

"The Japanese Energy Picture – A U.S. Perspective."

NARUC International Relations Committee

Joseph Giove III

Director of Coal Business Operations Office of Fossil Energy July 21, 2019



Principle Purpose of Mission to Japan

The mission's principal purpose was:

- To advance the delegation's knowledge of Japan's cutting-edge technology and how the United States might benefit from it
- 2. Discuss the principles of regulation used in the United States, and cost-plus and market-based models that Japan may use to restructure its power industry,
- Acquire knowledge about how Japan's coaldependent society is addressing and balancing its needs through fossil fuel use, and how coal benefits and poses challenges to Japan's complex energy system.

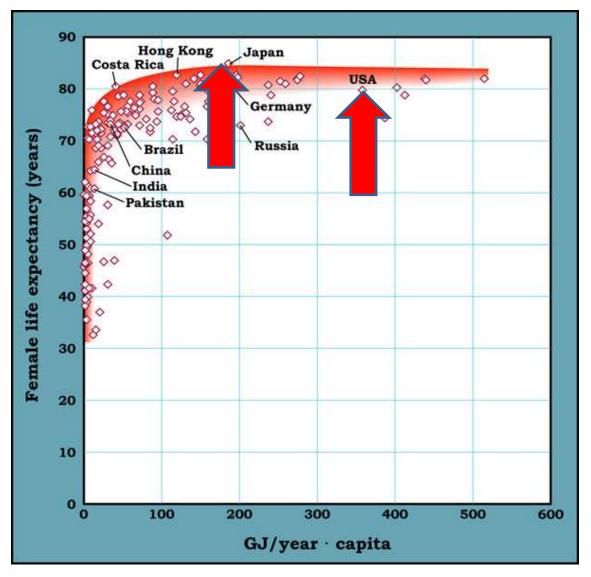


Why Japan is of Interest

- 1. Previous trips had focused on China or China/Japan
- 2. Japan is somewhat of an outlier in that it has a prosperous economy AND has high energy costs.
- 3. Japan relies heavily on imports
- 4. Japan is still recovering from the Fukushima Daiichi accident
- 5. Following the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan is accelerating momentum towards full deregulation of electricity markets by 2020.
- 6. Japan has one of the lowest emitting and most efficient coal fleets in the world
- 7. Japan is a top market for US coal (and would be an even greater market if we had a West Coast export terminal to get them additional quantities.)

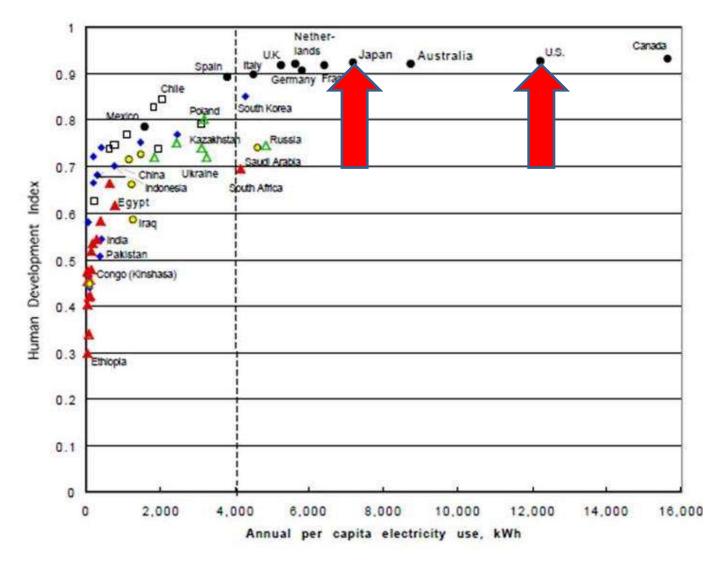


Life Expectancy and Energy





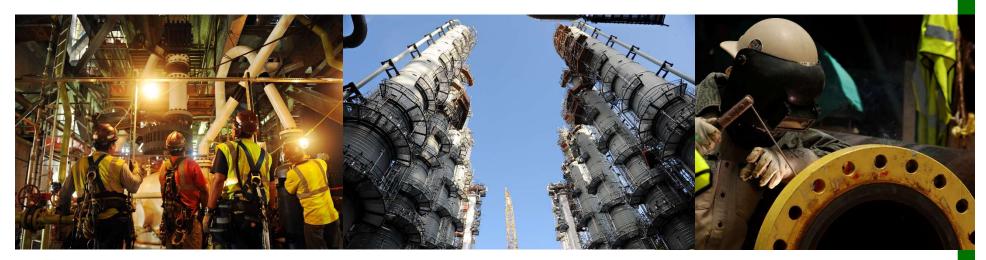
Human Development Index (HDI) and Energy





