

Energy Session Summary

University of Toyama, School of Medicine
AKIRA TOGA

Energy Session

Energy Development

Nuclear Power Generation

Environmental Issue

Time schedule

- 13:00-14:30 Presentation in Group
- 14:30-14:40 Break
- 14:40-16:10 Discussion in Group
- 16:10-16:20 Break
- 16:20-16:50 Discussion in Energy session
- 16:50-17:00 Comment from Prof. Maruta
- 17:00-18:00 Making Presentation in Group

Japan-Russia cooperation in
energy development

Outline

- Reasons to cooperate
- Prospects
- Problems

Reasons to cooperate

What we need:

- Diversification
- Russia-Japan re-approach
- Energy security
- Win-win cooperation

What we have:

- Geographical proximity
- Japanese high technologies
- Russian resources

Prospects

- Development of Russian Far East
- Creation of new technologies and conditions for implementation of high-potential projects
- Political cooperation
- Energy market renewal

Problems

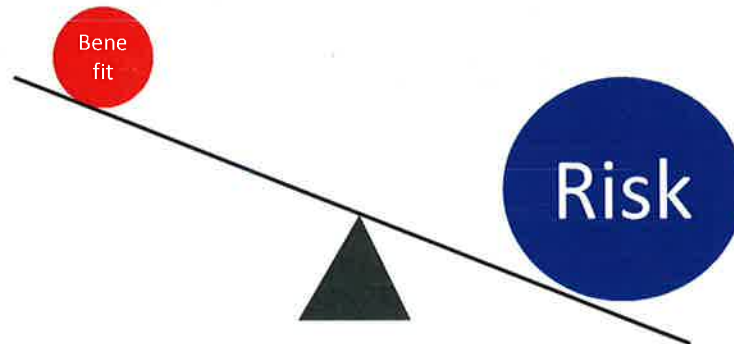
- Unresolved territorial issue
- Different legal systems
- Cultural differences
- Hard-to-change demand structure in Russia
- Difficulties to change whole energy market

Nuclear Generation Nuclear Security



Zhakina Elina
Panchenko Anton
Kosuke Tsuji
Akira Toga
Haruka Kinoshita



Balance of benefit and risk



Collaboration

	 Russia	 Japan
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scientists • Uranium mine • Clean up contaminated materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superb technology in building nuclear power plants
Weakness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old power plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear reprocessing facilities (e.g.) • Less resources

→ Important global task is the development and implementation of safe, clean and efficient production systems for nuclear power.

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Industrial cooperation 2008



• Atomenergoprom

- enriches uranium produced in Kazakhstan.
- has the technologies of **an open nuclear fuel cycle** and can build civilian nuclear facilities under turnkey conditions. It also has **cutting-edge water-water reactor (VVR)** technologies.



• Toshiba

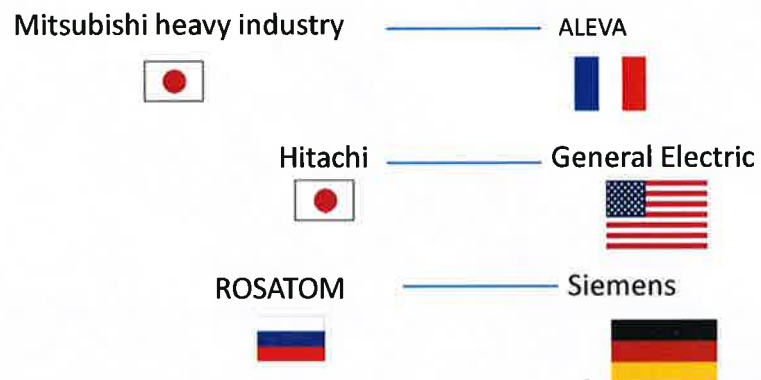
- produces nuclear fuel and undertakes the designing and engineering of nuclear power plants.
- has the know-how to engineer nuclear power plants within **three years**.

Joint company promotes to exchange own strong point

Cooperation is still limited in some part

Joint company (venture)

Other joint company....



Balance of benefit and risk



Group A : Energy - Environment

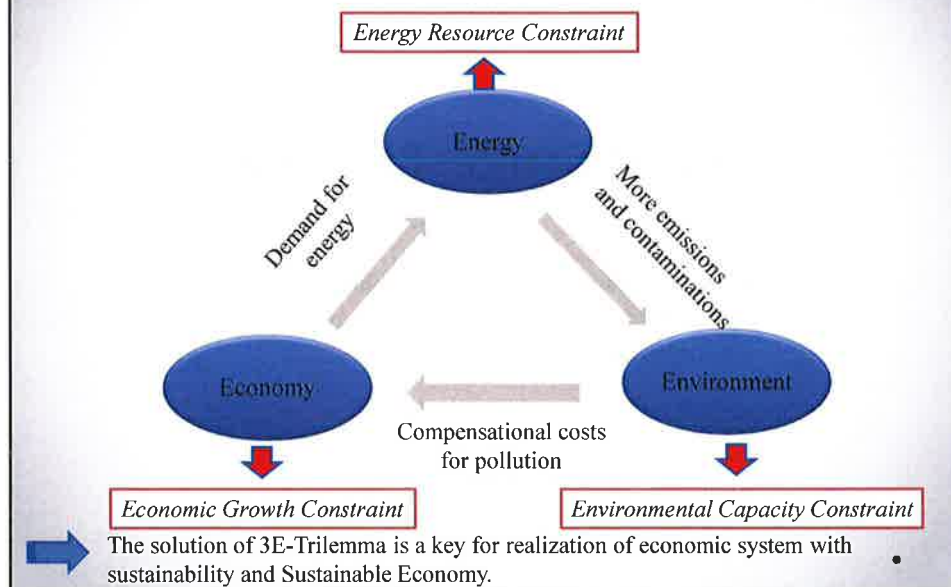
Kenta Ogasawara (Leader) Igor Voroshilov
Kanade Miyagawa Viktor Sazonov
Dai Yamawaki (Author)

