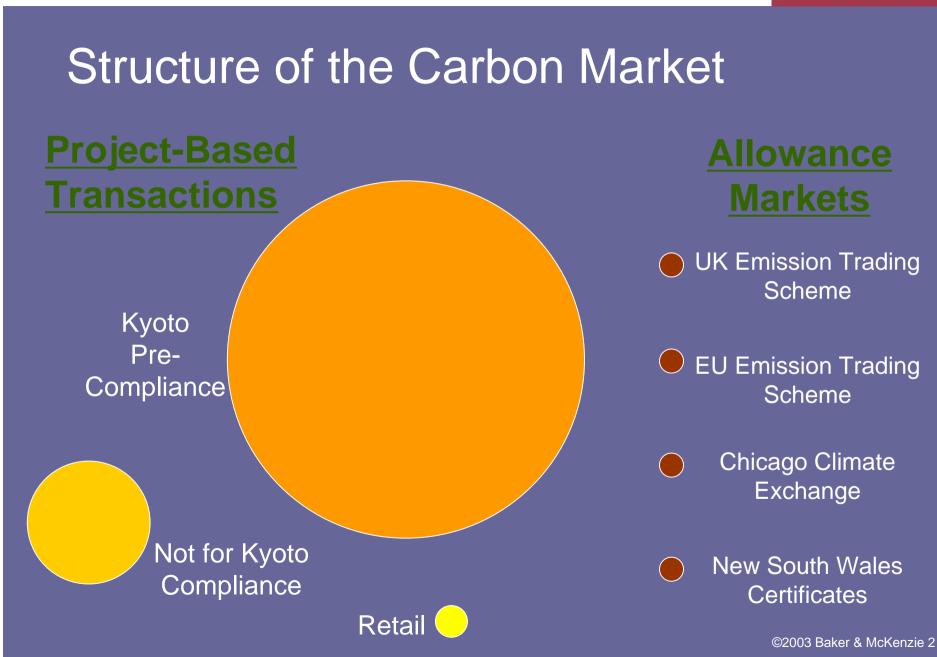


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Manly Pacific Hotel Wednesday 22 September 2004

