EU Coal Report
This Coverage Book presents press highlights from the EU Coal Report featured in over 140 stories worldwide.

- Top coverage includes the Financial Times, Reuters, Bloomberg and importantly, financial dailies in Germany and Poland.

- The report was also covered by media outlets in Italy, France, Russia, other parts of Europe, Asia and Australia.

**Definitions:**

(Est.) Monthly Visits — *An estimate of the total previous months traffic to the site your coverage is on.*

(Est.) Coverage Views — *Not everyone who visits a website will see your coverage, so Coverage Book estimated how many total views your specific page of coverage will receive during its lifetime.*

Domain Authority — *The higher the DA score (out of 100), the greater the influence of that site, and if it links back to you, the greater the chance your coverage and content have in getting visibility in Google.*
AGENCIES
Europe's Coal Plants Will Bleed More Cash Through Next Decade

By 2030, 97% of plants will have negative cash flow as the European Commission plans to end so-called capacity payments for coal by the middle of the next decade and battery storage technology improves to provide more of the power needed at peak times, according to Carbon Tracker.

"Coal is going to be put into a death spiral and there's not much that asset owners can do about that other than to lobby and hope that the state will bail them out," Matthew Gray, senior analyst at Carbon Tracker in London, said by phone.

For more on how fast Europe's coal plants are disappearing, click here

Margins at plants will be further squeezed as the cost of European carbon allowances, permits needed to emit the greenhouse gas, is predicted to triple to 31 euros ($37) a ton by 2030, according to Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

But utilities expect to operate at least some of their plants beyond 2030, according to the report. Based on company filings and member state phase-out policies, only 27 percent of operating coal units in the EU are planning to close before 2030 as they await clarity on how much capacity is needed for security of supply, Carbon Tracker said.

In Germany, where acting Chancellor Angela Merkel is under pressure to reduce pollution from the energy industry, phasing out coal would stem losses of 12 billion euros for utilities, according to the analysis. Just RWE AG, which owns about half the nation's lignite capacity, could avoid losing 5.3 billion euros by retiring its coal units instead of upgrading them to meet environmental standards, Carbon Tracker said.

European Union member states could avoid wasting 22 billion euros on unprofitable power plants by phasing out coal by 2030, according to the report.

— With assistance by Mathew Carr

Source: Carbon Tracker

Coal Bleeding Cash
In 2030, 97% of operating coal capacity in the EU will be cash flow negative

0 50 100 114
Cumulative Capacity in Gigawatts

30 Euros per Megawatt Hour

Bloomberg
LONDON (Reuters) - European power companies could save billions of dollars by stepping up closure of coal-fired power plants as nearly all of them will be loss-making in Europe by 2030, think-tank Carbon Tracker Initiative says.

Coal power should be phased out in the European Union by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement’s target to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius.

However, the bloc is still reliant on coal-fired power and only 27 percent of coal-fired power plants in the EU plan to close before 2030, Carbon Tracker said in a report released on Friday, basing its estimate on company reports and countries’ phase-out policies.

Fifty four percent of European coal-fired power plants are currently cashflow negative and this could increase to 97 percent by 2030 due to rising carbon prices and stricter air quality rules, Carbon Tracker said, based on modelling from commodity price forecasts, asset operating costs, gross profitability and government policies.

“Since the majority of coal units are loss-making by 2030, the EU could avoid 22 billion euros ($26 billion) in losses by phasing out coal power in line with the Paris Agreement,” Carbon Tracker said.

Germany-based units could save 9 billion euros by phasing out coal, while Poland could save 3 billion euros.

The utilities who have the most to gain from phasing-out coal are Germany's RWE and Uniper, who could save 3 billion euros and 1.7 billion euros, respectively, according to Carbon Tracker.

Coal-fired power currently makes up 26 percent of total EU power generation.

Carbon Tracker, however, says coal power’s operating costs could be higher than onshore wind by 2024 and solar photovoltaic by 2027, while energy storage technologies and power reduction firms increasingly provide back-up power.

Analysis by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis earlier this year said more than 100 separate power plants — representing a third of Europe's large-scale coal-fired power plant capacity — face costly air quality upgrades or closure as a result of the pollutant limits.

Many coal plant operators, however, say coal will be needed for decades to come to provide stable energy supplies as renewable energy is intermittent.
UNITED KINGDOM
Death spiral: half of Europe's coal plants are losing money

Air pollution and climate change policies are pushing coal-fired electricity stations to the brink, says a new report. Closing them would avoid €22bn in losses by 2030

More than half of the European Union's 669 coal-fired power stations are losing money, according to a new report. As a result, the industry's slow plans for shutdowns will lead to €22bn in losses by 2030 if the EU fulfills its pledge to tackle climate change, the report warns.

Stricter air pollution rules and higher carbon prices are set to push even more plants into unprofitability, according to the analysts Carbon Tracker, with 97% of the plants losing money by 2030. Furthermore, rapidly falling renewables costs are on track to make building new wind and solar farms cheaper than continuing to run existing coal plants by the mid 2020s.

Utility companies continue to run loss-making plants in the hope that competitors will close their plants first or that governments will provide subsidies in return for guaranteed power, though the European commission wants to ban such payments. In Spain, the government has banned Iberdrola from closing its last coal plants, claiming it is concerned over energy security despite the country's overcapacity in electricity.

Coal in Europe is in a "death spiral", according to Carbon Tracker, with seven nations including the UK already having announced the end of coal power by 2030 or earlier. At the UN climate change summit in November, the launch of a new alliance of 15 nations committed to phasing out coal rapidly was greeted as a political watershed. "The time of coal has passed," said the UK's climate minister Claire Perry.

Until recently European utilities were strong performers, beating Europe's Stoxx 600 index by 6% between 2000 and 2016. But since then, the utilities have plunged 20% in value as the rise of renewable energy and government policies radically reshaped the market.

Carbon Tracker analysed the revenues and operating costs of all the EU's coal plants and found 14% are already loss making today. All coal power must be phased out if the EU is to meet the goals of the global Paris climate change agreement, but the current business plans of the utilities would see just a quarter of plants closed.

The new report estimates that closing all the plants by 2030 will avoid losses of €22bn for the plant's owners, either shareholders or governments. Germany hosts the largest number of unprofitable coal plants and the losses avoided by early closure there total €12bn, with both RWE and Uniper highly exposed. Plans put forward to close German plants have been delayed by the failure of talks to form a new coalition government.

"The changing economics of renewables, as well as air pollution policy and rising carbon prices, has put EU coal power in a death spiral," said Matt Gray, co-author of the Carbon Tracker report. "Utilities can't do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments and hope they will bail them out."

Gray said coal-fired electricity capacity could be replaced by cheaper renewables, with building new onshore wind and solar PV projects projected to be less expensive than operating existing coal plants by 2024 and 2027 respectively.

"That is a striking finding, something that would have been unimaginable five years ago," he said. "The energy consumer deserves the lower cost options."

However, Brian Ricketts, secretary-general at the industry group Eurocoal, said coal was needed to keep the lights on in Europe because renewable energy is unreliable and said "price gouging" could be expected from gas operators without competition from coal.

