



Formulating Development Options  
of the Electric Power Industry  
of the Trans-Baikal Macro-region of Russia Taking into  
Account the Organization of Parallel Work with the Central  
Power System of Mongolia and Integration into the Inter-  
State Electric Power System

Gennady O. Borisov, Sr. Staff Scientist  
Department of Regional Economic Studies, Buryat Scientific Center  
of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Ulaanbaatar, May 20-12, 2014

# General characteristics of the Republic of Buryatia

The Republic of Buryatia is part of the Siberian Federal District of Russia. Municipally Buryatia is divided into 21 municipal districts, 2 city districts, 18 townships, and 255 rural settlements. The capital of Buryatia is Ulan-Ude. Other big towns include Severobaikalsk, Kyakhta, Gusinozersk, Zakamensk, and Babushkin.

According to the 2010 Russian Census, the population of Buryatia is 971.5 thousand people. Urban population is 568.2 thousand people, or 58.6%, while rural population is 403.3 thousand people, or 41.5%.

The Republic's territory is 351.5 thousand sq. km. According to the federal and territorial balances of mineral resources, Buryatia has over 600 mineral deposits, including such deposits as gold – 247, iron ore – 16, tungsten – 7, poly-metal – 4, beryllium – 2, molybdenum – 2, uranium – 13, coal – 4, brown coal – 10, as well as deposits of granulated quartz, phosphates, graphite, etc. Buryatia holds 37% of the Russian molybdenum reserves, 27% of tungsten, 24% of lead, 48% of zinc, 16% of fluorite, 23% of uranium, 15% of chrysotile asbestos. Estimated value of the Republic's mineral resources is 135 billion USD.

# General characteristics of the Republic of Buryatia (cont'd)

Buryatia has also a unique deposit of pure quartz in the largest in Russia East-Sayan and Baikal quartz provinces.

The climate in the Republic is sharply continental, with very cold winters and hot summers. Buryatia has a unique resource – Lake Baikal and its surrounding territory. Lake Baikal holds over 20% of the world's liquid fresh water.

According to state statistics, forests cover 20.7 million hectares, or 63% of the territory of Buryatia. Total timber reserves stand at 1,800 mil.cub.m., including ripe and overripe wood – 770 mil.cub.m. and exploitable wood – 235 mil.cub.m. Forests in Buryatia are predominantly coniferous.

Exploitation of timber resources is complicated due to economic and natural conditions. Over 46% of timber reserves are in the Baikal Zone, where the most valuable and productive tree species are concentrated, and 87% of timber harvesting takes place. There are significant timber reserves in the north-eastern and south-western parts of the Republic, but they are very hard to reach.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad crosses Buryatia in the south, while the Baikal-Amur Railroad runs in the north. Ulan-Ude is a railroad hub of the East-Siberian Railroad. There are also several federal highways passing across Buryatia linking Siberia with the Russian Far East. Total length of railroads in Buryatia is 2,044 km, motorways, both paved and unpaved – around 10,000 km. There is an international airport in Ulan-Ude. The main production facilities are concentrated in Ulan-Ude.

# Summary of Zabaikalsky Region

Zabaikalsky Region (ZR) is an administrative region of Russia and included into the Siberian Federal District of Russia. The capital of ZR is Chita. ZR borders the Amur and Irkutsk Regions, the Republics of Buryatia and Sakha-Yakutia, as well as China and Mongolia. Geographically, ZR is situated in Eastern Siberia, the Trans-Baikal region.

The territory of ZR is predominantly mountainous, with mountain ranges reaching 3,000 m. The main rivers include the rivers of the Baikal basin, Lena, and Amur (the Shilka and Argun). ZR has many lakes and mineral springs. The climate is sharply continental. Average daily temperature in January ranges from -33 to -26°C, while in July average temperature is +17 to +21°C. Annual precipitation is 300 mm. ZR is located in the permafrost area. Over a half of the territory is covered by mountain taiga forests (Daurian larch, pine, cedar, birch). In the south, there are steppes.

Social and economic situation in ZR is characterized by positive trends both in the social sphere, and in the real economy. In 2012, GRP of ZR stood at 216.3 billion RUR, growing at 4.7% as compared to 2011. Production growth reached 102.1%. For the first time since 1994, gold miners extracted over 8,300 tons of gold. The growth of agricultural production reached 4.9% in 2012. After two consecutive drought seasons, farmers managed to harvest over 200 thousand tons of grain (as compared to 114 thousand tons in 2011). Production of potatoes, milk, meat, and eggs also grew in 2012. In 2012, communication services increased by 16.7%, transportation services grew by 8.4%. Construction also improved as compared to 2011 and increased by 0.8%.

## Summary of Zabaikalsky Region (cont'd)

As of 2012, registered unemployment level stood at 2% out of total labor force. It is the lowest unemployment indicator since 2001. Average wages grew by 13%. Annual per capita income also grew by 7.9% as compared to 2011.

Inflation in ZR is decreasing. In 2012, the rate of inflation was 105.6%. It is the lowest level of inflation within the last 20 years.

Investment rate of ZR is 3C1 (Reduced Potential – High Risk). In 2012, total investments amounted to 60 bln. RUR and demonstrated an increase of 5.7% - the best result within the past four years. FDI increased by 1.4 times.

# Summary of Zabaikalsky Region (cont'd)

ZR has a significant and virtually untapped hydroelectric potential, as well as extensive timber reserves and soils valuable for agriculture. There is the largest copper deposit in Russia – the Udokan deposit, with estimated reserves of 20 mil. tons. The region also holds the largest Russian explored reserves of molybdenum, gold, tin, tantalum, and poly-metals. Forests cover over 30 mil. ha.

ZR's territory is 432 thousand sq.km. Total population of ZR is 1,114 thousand people. Population density is 2.6 people/sq.km. Urban population is 63.7%.The majority of population of ZR live in the southern and central districts of the region. Northern territories of ZR are sparsely populated.

ZR's key economic sectors are transportation, communication, and trade, which reflects its transit and border location. Main industries are mining and non-ferrous metal industry. There are conditions for intensive development of agriculture, in particular meat and wool livestock breeding, production of fodder, as well as processing in the south-eastern districts of ZR.

# Characteristics of the power system in Buryatia

Indicator	Value
Territory, 000 sq.km	351.3
Population, 000	971.5
Electricity consumption in 2012, mil. kW/h	5461.7
Maximum power consumption in 2012, MW	991.0
Total power plant capacity, MW	1303.2
Gusinozersk GRES, MW	1100.0
Ulan-Ude TEC-1, MW	148.8
Selenginsk PPM, MW	36.0
Diesel electric stations, MW	18.4
Total overhead transmission lines 500-110 kV, km	33503.7
OTL 500 kV (220 kV), km	340.0
OTL 220 kV, km	2817.6
OTL 110 kV, km	3004.6
OTL 35 kV and lower, km	27341.5
Number of substations	557.0
220 kV	24.0
110 kV	177.0
Transforming substation, power distribution station, package transforming substation	5369.0

# Balance of power system in Buryatia to 2018

Indicators	Units	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>DEMAND</b>								
Peak load	MW	991	1047	1082	1108	1146	1180	1194
Export to Mongolia	MW	157	175	175	175	175	175	175
<b>TOTAL DEMAND</b>	<b>MW</b>	<b>1148</b>	<b>1222</b>	<b>1257</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>1321</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>1369</b>
<b>SUPPLY</b>								
Total capacity, incl.	MW	1303,2	1322,7	1322,7	1322,7	1322,7	1322,7	1322,7
NPP	MW							
HPP	MW							
TPP, incl.	MW	1284,8	1304,3	1304,3	1304,3	1304,3	1304,3	1304,3
Selenginsk PPM	MW	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0	36,0
DPP	MW	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4
RER	MW				2,0	3,4	6,4	7,4
Capacity not included into the balance, incl.	MW	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	40,0	36,4
Limitation of UU TEC-1	MW	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,6	0
Limitation of Selenginsk PPM	MW	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0	18,0
DPP	MW	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4	18,4
Available capacity	MW	1263,2	1282,7	1282,7	1282,7	1282,7	1282,7	1286,3
Capacity surplus (+)/deficit (-)	MW	115,2	40,7	25,7	-0,3	-38,3	-72,3	-86,3