Martijn Wilder, Partner Baker & McKenzie, Sydney

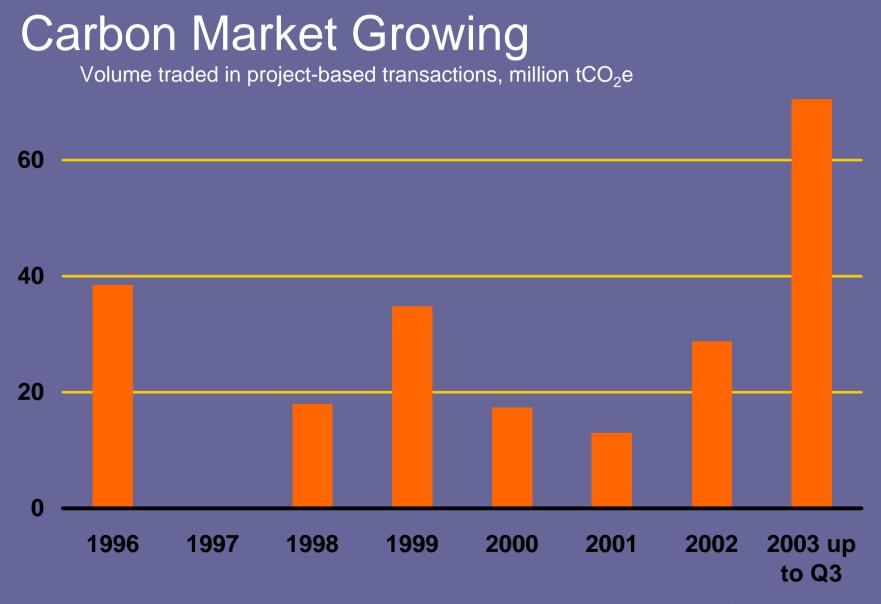


Project-Based Transactions Dominate

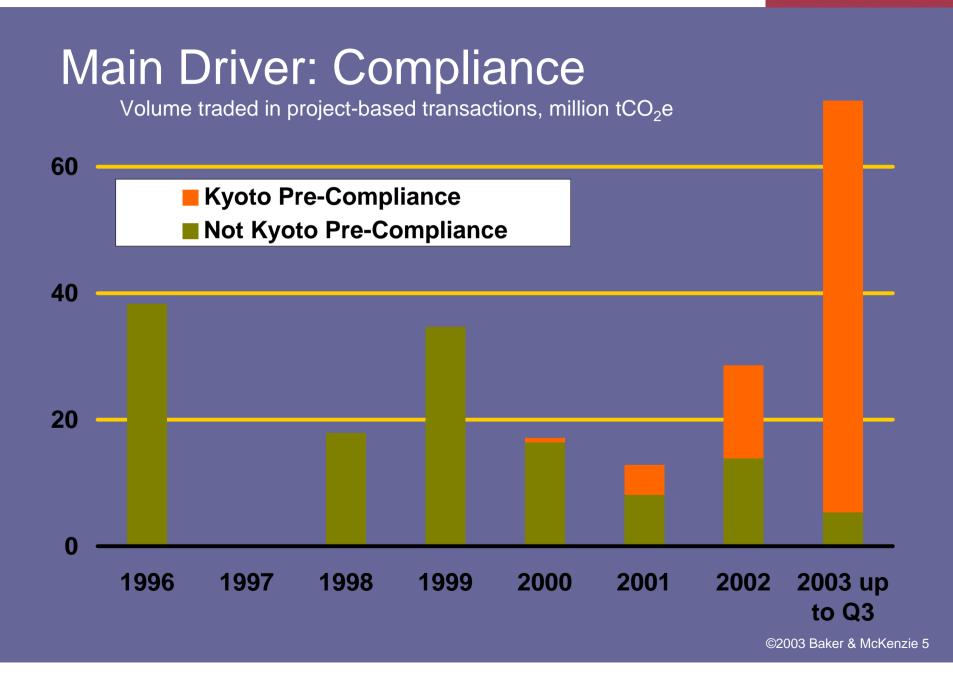
Allowance markets dominate in number of trades, but are less than 4% of volume (2003)

- Project-Based Transactions:
 - 70 million tCO₂e traded in 2003 (vintages up to 2012)
 - **2.5 times** more than 2002
 - ~ 220 million tCO₂e traded since 1996
 - On average, projects generate 70% more emission reductions (post-2012 in general)

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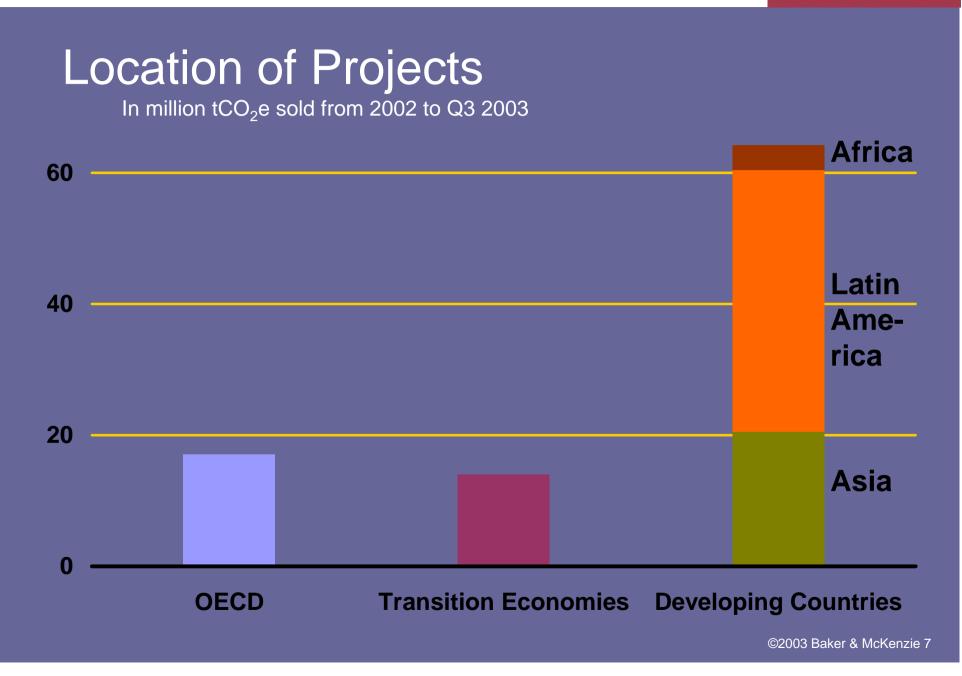


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Who's selling?