Ricketts said government subsidies for clean energy now dominate the market: "Traditional economics, based on supply, demand and market equilibrium, has all but disappeared. Our preference would be to see decarbonisation take place under the economically efficient EU emissions trading system."

Supporters of renewables reject the charge that renewables are unreliable, pointing out the lack of blackouts despite the fast rising proportions of green energy on grids and plunging coal use, and also the dropping cost of battery storage. The UK, where coal use will end by 2025, has gone from 40% of coal-fired electricity to 2% since 2012. The EU's emission trading scheme has been criticised for providing far too many carbon permits, meaning the carbon price is low.

The expected coal use across the globe in coming decades, particularly in Asia, has fallen sharply recently. In 2013, the International Energy Agency expected world-wide coal burning to grow by 40% by 2040 - it now anticipates just 1% growth.
Nearly all European coal-fired power plants will be loss-making by 2030 - research

By Reuters
Published: 00:01, 8 December 2017 | Updated: 00:01, 8 December 2017

LONDON, Dec 8 (Reuters) - European power companies could save billions of dollars by stepping up closure of coal-fired power plants as nearly all of them will be loss-making in Europe by 2030, think-tank Carbon Tracker Initiative says.

Coal power should be phased out in the European Union by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's target to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius. However, the bloc is still reliant on coal-fired power and only 27 percent of coal-fired power plants in the EU plan to close before 2030, Carbon Tracker said in a report released on Friday, basing its estimate on company reports and countries' phase-out policies.

Fifty four percent of European coal-fired power plants are currently cashflow negative and this could increase to 97 percent by 2030 due to rising carbon prices and stricter air quality rules, Carbon Tracker said, based on modelling from commodity price forecasts, asset operating costs, gross profitability and government policies.

"Since the majority of coal units are loss-making by 2030, the EU could avoid 22 billion euros ($26 billion) in losses by phasing out coal power in line with the Paris Agreement," Carbon Tracker said.

Germany-based units could save 9 billion euros by phasing out coal, while Poland could save 3 billion euros.

The utilities who have the most to gain from phasing-out coal are Germany's RWE and Uniper, who could save 3 billion euros and 1.7 billion euros, respectively, according to Carbon Tracker.

Coal-fired power currently makes up 26 percent of total EU power generation. Carbon Tracker, however, says coal power's operating costs could be higher than onshore wind by 2024 and solar photovoltaic by 2027, while energy storage technologies and power reduction firms increasingly provide back-up power.

Analysis by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis earlier this year said more than 100 separate power plants - representing a third of Europe's large-scale coal-fired power plant capacity - face costly air quality upgrades or closure as a result of the pollutant limits.

Many coal plant operators, however, say coal will be needed for decades to come to provide stable energy supplies as renewable energy is intermittent. ($1 = 0.8471 euros) (Reporting by Nina Chesney; Editing by Susan Fenton)
European coal starting into abyss, says climate study

Coal plants still provide the backbone of the electricity system in parts of Europe but they are facing increasing economic headwinds from regulatory measures to reduce emissions, as well as rising competition from renewable power.

Some 14 per cent of EU coal plants are already running at a loss, according to Carbon Tracker, and this will increase to 27 per cent by 2025 if European governments take the action needed to meet their climate targets under the Paris agreement.

It will be cheaper to build new onshore wind and solar capacity than to operate existing coal plants in the EU by 2022 and 2023, respectively, the study found. This is because of the falling cost of renewable technology coupled with more stringent air pollution standards due to stricter and rising "carbon prices" levied on CO2 emissions.

"The changing economics... has put coal power in a death spiral," said Matt Gray, Carbon Tracker analyst and co-author of the report. "Utilities can't do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments to help they will find them out.

Only 1% per cent of existing coal capacity is scheduled to be closed by 2030, according to Carbon Tracker's analysis of operators' publicly declared plans.

Utilities are keeping baseload plants open for a variety of reasons, said Mr. Gray, including hopes of higher power prices in future and reluctance to take on the cost of closure and clean-up. Political intervention to protect jobs in the power sector and in coal mining was also a factor in some places, he added.

Mr Gray said this was a risky strategy likely to destroy value for investors and increase costs for bill payers in the long run.

Proposals for higher EU-wide renewable energy goals were passed in the European Parliament last week after fierce debate between those favouring a rapid phase-out of coal and others wanting a slower transition.

Several western European nations, including the UK, Denmark and the Netherlands, have already committed to close all their coal plants by 2030 or earlier. But Poland and other central European countries remain heavily dependent on the fuel.

Germany, which has the biggest fleet of coal plants in Europe, accounting for about 40 per cent of its power capacity, is caught between the two camps. The(post) for ending coal-fired generation has been a sticking point in Angela Merkel's stalled efforts to build a coalitions government.

More large European utilities, such as Enel of Italy and Vattenfall of Sweden, have been reducing exposure to coal but often by selling their plants rather than closing them.

E.ON, a primarily owned Czech company, has been among the most prolific bidders, building a portfolio of coal and gas plants across Europe at knockdown prices. Daniel Kratky, the Czech billionaire who controls E.ON, told the Financial Times that "for the next at least 10, probably 20 years" Europe would still need fossil fuels to supplement less reliable wind and solar power.

Mixed signals over the future of coal was encapsulated by the Spanish government's move last month to say firmly, the country's largest utility, from closing its last two coal power stations because of energy security concerns.

Mr Gray said such concerns were unfounded because a combination of low-cost renewables, advances in battery storage technology, increased energy efficiency and more sophisticated demand management would keep the lights on without coal.

"Those utilities who expect to operate their coal units beyond 2030 are putting their assets on a collision course with these arguments," he said.

61
Coal Power In A ‘Death Spiral’ In Europe, Where More Than Half Of Plants Lose Money

Maybe someone should tell Donald Trump.

By Laura Pavitt

Coal power is in a “death spiral” in the European Union, with 54 percent of its coal plants losing money, according to a new report published Friday.

Ninety-seven percent of the EU’s 619 coal plants will be losing money by 2030, according to the analysis from U.K. nonprofit Carbon Tracker, which looked at the profitability of every coal plant.

Under current phase-out plans, only 27 percent of operating coal plants in the EU are due to close by 2030. The report suggests that by phasing out coal power entirely by 2030 to keep its climate pledges under the Paris agreement, the EU could also avoid €22 billion ($26 billion) in losses.

Germany has the highest number of unprofitable plants. The report calculates it could save up to €12 billion ($14 billion) by closing them early.

While Europe is still heavily reliant on coal — it accounts for a quarter of all electricity production — the report points to several factors that undermine the economic case for coal power, including falling renewable energy prices, rising carbon prices and government policies aimed at tackling air pollution.

“Utilities can’t do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments and hope they will bail them out,” said Matt Grey, co-author of the report and an analyst at Carbon Tracker.

Seven European countries have already committed to ending coal power by 2030 — Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the U.K.
Coal Power In A ‘Death Spiral’ In Europe, Where More Than Half Of Plants Lose Money

Coal power is in a “death spiral” in the European Union, with 54 percent of its coal plants losing money, according to a new report published Friday.