# Zabaikalsky Region

- Territory
- Population
- Regional consumption, 2009
- Peak consumption (December), 2010
- Total capacity of power plants including

431.9 thous. km<sup>2</sup>  
 1116.7 thous. people  
 7429.0 mil kW/h  
 1239 MW  
 1371 MW

**Kharanor GRES 430 MW**

**Chita TEC-1 471 MW**

**Chita TEC-2 6 MW**

**Sherlovogorskaya TEC 12 MW**

**Priargunsk TEC 24 MW**

**OJSC PPGHO TEC 410 MW**

(available capacity 266 MBт)

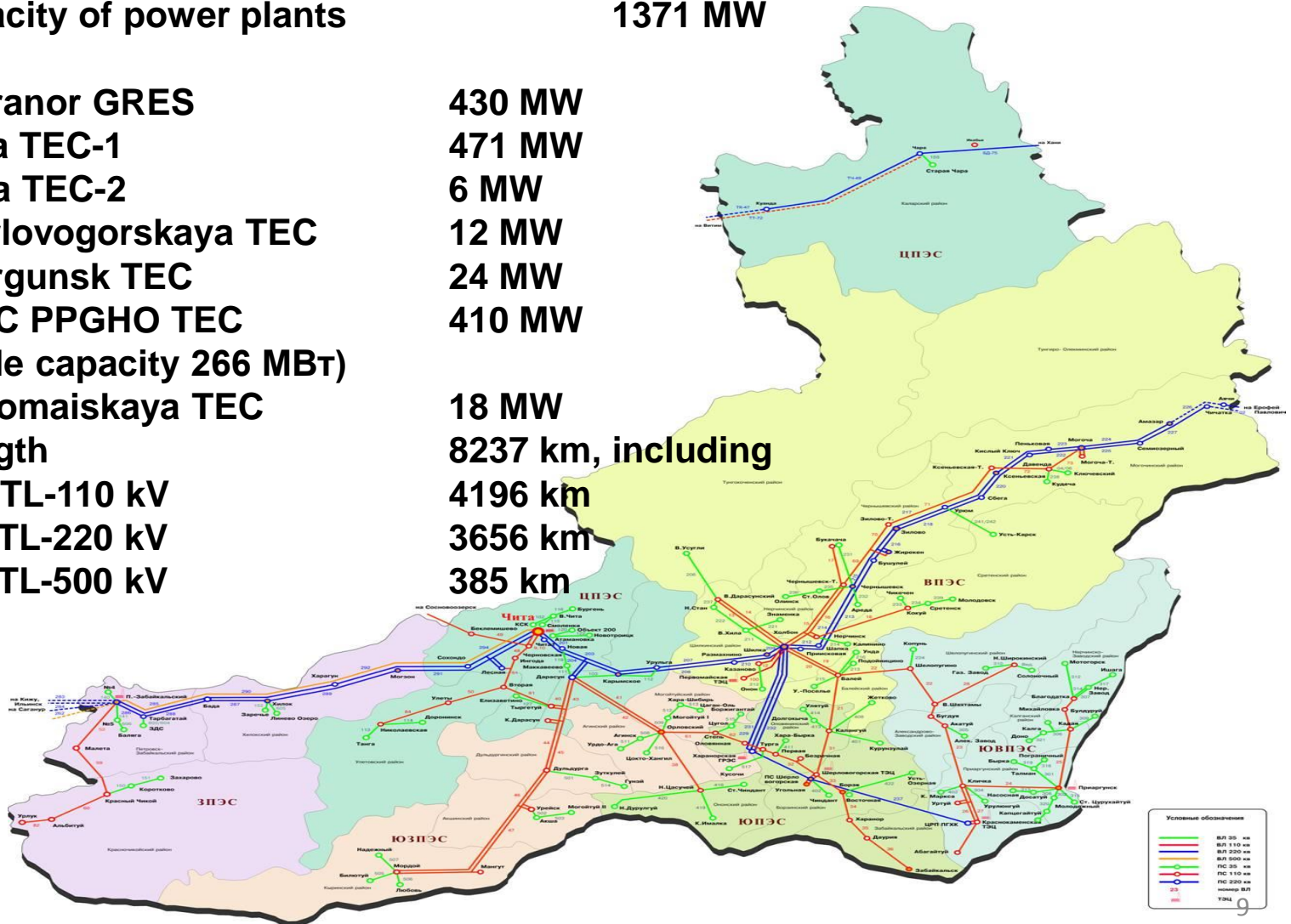
**Pervomaiskaya TEC 18 MW**

- Total length **8237 km, including**

**OTL-110 kV 4196 km**

**OTL-220 kV 3656 km**

**OTL-500 kV 385 km**



# Dynamics of electricity consumption in Buryatia in 1994-2012

Динамика электропотребления Республики Бурятия за период  
с 1994 по 2012 гг.

Таблица 2

Наименование / годы	1994	1998	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Электропотребление, млн. кВт*ч.	4927	4525	4595	4828	4952	4981	5289	5233	5490	5350	5462
Абсолютный прирост электропотребления, млн. кВт*ч.		-402	70	233	124	29	308	-56	257	-140	112
Среднегодовые темпы прироста, %		-8,1	1,5	5,0	2,5	0,5	6,1	-1,0	4,9	-2,5	2,05

