

# World Coal and the Imperative for CCS

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

[www.coalimp.org.uk](http://www.coalimp.org.uk)

Nigel Yaxley  
Royal Society of Chemistry  
24<sup>th</sup> March 2010

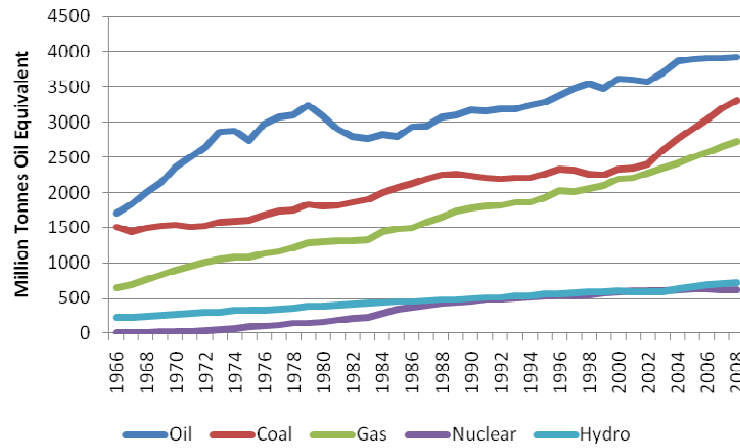
# World Coal and the Imperative for CCS

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

- World coal demand and supply growth
- Reserves and resources
- Coking demand and steel production
- World traded market
- IEA world energy outlook
- Policy developments Europe and UK
- Conclusions

## Coal – the world’s fastest growing energy source

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

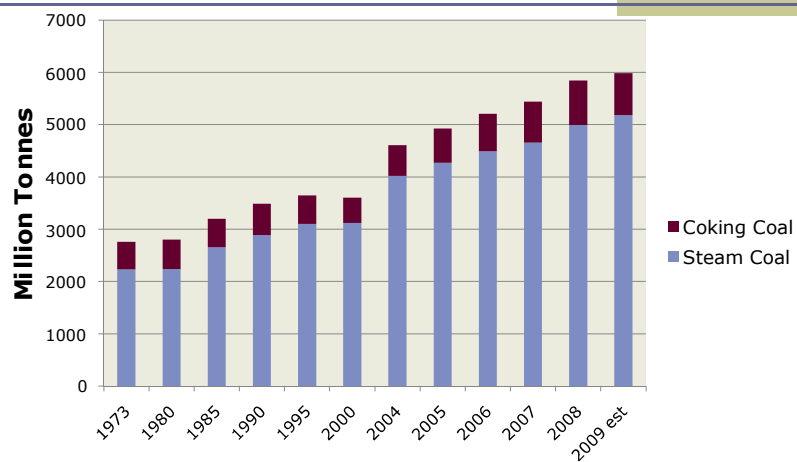


Source: BP Statistical Review  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

3

## Coal production growth even continued in 2009

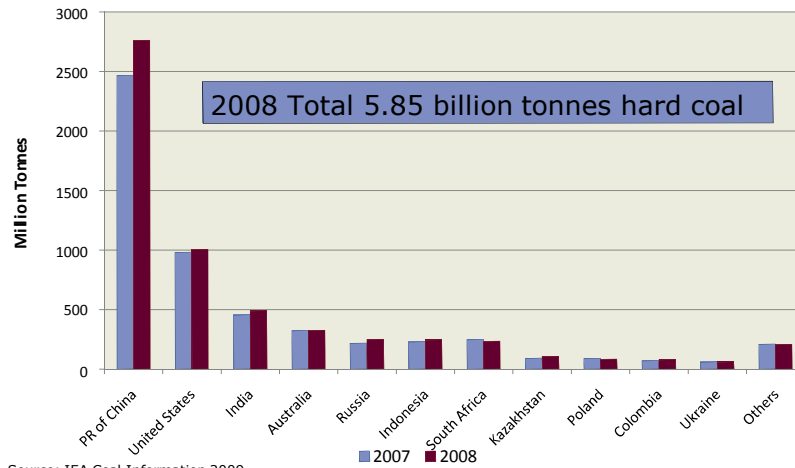
**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