Ninety-seven percent of the EU’s 619 coal plants will be losing money by 2030, according to the analysis from U.K. nonprofit Carbon Tracker, which looked at the profitability of every coal plant.

Under current phase-out plans, only 27 percent of operating coal plants in the EU are due to close by 2030. The report suggests that by phasing out coal power entirely by 2030 to keep its climate pledges under the Paris agreement, the EU could also avoid €22 billion ($26 billion) in losses.

Germany has the highest number of unprofitable plants. The report calculates it could save up to €12 billion ($14 billion) by closing them early.

While Europe is still heavily reliant on coal — it accounts for a quarter of all electricity production — the report points to several factors that undermine the economic case for coal power, including falling renewable energy prices, rising carbon prices and government policies aimed at tackling air pollution.

“Utilities can’t do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments and hope they will bail them out,” said Matt Gray, co-author of the report and an analyst at Carbon Tracker.

Seven European countries have already committed to ending coal power by 2030 — Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and the U.K.

But it’s not just a European phenomenon. More than 30 countries, including Canada and New Zealand, committed to phasing out coal at the United Nations climate meeting in Germany in November.

Research from Greenpeace International this October found that more than 25 percent of the 1,875 companies that have owned or developed coal-fired power capacity since 2010 have left the coal business. Most of them were based in India, followed by China and the U.S.

Despite President Donald Trump’s pro-coal rhetoric — including his plans to retool the Obama-era Clean Power Plan, which aimed to limit power plant emissions — coal is slipping in the U.S. Around 30 gigawatts of coal capacity has been retired and coal power generation has declined by 13 percent in the U.S. over the last three years, according to a September report from Carbon Tracker.

“The coal industry is on its way out because it is too expensive and too deadly,” Melissa Pearce, legislative director of the Sierra Group, told HuffPost. “And that’s true no matter what Trump says or does. ... Trump should focus on ensuring coal workers have good-paying, family-sustaining jobs in the clean energy economy, not telling them about a revival that won’t come.”

For more content and to be part of the “This New World” community, join our Facebook group.

HuffPost’s “This New World” series is funded by Partners for a New Economy and the Kendeda Fund. All content is editorially independent, with no influence or input from the foundations. If you’d like to contribute a post to the editorial series, send an email to ThisNewWorld@HuffPost.com.

* This article originally appeared on HuffPost.
How EU utilities could save billions by phasing out coal power

The coal sector in Europe is "smiling along," surviving on subsidies from governments during the winter months and hoping, seemingly in vain, for a revival in its fortunes. That is the conclusion of a new analysis released today by Carbon Tracker, which found more than half of coal plants in the EU are already losing money and that by 2018 25% of plants will be too costly to run.

The shift is due to a number of drivers related to boosting renewable costs, cheap gas prices, cutbacks in state aid, and perception of the cost of fossil-based power on the retail side. In these countries, "the government is the battery, and the state aid is the electricity," said Dr. Heiko Hasen, an analyst at Carbon Tracker and co-author of the report, in a statement. "Utilities can't do much to help this situation given the drop in carbon prices and their lack of control over it.

The joint report by Carbon Tracker and the environmental think tank, the Institute for European Environmental Policy, said coal power stations are facing uncertain futures across the sector. Slowly but surely, coal is losing its appeal.

"Coal power stations are facing uncertain futures across the sector. Slowly but surely, coal is losing its appeal.

Carbon Tracker's data scientist Laurenz Watson said the study showed that the marginal gains that are still available for operating plants are still insufficient for them to justify a "second" existence for the time being, but it is a close run thing for many sites. "There's several reasons why coal generation assets are kept open even though they are running at losses," he explained to Dow Jones Newswires, pointing towards hopes for increased payments in the future, or as a hedge against future gas prices. "When the power price spikes they can basically justify their existence from a few days of running," he adds.

In some cases coal plants are still deemed too important to an energy system's security to close. Spanish utility Iberdrola said last month that it plans to close its last coal power plant, but the Spanish government has threatened to intervene to block the move over concerns it would leave a generation gap on the Spanish grid.

Some within the industry will hope that the issue of energy security will throw coal a lifeline, while lobbying groups can also see a delay of any coal plant end plans, as seems to be happening currently in coal-rich economies such as Poland and Germany.

But from a financial perspective this precarious position is looking increasingly unsustainable, in every sense of the need. The Carbon Tracker analysis suggests that building new energy solar and wind will be cheaper than operating existing coal plants by 2024 and 2027 respectively. Meanwhile, refines in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) are set to push the trading price of a carbon price up to around €40 per tonne by 2030 and new EU air quality rules entering into force in 2021 will demand all pollution upgrades from 15% per year for existing plants.

"The carbon price has been a bit all over the place over the last few years, and people's forecasts have been widely varying accordingly, but now that the latest market stability reserve reforms have gone through it does seem like there might be a bit of stability and the possibility of steady growth in the carbon price," Watson said.

He also pointed out the growing risk to coal assets from national coal phase-out plans. Seven EU countries, including the UK, have already set targets for phasing out coal by 2030 or earlier, and pressure on others to do the same is increasing. "It does seem like there is a strong direction of travel and an trend politically that this is on the way," Watson said. The number is not as high as the International Energy Agency's current estimate of 35 countries setting up to end all coal capacity by 2050, but it is still far from zero.

Against this backdrop, Carbon Tracker finds utilities could save billions of Euros by retiring coal plants by 2020, a move in keeping with a two degrees pathway as set out under the Paris Agreement.

The biggest winners would be German utilities RWE and Uniper, which would respectively avoid losses of €5.5bn and €2.3bn through early closure of their coal assets. In fact, every utility except Iberdrola (present in Romania’s Ceibas, would not get their losses, Carbon Tracker found. In total, utilities could stem losses of €23bn by ditching coal before 2030, it concluded.

"I hope that for any decision-maker that has any qualms about a Paris compliant pathway for the energy sector that this shows, certainly from coal perspective, that it’s absolutely the economically sensible thing to do," Watson said.

Instead, utilities need to continue to shift their focus onto investing in technologies of the future, he argued, such as renewables, energy storage, demand response, and clean technologies. They should also prepare for the fact that compensation may not get paid for enforced early closure of coal plants - the Netherlands government has awarded paying compensation to asset owners by driving its phase out with a carbon price.

There are plenty of signs this message is getting through. A number of utilities have already moved to reduce their exposure to coal and only this week the influential EURELECTRIC trade body published a new long term vision, backed unanimously by its members, which promises to "accelerate the clean energy transition."

Coal seems an industry stuck between a rock and a hard place. On the one hand, it is easier for utilities to keep old plants running for the time being, as the meagre existence they can eke out is seeming better than swallowing the immediate financial burden that comes with shutting down a plant. But the longer these ailing plants limp on, the higher the eventual losses are likely to be once stricter environmental policies start to bite.

Faced with the brutal economics of the situation, it seems one thing is increasingly clear: coal power's days in Europe are numbered.
54% Of European Coal Plants Are Cashflow-Negative, Will Rise To 97% By 2030, Claims Carbon Tracker

A new report from London-based think-tank Carbon Tracker has concluded that 54% of all EU coal plants are currently loss-making, a number which will increase to 97% by 2030 and that a total phase-out of coal by 2030 could stem utility losses by up to €22 billion ($26 billion).