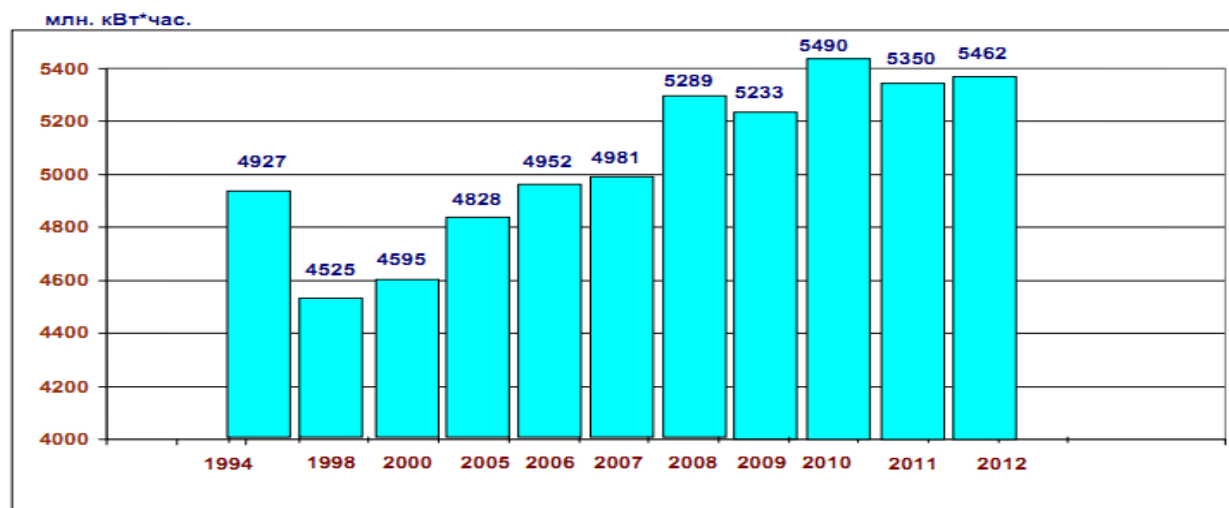
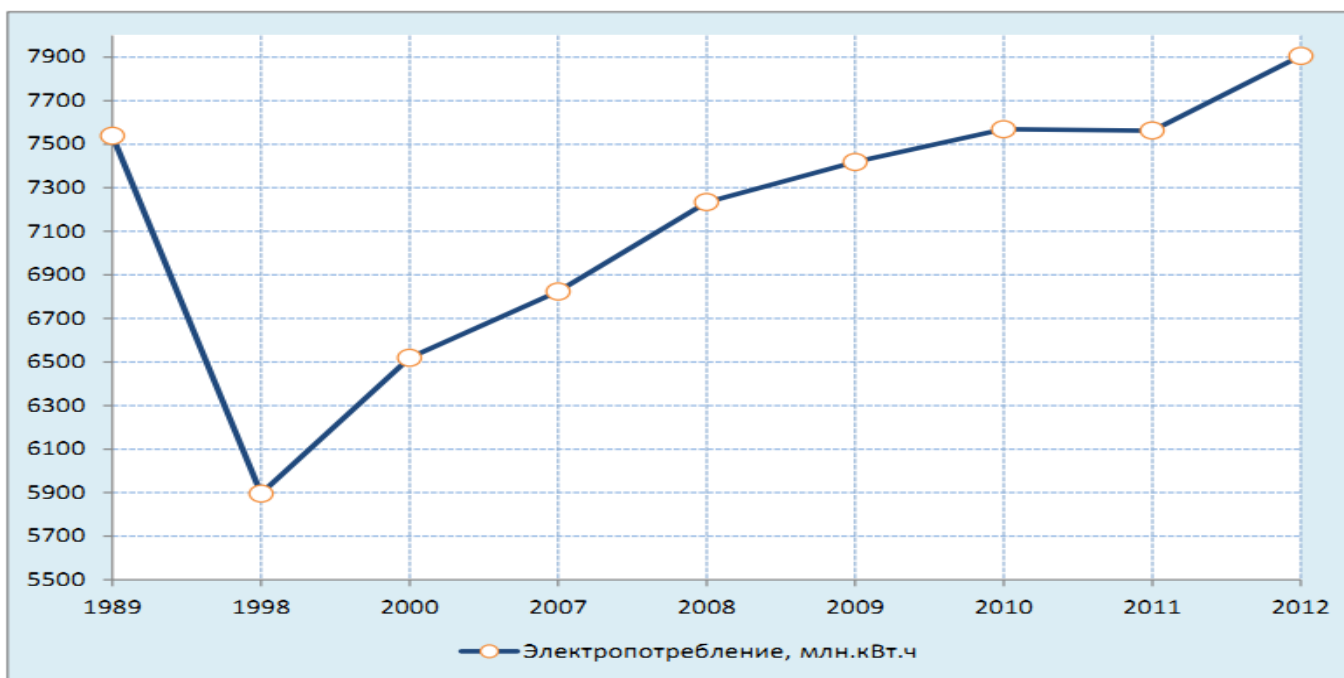


Рис. 1. – Электропотребление Республики Бурятия за период с 1994 по 2012 гг.

# Dynamics of electricity consumption in Zabaikalsky Region

Динамика электропотребления Забайкальского края

Наименование	1989	1998	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008-2012
Электропотребление, млн.кВт.ч	7538,7	5895,4	6519,2	6823,3	7234,0	7418,1	7568,5	7562,6	7905,3	-
Абсолютный прирост электропотребления, млн. кВт.ч.	443,7	-527,0	163,1	95,0	410,7	184,1	150,4	-5,9	342,7	216,40
Среднегодовые темпы прироста, %	6,3	-21,8	10,6	4,7	6,0	2,5	2,0	-0,1	4,5	2,29



# Electricity balance of the power system in Buryatia in 2010

Показатели	Единицы измерения	Отчетные значения
Электропотребление ЭС	млн. кВт*ч.	5 461,74
Передача эл. энергии - ВСЕГО	млн. кВт*ч.	1 020,46
Передача электроэнергии в смежные ЭС (сальдо-переток Бурятия-Чита)	млн. кВт*ч.	712,123
Экспорт	млн. кВт*ч.	308,34
Выработка	млн. кВт*ч.	5 093,23
в том числе:		
АЭС	млн. кВт*ч.	-
ГЭС	млн. кВт*ч.	-
ТЭС	млн. кВт*ч.	4 946,96
КЭС (Гусиноозерской ГРЭС)	млн. кВт*ч.	4 545,801
ТЭЦ (УУ ТЭЦ-1)	млн. кВт*ч.	399,134
ТЭЦ ОАО «СЦКК»	млн. кВт*ч.	146,27
ДЭС	млн. кВт*ч.	2,027
ВИЭ	млн. кВт*ч.	
Получение электроэнергии из смежных ЭС (сальдо-переток Иркутск-Бурятия)	млн. кВт*ч.	1 367,96
Импорт	млн. кВт*ч.	21,0

# Balance of power capacity in the winter peak load period of UES of Russia in 2012

Баланс мощности энергосистемы на зимний максимум нагрузки потребления ЕЭС России за отчетный 2012 год

Показатели	Единицы измерения	Отчетные значения
<b>ПОТРЕБНОСТЬ</b>		
Максимум нагрузки (21 декабря 2012 года 10-00 мск.вр.)	тыс. кВт	1068,5
Передача мощности - ВСЕГО	тыс. кВт	109,8
Передача мощности в смежные энергосистемы	тыс. кВт	109,8
Экспорт	тыс. кВт	109,8
в ОЭС Востока	тыс. кВт	0,0
в ОЭС Сибири	тыс. кВт	109,8
ИТОГО потребность	тыс. кВт	1068,5
<b>ПОКРЫТИЕ</b>		
Установленная мощность на конец года, в т.ч.	тыс. кВт	1602,0
Электростанции ОГК (ИНТЕР РАО)	тыс. кВт	655,0
Электростанции ТГК	тыс. кВт	519,0
ТЭС, из них	тыс. кВт	1602,0
Электростанции промпредприятий	тыс. кВт	428,0
Первомайская ТЭЦ	тыс. кВт	18,0
ТЭЦ ППГХО	тыс. кВт	410,0
Ограничения мощности на час максимума нагрузки	тыс. кВт	0,0
Располагаемая мощность на час максимума нагрузки	тыс. кВт	1602,0
Рабочая мощность на час максимума нагрузки	тыс. кВт	1320,0
Используемая в балансе мощность		
Получение мощности – ВСЕГО	тыс. кВт	15,9
из ОЭС Востока	тыс. кВт	15,9
из ОЭС Сибири	тыс. кВт	0,0
ИТОГО покрытие максимума нагрузки	тыс. кВт	1162,4
ИЗБЫТОК(+)/ДЕФИЦИТ(-)	тыс. кВт	+93,9
Фактический резерв	тыс. кВт	157,7
Расчетный резерв мощности (справочно)	тыс. кВт	128,2

Main external energy links of the power system of Buryatia – Southern part of the system borders the following:

*с Иркутской энергосистемой по линиям:*

- ВЛ 500 кВ Гусиноозёрская ГРЭС – Ключи (ВЛ-582) (временно работает на напряжение 220 кВ);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Мысовая – Байкальск с отпайкой на ПС 220 кВ Переёмная (МБ-273);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Выдрино – БЦБК (ВБ-272);
- ВЛ 110 кВ Култук – Зун-Мурино (КЗМ-135).

