How can more oil and gas investments benefit from the CDM?

Presentation to CCOP and PETRAD Workshop

29th June 2010, Phuket, Thailand

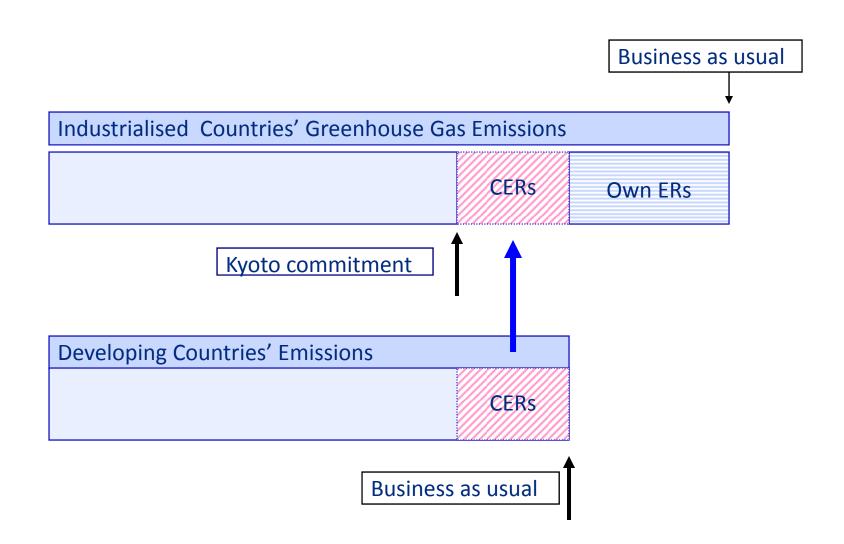


The Climate Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

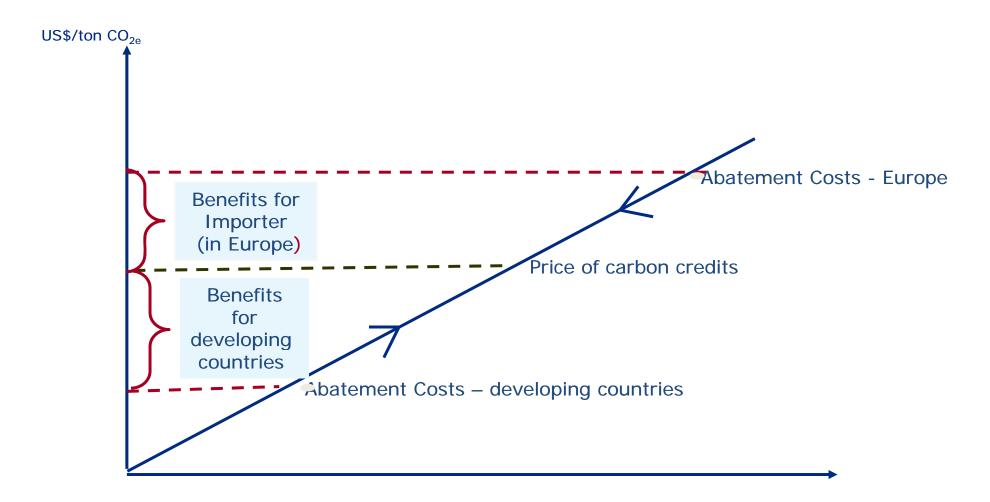
UNFCCC into force in 1994, ultimate objective:

- Stabilise GHG emission at a level that would prevent dangerous human–inference with the climate system
 - Ratified by Qatar in April 1996
- Interpretation:
 - EU and others: avoid global average temperature rise exceeding 2°C
- Kyoto Protocol signed in 1997, in force from 2005, cap:
 - Industrialized countries commit to a 5% reduction in GHG emissions by 2008-2012, 1990 base year
 - Established rules and procedures for the CDM and other emissions trading mechanisms
- Equality and burden sharing a main issue in KP negotiations:
 - Developed countries responsible for accumulated emissions
 - Should take on commitments to reduce emissions