The report published this week by Carbon Tracker, Lignite of the living dead: Below 2°C scenario and strategy analysis for EU coal power investors, sets out to establish a scenario for the 28 Member States of the European Union of what a transition which is compliant with limiting the rise of global warming to below 2°C would impact the valuation of the region’s coal-fired power plants. Carbon Tracker developed an “asset-level model” which determines a retirement schedule and explains the financial implications for investors.

Confidence in European coal-heavy utilities is increasing in recent times following years of significant losses. German energy companies RWE and Uniper have recently seen their share prices increase by 64% and 79% respectively in 2017, reflecting increasing confidence. But the future reality of coal does not bear out this confidence continuing for long, and should already be impacting current events if not for a widespread head-in-the-sand mentality to the role of coal in the future energy mix. According to Carbon Tracker, falling renewable energy costs, air pollution regulations, and rising carbon prices will continue to undermine the economics of coal power in the EU, potentially making generation assets unsalable by 2030.

Specifically, Lignite of the living dead reveals that 54% of coal is already cashflow-negative today, a number which will only increase to 97% by 2030 which would make the coal industry reliant on lobbying to secure capacity market payments — a process the European Commission is looking to prohibit by 2025 — and avoid air pollution regulations. Further, from a purely market-based perspective, the levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) for coal-fired power plants could be (and is likely to be) higher than the LCOE of onshore wind by 2024, and solar PV by 2027 — a prediction which, in this author’s humble opinion, is severely understating the likely price declines for both renewable technologies.

The final cost of these findings is revealed in the claim that the European Union would avoid €22 billion ($26 billion) in losses by phasing out coal power in line with the Paris Agreement, rather than letting it maintain its current stranglehold on the European energy mix.

"The changing economics of renewables, as well as air pollution policy and rising carbon prices, has put EU coal power in a death spiral," said Matt Gray, Carbon Tracker analyst and co-author of the report. "Utilities can’t do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments and hope they will bail them out.”

RWE and Uniper — which are currently experiencing a medium of success — could avoid losses of €5.3 billion and €1.7 billion respectively if they move to close coal-fired power plants before 2030, a move which could cut losses for all of Europe’s 15 largest coal plant operators (except for Italy’s Enel and Romania’s CE Oltenia).

Unfortunately, the common-sense argument presented by Carbon Tracker — alongside the common-sense argument presented by the decreasing costs of renewable energy sources like onshore and offshore wind, and solar PV — will not necessarily be enough to change the minds of coal-reliant energy utilities. Lignite of the living dead explains that there are many reasons why utilities may keep their coal plants running at a loss, such as hopes that governments might line up to make capacity payments for guaranteed power supply (similar to the proposal recently made by US Energy Secretary Rick Perry) or pay them to retire their plants; hopes that their competitors will close their own plants, resulting in higher power prices; fear of the clean-up costs of retiring their own coal plants; and political opposition to coal-plant closures by governments for political reasons.

However, when you compare these to the expected stricter European Union air quality standards and the growing investor push for climate risk disclosure, utilities will need to decide between further investing in already unprofitable coal plants, or cutting their losses. Specifically, the new air quality standards will require 70% of EU coal plants to install expensive new technologies to meet the standards — a cost that many utilities may simply be unwilling to suffer. Rising carbon prices could also increase costs for coal-reliant energy utilities, and the European Commission has also proposed banning coal from receiving capacity market payments by 2025 which might undermine the chances of new support from EU Member States.

In the end it feels as if it would be a hard sell for utilities to justify keeping their coal plants open in the long-term -- but as we've seen countless times over the past decades, common sense doesn't always come into play for utilities striving to make as much profit as possible.
Investors warned of ‘death spiral’ for EU coal plants

Air quality standards and carbon prices are set to result in almost every coal plant in the EU losing money by 2020, with more than half already loss-making.

08 DEC 2017 | CHRIS SEEKINGS

"Air pollution policy, rising carbon prices, and the changing economics of renewables, have put EU coal power in a death spiral," Carbon Tracker analyst, Matt Gray, said. 

The research shows that Germany has the highest number of unprofitable coal plants, but that early closure could save them €12bn, while Poland could make savings of €2.7bn.

Italy’s Enel and Romania’s CE Otteria would be the only two of Europe’s 15 biggest utility companies that would not cut their losses with a coal phase-out by 2030.

Germany’s RWE and Uniper would make savings of €5.3bn and €1.7bn respectively.

Despite this, the report highlights how utility companies may keep coal plants running in the hope that governments will either continue to subsidise them for the guarantee of power supply, or pay them to close.

It also states that the expectation that competitors will retire plants and push power prices up, could also tempt utilities to keep their capacity running, as could the potential clean-up costs associated with scrapping coal.

However, stricter EU air quality standards that require 70% of capacity to install expensive new technologies by 2021 are expected to focus the minds of utility companies.

In addition, the European Commission has proposed banning coal from receiving capital market payments by 2025, which would likely undermine the chances of plants gaining new support from member states.

"Utilities can’t do much to stop this other than drop coal or lobby governments and hope they will bail them out," Gray added.
POLAND
CTI: w 2030 roku 97 proc. elektrowni węglowych w Europie z ujemnym cash flow

Do końca następnej dekady niemal wszystkie elektrownie węglowe w Unii Europejskiej będą wydawały więcej niż wynosi ich dochód. Obecnie już 54 proc. nie jest w stanie wynieść na swoje, głosi opublikowany w piątek raport Carbon Tracker Initiative (CTI) z Londynu.

CTI podkreśla, że wiele elektrowni węglowych działa dzięki wsparciu państwa, które potrzebuje ich jako zabezpieczenia na okres niedostatecznej produkcji energii przez elektrownie wiatrowe i słoneczne. Z jego prognozy wynika, że w 2030 roku 97 proc. elektrowni węglowych będzie miało ujemny cash flow kiedy Komisja Europejska zakończy w połowie przyszłej dekady płacenie im za tzw. utrzymanie potencjału produkcyjnego, a także kiedy rozwinię się jeszcze bardziej technologia akumulowania energii, która pozwoli zaspokajać popyt w szczytowych momentach.

- Elektrownie węglowe znajdą się w spirali śmierci i jest niewiele, co mogą robić właścicielce takich aktywów niż lobbować i mieć nadzieję, że państwo ich uratuje – powiedział Matthew Gray, analityk Carbon Tracker.

© Podpis: Marek Druś, Bloomberg
Energetyka: Odnawialne źródła receptą na straty

Tylko polskie spółki energetyczne mogłyby osiągnąć 2,7 mld euro, a w skali całej Unii Europejskiej tylko to kwota aż 22 mld euro, gdyby Węgry odchodzili od produkcji energii z węgla zgodnie z zapomnianymi porozumieniami paryskiej z 2015 r. Tak wykruta z najnowszego raportu na ten temat.