*с Забайкальской энергосистемой по линиям:*

- ВЛ 500 кВ Гусиноозерская ГРЭС – Петровск-Забайкальский (ВЛ-583) (временно работает на напряжение 220 кВ);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Кижа – Петровск-Забайкальский (КПЗ-283);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Новоильинск – Петровск-Забайкальский (НПЗ-282-284);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Саган-Нур – Петровск-Забайкальский (СПЗ-262);
- СБ-123 (ВЛ 110кВ Сосново-Озерская – Беклемишево с отпайкой на ПС Грязнуха).

*с Монгольской энергосистемой по линиям:*

- ВЛ 220 кВ Селендума – Дархан I цепь (СД-257);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Селендума – Дархан II цепь (СД-258).

**Северная часть энергосистемы граничит:**

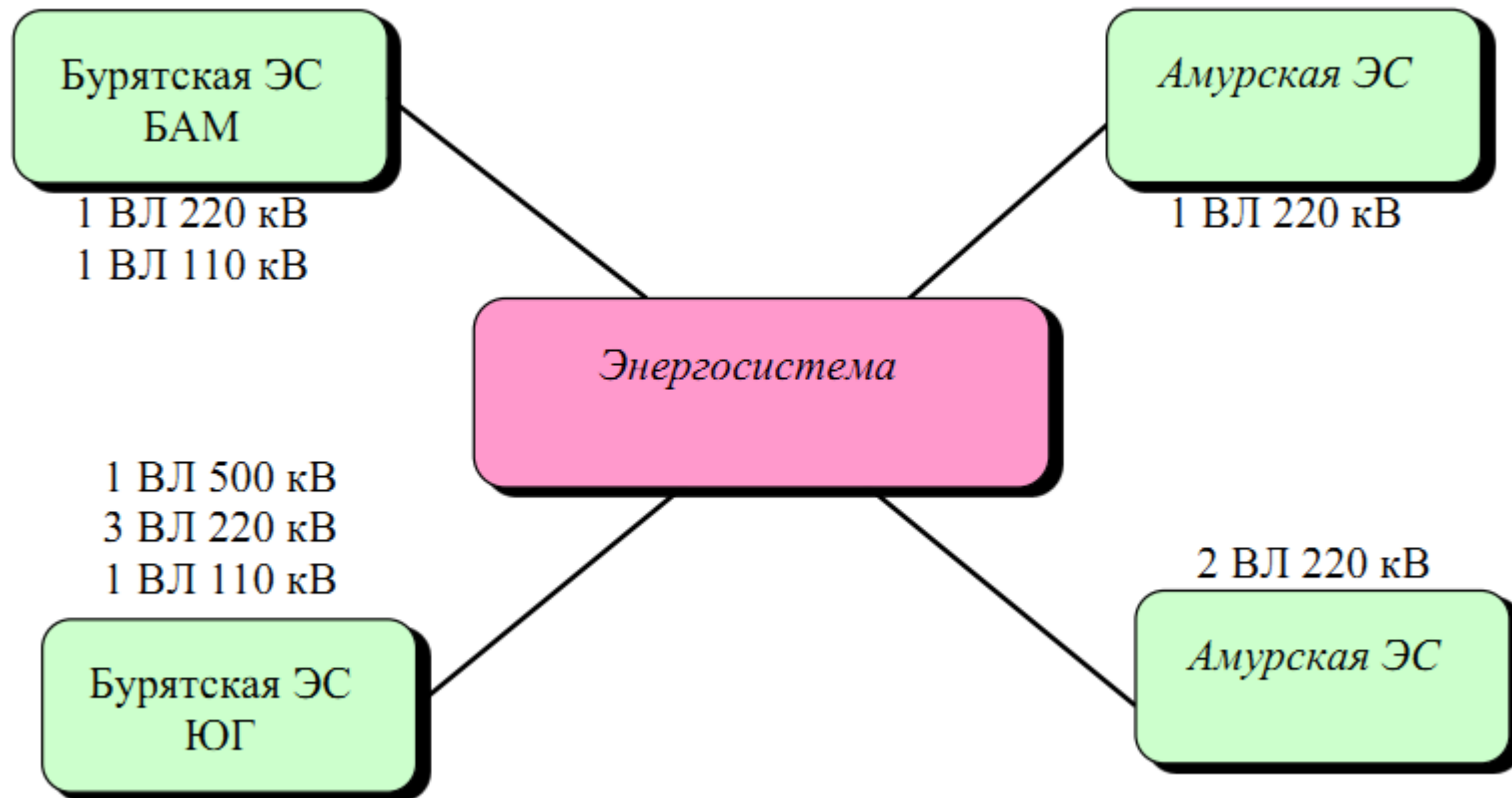
*с Иркутской энергосистемой по линиям:*

- ВЛ 220 кВ Улькан – Дабан (УД-32);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Кунерма – Северобайкальск (КС-33);
- ВЛ 220 кВ Таксимо – Мамакан;
- ВЛ 110 кВ Таксимо – Мамакан с отпайками.

*с Забайкальской энергосистемой по линиям:*

- ВЛ 220 кВ Таксимо – Куанда (ТК-47);
- ВЛ 110 кВ Таксимо – Чара с отпайками (ТТ-72).

# Scheme of external energy links of the Zabaikalsky power system



## Forecast of electricity consumption in Buryatia

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consumption (basic UES variant), mil. kW/h	5462	5611	5873	6057	6286	6500	6561
Growth, %	2.1	2.7	4.7	3.1	3.8	3.4	0.93
Consumption (optimistic variant), mil. kW/h	5462	6180	6366	6559	6770	6850	
CAGR, %	2.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	1.2	

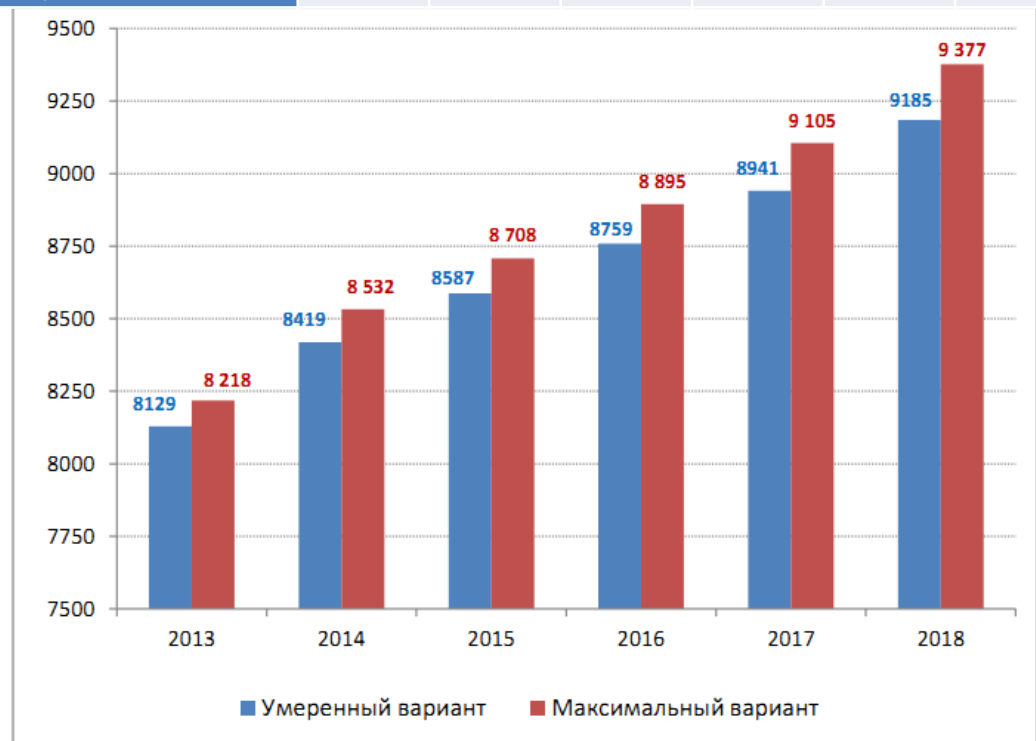
## Peak load forecast, MW

Indicator	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Peak load, MW	991	1047	1082	1108	1146	1180	1194
Capacity, MW	1303.2	1314.6	1322.7	1322.7	1322.7	1322.7	1322.7
Export to Mongolia	157	175	175	175	175	175	175
Deficit (-), surplus (+) taking into account the need to maintain capacity reserve, MW	155.2	92.6	65.7	39.7	1.7	-32.3	-46.3



