



Brief Update on CMM Activities in Ukraine

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Overview

- Brief background on Ukraine
- Policy and project update
- Work underway

Background on Coal and CMM in Ukraine

- Historically major coal producer with aging, gassy mines
- Coal production dropped significantly in recent decades, at 62 mill. tons in 2006
- Methane emissions from coal mining: 29 Mt CO₂ equivalent in 2006
- Government Strategy envisions major increase in coal production and reform of sector

Ukraine's Major Coal Basins



Sources: IEA and Razumkov Centre

Some challenges facing CMM in Ukraine

- Most coal enterprises not profitable, only a few have seen significant private investment
- Most CMM low-grade, less than 30% methane
- Rights to the methane not easily transferred

Policy update

- **Green Tariff Law (2008)**
 - Allows power from CMM to be sold at twice average wholesale power price
 - Provides guaranteed grid access
- **Draft Law on Coalbed Methane**
 - Would require mines to adopt CMM capture and utilization technologies within a set period

Existing and planned projects

- 8 JI projects under development
 - Most would install CHP or new heat boilers
 - Projects at Zasyadko and Komsomolets
Donbassa received UNFCCC approval in August 2008 (1.2 and 0.3 Mt CO₂ per year)
- Some mines use CMM for on-site heating

EPA collaboration with Ukraine on CMM

- CMM seminar planned for April 2009: joint EPA-Ukrainian parliament event
- Reports on:
 - Existing conditions and barriers
 - International best practice and policy recommendations for Ukraine
 - Mine profiles
- ARENA-ECO and Battelle/PNWD jointly conducting work

Conclusions

- Ukraine has a huge potential for greater use of CMM and reduced emissions
- New laws and regulations should help, particularly if they are implemented effectively
- Growing number of projects under development, growing interest in government

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