Popełniamy bląd, zbyt późno wchodzą na rynek odnawialnych źródeł energii – przyjął w 2014 r. przez niemieckiego RWE Peter Terium. Powołując się na to zdanie, autorzy najnowszego raportu Carbon Tracker Initiative (CTI) stwierdzają, że energetyka odnawialna jest w Europie nie najlepszymi wnioskami z najbardziej doświadczeń. Wcześniej zawsze się węgla, ufając, że da się na nim jeszcze zarobić w średniej perspektywie. Takie podejście opiera się na nieaktualnych założeniach dotyczących spokojności czerwonego piwa, braku konkurencyjności alternatywnych źródeł i obawach o bezpieczeństwo energetyczne.


Energetyka odnawialna w tym czasie będzie się stawać coraz bardziej efektywna. Do 2026 r. koszt produkcji energii z wiatru spadnie poniżej kosztów wytworzenia 1 MWh z węgla. Z dolnej elektrowni skoneczne staną się konkurencyjne do 2027 r.

„Krąg członkowskiego mogłyby zaoferować 22 mld euro, wyciśnięcie się z węgla zgodnie z zapomnianymi porozumieniami paryskimi” – czytamy w raporcie CTI. Tylko działające w Niemczech elektrownie mogłyby uniknąć strat z tytułu czterech z coykosów osierotoczonegos rzędów 12 mld euro. Dzięki rezygnacji z spalania węgla do 2030 r. można zyskać na energii RWE i Uniper, odpowiednio 5,5 mld euro i 1,7 mld euro. W przypadku Polski byłoby to zdecydowanie 2,7 mld euro.

W raporcie wskazano PGE i Tauron, które uniknęły strat rzędów klocków milionów euro, a także Éneję z kwotą około 100 mln euro. Osadność Wielkiej Brytanii byłaby proporcjonalnie mniejszej, bo ten kraj już od długiego czasu wycofuje się ze stosowania węgla. Z kolei Włochy i Słowenia uniknęły strat odpowiednio 480 mln euro i 740 mln euro strat.

Jak wskazują autorzy raportu CTI, europejska energetykę w ostatnich lat stracił sporo wartości, choć wcześniej była uważana za pulpitu inwestora, przynoszącą stabilne stopy zwrotu. Do tą spółki sektora zaszczyły powracać dopiero po restrukturyzacji, postępującej m.in. na wybielaniu i sprzedaży nieperspektywicznych biznesów związanych z wytwarzaniem konwencjonalnym.
97 procent (i) elektrowni węglowych będzie przynosiło straty w 2030 roku [RAPORT]

Według raportu Węgiel żyjących trupów / Lignite of the living dead brytyjskiego think-tanku Carbon Tracker, aktualnie już 54 procent elektrowni zasilanych węglem przynosi straty. Ta liczba ma wzrosnąć do 97 procent w 2030 roku.

Czy elektrownie węglowe są opłacalne?

Ze względu na ograniczenia emisji dwutlenku węgla, utrzymanie elektrowni węglowych staje się coraz droższe. Elektrowniom szkodzi także rosnąca liczba odnawialnych źródeł energii oraz spadające koszt pozyskania energii ze słoneczna i wiatru.

> Czy sieć energetyczna wytrzyma 1 milion samochodów elektrycznych? [OBLCZENIA Ministerstwa Energii]


Zgodnie z obliczeniami w raporcie Carbon Tracker, RWE i Uniper mogłyby uchronić się przed stratami w wysokości 5,3 miliarda oraz 1,7 miliarda euro, gdyby już teraz rozpoczęły wygaszanie elektrowni węglowych.

> Ruszył gigablok węglowy w Elektrowni Kozienice. Sprawność: 45,6 procent

[REKLAMA]
Rynek mocy wyrwie węgla ze spirali śmierci

Miliardy straty na węgla
Jak wynika z raportu, ponad połowa z badanych wyników 819 węglowych elektrowni w Unii Europejskiej traci pieniądze. Dla przykładu, wokół 22 mld euro można uniknąć zapalenia przez 2016 – wynika z raportu analizy National Carbon Tracker.

Dylemat bezpieczeństwa
Przez działalność państwowych będą nadrzędnym celem utrzymania, przenoszenie straty zakładów węglowych w nadziei, że konkurencja elapsedTime (przeznaczenie) waptowne elektryczne napinanie i, że raporty danych krajów będą nadrzędnym celem w wersji za gwarancję dostaw mocy, choć Komisja Europejska chce zakończyć tej systemie jedności – prądu autoryzowanego. Rząd Hiszpanii zadał koncerty bardziej zamiast waptowne elektryczne, w celu w bezpieczeństwo dostęp, pamętniki systemy mocy wydajnych. Polska wychoło z podobnego zestawienia. Aby skupić wértowany pewnie dostawę energii, rząd w Warszawie wprowadza mechanizm rynku mocy, który do impulsu cen do modernizacji i budowy nowego parku węglowego.

Kosz wprowadzania w życie ustawy o rynku mocy to ok. 4 mld zł, co powoduje się jako wynika z Oceny Skutków Regulacji – średnio ok. 7-8 miesięcznie więcej w rocznikach za energię.

Financial Times/The Guardian/Barometr/Seezck
EUROPE
Immer noch wird massiv in fossile Energien investiert

Unternehmen der fossilen Branche sind heute schon finanziell angeschlagen, wie etwa ein Blick auf den amerikanischen Ölkonzern ExxonMobil zeigt. „Bis zur Hälfte der geplanten Investitionen des Konzerns im Jahr 2025 sind Projekte, die sich nicht auszahlen werden, wenn Gesetze im Klimaschutz greifen und saubere Technologien sich durchsetzen“, sagt Hobley. Risiken gibt es auch in Europa: Mehr als die Hälfte aller Kohlekraftwerke in der Europäischen Union werden Verluste, bis 2030 werden es fast alle sein, so eine Studie von Carbon Tracker, die gerade veröffentlicht wurde. Auch für Deutschland enthält die Studie spannende Ergebnisse: Wenn die deutschen Energieversorger sich bis 2030 von ihren Kohlekraftwerken trennen, können sie Verluste in Höhe von insgesamt zwölf Milliarden Euro vermeiden.

Die Wirtschaft ist den Kohleausstieg durchaus zugeneigt


Im Reallabor den eigenen CO₂-Fußabdruck reduzieren


Das ist der KiKB-Reallabor ist das erste seiner Art in der deutschen Hauptstadt und soll aufzeigen, wie sich Klimaschutz auch im Alltag umsetzen lässt, wo Probleme liegen und was die Politik tun könnte, um sie zu überwinden.


„Carbon Tracker“ erhöht die eigene Klima-Bilanz


**CHRONIQUE DES MATIÈRES**

**PREMIÈRE**

*Le charbon n'est plus rentable en Europe*

Par Daria Fag**

Diffusé : lundi 11 décembre 2017

Evalué le risque climatique pour la finance, c'est un des thèmes du sommet sur le climat organisé à Paris cette semaine. Le groupe de réflexion Carbon Tracker prévient les investisseurs qu'en Europe, l'électricité à base de charbon n'est plus un placement rentable.

