

# Strategies for suppliers in a carbon constrained world

Coaltrans, October 2004

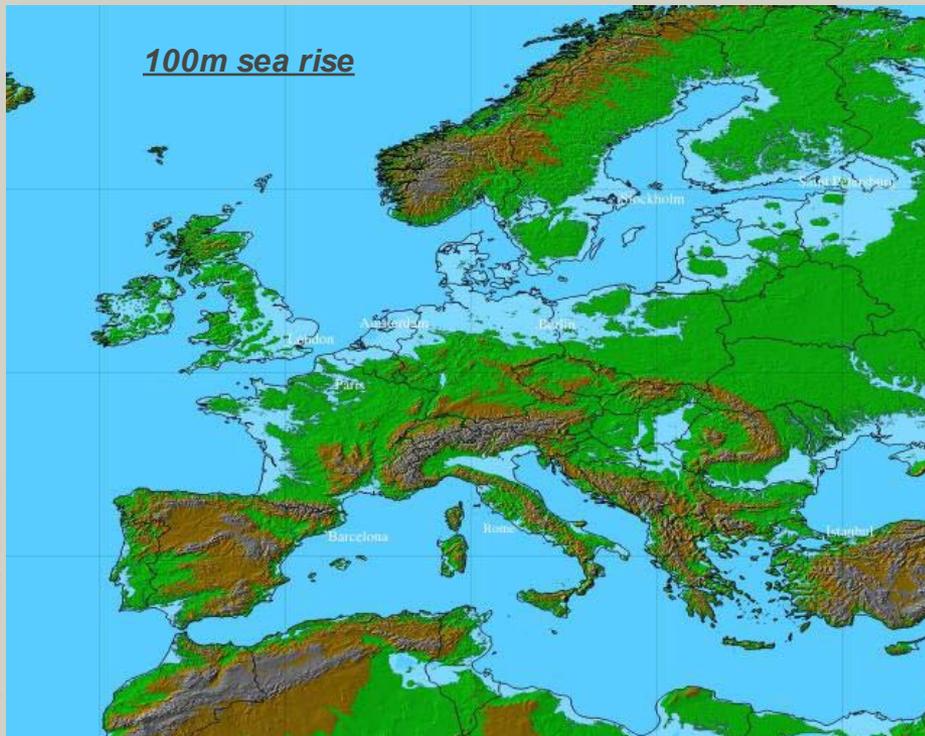
Jon Dudas



**bhpbilliton**

# “Dethroning King Coal” \*

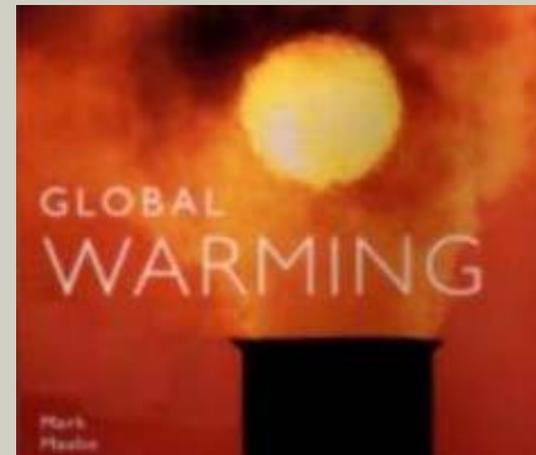
- Environmental enemy no. 1
- Google results 1 - 10 of about 1,960,000 (English) pages for global warming
- Google results 1 - 20 of about 17,100 images for global warming



Lawrence Williams- An End to Global Warming



\* Economist, July 4, 2002



Mark Maslin

## Carbon constrained world a reality

- evidence of global warming due to anthropogenic GHG emissions is mounting
- increasingly clear that a carbon constrained world will become a reality
- multiple initiatives are under way to realise this:
  - UNFCCC (1992) and the Kyoto Protocol (1997) were first steps
  - EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) is the first multilateral trading scheme  
starts January 2005  
will go ahead even if Kyoto is not ratified
  - NSW in Australia commenced emissions trading scheme January 2003
  - Japan and Canada plan to implement their own emissions trading schemes
  - in the USA, support for a scheme to reduce GHG emissions is growing

