

opportunities for the neighboring countries, such as Russia, Mongolia and Vietnam, to take advantage of the Chinese growing coal demand.

#### 4. Conclusions

- Although China is the second largest coal producer in the world, due to its increased domestic demand China is becoming a net coal importing country, such as Japan and ROK;
- Mongolia is estimated to have potential coal reserves of about 170 billion tons, most of which are the proven reserves. Owing to rapid increase of coal production, Mongolia overtook Australia to become the China's largest coking coal supplier in 2011;
- The NEA region represents more than half of the world coal production and it dominates the world coal market in terms of both production and consumption. Thus, in order to boost coal exports to China and other NEA markets, the Government of Mongolia has developed a policy and initiated its railway expansion projects that link Mongolian major coal deposits with the neighboring countries' rail routes;
- The recent Russia-China strong ties in coal cooperation will lead Russia to become a potential coal supplier to China and other NEA markets;
- Accordingly, owing to their geographical proximities, Mongolia and Russia tend to be the potential coal suppliers in the NEA region.

## 北東アジアの石炭市場とモンゴルの輸出潜在力

モンゴル国立大学外交学部 V. エンクボルド

### (要旨)

モンゴルは、その膨大な石炭埋蔵量の恩恵を受けて、潜在的な石炭輸出国になりつつある。2011年に、オーストラリアを抜いて、中国市場への最大のコークス用炭輸出国となった。北東アジア地域は、世界の石炭産出量の50%以上を占めることから、世界の石炭市場における重要地域である。中国は、日本や韓国と並んで石炭の純輸入国に、一方、モンゴルとロシアは、この地域の潜在的な石炭供給国になりつつある。従って、中国並びに北東アジア市場への石炭の輸出拡大に向けて、モンゴル政府は国内の主要な石炭鉱床と近隣諸国とを結ぶ鉄道開発事業を開始した。

[英語原稿をERINAにて翻訳]