## Forecast of electricity consumption in Zabaikalsky Region

Indicator	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Basic variant (moderate)</b>						
Consumption of electricity, mil. kW/h	8129	8419	8587	8759	8941	9185
CAGR, %	2.83	3.57	2.00	2.00	2.08	2.73
<b>Max. variant (optimistic)</b>						
Consumption of electricity, mil. kW/h	8218	8532	8708	8895	9105	9377
CAGR, %	3.95	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.0



## Fuel and energy balance of Buryatia in 2000-2012

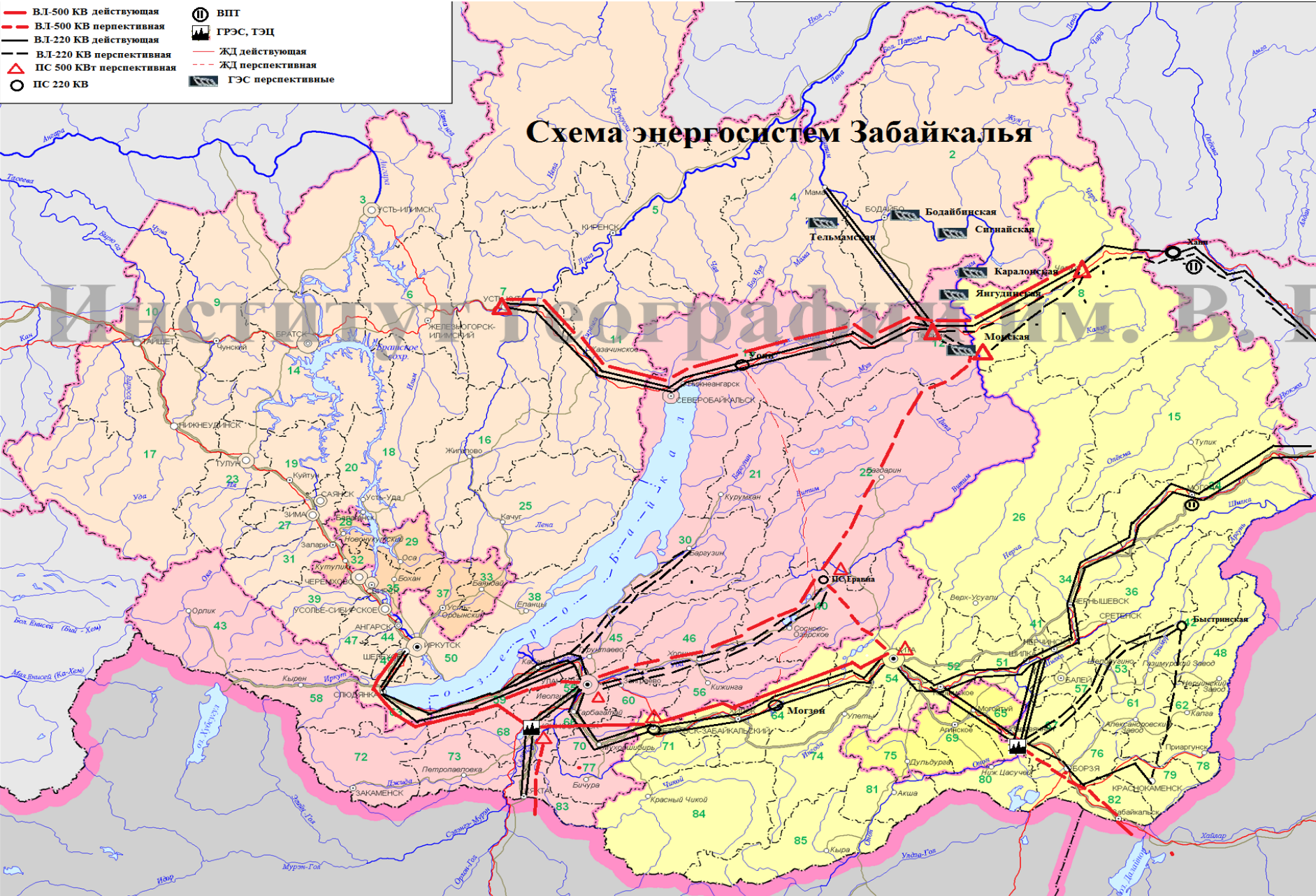
Показатель		2000	2005	2007	2010	2011	2012	
Производство электрической энергии, млн. кВт·ч, <b>всего</b>		3198,9	3997,6	4711	4880	4775	5093	
В том числе:	ТЭС	3187,4	3984,2	4710,1	4879,7	4774,7	5091	
	ДЭС	11,5	3,4	0,12	0,335	0,304	2	
	ГЭС	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Прочие	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Производство тепловой энергии, тыс. Гкал, <b>всего</b>		7671	8692	6603	7250	7658	7730	
В том числе:	ТЭС	3025	4018	2810	2857	2561	2617	
	Котельные	4634	4662	3780	4359,6	5120	5099,8	
	Неотопливн.	12	12,5	13	13,4	13,2	13,2	
КПТ, тыс. т у.т., <b>всего</b>		2641	3071	3104	3411	3602	4126	
В том числе:	Уголь	ЭЭ ТЭС	1116	1394,5	1648,8	1749,3	1826	2293
		ТЭ ТЭС	514	683	645,7	729,8	772,3	915
		Котельные	927	932,4	756,0	873,9	925,6	842
		<b>Итого</b>	2557	3010	3050,5	3353	3545	4050
	Мазут	ТЭС	11,9	5,0	8,0	10	12	30
		Котельные	67,6	54,7	45	47	49	45
		<b>Итого</b>	79,5	59,7	53	57	61	75
	Дизельное топливо	4,55	1,13	0,71	0,7	0,71	0,77	
	Газ	Вопрос использования газа в стадии проработки						
	Топливо для транспорта и строительных механизмов, тыс. т. у.т.		537	387	408	420	447	449
В том числе:	Дизельное топливо	264	244	252	260	267	278	
	Бензин	273	143	156	160	180	171	