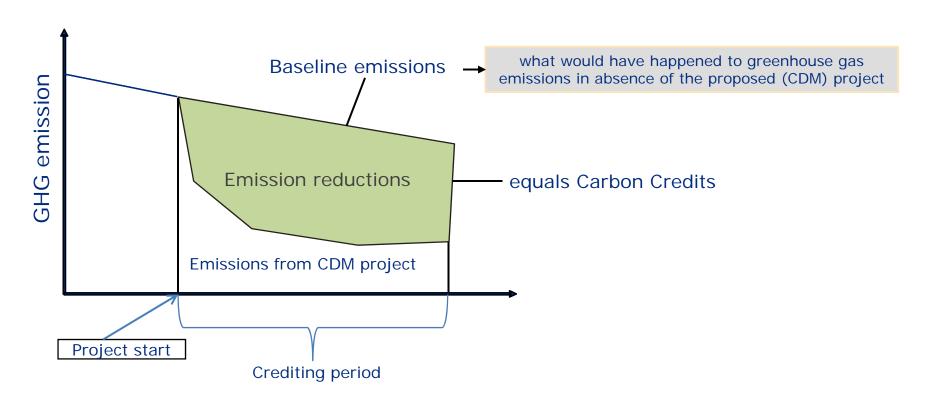
What is the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)?



CDM: shared benefits



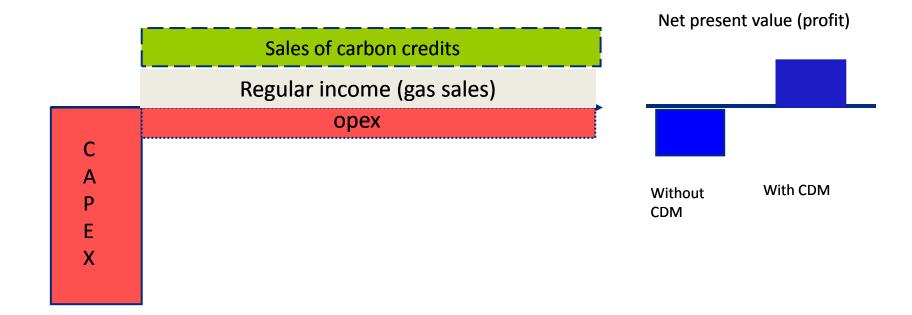
Baseline scenario and the CDM project



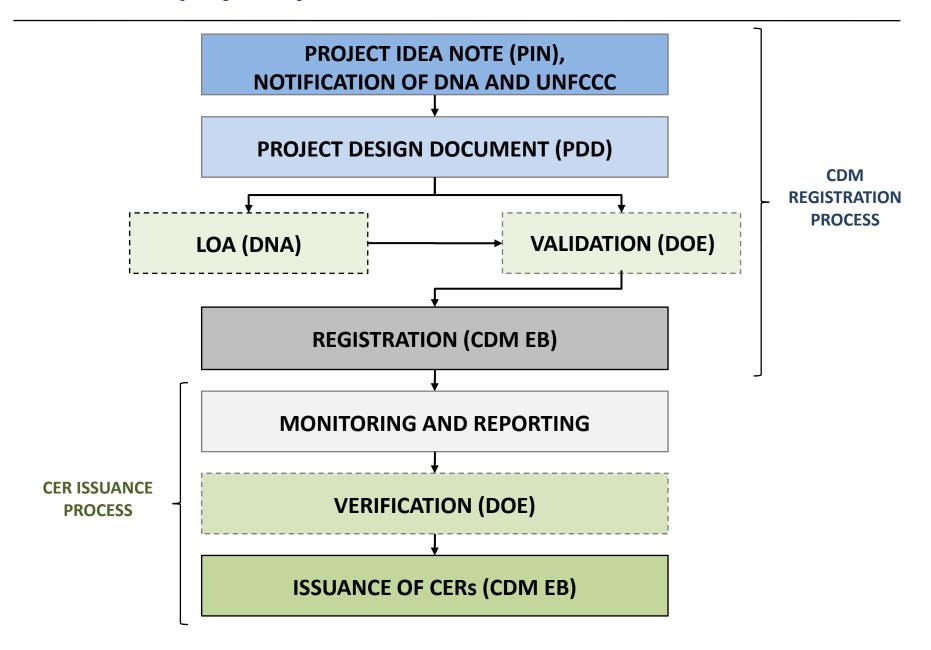
Additionality test:

