

ECCP WG on the EU ETS Review

Expanding the EU ETS to include CH4 from coal mines?

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Research and Environment Secretary

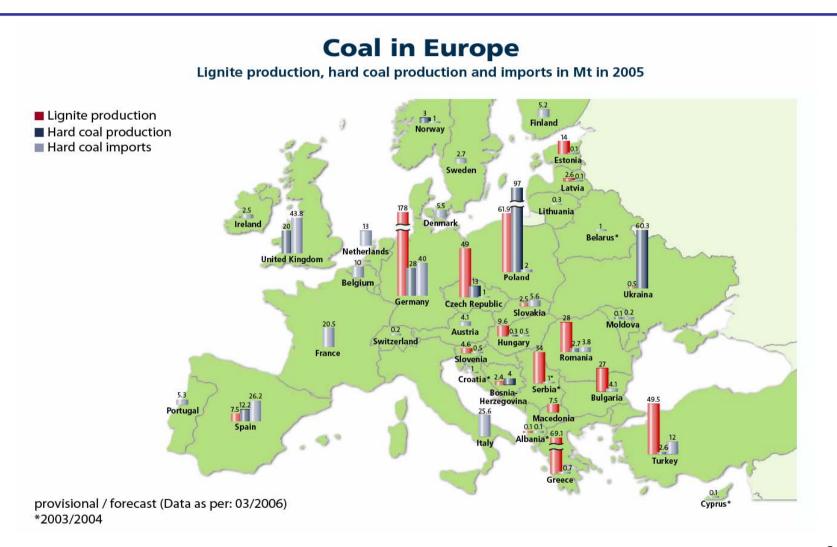
Agenda



- Who is EURACOAL?
- Greenhouse gas emissions in the EU
- CH4 and coal mining
- Caveats
- Conclusions

Who is EURACOAL?

EURACOAL



Who is EURACOAL?

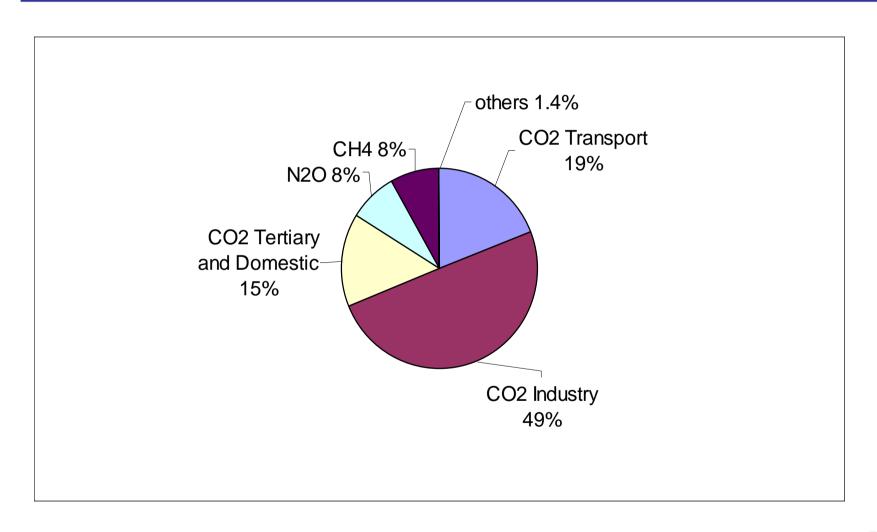
EURACOAL

- DEBRIV Deutscher Braunkohlen-Industrie-Verein (GER)
- GVSt Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus (GER)
- COALPRO Confederation of the UK Coal Producers (UK)
- CdF Charbonnages de France (FRA)
- PPC Public Power Corporation (GR)
- ZPWGK Polish Hard Coal Employer's Association (POL)
- CARBUNION Federation of Spanish Coal Producers (ESP)
- ZSDNP Czech Confederation of Coal and Oil Producers (CZR)
- PPWB Confederation of the Polish Lignite Industry (POL)

- Mini Maritza Istok AG (BUL)
- MATRA Matra Erömu Rt (HUN)
- PATROMIN Federation of the Romanian Mining Industry (ROM)
- VDKI Verein der Kohlenimporteure (GER)
- Hornonitrianske Bane Prievidza (SVK)
- Banovici Coal Mine (BOS)
- EPS Electric Power Industry of Serbia (SER)
- ISSeP Institut Scientifique de Service Public (BEL)
- University of Nottingham (UK)
- IMCL International Mining Consultants Ltd. (UK)
- Coaltrans Conferences Limited (UK)
- Euriscoal (BEL)
- Fachverband Bergbaumaschinen im VDMA (GER)

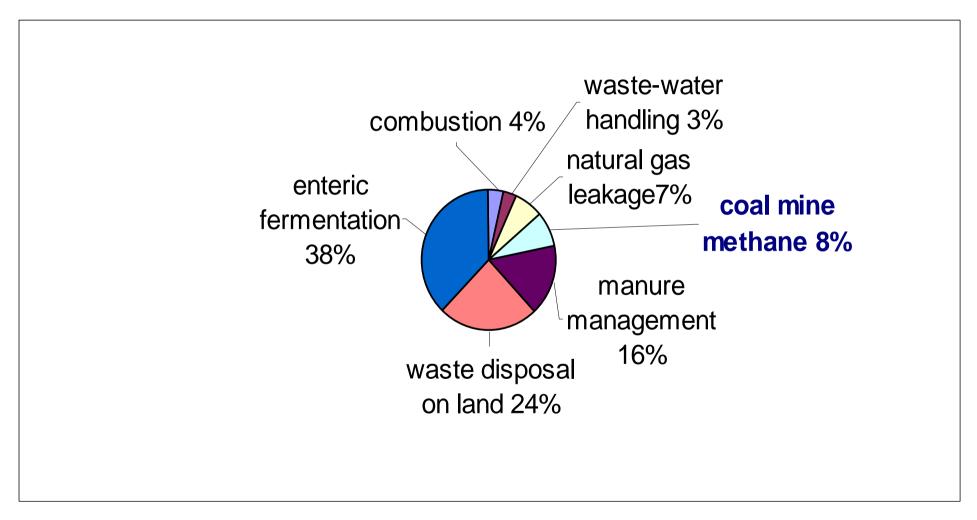


GHG emissions in the EU





EU25 CH4 emissions in 2003





CH4 and coal mining

Methane is released from active and abandoned mines.

 Methane is explosive in air at concentrations of 5-15 % by volume.

 Mining law stipulates max. CH4 concentrations of 1%.





Two gas qualities:

- ventilation air methane (concentrations < 1%)
- CH4 from drained areas (concentrations 22 >60% by vol.)

Caveats



- Safety aspects
- Geological aspects
- Technical aspects
- Size of the problem



Size of the problem

Clear downward trend
(- 20% by 2020 compared to 1990)

"European methane emissions are projected to reduce under business as-usual policy commitments. As such, the Commission should assess the 'size of the remaining' problem in considering the potential for additional policy measures related to methane."

Share in global CH4 emissions

0.25%



 Methane emissions from coal mines vary strongly.

Conclusions

- Key requirements for an inclusion in the EU ETS need to be met with a high degree of accuracy.
- Decision on an inclusion needs to be based on a careful consideration of all pros and cons. In particular, it has to yield real environmental benefits at acceptable expenditure.