Trump Administration Energy Priorities in DOE's Office of Fossil Energy

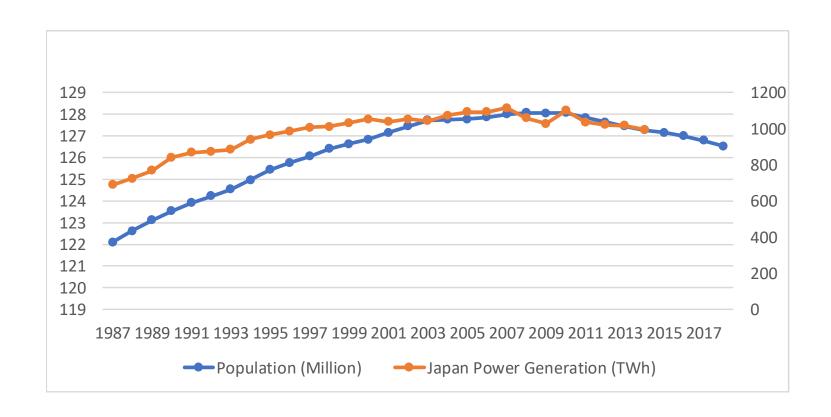
- Boosting Domestic Energy Production
- Grid Reliability and Resiliency
- Job Creation
- Energy Security





"All of The Above Strategy"

Electric Consumption Mirroring Population Decline





Japan's High Reliance on Energy Imports

Japan energy self-sufficiency ratio

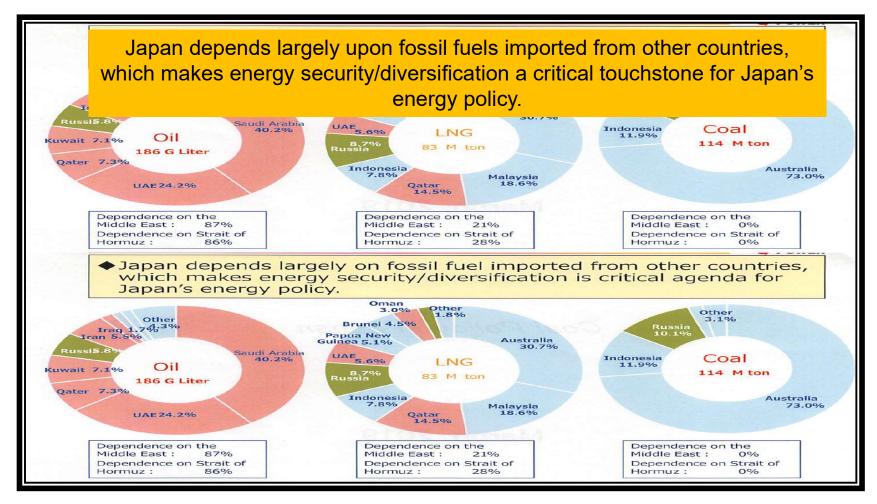


Source: Ministry of Energy Trade and Industry (METI), "Comprehensive Energy Statistics."



Japan's Energy Security

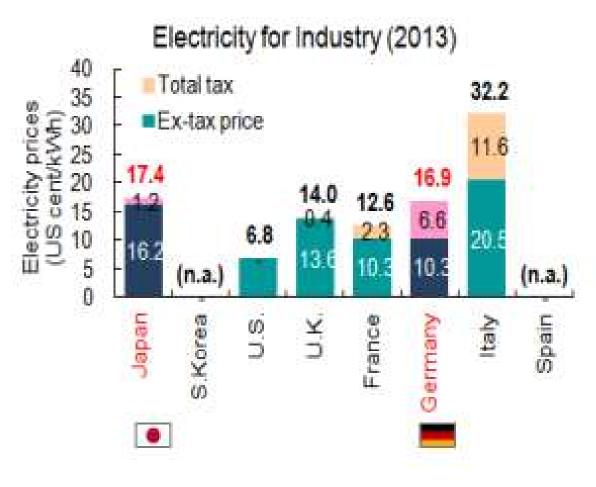
Japan's Fuel Sources have high reliance on Strait of Hormuz