- Step 1: Baseline not prohibited by law
- > Step 2: Investment analysis, and/or
- Step 3: Barrier analysis
- Step 4: Common practice

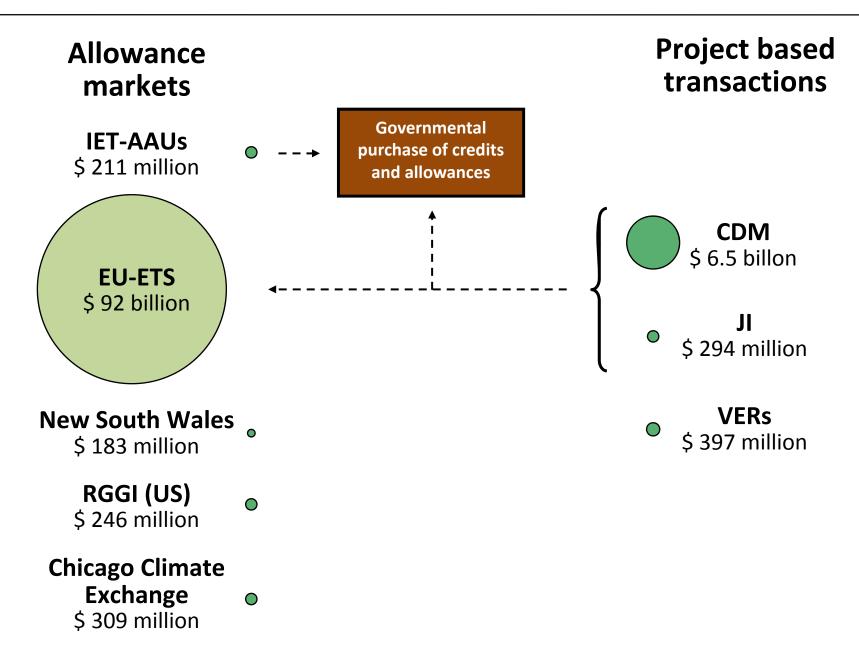
The economics of a CDM project



The CDM project cycle

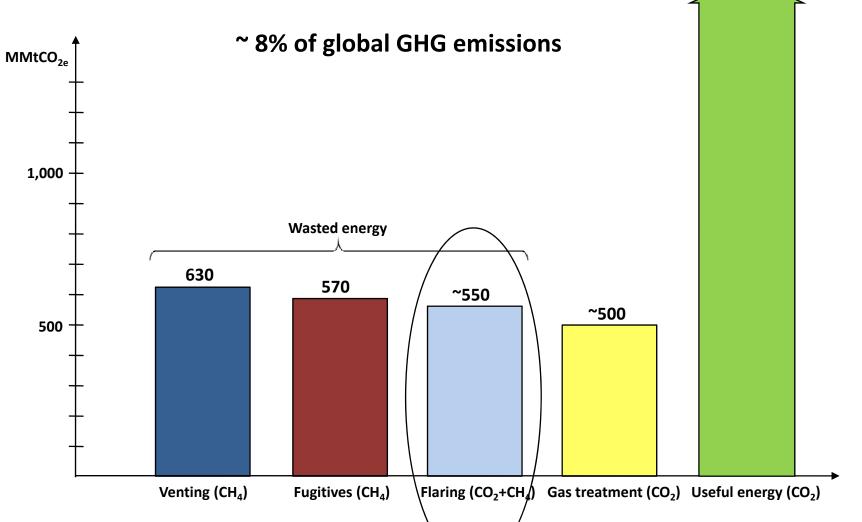


The Carbon Market – \$ 100 billion annual turnover









* Estimates calculated by Carbon Limits, based on data from DMSP/GGFR (2006), EPA (1992/1994/2004), M2M (2008) and IEA (2008). Very low level of accuracy due to absence of aggregated, monitored operational data.

