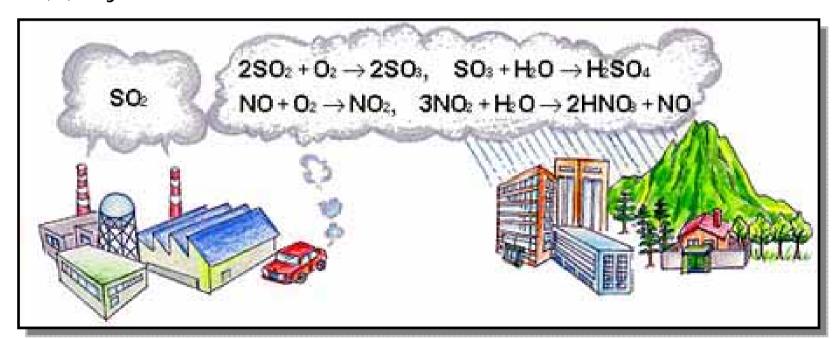


- Smog: "Smoke" + "fog"
 - (1) London type smog
 - (2) LA type smog



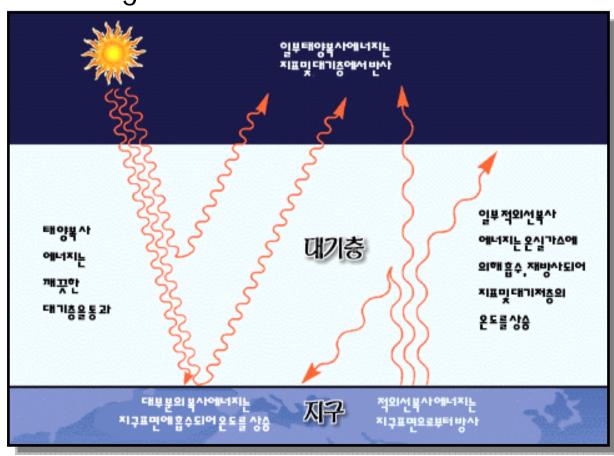


- Acid rain
 - (1) By nature
 - (2) By human activities



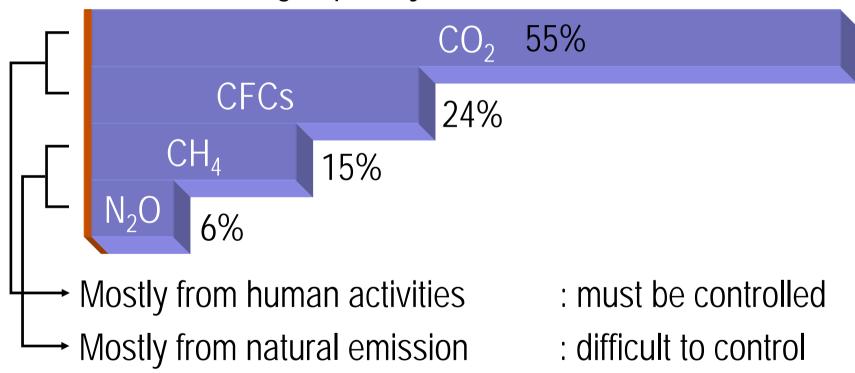


- Global warming



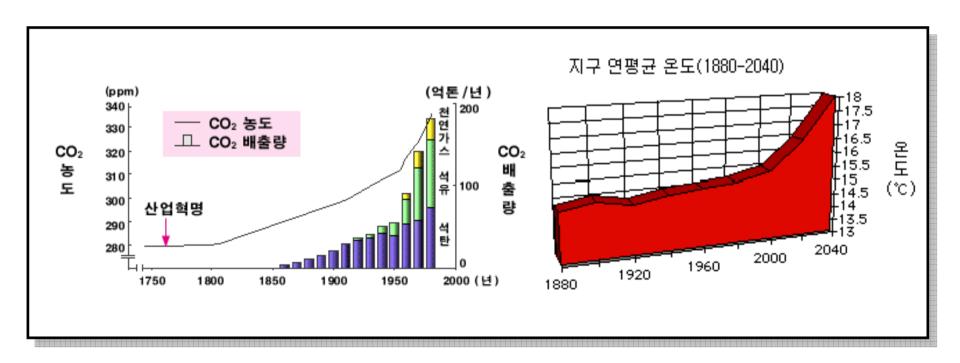


- Greenhouse gas priority





- Effect of global warming
 - (1) Temperature



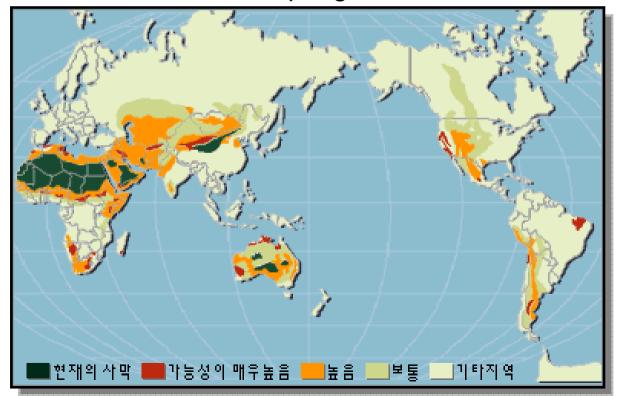


- Effect of global warming
 - (2) Sea level





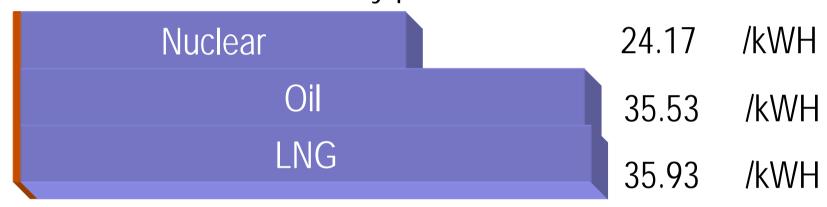
- Effect of global warming
 - (3) Desertification (19% in progress)





Nuclear energy and environment

- Economical efficiencies by prime cost



- NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard)



Nuclear energy and environment

- Environmental impact
 - (1) Rising sea temperature in the coast
