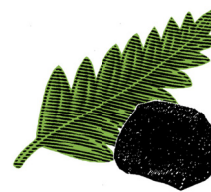


Kol Nytt

April 2011



SVENSKA KOLINSTITUTET

ENERGIDEBATTEN

Energifrågan domineras av kärnkraftsdebatten efter Fukushima-katastrofen och 25-årsminnet av Tjernobyli-katastrofen. Många regeringar till exempel de i Italien, Kina och Japan omprövar sin kärnkraftspolitik och det innebär en ökad kolanvändning. I Tyskland fortsätter debatten och även i Frankrike kan början till en kärnkraftsdebatt anas. I Sverige har förtroendet för den svenska kärnkraften minskat men förtroendet ligger fortsatt på en hög nivå.

Den ökade stålefterfrågan har även lett till en ökad användning av metallurgiskt kol.



The age of cheap energy is over, IEA Executive Director warns

21 April 2011

Findings from the World Energy Outlook are presented at the Bridge Forum Dialogue in Luxembourg

The Executive Director of the International Energy Agency (IEA) has warned that curbing rising fossil fuel prices will require significant investments and further development and deployment of renewable energy technologies, energy efficiency, and advanced vehicles.

Nobuo Tanaka noted that the renewed debate on nuclear energy could have an impact, not only on climate change but also energy security.

“The age of cheap energy is over,” Mr Tanaka said, speaking at the [Bridge Forum Dialogue](#) in Luxembourg on 13 April 2011. “The only question now is, will the extra rent from dearer energy

go to an ever smaller circle of producers, or will it be directed back into the domestic economies of the consumers, with the added benefits of increased environmental sustainability?”

50 million barrels of oil per day need to be produced from new fields by 2035.

ITALIENS REGERING FASTLÄGGER LANDETS ENERGIINRIKTNING

Italy Extends Nuclear Moratorium to Focus on Fossil Fuel, Renewable Energy

By Andrew Davis and Alessandra Migliaccio , April 20 2011

[Italy](#) will extend a moratorium on its nuclear program indefinitely and overhaul its energy strategy to focus on traditional and renewable sources because of concerns sparked by the atomic crisis in [Japan](#).

Italy’s planned nuclear program was “coherent with a situation that has changed dramatically” after the accident at the Fukushima plant, Industry Minister Paolo Romani told Parliament today. The country will put off any further decisions on atomic energy until an overall European Union strategy is outlined, he said.

This is the second time Italy, the only major world economy without atomic power, has shied away from nuclear power after a major accident outside its borders. The country dismantled all its plants after the 1986 Chernobyl disaster, and had only just restarted its nuclear program when a March 11 tsunami triggered the Fukushima crisis.

Romani didn’t make it clear whether a referendum planned in June on the future of nuclear power would go ahead.

The minister said Italy will reflect on nuclear safety and fully participate in European efforts to come up with new standards. In the meantime the country will concentrate on diversifying its sources of fossil fuels, on improving infrastructure, and supporting research and development of [renewable energy](#), he said.

Italy currently gets 80 percent of its energy from fossil fuels and the remaining 20 percent from hydroelectric and renewable energy, according to data from power grid operator Terna SpA. Prime Minister [Silvio Berlusconi](#)’s center-right coalition government had made nuclear energy part of a strategy to cut dependence on fossil fuels to 50 percent, reducing imports from abroad and cutting energy prices in the long term.

Now the country with [Europe](#)'s highest energy prices will have to find new ways to cut costs. Italian companies paid twice as much for power in 2010 as their French counterparts, 40 percent more than the U.K. and 27 percent more than German rivals, according to [Eurostat](#), the region's official provider of statistics.

Sverige tar plats i kommitté som förbereder global klimatfond

Sverige tar en av 40 platser i den kommitté som förbereder den gröna klimatfond som beslutades vid FN:s klimatmöte i Cancún i december 2010. Fonden ska när den är etablerad år 2020 kanalisera 100 miljarder dollar (cirka 600 miljarder kronor) årligen till klimatåtgärder i världen och är därmed världssamfundets största satsning någonsin i klimatarbetet.

