

World Bank Carbon Finance Business -Pricing and Finance

**Workshop and Business Roundtable** 

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# Pricing, Structures, & Impact on Projects

# **Informacoes limitadas de precos**



- JI: Precos disponiveis apenas nas transacoes do PCF & ERUPT (representam 1/3 do volume negociado). Faixa: \$3.00-\$8.10
- CDM: Precos disponiveis em grande parte no PCF; (representam apenas 1/6 do volume negociado).
  - Faixa: \$1.48-\$3.50
- Anexo II: Precos disponiveis em apenas 37% das transacoes.

Faixa: \$0.40-\$7.30 Media: \$1.00/tCO2e

#### **Premium for Compliance**



U.S.\$ per metric t of  $CO_2e$  in 2003



# **Key Price Determinants**



- Guarantee of delivery of registered ERs (42% >)
- Creditworthiness of project sponsor
- Viability of underlying project, and liabilities of seller in case it underperforms
- ER vintage: pre or post 2012
- Cost of validation and potential certification
- Host country support
- Additional environment and social benefits

## **Pricing and Risk**





# **PCF Carbon Prices**



Uganda small hydro (5&1.5 MW) remote area	\$3.00
Chile: 25 MW hydro run-of-river	\$3.50 [+option]
Brazil sustainable charcoal replacing coal/coke	\$3.50
<b>Poland District Heating Fuel Switch – Coal to Geothermal and Biomass</b>	\$3.50
C. America small wind/hydro	\$3.50
Romania Afforestation	\$3.60 [+option]
Colombia wind farm	\$3.50 + 0.5
South Africa Durban waste management	\$3.75 + 0.2
Czech small-scale energy efficiency	\$4.00

#### Lessons from PCF: Benefits of Carbon Finance



- High quality cash flow reduces risk
- Increased cash flow boosts returns:

Technology	ΔIRR (%)
Hydro, Wind, Geothermal	0.5 - 2.5
<b>Crop / Forest Residues</b>	3 - 7
Biomass, MSW - "methane kick"	5 - 15 >

Contribution to project IRRs at \$4/tCO2e

#### **Impact for Renewables**



Fuel Displaced	Generic Emissions Factor	Carbon Revenue US\$/MWh
Gas	(tCO2e/WWh) 0.50	at US\$4/tCO2e \$2.00
Coal	0.85	\$3.40
Diesel	1.50	\$6.00

#### **Impact on LFGTE**



#### **Assumptions:**

- 6m<sup>3</sup> LFG/ton waste/ann
- LFG = 50% methane
- 33% generation efficiency
- 10.02 kWh / tonne waste

ERs (tCO2e):	Per 1000t waste	Per MWh
– Flaring	41	4.06
– Power displacement	nt <u>4-10</u>	<u>0.4-1.0</u>
– Total	45-50	4.5-5.0
– Value at \$4/tCO <sub>2</sub> e	<b>\$180-\$200</b>	<b>\$18-\$20</b>











#### **Nature of Carbon Financing Contract**





# **Brazil Plantar Sust. Fuelwood**



ER payments are used to amortize commercial loan.

# Carbon Transaction Structure



Financing structure eliminates convertibility and transfer risk

# **Options on ERs - Key Principles**



- Maximize volume of cost-effective call options purchased – From existing pipeline and in excess of ERs required for portfolio
- Preference for zero-cost options
  - Trade-off between premium and strike price
- Path-dependent options
  - PCF buys ERs if seller delivers and if PCF has funds available
  - Benefits: same cost as firm purchase, without need to allocate funds
- Convertible commitments
  - Firm commitment converts to call option in event of default
  - If project recovers, PCF can call ERs
- No 3<sup>rd</sup>-party insurance products

**Other structures - Key Principles** 



- Late Crediting in JI projects
  - Options on ERs + AAUs for delivery after 2012 (ERPA)
  - Eligibility:
    - For PCF contracts with firm delivery in 1<sup>st</sup> commitment period
    - Projects are expected to continue to generate ERs after 2012
    - Host Country willing to back ERs with AAUs (i.e. headroom)
- Monitoring: quantify delivery risk
  - Investment risk: Payment, no delivery
    - Upfront payments; capitalized prep. costs
  - Reinvestment risk: No payment, no delivery
    - Projects that fail to deliver required ERs
  - Baseline risk: VERs > CER/ERUs
    - Projects with BL / MVP not accepted by EB

# **PCF Options Portfolio**



- Call options *purchased*:
  - Chile Chacabuquito: 750,000 tCO2e
  - Bulgaria Svilosa: 500,000 tCO2e
- Put options sold:
  - Guatemala El Canada: 200,000 tCO2e
- Path-dependent options: Hungary Pécs
  - convertible to call option +
  - additional ERs to 2012, subject to funds

## **Impact of Carbon Finance**



- Increased cash flow boosts IRRs
  - ~0.5% to 2% for renewables / EE
  - 5-15% for CH4
- High quality cash flow and contract reduce risk
  - OECD sourced (investment-grade payers)
  - \$ or € denominated
  - Long-term contract with no price fluctuation guarantees flow
  - Payments abroad eliminates currency convertibility and transfer risks
  - Value added ER revenues + Financial engineering allow access to capital markets and boost project bankability by borrowing against ER streams

#### Conclusions



- Damage as result of Climate Change is unquestionable
- Uncertainties in the carbon market are being solved
  - ⇒ European obligations + Canadian and Japanese engagement assure demand
  - ⇒ Preparation costs and "meth" risks are declining
    ⇒ ETS linking directives provides liquidity
- Carbon revenues + Financial engineering
  ⇒ Increase returns, especially for non-CO2 GHGs
  ⇒ Enhance project profile and boosts bankability
- The carbon market is maturing regardless of Russian ratification and LFG has huge competitive advantage



# *Thank you!* www.carbonfinance.org