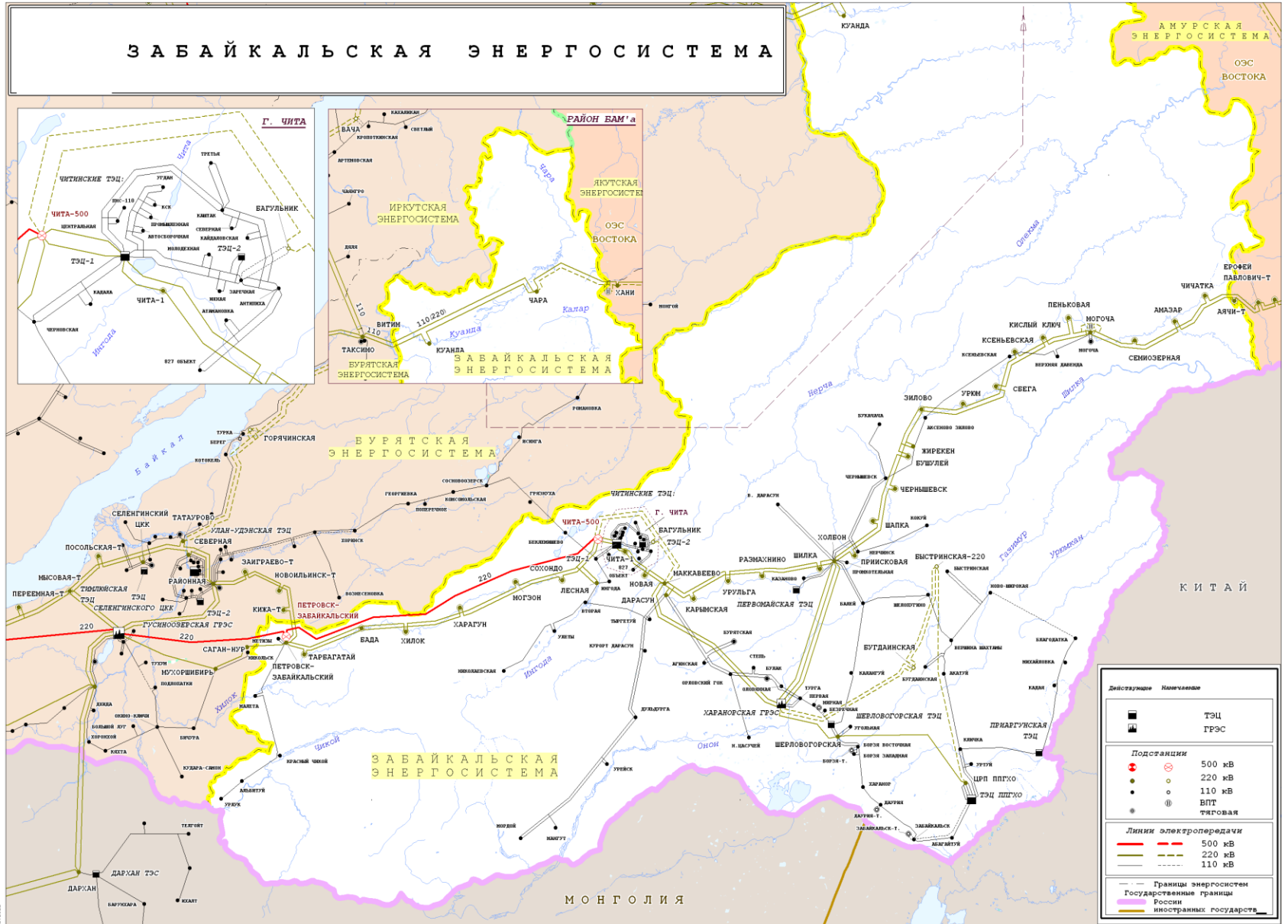
# 220 and 500 kW electric grid development

- ВЛ-500 КВ действующая
- - - ВЛ-500 КВ перспективная
- ВЛ-220 КВ действующая
- - - ВЛ-220 КВ перспективная
- △ ПС 500 КВ перспективная
- ПС 220 КВ
- Ⓜ ВПТ
- Ⓜ ГРЭС, ТЭЦ
- ЖД действующая
- - - ЖД перспективная
- ▨ ГЭС перспективные

## Схема энергосистем Забайкалья



# Zabaikalsky power system



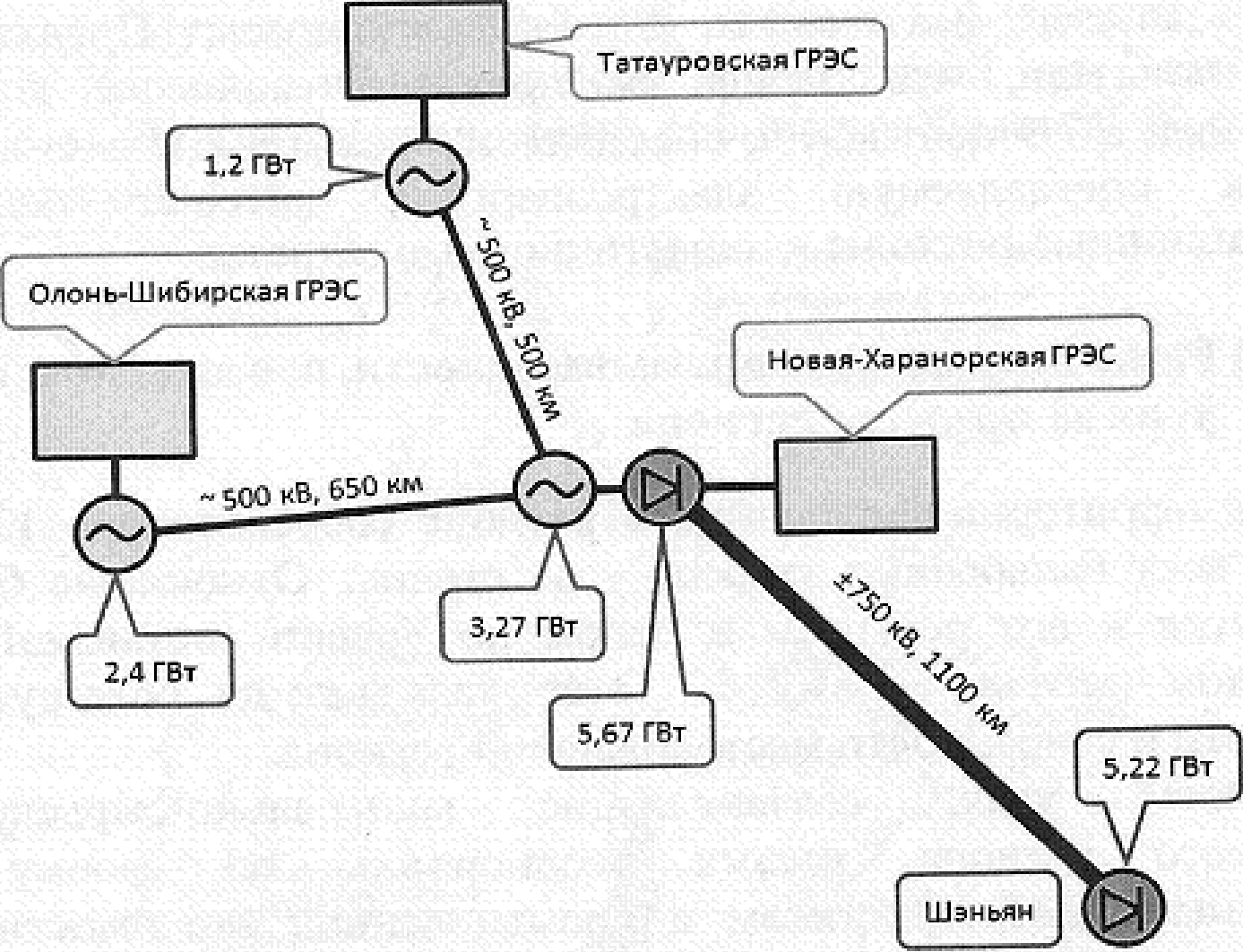


Total capacity of HPP - 3410 MW

Moksky hydro-hub on the Vitim as part of Moksky HPP and Ivanovsky compensating reservoir