Source: IEA Coal Information 2009  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

4

## China dwarfs other producers...

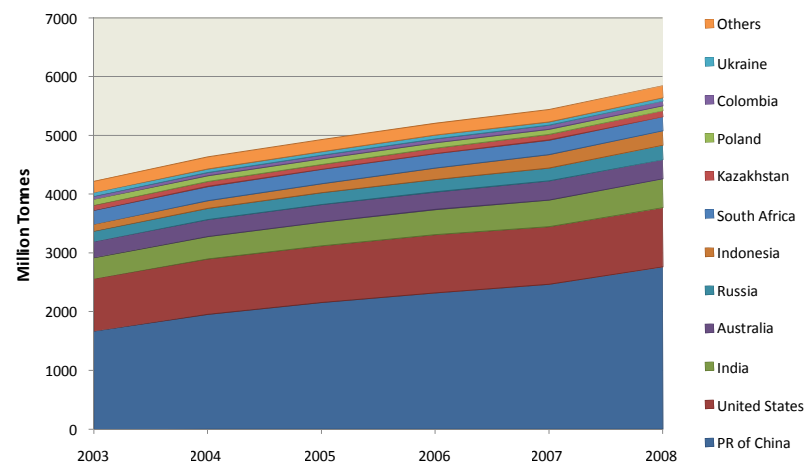


Source: IEA Coal Information 2009

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

5

## ...and drives hard coal production growth...

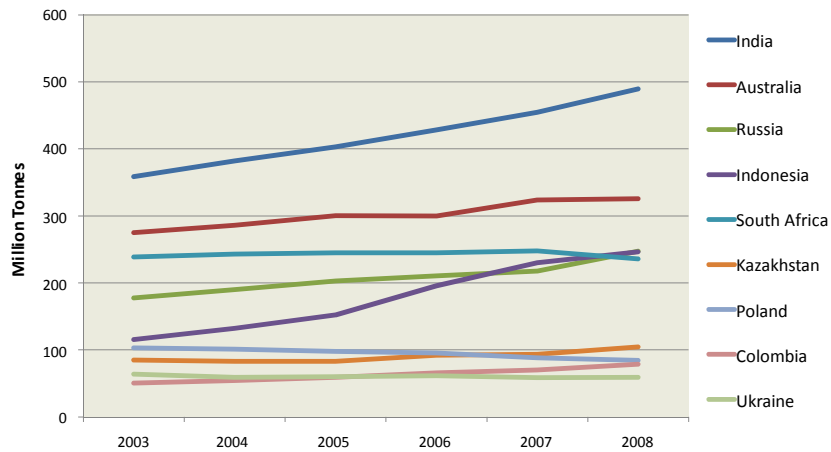


Source: IEA Coal Information 2009

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

6

## ...but second tier producers also show interesting trends

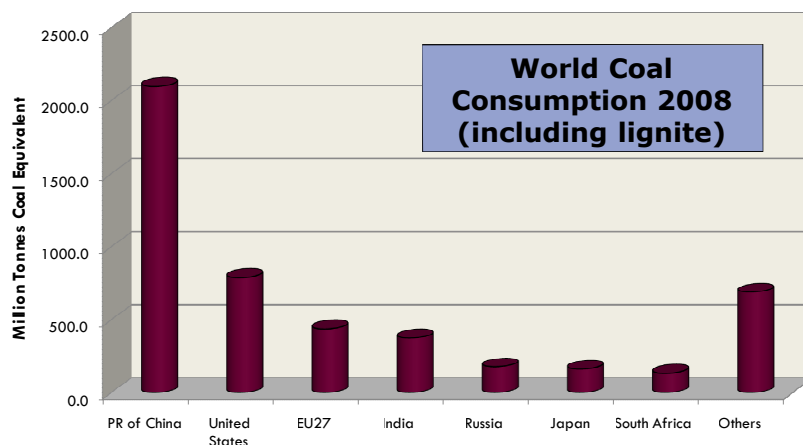


Source: IEA Coal Information 2009

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

7

## EU remains world's 3rd largest coal consumer...



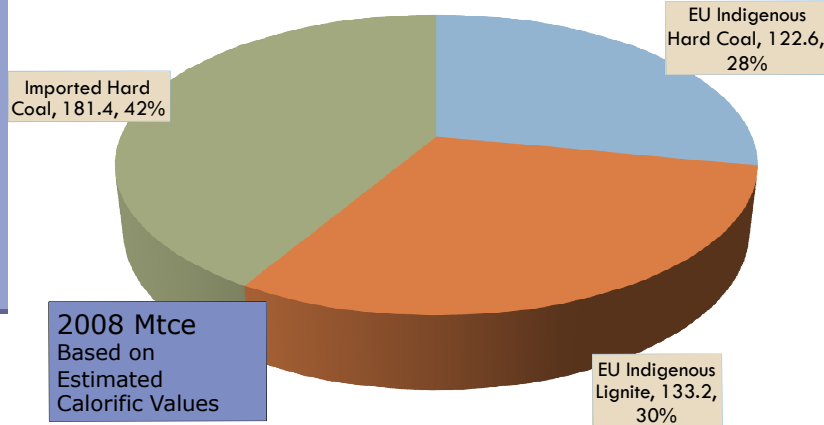
Source: IEA Coal Information 2009

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