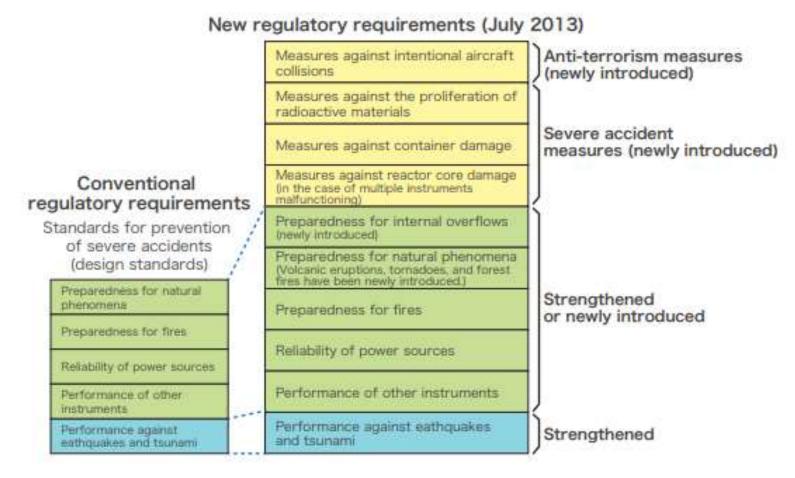
Japan's High Electricity Prices



Source: IEEJ, OECD/IEA "Energy Prices & Taxes,: 2nd Quarter 2014)



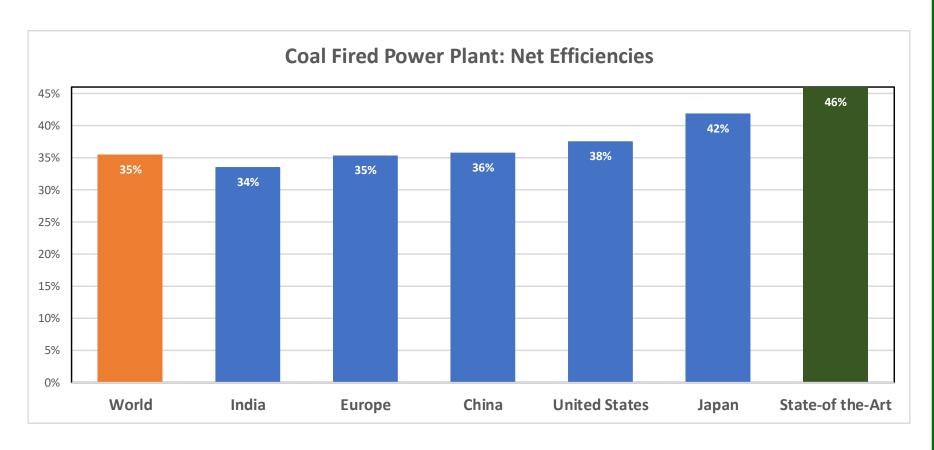
Japan's Nuclear Safety Standards Increasing



Source: METI, Nuclear Regulatory Agency (NRA)



Japan's Coal Fleet is the Most Efficient



Source: Energy Efficiency Indicators, World Energy Council 2014



Japan's 2030 Strategic Energy Plan (2018)

Green House Reduction Goals

2030 GHG emission reduction Target - 26%

2050 GHG emission reduction Target - 80%

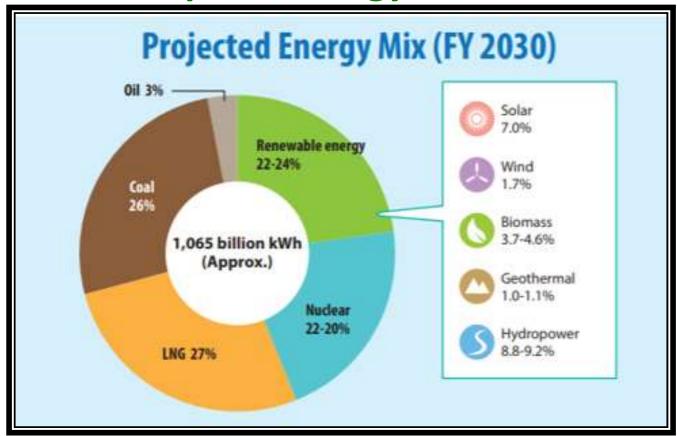
- Lower Dependency on nuclear power generation to the extent possible
- Restart of nuclear power plants and continuous improvement of safety

- Nuclear remains an option for decarbonization
- Pursuit of safe reactors, development of back end technologies

Source: METI, The Institute of Energy Economics, Japan (IEEJ)



Japan's Energy Future



- Energy Security remains paramount
- Challenges of Japan's nuclear restarts counters energy cost, security and GHG emission goals
- High import energy costs limit use of FIT to incentivize renewable resources
- Clean Coal technologies target a 30% reduction in GHG emissions



QUESTIONS?