CDM projects in flare reduction and gas leak avoidance

Gas flare reduction – AM0009					
	Total	Annual CERs			
Rejected or withdrawn	10	1 126 000			
Total active projects	13	11 414 000			
Registered with the UNFCCC	7	8 207 000			
- Of which with issued CERs	2	1 068 000			
Under review	1	291 000			
Under validation	5	2 915 000			

Leaks in gas distribution – AM0023					
	Total	Annual CERs			
Registered with the UNFCCC	1	350 000			
Under validation	5	3 544 000			

Scaling up in the O&G sector

SCALING UP

Gas flaring: (400 million tCO2e)

AMs rAMs	NMs	PoAs	Sectoral approaches
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Methane emissions: (1,200 million tCO2e)

AMs rAMs NMs PoAs Sectoral approaches

Process venting of CO₂: (~500 million tCO2e?)

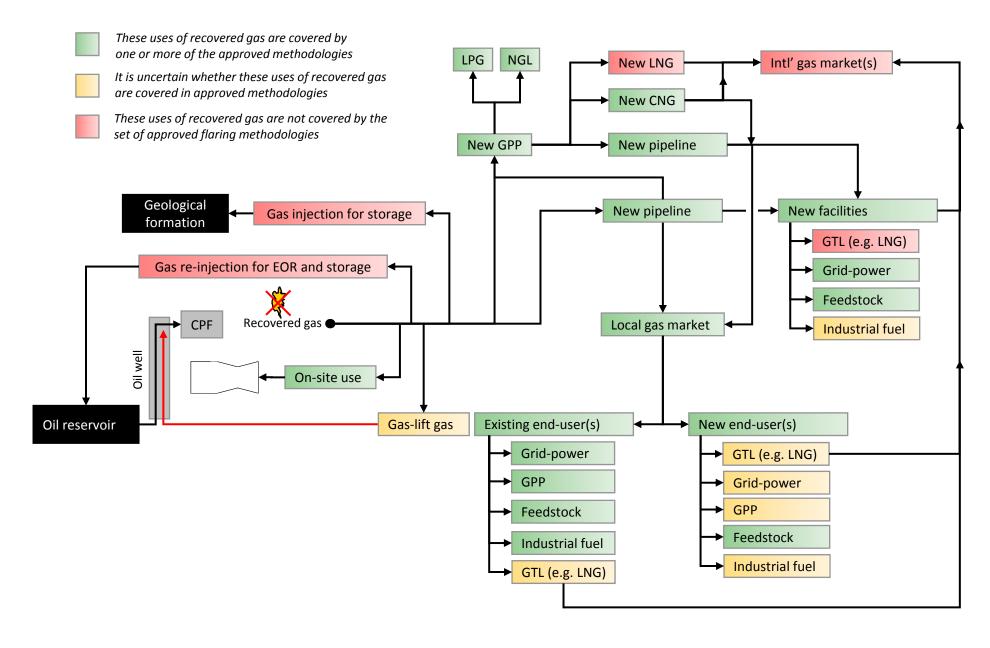
NMs	PoAs	Sectoral approaches
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Barriers to CDM development

- Poor coverage of CDM methodologies
- CDM revenues perceived as uncertain
- Lack of competence and awareness in O&G industry
- Prejudice against O&G CDM projects among some stakeholders
- Inadequate communication with UNFCCC institutions