- 90% of volume now contracted in JI or CDM Countries
- Latin & Central America was dominant but Asia now emerging as the major source of projects
- Africa still largely bypassed
- Trades tend to concentrate on larger, middleincome countries



The Carbon Market: Buyers

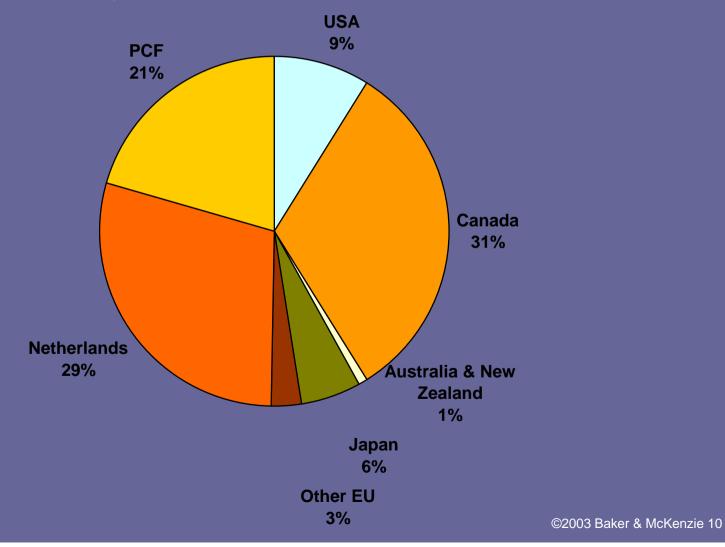
- Three (3) Main buyers making up 90% of purchasers:
 - Japanese corporates
 - Netherlands (including via fund managers)
 - World Bank
- Other Government funds now emerging: Denmark, Austria, Finland
- Other Multi-laterals: IFC, EBRD
- Other Corporates including US companies
- Brokers: Natsource, CO2e.com, Evolution Markets
- Retail Market: Future Forests, 500ppm

The Carbon Market: Buyer Issues

- Retail buyers are repeat buyers but small volumes
- Governments like Dutch and World Bank are tender based while Danes aggressively securing options throughout Asia
- Increasing competition for limited emission reductions
- Private Sector companies are generally one-off purchasers looking to establish a diversified emissions reductions portfolio, learn by doing, public relations.
- Brokers are not buyers
- False Traders

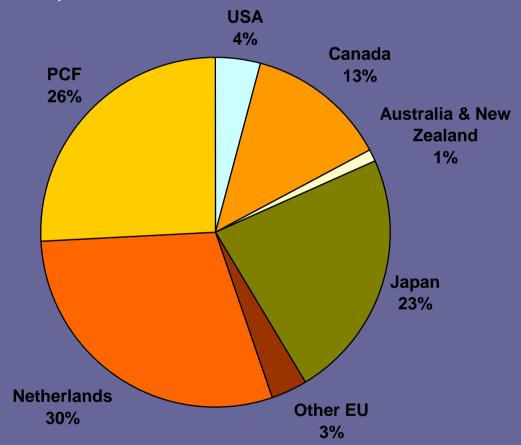
Who is buying?

In percent of volume purchased from 2001 to 2002



Who is buying?