- Den gröna klimatfonden kommer att vara central i kampen för att rädda klimatet. Det är mycket glädjande att Sverige anförts en av 15 i-landsplatser i fonden, säger miljöminister Andreas Carlgren i en kommentar.

För att påbörja arbetet med fonden beslutades i Cancún att skapa en övergångskommitté (Transitional Committee-TC) som fått i uppgift att föreslå regler, arbetssätt och styrelseformer för klimatfonden. Detta arbete ska rapporteras till nästa klimattoppmöte som äger rum i Durban, Sydafrika, i slutet av 2011.

TC har 40 medlemmar varav 25 från utvecklingsländer och 15 från i-länder. EU har 8 medlemmar i TC varav Sverige fått en plats. Från Sverige deltar Jan Cedergren, som tidigare varit ordförande i styrelsen för Adaptation Fund, en klimatfond under FN och Kyoto-protokollet som finansierar anpassningsprojekt i u-länder. TC har sitt första möte i Mexico City den 28-29 april 2011.

EU's ENERGISKATTEFÖRSLAG (INFÖRANDE KRÄVER ENIGHET)

EU proposes 'greener' energy tax

[ANDREW WILLIS](#)

13.04.2011

EUOBSERVER / BRUSSELS - EU taxes on motor and heating fuels will focus on carbon emissions and energy content in the future, under draft rules published by the European Commission.

The proposed overhaul of the bloc's energy taxation directive is designed to promote energy efficiency and environmental friendly products, but will need the backing of all 27 EU countries if it is to be implemented, with reports suggesting the UK and Germany may veto the plans.



Biofuels could gain an edge over diesel if the new plans are adopted by member states (Photo: jurvetson)

"The modernised energy taxation system comes at the right moment. Member states are now defining their strategies to exit from the crisis," EU taxation commissioner Algirdas Semeta said on Wednesday (13 April) in Brussels as he presented the document.

"This proposal sets a strong CO₂-price signal for businesses and consumers," he added.

SKIFFERGASEN DISKUTERAS

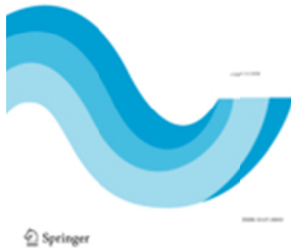
New York / Heidelberg, 12 April 2011

Natural gas from shale contributes to global warming

New study demonstrates that shale gas is not the planet-friendly gas it is thought to be

Climatic Change

An Interdisciplinary, International Journal Devoted to the
Description, Causes and Implications of Climate Change
Editor: STEPHEN B. SCHNEIDER
Volume 45 - No. 1 - February 2011
The Year's Complete Volume 45



Natural gas extracted from shale formations has a greater greenhouse gas footprint - in the form of methane emissions - than conventional gas, oil and coal over a 20 year period. This calls into question the logic of its use as a climate-friendly alternative to fossil fuels, according to Robert Howarth and colleagues, from Cornell University in New York. Their work (1) is published online in Springer's journal, *Climatic Change Letters* (2).

Shale gas* has become an increasingly important source of natural gas in the United States over the past decade. Howarth and team evaluated the greenhouse gas footprint of natural gas, obtained by high-volume hydraulic fracturing of shale formations, focusing on methane emissions. They analyzed the most recently published data - in particular, the technical background document on greenhouse gas emissions from the oil and gas industry (EPA 2010), as well as a report on natural gas losses on federal lands from the General Accountability Office (GAO 2010).

They calculated that, overall, during the life cycle of an average shale-gas well, between four to eight percent of the total production of the well is emitted to the atmosphere as methane, via routine venting and equipment leaks, as well as with flow-back return fluids during drill out following the fracturing of the shale formations. Routine production and downstream methane emissions are also large, but comparable to those of conventional gas.

EUs UTSLÄPPSHANDELSSYSTEM

EU carbon rules hinder Poland's plans for new coal power

Published: 30 March 2011 | Updated: 01 April 2011

Poland appears to have lost its fight to exempt new coal-fired power stations from paying for European Union emissions permits, an EU document showed on Tuesday (29 March).