GGFR CDM methodology Workgroup established to address this

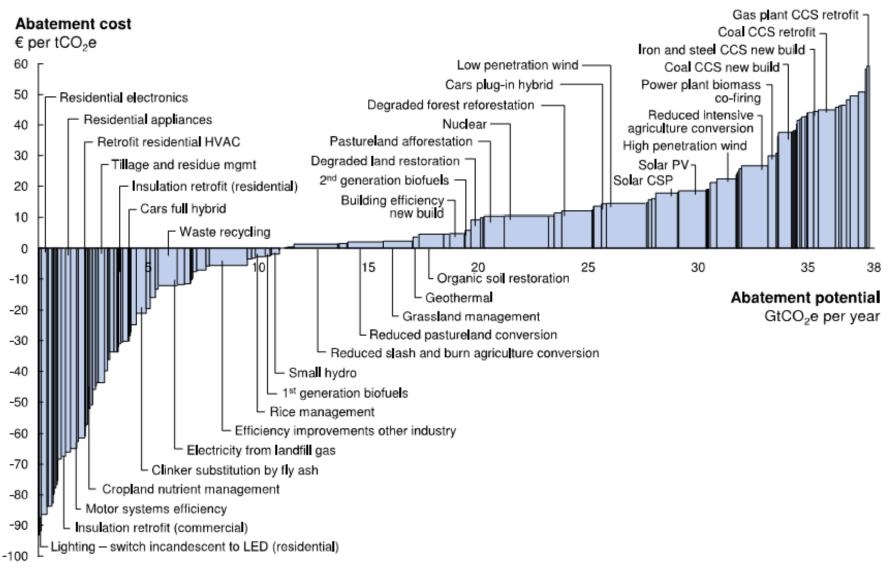
Coverage, uncertainties and gaps in CDM methodologies



CCS and the CDM

- Need to distinguish between:
 - CCS from petroleum upstream
 - CO2 for storage only may become CDM eligible, abatement costs make them good candidate projects
 - CO2 for EOR more difficult to obtain approval for methodology
 - CCS in the power sector
 - High abatement cost means they will be insignificant in the CDM (short and medium term)
- Why are they not CDM eligible?
 - 2005: CDM EB referred the case to COP 11, has stayed at the political level ever since
 - Two issues:
 - Technical: "permanence": liability and monitoring
 - "will flood the carbon market with CERs"
- (When) will it be resolved?
 - When will they be resolved?

Global GHG Emission Abatement Cost Curve



Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below €60 per tCO₂e if each lever was pursued aggressively. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play. Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.0

Do gas flare reduction projects represent "low hanging fruits"? No! - IRRs are highly project specific any many projects are challenging to implement ...

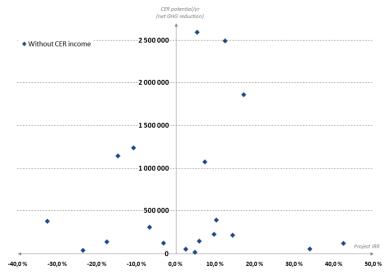
Carbon Limits AS has **studied 27 gas flare investment cases** covering more than 5% of global gas flaring

General observations from study:

- Flare projects: limited homogeneity as a project category
- No direct relationship between project returns (IRR) and project size
- No direct relationship between project returns and geographical location
- Many projects have very modest other revenues than CERs and CAPEX are often high

Project IRR versus project size

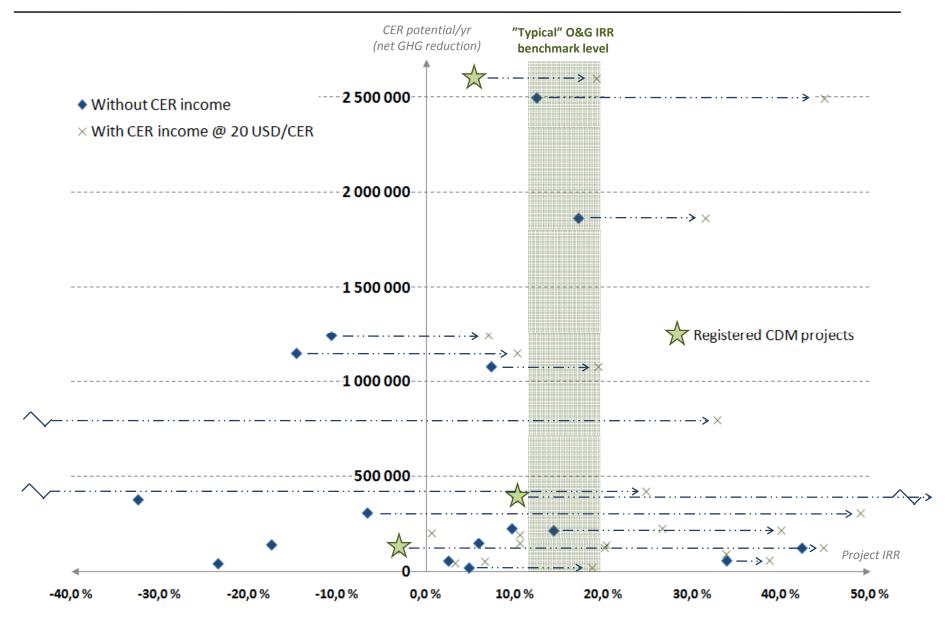
(not including potential CER revenues)