In percent of volume purchased from 2002 to Q3 2003

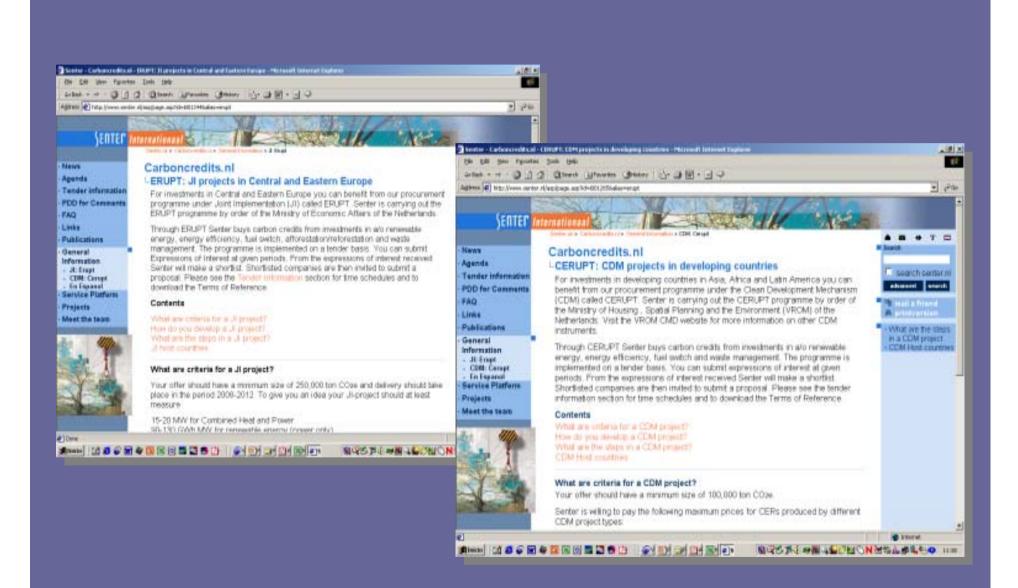


World Bank Carbon Finance Business

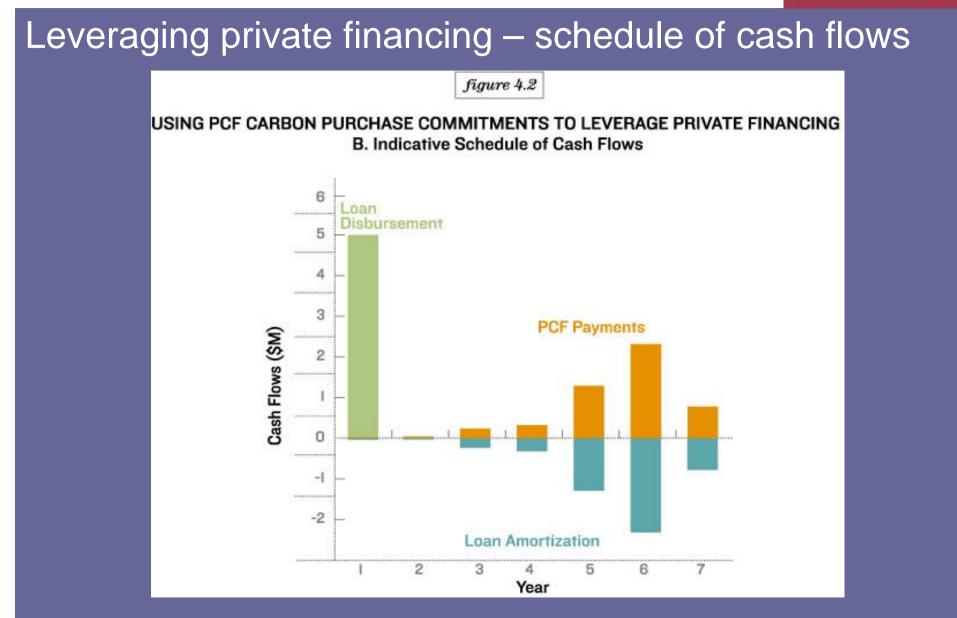
- Dedicated Funds exist but limited availability
- However, significant risk exposure



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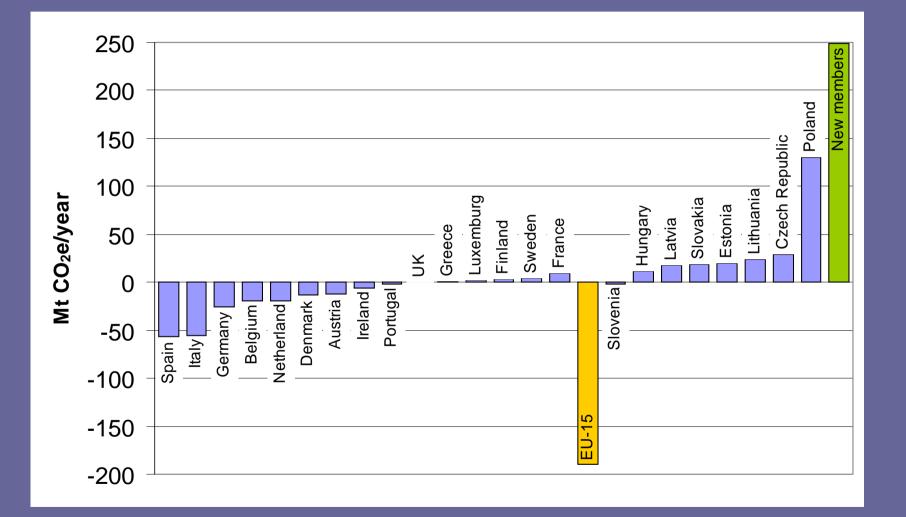
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Kyoto status