Background

EU heads of state and government clinched an agreement on reforming the EU emissions trading scheme during a summit in December 2008 ([EurActiv 12/12/08](#)), in line with the bloc's goal of reducing global warming emissions by 20% by 2020.

Under the revised scheme, electricity producers will need to buy 100% of their CO2 emission permits at auction by 2020, for example.

A central bone of contention during the negotiations was the treatment of manufacturing sectors subject to competition from countries which do not regulate CO2 emissions, such as China.

News:[EU agrees on carbon permit auction rules from 2013](#)

Poland had planned to give away tens of millions of free carbon emissions permits to new power stations as it struggles to align its high-carbon economy with the EU's ambitions to cut carbon dioxide emissions.

Warsaw had aimed to exploit ambiguous wording in an EU climate agreement from 2008, but EU officials in Brussels have tightened up the loophole and restricted that option.

Ministers agreed in December 2008 that from 2013 all EU power producers would have to pay for permits to emit each tonne of carbon dioxide – the main gas blamed for climate change.

Poland and several eastern European allies had opposed the move, saying it would be too costly for their carbon-intensive, coal-powered economies.

In return for dropping their opposition, they were allowed to grant up to 70% of those permits for free in 2013, gradually reducing the number to zero by 2020.

The exemption also applied to plants that were "physically initiated" by the end of 2008 – a term that most people assumed to mean "already under construction".

Last year, Poland started a diplomatic push to broadly reinterpret the definition of "physically initiated" to include sites that were under preparation, a move that could allow the construction of up to 15,000 megawatts more of new capacity – equivalent to about 10-20 coal-fired plants.

STORBRITANNIEN OCH CCS

Levy for carbon capture projects dropped

By Jim Pickard, Elizabeth Rigby and Alex Barker
Published: March 21 2011 22:51 | Last updated: March 21 2011 22:51

Consumers will no longer face the prospect of a new levy on their bills to raise billions of pounds for "carbon capture and storage" projects under a decision set to be announced on Budget day.

Ministers are keen for Britain to become a world leader in the fledgling technology, which involves capturing carbon dioxide from fossil fuel power plants and burying it in caverns deep underground.

In last autumn's spending review the government announced it had set aside £1bn for at least one CCS pilot scheme, saying it would use either a levy on bills or public money to fund at least three further projects in the future – at the cost of another £3bn. The decision would be made by the spring, it said.

A levy has now been ruled out, according to several sources, as the coalition shies away from imposing fresh costs on the British public at a time of severe austerity.

That decision is likely to raise fresh questions over how the three further projects will be built given the large upfront costs and the fact that CCS is still an untested science.

AUSTRALIENS KOLDIOXIDSKATT

Coal mines told to pay for emissions

Tom Arup
April 20, 2011

CLIMATE Change Minister Greg Combet has slapped down Australia's coal miners, telling them they will not win an exemption from paying a carbon tax.

In a meeting with the six biggest coal miners - BHP, Rio Tinto, Xstrata, Peabody, Centennial Coal and Anglo American - Mr Combet yesterday said the government would include coal mines under a carbon tax to drive changes in the industry.

Coal miners want their emissions exempted from any carbon price. Coal mines produce "fugitive" emissions - mainly methane, a potent greenhouse gas - during mining.

During the meeting, the companies are understood to have told Mr Combet that if those fugitive emissions are not excluded from a carbon tax, they are likely to invest more in countries where carbon is not taxed.

Under the now dumped emissions trading scheme, coal miners were to get \$1.5 billion in compensation over five years. Climate Change Minister Greg Combet said last night that the government was willing to discuss "assistance for the most affected coal mines to support jobs and competitiveness", but that previous economic modelling had found that most mines would only face marginal costs due to methane emissions.

SVÅRA FÖRHANDLINGAR OM NYTT KLIMATAVTAL

EU Praises Chinese Action on Climate, Blames U.S. for Blocking Global Deal

By Ewa Krukowska - Apr 15

China and other emerging nations are engaged in “encouraging” efforts to curb greenhouse gases, while the U.S. is blocking prospects for a global agreement, according to a European Union climate official.

