Aspiring to Be a Gateway to Energy

Hiroshi Kudo,
Mayor of Wakkanai City

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Wakkanai, border city near Russia
Only 43km from Sakhalin

Sakhalin Oblast

Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (Administrative center, former Toyohara)

Korsakov (Former Odomari)

Nevelsk (Former Honto)

Soya Strait (La Pérouse Strait)

Seaway

Distance 43 km

Wakkanai City
Wakkanai is one of the most suitable areas for wind power generation in Japan.

The city is home to many wind power plants; 74 generators (total output 76,000kW) are in operation as of January 2014.

It corresponds to 85% of annual consumption of the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Built</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wakkanai Wind Power Plant</td>
<td>Wakkanai Wind Power</td>
<td>800 kW (400 kW × 2)</td>
<td>Power selling</td>
<td>Feb. 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500 kW (750 kW × 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Jun. 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakkanai Park Wind Power Plant</td>
<td>Wakkanai City</td>
<td>225 kW (225 kW × 1)</td>
<td>Facility operation</td>
<td>Oct. 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakkanai City Waterworks Department Wind Power Plant</td>
<td>Wakkanai City Waterworks Department</td>
<td>1,980 kW (660 kW × 3)</td>
<td>Purification plant operation</td>
<td>Dec. 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarakitomanai Wind Farm</td>
<td>Sarakitomanai Wind Power</td>
<td>14,850 kW (1,650 kW × 9)</td>
<td>Power selling</td>
<td>Oct. 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soyamisaki Wind Farm</td>
<td>Eurus Energy Soya</td>
<td>57,000 kW (1,000 kW × 57)</td>
<td>Power selling</td>
<td>Nov. 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<Wakkanai’s advantages>
- Topographical features suitable for wind power generation
- Few natural disasters
- Good traffic access including airport and sea port
- A vast area of land available
To accelerate the introduction of wind power generation, Japan is building a dedicated transmission network, first in several parts of north Hokkaido and Tohoku regions (with a national budget of 25,000,000,000 yen already allocated to Hokkaido in FY2013.) Within next 5-10 years, the wind power-dedicated grid will be developed. The development of a transmission network will attract more plant building in the region, possibly more than a few hundred generators to produce electricity to be transmitted to the Tokyo area. The other disadvantage of wind power generation (unstable output) could be solved by linking the region to the energy-hungry Greater Tokyo Area through larger trunk lines to eliminate instability and level electric flow. The reinforcement of the Hokkaido-Honshu Power Linkage is desired.
Wakkanai as a gateway to energy
The northernmost city in Japan now becomes the energy hub in the Far East.

(1) A gateway to energy generated by wind for the domestic power grid
- Wakkanai will transmit electricity to power-hungry Tokyo.
  - Early development of a wind power-dedicated transmission network is projected (to be developed within 5-10 years).
  - Splitting transmission business from generation, hopefully by 2020, the year of the Olympic Games in Tokyo, is desired.

(2) A gateway to energy generated in Russia for Japan
- Wakkanai will link Russian energy resources to Asia.
  - Sakhalin will be one of the largest energy source areas in the world.
  - In Russo-Japan energy cooperation, Wakkanai will be a gateway.
  - The region will be a potential energy hub in the broader Asia Super Grid Initiative.
  - The city will be an open window for Sakhalin power export.
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Thank you all for listening so attentively.