8

## Almost 60% of EU's coal supply is indigenous

CoalImp  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



Source: EURACOAL  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

9

## Reserves and Resources

CoalImp  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

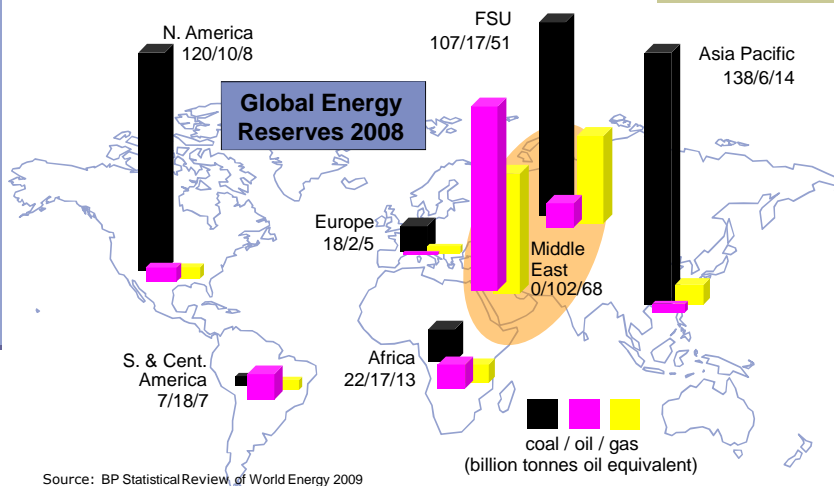
- Reserves – proven and can be recovered at current prices with current technology
  - Different sources and methodologies
    - WEC/BP/BGR
  - Assessment of 'economically recoverable' is difficult
  - 728 billion tonnes hard coal (+269 Bn t lignite)
- Resources – demonstrated quantities that might be recoverable in the future plus geologically possible but not demonstrated
  - Over 15 trillion tonnes hard coal (+4 Tn t lignite)
- "Resources" are particularly relevant for underground coal gasification