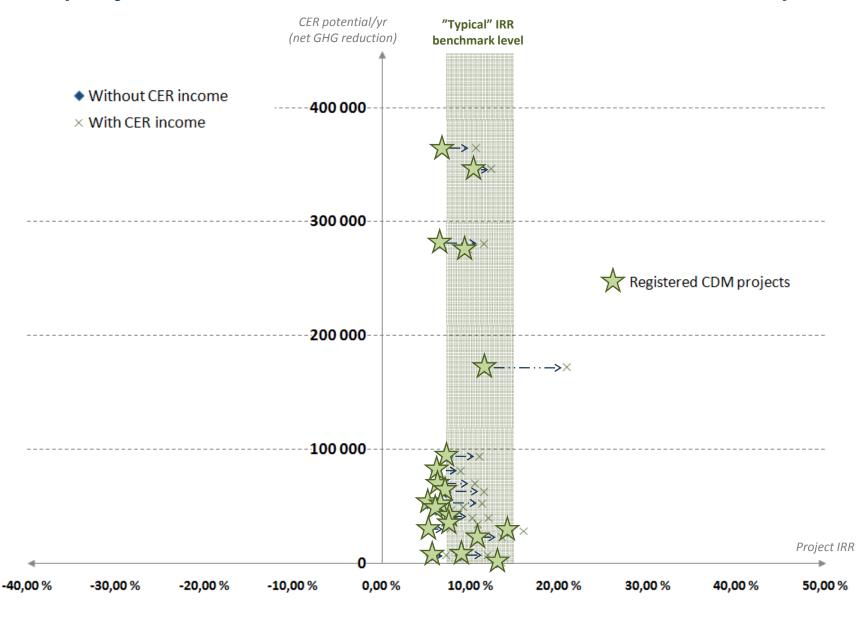
Abatement costs curve for gas flare reduction projects

Gas flare projects – Impact of CDM revenues

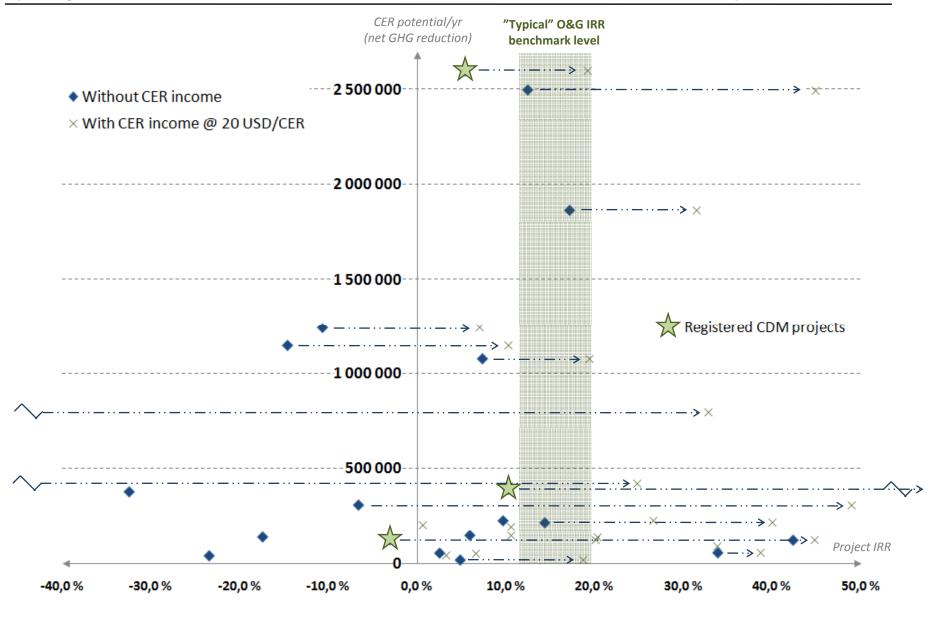
(Project IRR calculated with and without CER revenues)