## Technological developments will address this over time

- coal has become cleaner over time: efficiency and emissions reductions
- continuing efforts to improve coal power efficiency levels... both absolute and relative to gas
  - ultra-super critical combustion, oxygen fired combustion, circulating moving bed
- many research programmes for clean coal technologies
  - IGCC
  - chemical looping integrated to CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration

central technologies already proven  
..... process of integrating them and improving system economics



## Coal is a major contributor to GHG emissions

- power an easy target for emissions reduction legislation
  - large CO<sub>2</sub> emission intensive assets in regulated industry
- within power industry, coal-fired generation (CF) is the most carbon intensive.... increasingly under threat from gas fired generation
  - CF generation emits 0.9 t CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh
  - CCGT gas-fired generation emits 0.4 t CO<sub>2</sub>/MWh
- globally, CF generation emits 6 066 Mt CO<sub>2</sub> or 26 % of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- across the EU, CF generation represents 20 % of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- CF generation represents 36 % of the emissions in the EU ETS



Coal fired generators AND coal suppliers are facing a significant challenge in the changing regulatory environment

## Strategic decisions for coal suppliers

- carbon-constrained world is real.... but policies and regulations remain a moving target
- suppliers must choose response to changes in regulation and fuel markets
- pre-position your company and respond to uncertainty
  - scenarios of the future vary widely
  - strategies need to be flexible and adaptable
  - danger of being left behind.....but also of being too far in front
- the greater the uncertainty, the higher the value of flexibility
- portfolio approach to fuel supply is the optimal approach – coal plus increasing role for renewables and emissions credits



*three generic choices:*

*Wait and see/ Participate / Embrace the opportunity*

# Strategic choices for coal suppliers

- **Wait and see**

- monitor the regulatory environment
- wait for clarity on rules
- comply

- **Participate**

- internal structures in place, small scale trading  
(even before regulation is fully in place)
- participation in Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) activities

- **Embrace the opportunity**

- help shape the development of regulation and the market
- integrate emissions into business
- new product development
- global participation

# Embrace strategy

- aim to become a market leader in the field

## How ?

- shape the development of and influence market structure
  - new products assist customers to run coal plants optimally  
..... and burn the maximum amount of coal
  - create a liquidly traded market to increase transparency  
..... reduces the cost of compliance
- but this strategy has its drawbacks:
    - will make mistakes and pay some “school fees”
    - accept some regulatory uncertainty and volatility
    - requires upfront investment without the guarantee of returns

## What can be structured?

- An example is the guaranteed delivery of CDM credits
  - access a large number of global projects
  - due diligence and contract negotiation
  - manage the credit and delivery risk
  - aggregate credits for multiple utilities
  - carbon credits become “fuel” component
  - augment/ replace utilities’ own reduction activities and credit purchases
  
  - product has the most value as a long term stream of credits  
..... especially when combined with long term coal contracts

# Your CO<sub>2</sub> emissions ?

**Coal buyer 2004-** 216 g/km of CO<sub>2</sub>

Driver career commute- 130 000t



**Coal seller 2004-** 9 g/km of CO<sub>2</sub> \*

Driver career commute- 1 800t



\* [based on cyclist consuming 6.3g of rice and using 22 Kcal/ km]

## Conclusions

- carbon-constrained world is a reality
- largest impacts of climate change are yet to come:
  - initial responses are **behavioural**  
.... involving energy efficiency improvement, fuel switching, emissions credits
  - **fundamental** investment shifts will follow  
switch to gas, nuclear and renewable generation capacity.....  
and clean coal
- the climate change perspective has to be addressed by coal producers and power generators working together

*Together embrace the change and shape the (our) future market*