Sector	Electric power industry
Economic activity	Electricity production
Customer	OJSC “RusHydro”
Capacity: - Moksky HPP - Ivanovsky CR	1410 MW: - 1200 MW - 210 MW
Electricity production: - Moksky HPP - Ivanovsky CR	5,74 bil kW/h: - 4,68 bil kW/h - 1,06 bil kW/h
Гарантированная мощность: - Moksky HPP - Ivanovsky CR	400 MW: - 320 MW - 80 MW
Cost of the cascade	129,363.6 mil RUR
Launch of the first unit	12 years after the start of construction

# Scheme of electricity export from the Baikal region to China





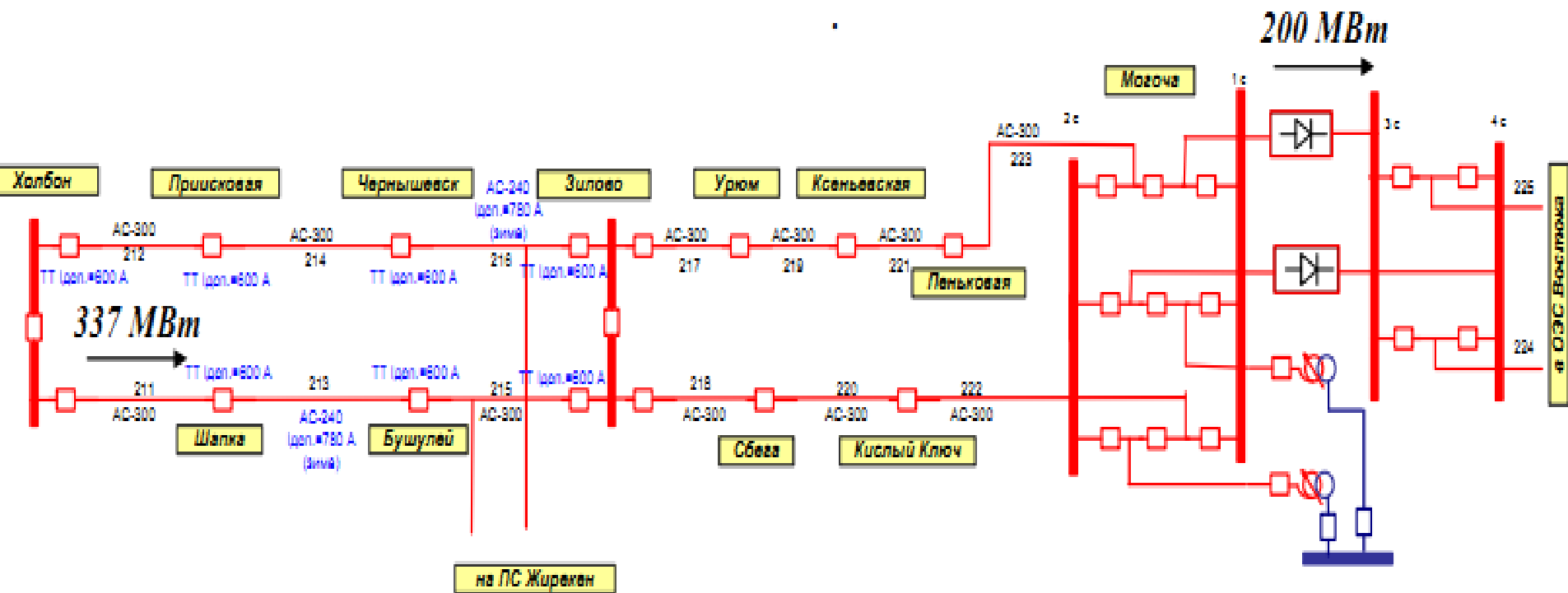
### Technical and economic indicators of export power stations

Электростанция	Установленная мощность, млн кВт	Отпускаемая электроэнергия, млрд кВт·ч	Суммарные капиталовложения, млрд дол.
Олонь-Шибирская, Татауровская, Новая Харанорская ГРЭС	6	36	7,6

### Technical and economic indicators of export power lines

Линия электропередачи	Длина км	Напряжение кВ	Пропускная способность млн кВт	Передаваемая электроэнергия, млрд кВт·ч	Стоимость млрд долл.
Олонь-Шибирская – Новая Харанорская	650	~500 3-х цепная	2,7	14,4	0,76
Татауровская – Новая Харанорская	500	~500 2-х цепная	1,8	7,2	0,42
Новая Харанорская – Шэньян (КНР)	1100	±750 2-цепная	6,6	34,0	3,12
Итого:	2250				4,3

# Unsynchronized connection of UES of Siberia and Eastern UES based on the Zabaikalsky transforming complex at 220 kW substation in Mogochi



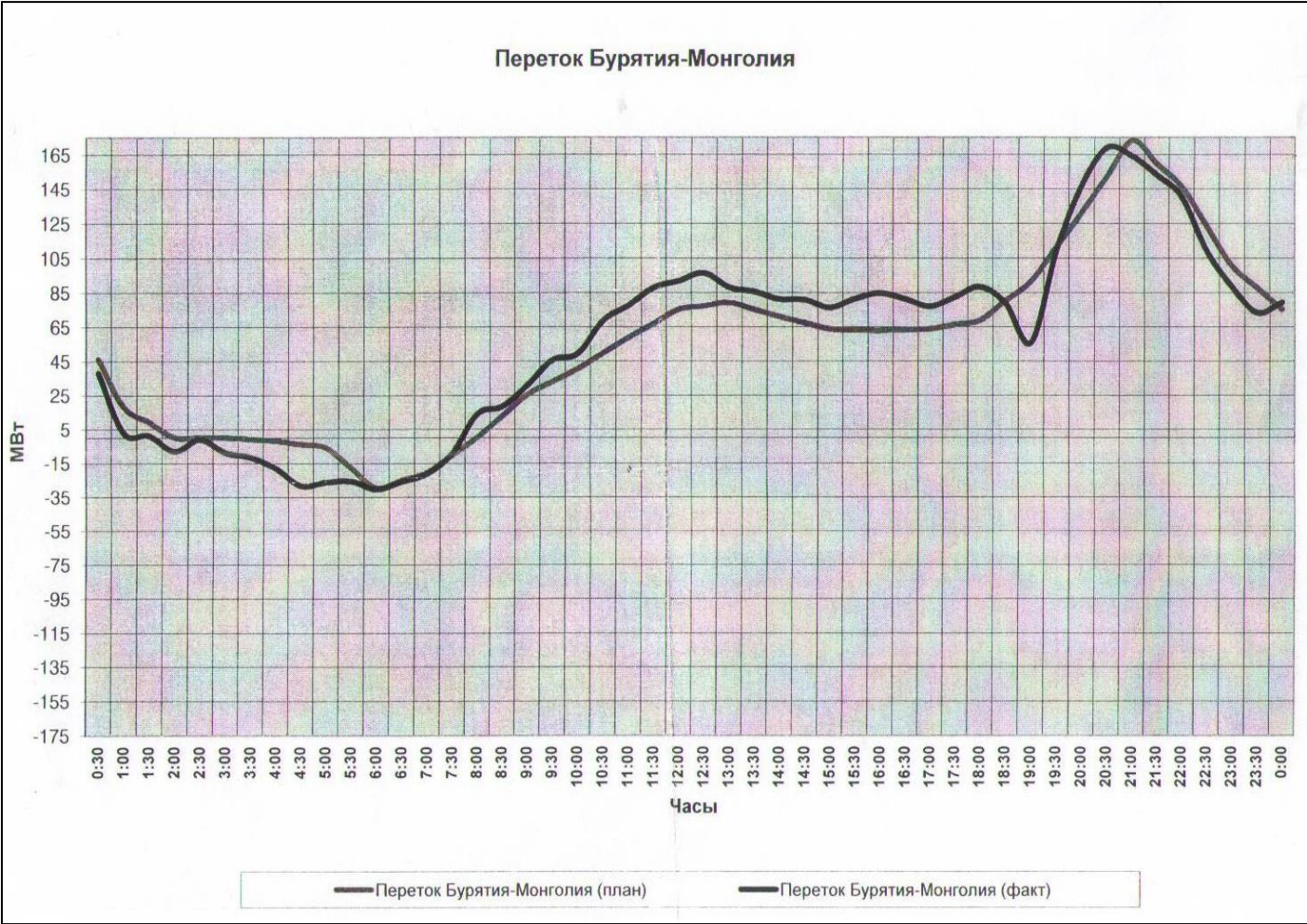
Project developed by OJSC "NIPT"