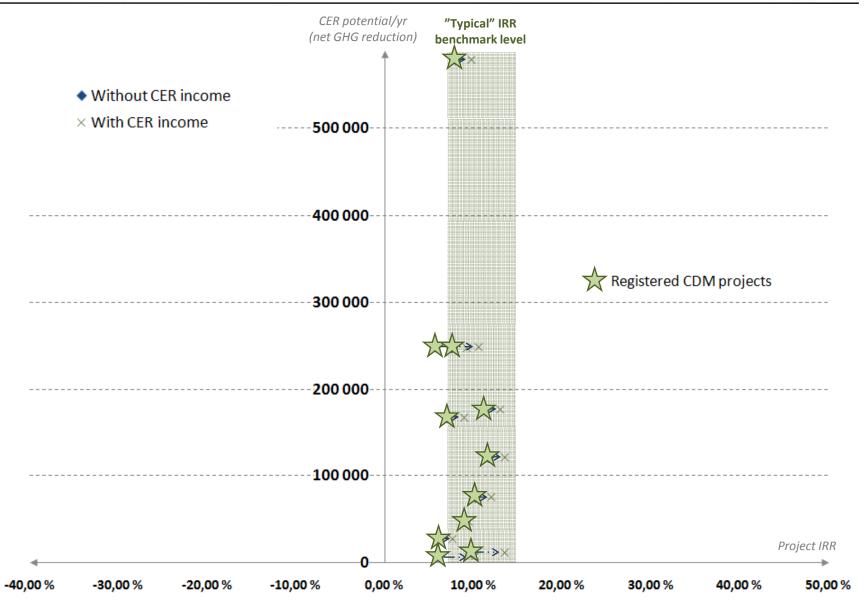
Hydro projects – Impact of CDM revenues(Project IRR calculated with and without CER revenues)



Gas flare projects – Impact of CDM revenues (Project IRR calculated with and without CER revenues)

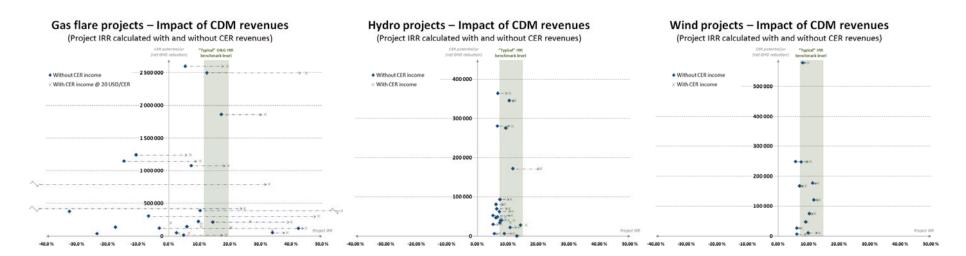


Wind projects – Impact of CDM revenues (Project IRR calculated with and without CER revenues)



How do flare projects compare to other project categories? Flare reduction projects are excellent CDM candidates as CDM can make a difference ...