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

10

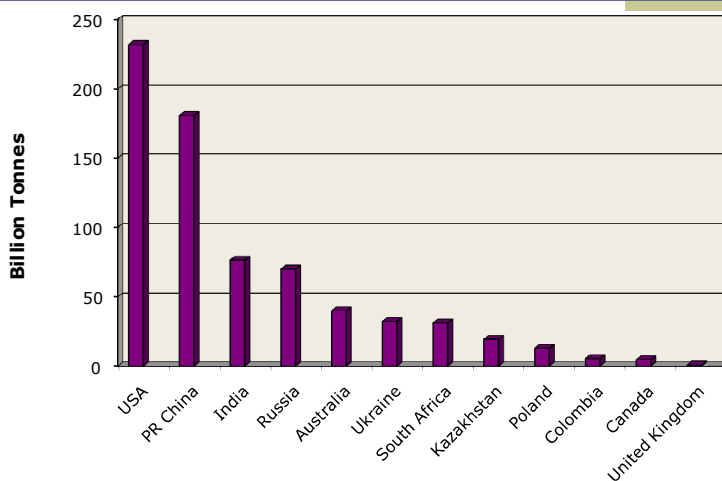
## Reserves of coal are evenly distributed around the globe

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



## The top five countries have 80% of proven reserves...

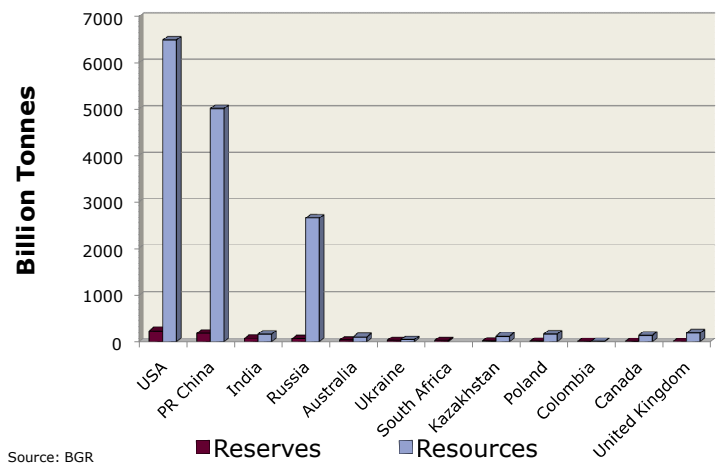
**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



Source: BGR - Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

12

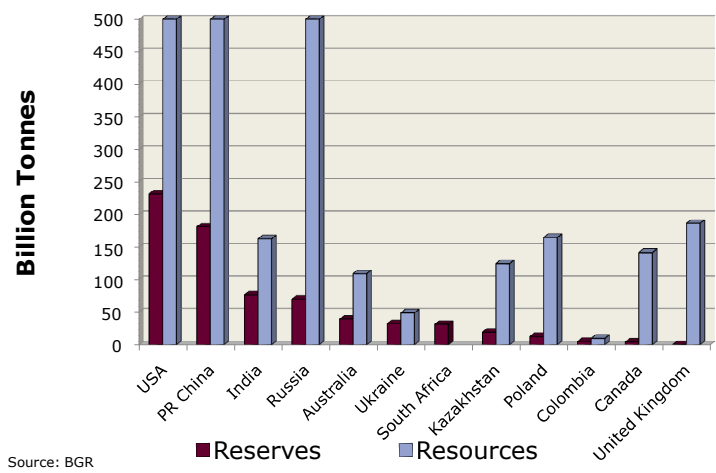
# ...and USA, China and Russia have 90% of resources...