Investisseurs, fuyez le charbon en Europe. C'est en substance le message des analystes de Carbon Tracker. Ce groupe de réflexion, spécialisé dans l'analyse du risque climatique pour les marchés financiers, a étudié les comptes de 619 centrales à charbon d'Europe. Plus de la moitié ne sont plus rentables. Et dans moins de douze ans, la quasi-totalité tournera à perte.

Le charbon s'écroule face au boom des énergies renouvelables.

L'augmentation des capacités éoliennes et solaires, à un coût de plus en plus faible, a fait plonger les prix de gros de l'électricité. 54% des centrales à charbon ne sont plus assez remboursées pour couvrir leurs frais de fonctionnement, malgré le faible coût de la matière première (même le lignite, encore moins cher que le charbon, car il faut le laver, pour une production de courant inférieure à la tonne).

Et l'avenir est encore plus sombre pour le charbon en Europe. À partir de 2021, les normes de qualité de l'air seront plus strictes, les opérateurs vont devoir investir dans des systèmes de filtration des émissions polluantes, ce qui va alourdir encore leur bilan.

Pendant ce temps, le coût des technologies vertes devrait encore baisser : un projet éolien coûtera moins cher que de faire fonctionner une centrale à charbon existante à partir de 2024, un projet solaire à partir de 2027.
Helft Europese steenkoolcentrales draait verlies

De helft van alle steenkoolcentrales in Europa draait nu al met verlies, en tegen 2030 zal dat aandeel stijgen tot 97 procent. De mogelijke verliezen lopen in de miljarden, stelt een rapport van Carbon Tracker.

Voor de 600 steenkoolcentrales in de EU maakt 16 procent momenteel verlies. Buitendiep de duurzame bron van hernoemrenewable energiebronnen. In 2020 zal dat duurzaam al goedkoper zijn om nieuwe windmolensparken te bouwen dan om bestaande centrales open te houden. Drie jaar later zal ook nieuwe zonne-energie goedkoper zijn.

Hernieuwbare

De toenemende kosten voor de steenkoolproductie houden vooral verband met richtlijnen rond luchtkwaliteit en klimaat. In zorgcentraal duurzaam waar de zon duurzame energiebronnen. In 2020 zal dat duurzaam al goedkoper zijn om nieuwe windmolensparken te bouwen dan om bestaande centrales open te houden. Drie jaar later zal ook nieuwe zonne-energie goedkoper zijn.

Er zijn verschillende redenen waarom energieproducenten de verbrandende centrales openhouden, zowel voor een duur schoonmak gidsel. Samen op subsidies voor gereguleerde stroomcapaciteit of wachten op premies van de overheid om de centrales te sluiten. In Spanje heeft de overheid energieproduct bondsmaatschappijen verboden om een steenkoolcentrale te sluiten, om de energieveiligheid te garanderen.

Dodelijke spiraal

Maa in the toegang van een kool in Europa duidelijk in een 'dodelijke neerwaartse spiraal': nu zeven houten, hebben aangegeven dat ze ten laste tegen 2030 alle steenkoolcentrales zullen sluiten.

In 2021 worden strengere Europese normen op het vlak van luchtwerving van kracht die het steeds moeilijker en duurder maken om de overblijvende centrales open te houden. Zelfs op de tien centrales zal dus intern dus nieuwe technologie moeten installeren om aan de richtlijnen te voldoen. Als ook de CO2-prijzen stijgen, loopt de factuur nog veel hoger op. En de Europese Commissie wil tegen 2025 een verbod op de overblijvende schaatsen die de centrales krijgen voor gereguleerde stroomcapaciteit.
Centralele pe cărbune europene vor continua să sufere pierderi în următorul deceniu

Aproximativ 54% din centralele din regiune nu reușesc să ajungă la break-even, relevă un raport al Carbon Tracker Initiative citat de Bloomberg. Facilitățile sunt menținute pe linia de plutire de subvenții guvernamentale de ordinul milioanelor de euro pentru ca acestea să fie disponibile în cazul înregistrării unor vârfuri ale cererii.

Viitorul cărbunelui nu a arătat niciodată mai sumbru în condițiile în care nenumărate țări de la Marea Britanie la Austria se reorientează către alte surse de energie, iar investitori ca fondul suveran norvegian își retrag investițiile din sector. Până în 2030, 97% din centrale vor avea un cash flow negativ, potrivit raportului citat.

Citește și:

* O companie oehă pariază pe centralele vechi pe cărbune la care renunță greii industriei energetice
Metà delle centrali a carbone in Europa perde denaro

Il 54% delle 619 centrali a carbone dell’Unione Europea non è più competitivo. Nel 2030 potrebbero salire al 97%, con perdite di 22 miliardi di euro.

(EST.) MONTHLY VISITS: 192K

(EST.) COVERAGE VIEWS: 1.34K

DOMAIN AUTHORITY: 50

Non chiudere le centrali a carbone può aprire un buco da 22 miliardi.

(Rinnovabili.it) – Oltre la metà delle 619 centrali a carbone dell’Unione Europea perdono denaro, e i piani del settore per chiudere gli impianti sono troppo lentì e tardi. Questo significa che potrebbero causare perdite per 22 miliardi di euro entro il 2030 se l’UE mantiene le promesse che ha fatto a Parigi nel 2015, quando ha contribuito ad approvare l’accordo sul clima.

Le aree chiuse a Enel nel 2018 per perdite finanziarie cospicue ad azionisti e governi, non hanno raggiunto risultati soddisfacenti. Potrebbe voler dire che è il momento di chiudere le centrali a carbone per proteggere l’ambiente e il clima.

La situazione delle centrali elettriche in Europa è spesso dettagliata nel rapporto del Carbon Tracker. Nonostante le controverse e le critiche da parte di chi sostiene che la rinnovabilità debba essere incentivata, il rapporto conferma che la continua mancata azione sul clima è disastrosa per l’ambiente e il futuro delle future generazioni.

Il rapporto di Carbon Tracker mostra come la mancata azione sul clima potrebbe causare perdite per 22 miliardi di euro entro il 2030 se l’UE mantiene le promesse che ha fatto a Parigi nel 2015.

La situazione delle centrali elettriche in Europa è spesso dettagliata nel rapporto del Carbon Tracker. Nonostante le controverse e le critiche da parte di chi sostiene che la rinnovabilità debba essere incentivata, il rapporto conferma che la continua mancata azione sul clima è disastrosa per l’ambiente e il futuro delle future generazioni.
Il carbone in Ue? Un “morte vivente” nutrita a soldi pubblici

Secondo un nuovo studio di Carbon Tracker, da qui al 2030 quasi tutti gli impianti alimentati a fossili “scomodi” non saranno più in grado di generare profitti. Tuttavia, ancora oggi l’Europa continua a finanziare le centrali più obsolete e inefficienti, anche a causa delle storture del mercato ETS.

La maggior parte delle centrali a carbone avrà i conti in rosson anche entro pochi anni, se già non lo sono, con il rischio di far perdere svariati miliardi di euro alle utility di diversi paesi.

Un nuovo rapporto del think-tank finanziario indipendente Carbon Tracker, “Lignite of the living dead” (allegato in basso), torna a indignare gli impianti fossilifero per antonomasia nel mix europeo di generazione elettrica.