 - (2) Prevention system of disaster for radioactive wastes
 - (3) Management cost for a long period
 - (4) High risk





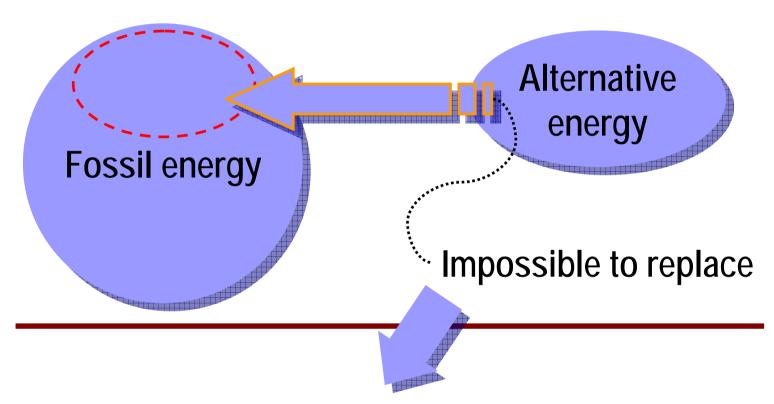
Nuclear energy and environment

1986 , 50% 가

1979 50%

1999 JCO





Need to reduce pollution by using fossil energy



- Climatic Change Convention (1994)
 - (1) Objectives: prevent global warming by reducing gas
 - (2) 176 nations, also Korea
 - (3) Divide by developed and developing country
- Kyoto Protocol



- Present status (9th of worldwide, 2004)





- Present effort

온실가스 발생억제

에너지절약 및 이용효율향상 기술

온실가스 무배출원

대체에너지기술

발생온실가스 처리

온실가스처리기술

기후변화정보관리

온실가스 감시예측기술





/



Renewable Energy



Definition

- The Energy which excludes oil, coal and natural gas.
- It includes Solar Energy, Biomass, Wind Energy, Geothermal, Fuel Cell, Hydrogen Energy etc.