## Expanding existing GRES and TPP

Электростанции	Действующая мощность МВт	Проектная мощность МВт	Возможность расширения МВт
Гусиноозерская ГРЭС	1100	2160	3200
Улан-Удэнская ТЭЦ-2	0	880	1200
Харонорская ГРЭС	650	1800	1800
Итого	1750	4840(+3090)	6200(+4450)

Возможная дополнительная выработка 20 млрд. кВт ч.

Power system of Mongolia is connected with UES of Russia via OTL-220 in Buryatia and OTL-110 in Tuva. Average daily traffic is shown below:

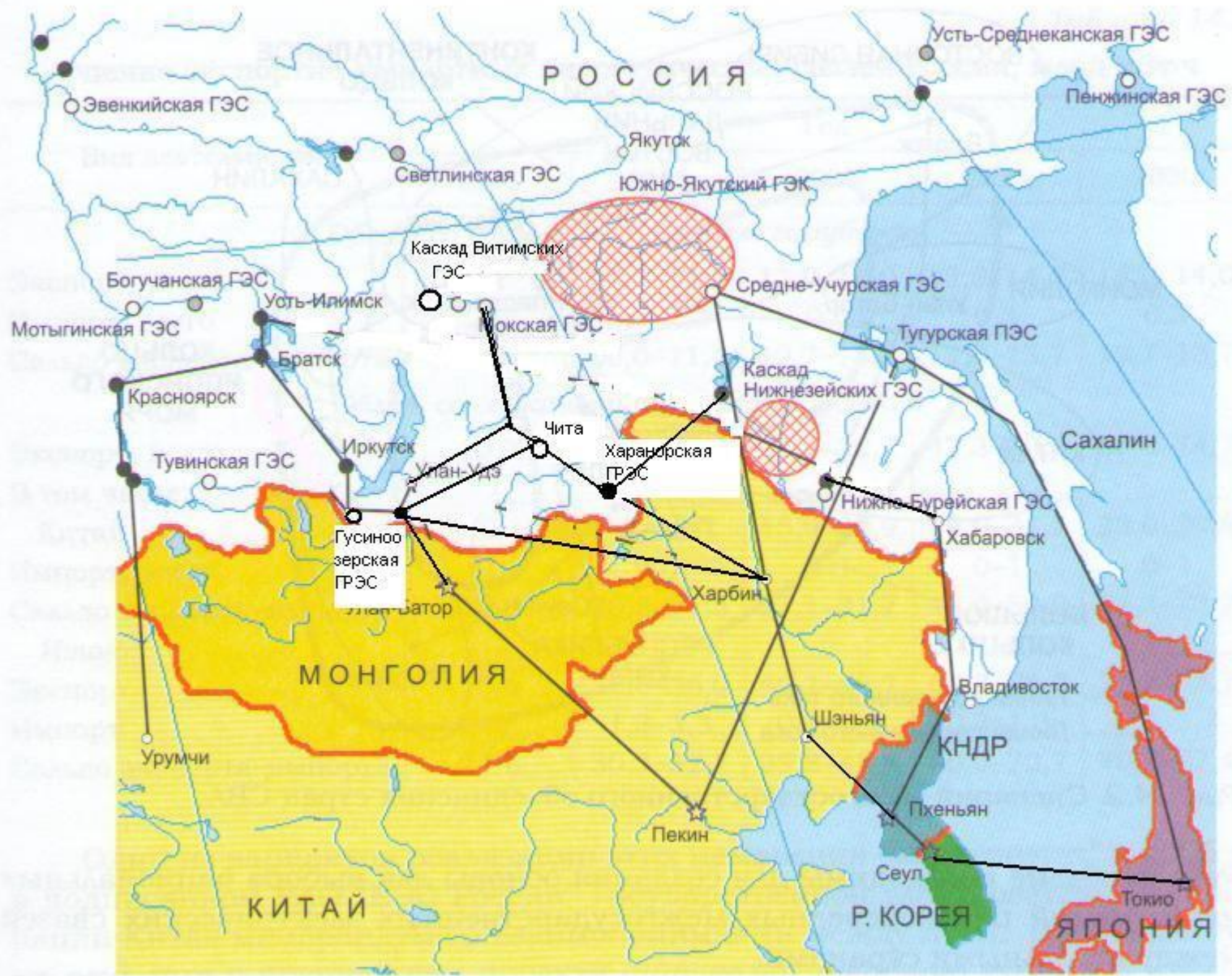


OTL-220 kW Gusinozersk-Selenduma-Darkhan-Erdenet (“Friendship Line”) was launched in 1978 to provide power supply for the Russian-Mongolian mining and processing complex in Erdenet

## Transmission of electricity via inter-system OTL Gusinoozersk-Darkhan, mil. kW/h

Год	Выдано млн. кВт.ч	Принято млн. кВт.ч
1997	344,7	41,9
1998	355,7	60,3
1999	194,8	50,4
2000	151,2	25
2001	156,8	17,8
2002	116,4	8,2
2003	121,3	62,4
2004	130,5	8,2
2005	130,1	14,9
2006	125,2	16
2007	130,4	13,9
2008	133	15,9
2009	120,7	21,2
2010	158,1	20,8
2011	200,9	21,4
2012	308,3	21
Итого:	2878,1	

Since the launch of the OTL, 8 bil. kW/h have been transmitted.



- Действующие ГЭС
- Перспективные ГЭС (ПЭС)
- Строящиеся ГЭС
- Межгосударственные электрические связи

As it can be seen on the graph, daily flow changes from 35 MW to 165 MW. The flow from the Trans-Baikal region significantly reduces inequality of daily consumption of the Central Power System of Mongolia, which in 2010 reached 210 MW, while seasonal inequality reached 250 MW. In 2010-2012, power transmission reached 5 to 7% of total demand, while in 1978-1980, it reached 30%. With the increase of the consumption load, absolute value of daily and seasonal inequality of consumption shall grow. With the increase of singular capacity of power units, the demand for covering loads in emergency situations should be increased up to 300-500 MW, which is possible only if an additional OTL-500 Gusinozersk-Darkhan and Darkhan-Ulaanbaatar is constructed.

Further development of long-distance main lines all the way to the power system of Inner Mongolia, as well as the introduction of OTL-500 Kharanor GRES-Harbin will allow exporting electricity from the Trans-Baikal region and Mongolia to China.

In the Trans-Baikal region, the first stage of electricity export to Mongolia and China can be secured by bringing Ulan-Ude HPP-2, Gusinozersk, and Kharanor GRES to their project capacity, which will bring additional 2.5 GW of electricity, and by building the Moksky hydro-hub (1,410 MW) and the Vitim HPP Cascade (2,000 MW).

Identification of new generating capacities in the Mongolian power system, including solar station in the Gobi and development of transborder power lines, could be the foundation for the parallel work of power systems of the Far East, Siberia, Mongolia, and China and the development of common power markets and capacities.

**Thank you!**