Average increase in IRR when including CDM revenues:



+ 28.0%

+ 3.3%

+ 2.3%

(from 3.7% to 31.8%)

(from 8.0% to 11.3%)

(from 8.4% to 10.7%)

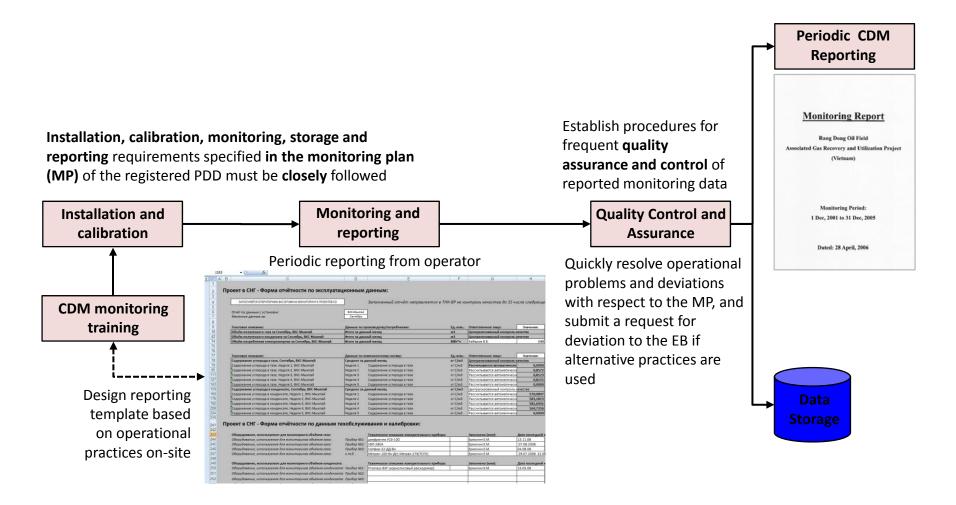
(Assessment of 27 investment cases)

(Assessment of 21 registered PDDs)

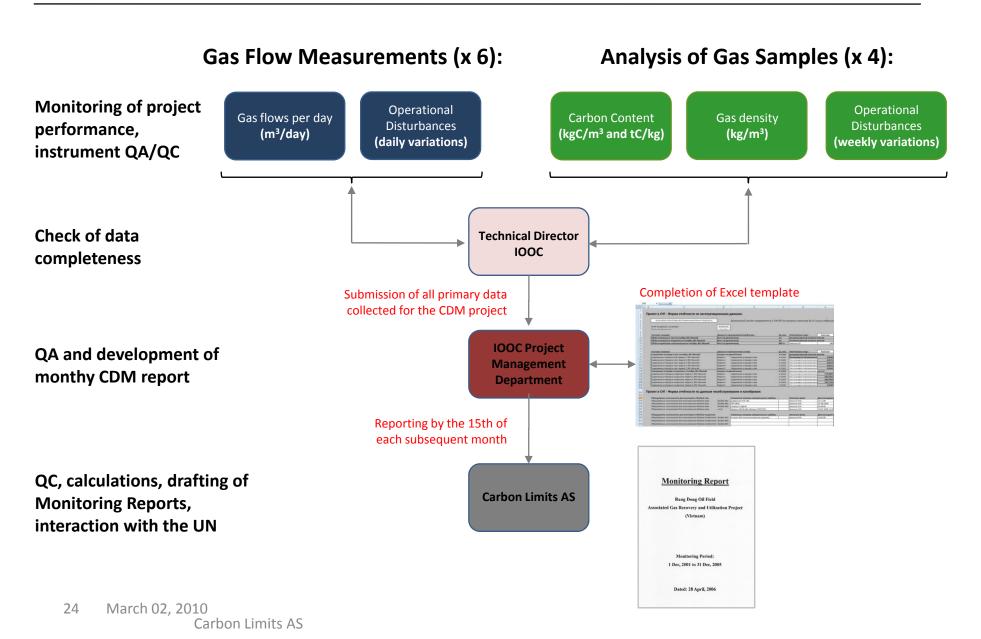
(Assessment of 11 registered PDDs)



.. issuance of CERs is based on actual project performance - measured, reported and verified after implementation ..



General management structure for the CDM monitoring



Carbon prices, 2008–09



Source: ECX, BlueNext, IDEAcarbon, and World Bank