Source: BGR  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

13

# Changing the axis highlights large resources in the UK



Source: BGR  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

14

## Coking Demand and Steel Production

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

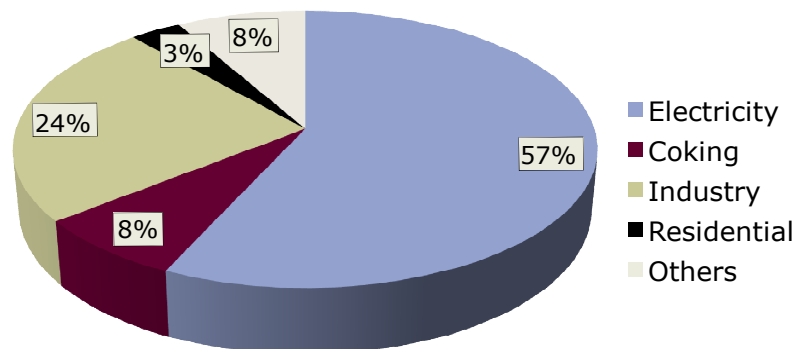
- Remember coal is not just for electricity production!
- Coking coal demand in 2009 was around 800 million tonnes
- Essential component in steel-making
- Use is concentrated in rapidly growing economies
- Must not be forgotten in climate change mitigation
- Measures in old economies may simply drive production elsewhere – “carbon leakage”

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

15

## Coal in China powers more than just electricity...

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

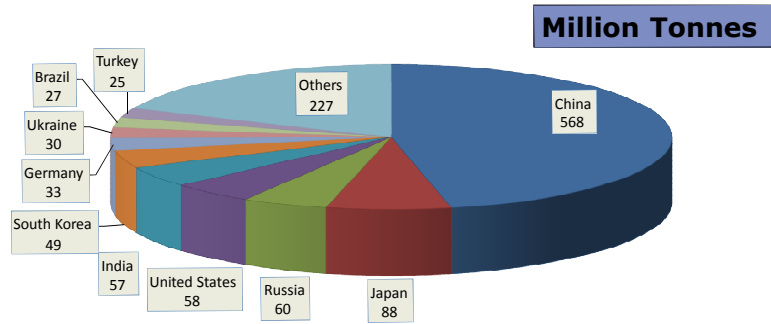


Source: IEA Coal Information 2009  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

16



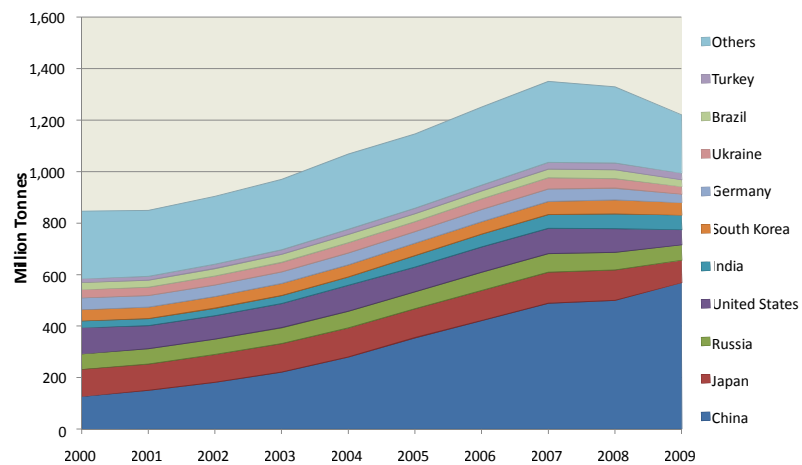
## ...with China also dominant in world steel production



Source: World Steel Association  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

17

## Chinese steel production withstood the recession



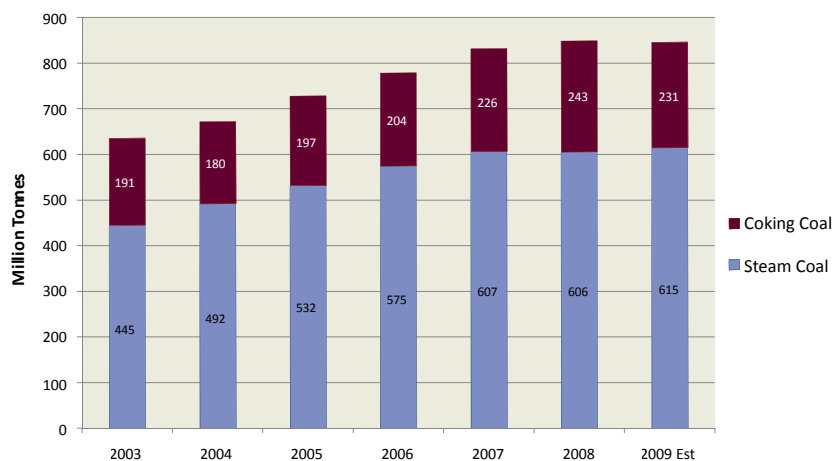
Source: World Steel Association  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

