

Opportunities for Thai CDM projects in the post-2012 carbon market

CDM seminar organized by Thai DNA and the Industry Association of Thailand

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Vertically integrated Carbon Asset Management company headquartered at Frankfurt/Germany with 120+ professionals in 14 offices worldwide.

Pioneer in innovative carbon finance and monetization instruments: carbon funds, a first-of-its-kind Post 2012 Carbon Fund, VER products, carbon swaps, carbon collateralization and guarantee structures.

Currently over €250m of carbon assets under management.

Offers financing solutions for the underlying renewable energy and energy efficiency projects through a combination of project and carbon financing.

Offers custom carbon credit portfolio solutions for compliance buyers.

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Outline

- Are there still opportunities post-2012 ?
- Demand and supply scenarios for carbon credits up to 2010
- Possible price developments
- What Sellers and Buyers are there in the future ?
- The Post 2012 Carbon Credit Fund
- Using post-2012 carbon contracts to mobilize bank financing
- Summary and conclusion

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Introduction: The window of opportunity is closing fast

- **First commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol ends in 2012**
- **New International agreement on global emissions reductions not in sight anytime soon:**
 - Mexico 2010: Agreement most unlikely
 - South Africa 2011: ???
- **Main demand center for CDM credits (CER) post-2012:**
 - European Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS)
 - EU governments
- **EU rules are main CER market drivers now and post-2012, BUT EU will not accept CER from projects registered after 2012**
 - except from Least Developed Countries (in SEA: Laos, Cambodia, ...)
- **AND it takes typically 1.5 – 2.5 years for early stage projects to reach CDM registration**
 - Only 2 years and 1 month left until December 2012 !!!

Carbon credit market: Demand-Supply balance 2008-2020 - Scenario 1 (no internat. agreement)

NO international agreement reached

Supply

- Kyoto credits issued post-2012
 - as Kyoto Protocol does not expire
- Few new projects entering pipeline due to EU restricting projects registered post-2012
- Low annual growth of issuance from 2012 onwards

Demand

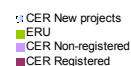
- Main demand from the EU (ETS and Govt)
 - risk of ban of industrial gas CERs
- No US demand for Kyoto credits
- Low demand from Japan
 - commits only to meagre reductions
 - large part of demand satisfied through bilateral projects

Demand



Demand (low)

Supply



Supply

Demand-supply balances for CERs 2008-2020

In megatons, total for period 2008-2020. Shaded column represent demand or supply subject to important uncertainties. Source: First Climate

Carbon credit market: Demand-Supply balance 2008-2020 - Scenario 2 (internat. agreement)

International agreement reached

- **Supply**
 - Kyoto credits issued post-2012
 - as Kyoto Protocol does not expire
 - Bottlenecks on CERs issuance
 - 5% annual growth of issuance from 2012 onwards
 - Large potential supply of REDD credits
- **Demand**
 - Stronger demand from the EU (-30% reduction target)
 - US accepts offset credits, but offset regime unclear – not necessarily CDM
 - Japan commits to 25% reduction target and buys mostly CERs
 - Australia adopts 25% target and no limit on offset usage

Demand

Legend: Japan gov AAU, EU gov AAU, USA (REDD), Australia, Canada, Japan, USA, ETS, EU gov

Supply

Legend: REDD, CER New projects, CER Non-registered, CER Registered

Demand-supply balances for CERs 2008-2020
In megatons, total for period 2008-2020. Shaded column represent demand or supply subject to important uncertainties.
Source: FirstClimate calculations based on UNFCCC and UNEP data

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Key factors influencing the demand-supply balance (post-2012)

- **Demand**
 - Ambition of commitments post-2012
 - New ETSs being set up (US, Australia, Japan...)
 - Preference for CER or other credit types (REDD, sectoral credits...)
 - Uncertainty of eligibility rules Post-2012 (EU-ETS quality restrictions, discounts)
- **Supply**
 - Registration and issuance bottlenecks
 - Possible new technologies entering the CDM (nuclear, REDD, CCS...)
 - Tighter or looser rules for additionality
 - Supply from non-CDM sources (sectoral crediting)

Certain is...

- CDM will not expire in 2012
- Registered projects continue to generate CERs

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Watching into the crystal ball: Possible price developments

Pre-2013

- EUA to remain the key price driver of CER pre-2013
- Due to recession, EU-ETS is long in Phase 2
 - › real demand for CERs only post-2012
 - › **EU's emission reduction targets for Phase 3 supports Phase 2 prices**
- Other factors: Depth/length of recession, AAU trading, EB issuance bottlenecks

Post-2012

- **No agreement in Mexico / South Africa:**
 - › strong risk of CER oversupply after 2012
 - › CER prices likely to stay depressed, EUA not driver anymore (< 10 EUR/CER)
- **Internat. agreement reached:**
 - › healthier demand *and* supply => tight commitments but large RE / EE project potential, possibly new project types (REDD, LULUCF, CCS, etc.)
 - › CER prices not likely to skyrocket, EUA possibly not driver anymore (~15 EUR/CER)
- US-EPA modelling of US allowance price: 9-12 EUR in 2015
 - › who would buy a CER for 15 EUR in the US?

Conclusion: We expect to see
- continued high volatility
- no skyrocketing post-2012 prices

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Who are the Sellers and Buyers of carbon credits ?