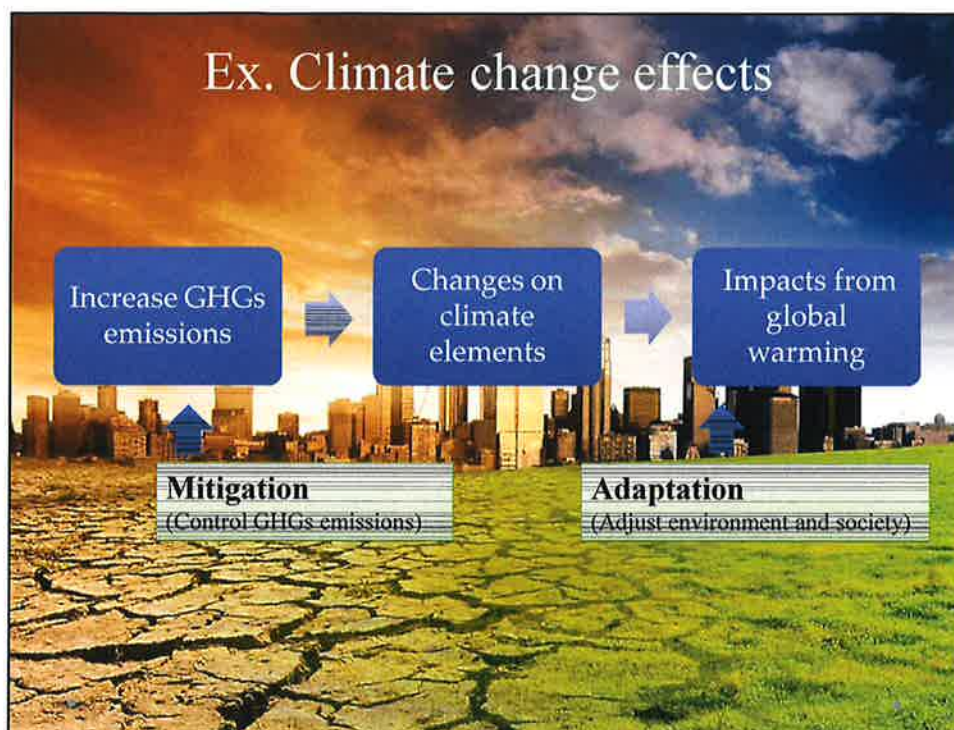
27.09.2013
Japan-Russia Student Forum 2013
(Miyagi, Japan)

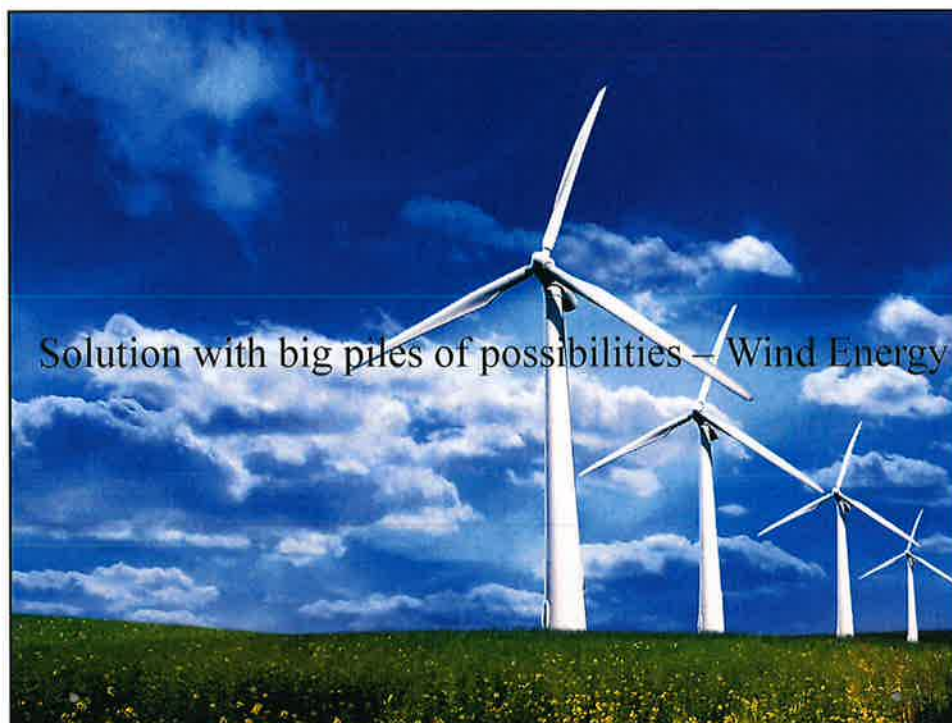
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The Concept of 3E-Trilemma







Ex. Japan-Russia cooperation in wind energy

- Taking into account the world experience, 30-50 MW wind energy electric stations on the basis of modern 2-3 MW wind turbines are the most energetically and economically effective in Russia. In this reason, there are at least two models of the new wind turbine generators of MHI that can effectively serve as a basis of wind plants in the aforesaid Russian territories. These models are: MWT100/2.4 and MWT102/2.4.
- The expected cumulative volume of utilization of wind power stations can reach 7350 MW in 2020. So, the wind farms, which are based on the wind turbines with the MWT100/2.4 and MWT102/2.4 generators, can include about 3062 of such wind turbines in total.