18

## World Traded Market

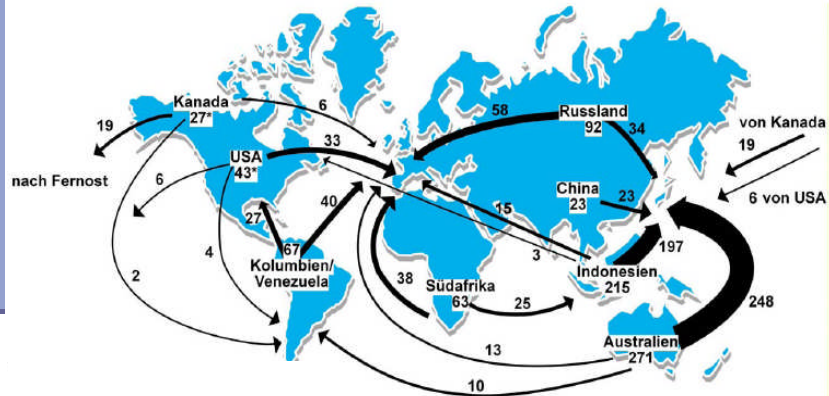
- Most coal demand in the world is met from indigenous supply
- Around 15% is traded
- Different players have dominated the international coal market
- But this is changing
- World markets in 2009 saw a net increase of 100 million tonnes in Chinese demand

## World seaborne hard coal trade stalled in 2009



Source: IEA Coal Information 2009

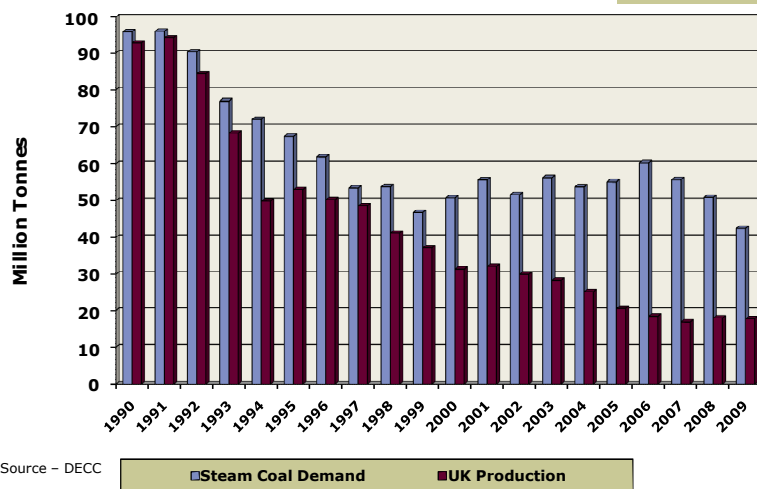
## ...but Asia/Pacific trade continued to grow



Source: Verein der Kohlenimporteure  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