Pre-2013 (Kyoto, EU ETS phase 2)

- **Sellers:**
 - › Projects in Non-Annex I countries (CDM), i.e. China, India, SEA countries, etc.
 - › Countries with excess AAUs, e.g. Economies in Transition (EITs)
- **Buyers:**
 - › Compliance buyers in Annex I countries (as today), i.e. mainly installations in the EU
 - › Japan, and potentially Italy and Spain... (to reach Kyoto target!)
 - › Financial intermediaries (carbon funds and multilateral institutions)

Post-2012 (post-Kyoto, EU ETS phase 3)

- **Sellers:**
 - › CDM Projects in Least Developed Countries only
 - › Projects from bilateral crediting schemes (Japan, EU)
 - › Projects from domestic offset schemes (EU, Japan)
- **Buyers:**
 - › EU ETS installations and airline operators (flying to/from EU)
 - › EU and Japan governments
 - › Marine transport operators sailing to EU ports (volume is a fraction of EU installations)
 - › ETSs in emerging economies: China, South Korea (but at much lower prices)
 - › Financial intermediaries (carbon funds and multilateral institutions)

Bridging the uncertainty: The Post 2012 Carbon Credit Fund

- **Forward purchase of carbon credits (CERs) generated after 2012 (up to 2020)**
- Assets of **EUR 125 million** (non-leveraged)
- Established in March 2008 by **five leading European public financing institutions (AAA rated)**



- Investment Manager
- A subsidiary of the global insurance company Swiss Re



- Investment Adviser
- A leading European carbon asset manager with international presence

Offtake of CERs by the Fund is not conditional upon the entry into force or shape of a post-Kyoto regime

The Post 2012 Carbon Credit Fund: Investment Criteria

Offtake of CERs by the Fund is not conditional upon the entry into force or shape of a post-Kyoto regime for climate change mitigation !

Criteria	Requirements
Eligible types of carbon credits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Certified Emission Reductions (CER) ▪ Emission Reduction Units (ERU)
Eligible vintages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2013 up to 2020
Project start date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects must be operative before 2013
Target Sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Renewable energy ▪ Energy efficiency and fossil fuel switch ▪ Fugitive methane (e.g. solid and liquid wastes, coal mines, etc.) ▪ On request only: industrial gases (but not HFC23) ▪ Not yet: land use change and forestry, carbon capture and storage
Minimum contract volume (TOTAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 250,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent ▪ 100,000 tonnes for special projects (bundles; sellers with follow-on potential)
CDM development stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Any stage from PIN to registered projects
Construction stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Projects may be in any construction stage (i.e. planning, construction, commissioned)

Contracted post-2012 CDM projects: Examples (1/2)

Solar Cooker project

- Country: China
- Technology: Renewable Energy – Solar
- CER volumes: 30'000 CER per year



Waste gas recovery in coke production

- Country: China
- Technology: Energy Efficiency
- CER volumes: 400'000 CER per year

Contracted post-2012 CDM projects: Examples (2/2)

Methane capture from swine manure

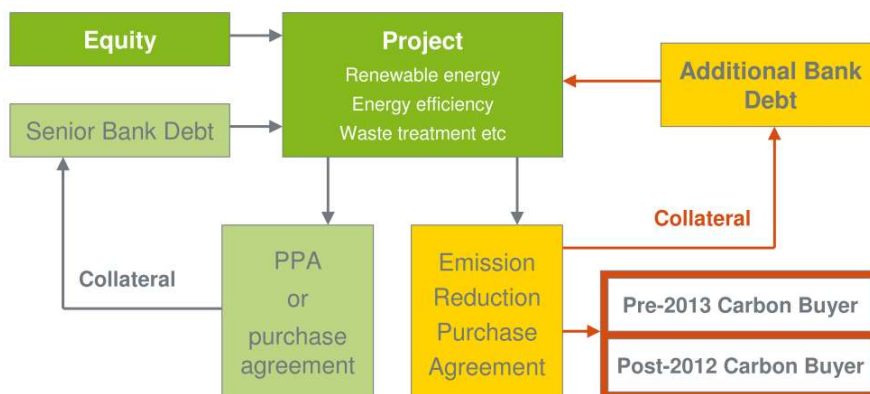
- Country: Philippines
- Technology: Waste management
- CER volumes: 80'000 CER per year



Methane capture at landfill

- Country: Colombia
- Technology: Waste management – Landfill gas flaring
- CER volumes: 100'000 CER per year

Additional loans through a carbon ERPA (post-2012 & pre-2013)



Carbon purchase agreement as collateral:
Long-term revenue stream, in EUR, highly rated counterparty

Summary and conclusion: CDM opportunities post 2012 ?

Yes,

- there are still opportunities for Thai CDM projects to earn money from selling carbon credits (CER) post-2012
- **but there's only 2 years and 1 month left until December 2012 !!!**
- we expect in 6-7 months' time a decreasing interest to contract early- or mid-stage projects

As a consequence,

- **act NOW and develop your CDM project asap**
 - › => it must reach registration before 31.12.2012 !
- **contract the carbon credits NOW until 2020 (or beyond) with a reputable Buyer (such as the Post 2012 Carbon Credit Fund)**
 - › => it allows you to „sleep well“, irrespective what happens in the market
- **use the post-2012 ERPA in the negotiations with your bank**
 - › => and get additional finance or better lending conditions for your project

We're glad to assist you...

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