The international debate on a climate-protection framework after the [United Nations](#)’ Kyoto Protocol expires in 2012 will heat up in the coming months as countries head for the next summit in Durban, [South Africa](#), at the end of this year, said [Jos Delbeke](#), director general for climate at the European Commission, the EU executive arm.

The U.S. is “walking away,” Delbeke told a conference in Brussels yesterday. “They are in the state of a relative denial about where they are. And we see exactly the opposite with the Chinese, which is very good. The Chinese in fact follow the reasoning of the Europeans.”

Global climate negotiations have stalled amid differences between industrialized and developing nations. The dim prospects for climate legislation in the U.S., where opponents of a cap- and-trade emissions program stopped President Barack Obama’s proposal for a national carbon market from passing Congress, are also hindering international climate action, Delbeke said.

“Energy efficiency and renewables have a different connotation in the U.S., and now that they have found shale gas, there’s again the illusion that energy is not scarce,” he said. “I think that

marks a clear distinction between the U.S. on the one hand and almost the rest of the world that is scrambling for a limited amount of available energy resources.”

‘Something in Common’

[China](#), the world’s largest energy consumer, aims to double gas’s share of energy consumption to 8 percent by 2015 while boosting the combined proportion of wind, solar, hydro and nuclear to 11 percent from 8 percent. It also plans to start an emissions trading system in six regions by 2015, Delbeke said.

“We have something in common with emerging economies,” Delbeke said. “We know that energy is scarce, that it can limit your economic development, that renewable energy and efficiency is not a theoretical notion but an essential for the survival of your economy.”

Delbeke said that the last round of climate talks in Bangkok earlier this month “did not go well” and [negotiators](#) are facing even a more a heated debate over the shape of a future deal in the coming months.

While China wants to stick with the model set by the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which requires only developed countries to cut the [greenhouse gases](#) blamed for damaging the atmosphere, the U.S. says this is unacceptable. The U.S. has said it won’t sign a treaty unless the document binds all major emitters.

FORCE MAJEURE UPPHÖR VID AUSTRALISKA MORANBAHGRUVAN

Anglo lifts FM at Moranbah North

Anglo American has lifted *force majeure* (FM) at its Moranbah North underground mine in Queensland as production finally returned to normal levels following severe flooding that blighted the area in December/January.

The company issued letters to customers yesterday (April 20) advising that the three month long FM had come to an end. It initially declared FM on the mine on January 16.

Moranbah is the first mine that Anglo has lifted FM on since the floods; all of the company’s other Queensland mines remain under FM.

Moranbah North produced approximately 4.5mt of mid-vol hard coking coal in 2010.

Glencore plans \$11bn listing for May

Glencore unveiled its long awaited plans for public floatation last week as the commodity trader prepares a dual listing in London and Hong Kong worth up to \$11bn.

The Swiss-based firm said the offering is expected to be completed in May 2011. The primary listing will be between \$6.8-\$8.8bn, but strong demand would initiate a “greenshoe” option to increase the offer to a total of \$11bn.

Glencore said the offer will represent between 15-20% of post-IPO share capital for the world’s largest supplier of third party sourced commodities, in its particular markets.

YTTERLIGARE KOLBRYTNING I WYOMING, USA

U.S. Plans to Lease Wyoming Coal Lands

By [RYAN TRACY](#) And [MATT WHITTAKER](#)

The U.S. Interior Department said Tuesday it would open up to mining land in Wyoming estimated to contain 758 million tons of low sulfur coal, in a move praised by the coal industry and condemned by environmental groups.

The Obama administration is under pressure from Republicans and coal state Democrats because of what they say are policies hostile to the use of coal in power generation, including recently proposed Environmental Protection Agency curbs on mercury emissions from power plants, and an EPA move to block a large coal-mining project in Appalachia.

But the Interior Department said it plans to expand mining in the Powder River basin area of Wyoming with more than a dozen lease sales over the next three years. The first four lease sales will be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., between May and August among companies already operating from existing Powder River Basin coal mines. They would open up large new areas for coal production in the state, which is already the dominant producer of coal in the U.S.

Magnus.grill@kolinstitutet.se
www.kolinstitutet.se