21

## UK has become a major coal importer...



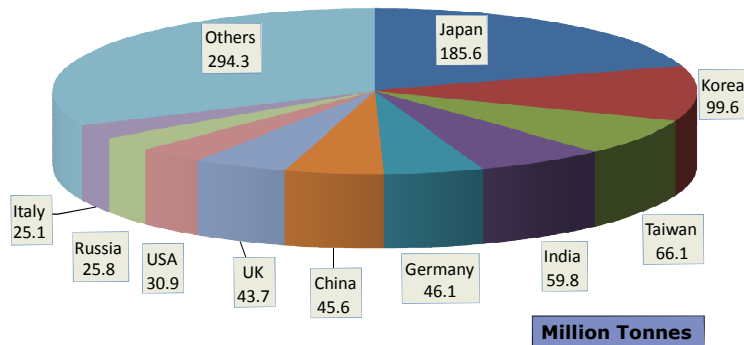
Source - DECC

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

22

## ... but was overtaken by India and China in 2008

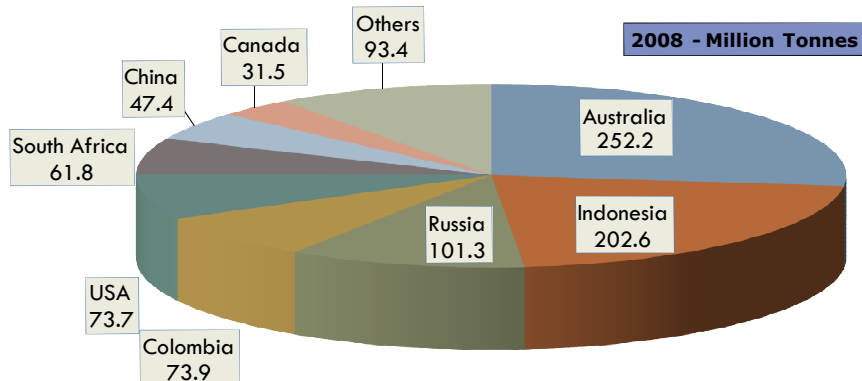
Major World Coal Importers



Source: IEA Coal Information 2009  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

23

## Australia and Indonesia account for 48.5% of exports

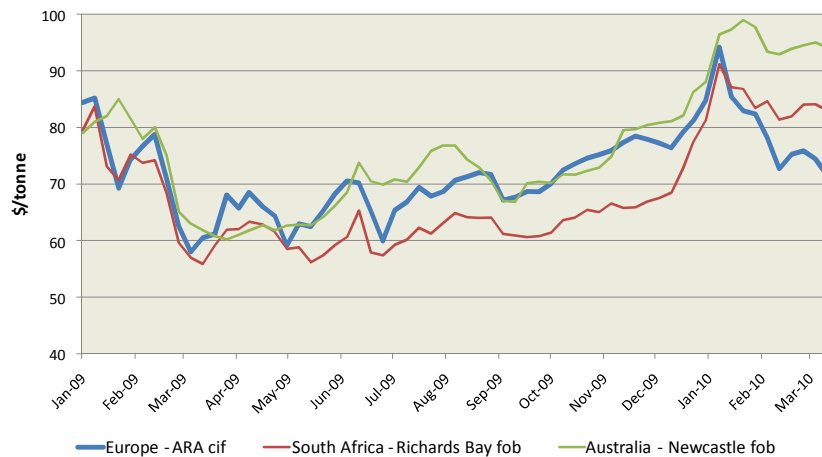


Source: IEA Coal Information 2009  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

Slide 24

## Asian demand is distorting world price differentials

CoalImp  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



Source: MCIS

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

25

## IEA World Energy Outlook

CoalImp  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers

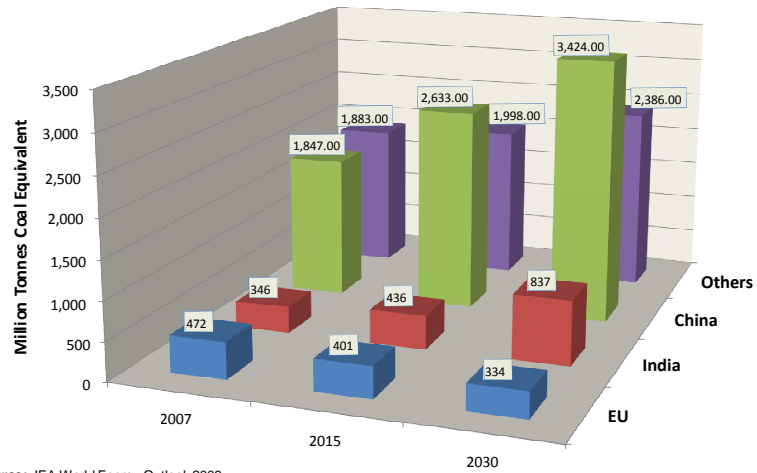
- World Energy Outlook deals in scenarios – not forecasts
- Reference scenario is based on 'business as usual' and only reflects climate change measures currently in place
- Over 50% growth in coal demand 2007 to 2030
- Highlights the potential for massive growth in coal use to fuel growth in China/India etc
- Demonstrates the imperative for CCS