Characteristics

- Eco-friendly energy
- Non-exhausted energy
- Technology-driven energy
- Public energy



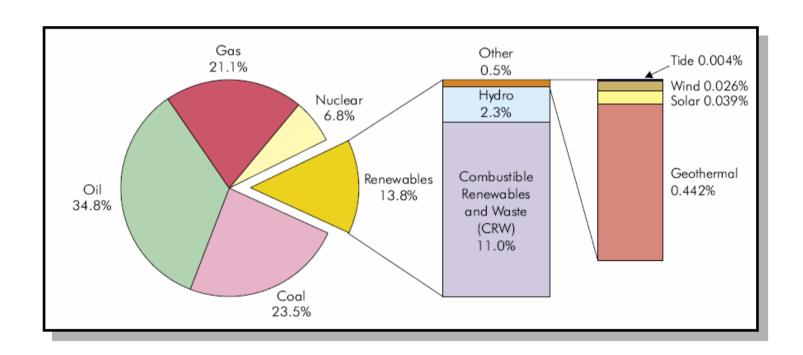
Necessity of Development and Supply

- By United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
 the duty of greenhouse gases reduction during 2013-2017
 may be imposed on Korea
- Renewable energy makes certain of energy security and is a clean energy without contaminants
- Worldwide fast-growing industry