Gli impianti a carbone, questa è la sintesi del documento, sono dei “morti viventi”, tenuti in piedi dalle azioni lobotomiche e dai sussidi statali, mentre l’evoluzione delle fonti rinnovabili continua a minare la competitività economica delle risorse energetiche tradizionali.

Secondo lo studio, il 54% del carbone europeo non è più in grado di generare profitti. Nel 2030, evidenza Carbon Tracker nel grafico sotto, il numero delle centrali obsoleti sarà aumentato moltiplicando (97% del totale), lasciando così le utility con un pugno di stranded asset, beni “incagliati” perciò improntati, costosi e penalizzati dalle restrizioni ambientali volte a limitare il surriscaldamento globale sotto i 2 gradi.

Sarà davvero così? Per il momento, osserva la campagna europea Beyond Coal, l’Europa non sta lottando con la dovuta convivenza per eliminare i sussidi al combustibile fossile più inquinante.

La Gran Bretagna, negli ultimi quattro anni, ha pagato circa 500 milioni di sterline agli impianti a carbone attraverso il mercato-mecanismo della capacità; soldi “facili”, regalati agli operatori come RWE, che di recente ha ricevuto ancora 33 milioni per mantenere aperto il sito di Aberthaw anche dopo il 2020.

Perché chiudere un’industria se lo Stato copre i costi fisi del suo esercizio?

Per la Gran Bretagna, la buona notizia è che Londra ha pianificato lo stop di tutte le centrali a carbone entro il 2020 e sta facendo pagare una tassa sulle emissioni, da aggiungere al prezzo europeo della CO2 sul mercato ETS (Emission Trading Scheme), con il risultato che una singola tonnellata di CO2 in Inghilterra costa sul 30 €, molto di più rispetto agli altri paesi, a tutto vantaggio delle rinnovabili (vedi anche QualEnergia.it).

Di recente, nel Beyond Coal, la Commissione UE ha proposto di introdurre una soglia antinebulizzante pari a 550 grammi di CO2/kWh per bloccare i finanziamenti agli impianti più vecchi e inefficienti, ma la presidenza estone di turno ha stroncato questa clausola dai negoziati (articolo di QualEnergia.it sulla riforma del mercato ETS).

Un’ultima considerazione sui costi complessivi di generazione: secondo Carbon Tracker, già oggi, in molte circostanze, costa meno costruire un nuovo parco eolico o fotovoltaico rispetto a una centrale a carbone. Nel 2024-2027, inoltre, come previsto il prossimo grafico, il valore LCOE mediano (Levelized Cost of Electricity) delle fonti rinnovabili sarà inferiore ai costi operativi degli impianti a carbone esistenti.
Угольная энергетика ЕС «загибается» после ужесточения норм – Guardian

Из 619 станций менее половины приносят прибыль


В будущем из-за ужесточения правил против загрязнения воздуха и повышения налогов на выбросы углекислого газа еще большее число таких станций окажутся убыточными, согласно данным аналитическому центру Carbon Tracker.

При этом если ЕС будет стремиться к соблюдению взятых на себя обязательств по борьбе с изменением климата, то к 2030 году до 97% станций перестанут быть экономически целесообразными.

Более того, с развитием и удушением возобновляемых источников, постройка ферм ветряной и солнечной энергии может оказаться более выгодной, нежели продолжение работы существующих станций к середине 2020 годов.

Владельцы станций не прекращают работу в надежде на то, что их конкуренты обанкротятся первыми, а также ожидая субсидий от правительств. В частности, правительство Испании запретило компании Iberdrola закрывать оставшиеся угольные станции, ссылаясь на то, что угрозу дефицита электроэнергии.

При этом Европейская комиссия стремится запретить такие субсидии.

Согласно заключению центра Carbon Tracker, угольная энергетика в ЕС находится «загибается» на фоне того, как семь стран, в том числе Великобритания, уже заявили об отказе от нее к 2030 году или ранее.
Puolelta EU:n hillivaimoista polttaa jo rahaa - miten käy Fortumin suurkaupan?

Ajatuspaja Carbon Trackerin raportin mukaan yli puolet EU:n hillivaimoista tekee jo tappiota. Useimmat hillivaimat voivat jatkaa toimintansa vaan erilaisen kapasiteettimaksujen avulla, mutta pian nekin loppuvat.


Suomalaisille asian tekee erityisen mielenkiintoiseksi se, että Fortum on aikeaissa ostaa ison sakalaisten energian työntekijä Uniperin osakkeista ainakin 47 prosenttiin siivun ja parhailaan laillaamassa käynnissä Fortumin julkinen ostotarveja laukaa Uniperin osakkeita. Uniper tekee säästöään 50 prosenttia hiilellä ja se on jopa viimeistelmissä Saksaa kokonaisno suutta, miljardi euroa maksavaa tuhannen megawatin hillivaimoaa.

Hillivaimat tekevät tappiota läheskin siksi, että suuri osa syrveustavan energian tuotu ovat painaneet sähkön markkinahinnat niin halvoiksi, että suuri osa perinteistä voimantuotannosta ei enää kannata ainakaan energian myynnistä saaillaan tuloilla. Monet maat ovat kuitenkin kapasiteettin säilyminen varmistamiseksi alkanut maksaa sulkeutumisen alaisille voimaloille erilaisia kapasiteettimaksuja. Surusta kannattavat myös kaasuvaimalat.
EU taber milliarder på kulkraftværker

AF RITZAU FINANS
Offentliggørelse 08.12.17 kl. 10:11

Hvis EU udfaser kulkraftværkerne inden udgangen af næste år, kan man undgå et tab på 22 mia. dollar, viser ny analyse.

Det skriver Financial Times.


"Økonomiens udvikling har sendt EU's kulkraftværker ned i en døds spiral," siger Matt Gray, analytiker hos Carbon Tracker, til Financial Times.

Allerede i 2024 vil det være billigere at producere vind- og solenergi end fortsat at drive de dyre kulkraftværker. Det skyldes dels at teknologien for vedvarende energi vil falde i pris og at prisen på luftforurening vil stige i 2021.

På trods af prognosen fra Carbon Tracker, der kommer mindre end en uge før næste klimatopmøde i Paris, er der indtil videre kun planlagt en samlet reduktion i kulkraftproduktionen i EU på 27 pct.

Ifølge Matt Gray er der flere grunde til manglende omstillingssparathed i Europa. Der er blandt andet dem, som på sigt håber, at energipriserne vil stige i de områder i EU, der er meget afhængige af kul. Derudover ser analytikeren mange vildt fra politisk hold, da lukningen af kulkraftværker vil koste arbejdspladser.

