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**The study on potential coal production and consumption in East Siberia and the Far East and its export**

### *Developers*

**Energy Systems Institute  
SB RAS**

**Institute of Energy Economics Japan**

### *Financial support and assistance*

**JSC “SUEK”**

**NEDO**

**JSC “Yakutugol”**

**Japanese Coal Energy Center (“JCOAL”)**

**JSC “Sakhalinugol”**



## BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TUGNUISK OPEN-PIT MINE (REPUBLIC OF BURYATIA)

Design capacity – 10 mln t/year

### Coal:

- hard of rank Д;
- moisture content – 10%;
- ash content – 18.3%;
- calorific value – 5200-7600 kcal/kg;
- sulfur content – 0.3-0.5%;

Coal mining in 2006 – 5.4 mln t

Coal supplies for export  
in 2006 – 3.5 mln t





## BASIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ELGINSK DEPOSIT (REPUBLIC OF SAKHA (YAKUTIA))

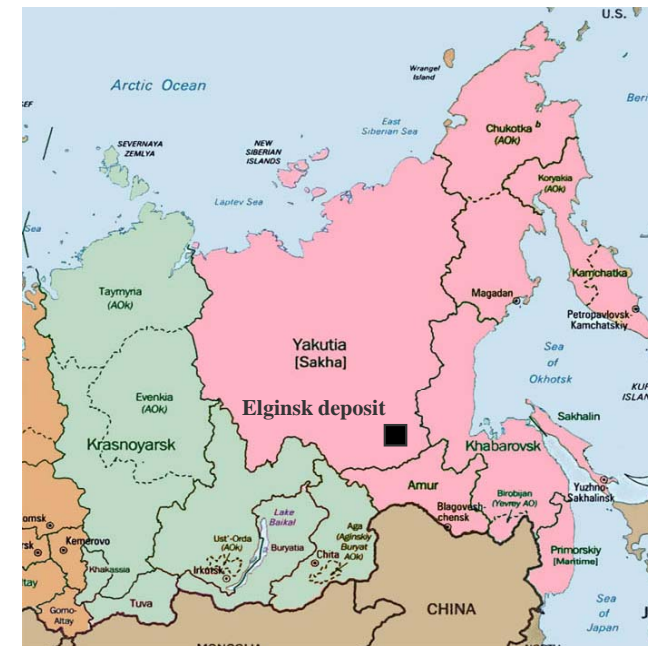
- Estimated resources - 14 bln t
- Proved reserves for surface mining - 2.1 bln t  
(North-Western section)

### Coal:

- hard of rank 2Ж, 2ГЖ
- moisture content - 7%
- ash content - 22-35%
- calorific value - 6700-6800 kcal/kg

### Potential coal production and consumption:

- Production capacity of open pit-mine - 30 mln t/year
- Export: - concentrate for coking - 5 mln t/year  
(ash content – 9%)
- Steaming coal - 15 mln t/year (ash content – 14-16%)
- Domestic consumption - 3 mln t/year





## **FIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ENERGY**

- 1. Political will and serious intentions of participants to implement a specific energy project mutually beneficial for each country.***
- 2. Coordination of economic and energy policy between the central, regional authorities and business of the countries in development of inter-country energy projects.***
- 3. Comprehensive and system estimation of consequences (effects) of implementation of large-scale inter-country energy projects, particularly under high uncertainty of future development, economic risks and global challenges for the countries, regions and energy companies.***
- 4. Generation of mutually acceptable mechanisms for implementation of inter-country energy projects (organizational, economic, legal and other mechanisms).***
- 5. Development and implementation of the inter-country projects by the international team ( at all the stages: from feasibility study and design works to their realization).***



## CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Elaboration of the science-based strategy of energy cooperation in NEA countries became a necessity.**
- 2. Currently the main outlines of the energy cooperation in NEA are clear enough. The resource base of countries supplying energy resources and the energy markets of consuming countries have been properly studied. Intensive attention should be paid to the implementation mechanisms of coordinated actions of participants (countries, regions, companies) in terms of economic, legislative and other initiatives aiming to implement large-scale inter-country energy projects.**
- 3. The research societies and energy companies of Russia and Japan should stimulate the work in this direction in order to make an appropriate contribution to solution of the problem significant for all the countries of the world.**



**Thank you for your kind  
attention!**