Renewable Energy in Developed Countries

Energy supply rate

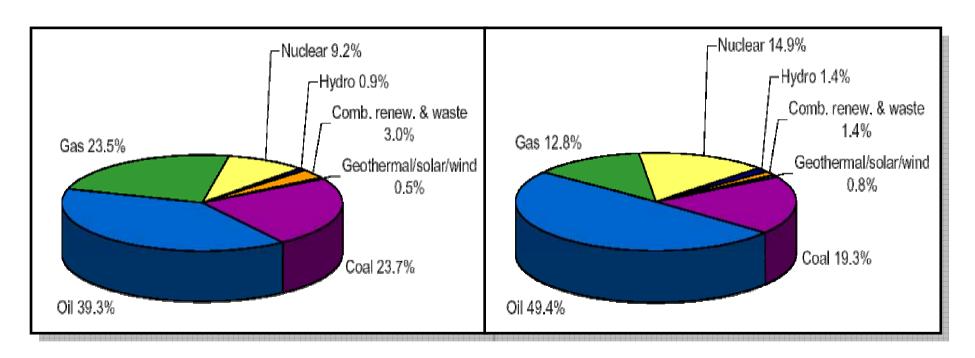




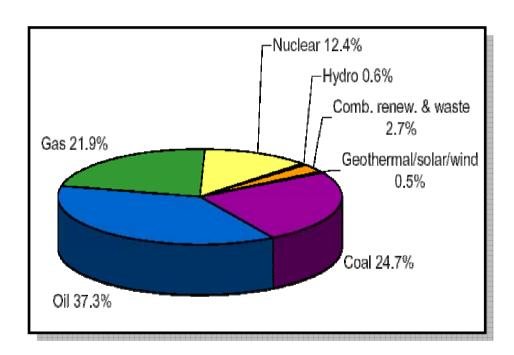
Renewable Energy in Developed Countries

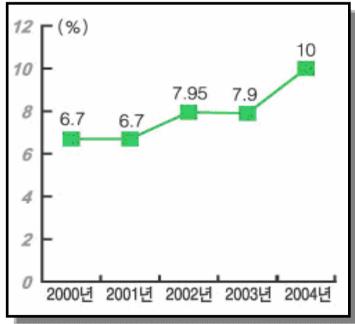
→ U. S. A

Japan



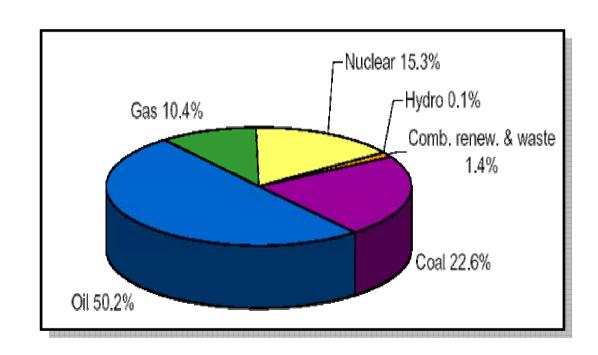






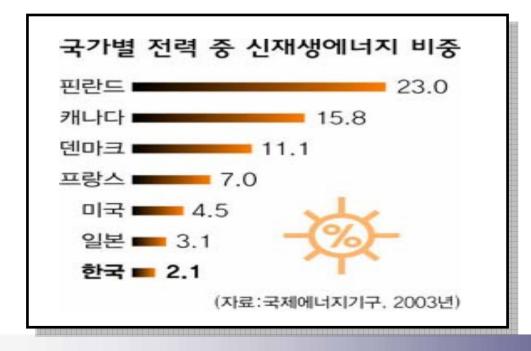


Renewable Energy in Korea



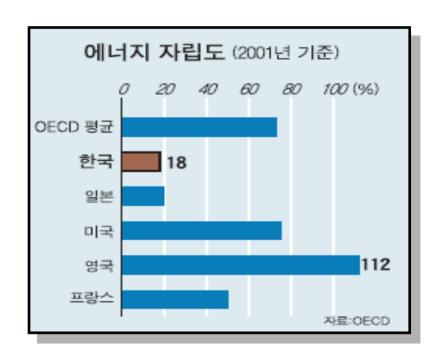


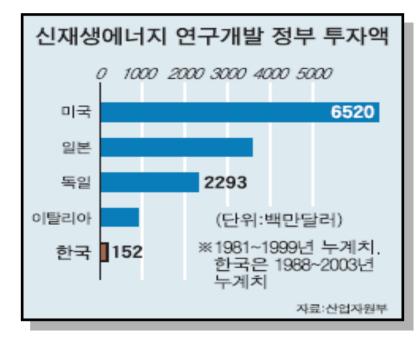






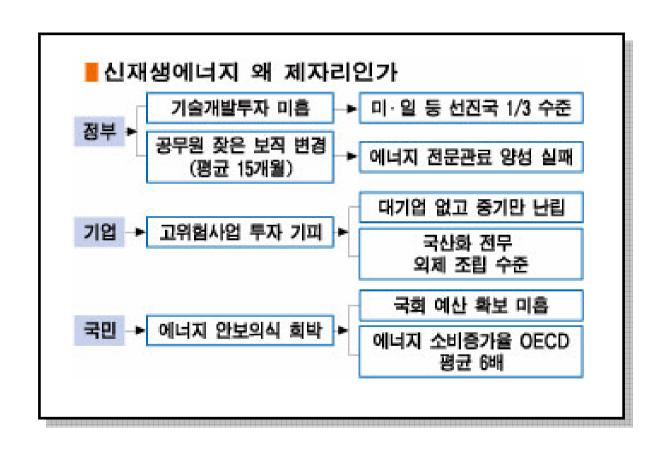
Today's renewable energy in Korea



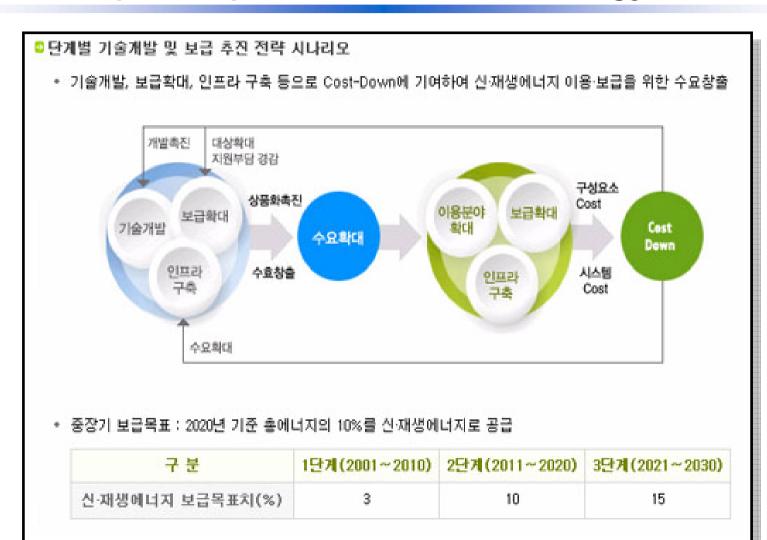




Today's renewable energy in Korea



Development plan of renewable energy



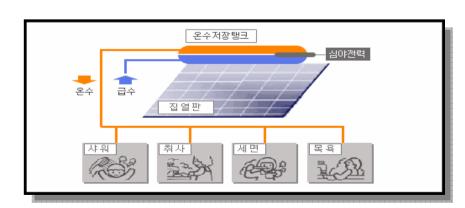