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

26

## IEA Reference Scenario shows continued growth

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



Source: IEA World Energy Outlook 2009  
RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

27

## Policy Developments

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



## IEA CCS roadmap sets the challenge



RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

29

- Without CCS overall costs to reduce emissions to 2005 levels by 2050 increase by 70%
- Roadmap envisions 100 projects globally by 2020 and over 3000 projects by 2050

## EU attempts to kick-start CCS funding



● DECARBONISING ENERGY FROM FOSSIL FUELS  
CCS can be the most cost-effective measure for reducing Europe's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, for saving energy and for reducing emissions. It can also be used to produce hydrogen. CCS can also be used to produce synthetic natural gas. CCS can also be used to produce synthetic natural gas. CCS can also be used to produce synthetic natural gas.

RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

30

- EU Council has agreed 12 CCS demonstrations by 2015
- Economic Recovery package
  - €1 billion for 6 projects (including Hatfield)
- Funding from EUETS
  - 300 Million EUAs from New Entrant Reserve
- Further funding needed from members states

## UK policy emerges



Annual Luncheon  
Meeting 16th  
March 2010

- Financial support for up to four commercial-scale CCS demonstrations
- No new coal without CCS on a defined part of its capacity
- Requirement to retrofit CCS to full capacity within five years of CCS being judged technically and economically proven - planned on the basis that CCS will be proven by 2020

31

## ...but progress is slow



Annual Luncheon  
Meeting 16th  
March 2010

- Five months on...
- And little new emerges
- "CCS incentive able to support full retrofit by 2025"
- Funding for ~~up to~~ four projects subsequently confirmed
- Energy bill passes through parliament
- But the competition runs on

32



## CCS Industrial Strategy was launched last week

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

- CCS – a massive industrial growth opportunity for the UK
- Coal is the most abundant worldwide energy resource but it is also the most polluting, so there is no solution to climate change without CCS
- Yorkshire and Humber is well placed to see the benefits from the jobs that investment in CCS can bring, other regions will too
- For the UK economy as a whole these benefits could be worth up to £6.5 billion a year, sustaining jobs for up to 100,000 people, by 2030

33

## ...and the Conservatives launched their policy

**CoalImp**  
Association of  
UK Coal Importers



RSC Symposium  
24th March 2010

- A Conservative Government will put UK CCS back on track:
  - Bring the current CCS competition to a rapid conclusion
  - Expand the demonstration programme to at least four facilities
  - We will ensure that CCS pipelines are planned and located where the greatest capacity for growth can be provided
  - Preference to fund the CCS demonstrations from EU Emissions Trading System receipts, but would adopt the CCS levy in the current Energy Bill to avoid further delays

34

## Conclusions

- Coal is the world's fastest growing energy source
- Reserves are widespread and resources are massive – long term potential for UCG
- Coal is also required for steel production – key for rapidly developing economies
- IEA 'business as usual' scenario shows 50% growth in coal by 2030
- Highlights the imperative for CCS
- EU/UK policy is enthusiastic about CCS -but progress is slow
- "Global leadership" from Europe and USA is surely needed before China and India will come on board

Thank You

[nigelyaxley@coalimp.org.uk](mailto:nigelyaxley@coalimp.org.uk)