» Danmarks kulforbrug stiger for første gang i fem år
» Helveget efter nyt VE-mål: Skal fastholde højt tempo
ASIA
Coal Bleeding Cash
In 2030, 97 percent of operating coal capacity in the EU will be cashflow negative

Source: Carbon Tracker

Carbon Tracker 指出，由於歐盟委員會計劃在今後 10 年中期消除對煤電的所謂量產發電支持，而且電池儲存技術將進一步提高，從而在高峰期間提供更多所需的電力。在 2030 年前，97% 的電池將出現負現金流。

Carbon Tracker 駐倫敦高級分析師 Matthew Gray 表示：「煤炭將陷入死亡螺旋。資產所有者只能做的一件事，就是避開那些希望持續提供支持的國家。」

根據彭博新能源財報的數據，到 2030 年，歐洲核電和風能（被認為是煤電容量需要的排放量）的成本預計將較 2030 年上升 3.5 倍和 31 橫口（97 兆歐）。因此電廠發電成本將進一步受到挑戰。

報告指出，公用事業企業預計至少在 2030 年以後仍有一部分電力運行；Carbon Tracker 表示，根據企業財報和策略的逐步退出政策。歐盟只有 37% 的煤炭部門計劃在 2030 年前關閉，因他們正在嚴重侷限於尋求安全保障的未來。

但在德國，總理梅克爾（Angela Merkel）正面臨著降低能源工業污染的壓力。根據分析，淘汰煤炭將使公用事業損失 120 橫口倍的碳。Carbon Tracker 表示，只有與全球碳排放上限對齊的 RWE AG 可以通過這項政策來改造，而且不會將其提升到符合環保標準的水平。
Nearly all European coal-fired power plants will be loss-making by 2030: research

[IN LONDON] European power companies could save billions of dollars by stepping up closure of coal-fired power plants as nearly all of them will be loss-making in Europe by 2030, think-tank Carbon Tracker Initiative says.

Coal power should be phased out in the European Union by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement’s target to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius.

However, the bloc is still reliant on coal-fired power and only 27 per cent of coal-fired power plants in the EU plan to close before 2030, Carbon Tracker said in a report released on Friday, basing its estimate on company reports and countries’ phase-out policies.

Fifty four per cent of European coal-fired power plants are currently cashflow negative and this could increase to 97 per cent by 2030 due to rising carbon prices and stricter air quality rules, Carbon Tracker said, based on modelling from commodity price forecasts, asset operating costs, gross profitability and government policies.

“Since the majority of coal units are loss-making by 2030, the EU could avoid 22 billion euros (£185 billion) in losses by phasing out coal power in line with the Paris Agreement,” Carbon Tracker said.

SEE ALSO: Blue skies in China’s capital spark joy, scepticism

Germany-based units could save 9 billion euros by phasing out coal, while Poland could save 3 billion euros.

The utilities who have the most to gain from phasing-out coal are Germany’s RWE and Uniper, who could save 3 billion euros and 1.7 billion euros, respectively, according to Carbon Tracker.

Coal-fired power currently makes up 26 per cent of total EU power generation.

Carbon Tracker, however, says coal power’s operating costs could be higher than onshore wind by 2024 and solar photovoltaic by 2027, while energy storage technologies and power reduction firms increasingly provide back-up power.

Analysis by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis earlier this year said more than 100 separate power plants - representing a third of Europe’s large-scale coal-fired power plant capacity - face costly air quality upgrades or closure as a result of the pollutant limits.

Many coal plant operators, however, say coal will be needed for decades to come to provide stable energy supplies as renewable energy is intermittent.

REUTERS
Kirloskar Solar plans to strengthen presence in Kerala

KOCHI: Kirloskar Solar Pvt. Ltd. (KSTPL), part of Kirloskar group is planning to tap the potential in Kerala as part of strengthening its presence in the country. It has partnered with GSL Energy Solutions to achieve 200 mw of solar power in the state by 2020.

The company plans to cover a broad spectrum of market covering domestic, educational, hospitality, healthcare, commercial and industrial uses. “Our main areas of focus will be healthcare, commercial and industrial uses,” said Deepak Palvankar, head of solar business of KSTPL.

He said the solar industry in the country has been growing 20 to 30% rate and is set for consolidation in the coming years. “We would soon launch new products like ready to install on-grid solar kits, solar off grid inverters and power packs and an innovative solar product that will produce hot water as well as electricity,” Palvankar said.

Jackson Mathew, MD of GSL Energy Solutions said compared with other states Kerala is yet to realise the potential of solar power. “The state now has only a capacity of 88.5 mw compared with 1900 mw in Tamil Nadu and 2300 mw in Karnataka,” he said. The company has launched a scheme to encourage domestic users to convert their invertors to solar ones.

Source: economictimes.indiatimes
AFRICA
Nearly all European coal-fired power plants will be loss-making by 2030 - research

Reuters Staff

LONDON, Dec 8 (Reuters) - European power companies could save billions of dollars by stepping up closure of coal-fired power plants as nearly all of them will be loss-making in Europe by 2030, think-tank Carbon Tracker Initiative says.

Coal power should be phased out in the European Union by 2030 to meet the Paris Agreement's target to limit the rise in global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius.

However, the bloc is still reliant on coal-fired power and only 27 percent of coal-fired power plants in the EU plan to close before 2030, Carbon Tracker said in a report released on Friday, basing its estimate on company reports and countries' phase-out policies.

Fifty four percent of European coal-fired power plants are currently cashflow negative and this could increase to 97 percent by 2030 due to rising carbon prices and stricter air quality rules, Carbon Tracker said, based on modelling from commodity price forecasts, asset operating costs, gross profitability and government policies.

"Since the majority of coal units are loss-making by 2030, the EU could avoid 22 billion euros ($26 billion) in losses by phasing out coal power in line with the Paris Agreement," Carbon Tracker said.

Germany-based units could save 9 billion euros by phasing out coal, while Poland could save 3 billion euros.

The utilities who have the most to gain from phasing-out coal are Germany's RWE and Uniper, who could save 3 billion euros and 1.7 billion euros, respectively, according to Carbon Tracker.

Coal-fired power currently makes up 26 percent of total EU power generation.

Carbon Tracker, however, says coal power's operating costs could be higher than onshore wind by 2024 and solar photovoltaic by 2027, while energy storage technologies and power reduction firms increasingly provide back-up power.

Analysis by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis earlier this year said more than 100 separate power plants — representing a third of Europe's large-scale coal-fired power plant capacity — face costly air quality upgrades or closure as a result of the pollutant limits.

Many coal plant operators, however, say coal will be needed for decades to come to provide stable energy supplies as renewable energy is intermittent. ($1 = 0.8471 euros) (Reporting by Nina Chestney; Editing by Susan Fenton)
THANK YOU
This Coverage Book presents press highlights from the EU Coal Report featured in over 140 stories worldwide.

- Top coverage includes the Financial Times, Reuters, Bloomberg and importantly, financial dailies in Germany and Poland.

- The report was also covered by media outlets in Italy, France, Russia, other parts of Europe, Asia and Australia.

**Definitions:**

(Est.) Monthly Visits — *An estimate of the total previous months traffic to the site your coverage is on.*

(Est.) Coverage Views — *Not everyone who visits a website will see your coverage, so Coverage Book estimated how many total views your specific page of coverage will receive during its lifetime.*

Domain Authority — *The higher the DA score (out of 100), the greater the influence of that site, and if it links back to you, the greater the chance your coverage and content have in getting visibility in Google.*