Characteristic of Each Renewable Energy

- Solar energy
 - Photovoltaic energy

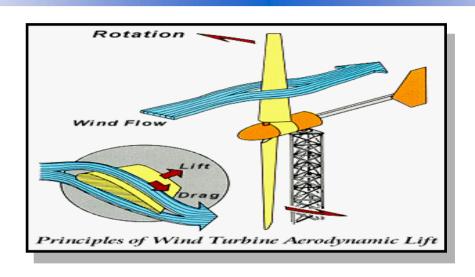


- Solar heat energy





Wind energy



Geothermal energy

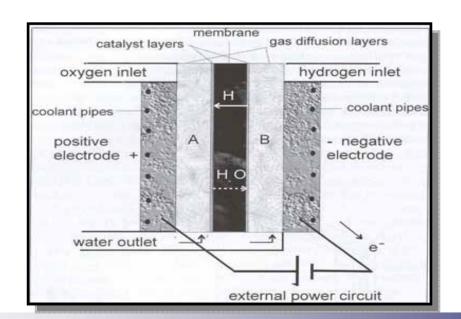
- Use in U.S.A, New Zealand, the Philippines, Japan etc.
- Average system utility: 95%



Hydrogen energy

- Energy of high level
- First used in 1970s in NASA to drive space shuttle & rocket

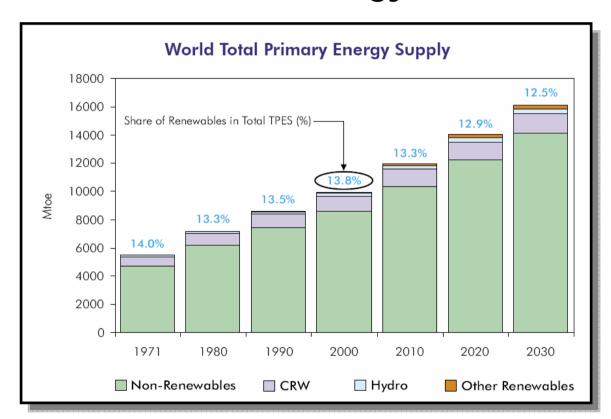
▶ Fuel cell





Prospect of Renewable Energy

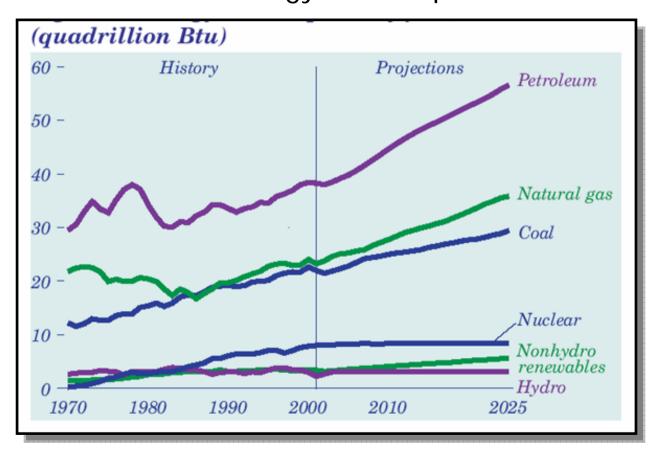
Future of renewable energy





Future of renewable energy

- Future of renewable energy consumption





Limitation of renewable energy

,

가

가

가 가