2000 GHG emissions excluding LUCF compared to Kyoto targets



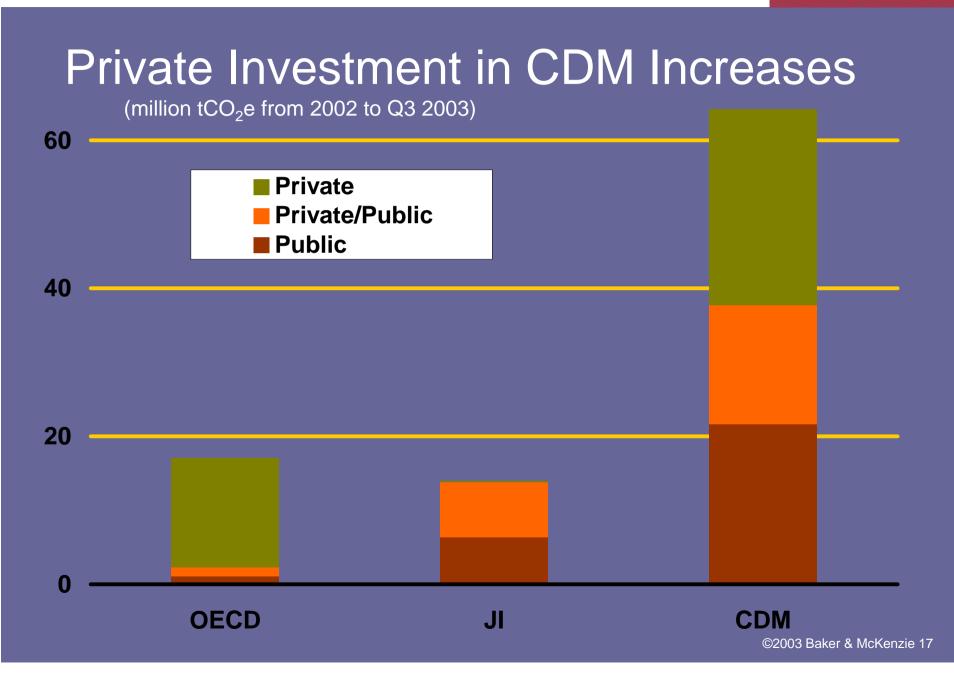
In total a net surplus of 60 Mt CO₂e

Key Emitters in the EU Power Sector

C. Data, by company

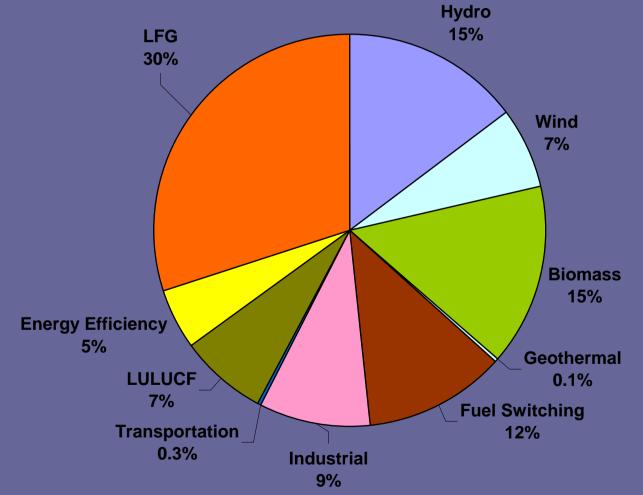
Country	Company	Capacity (in MW)	Generation (in TWh)	Emission (in t CO2)	kg CO2/ MWh
France/UK/Ger	EDF	115,460	536	36,889,777	69
Italy	ENEL	56,348	182	99,000,000	544
Swed/Germ	Vattenfall	33,963	180	70,988,805	394
Germany/UK	RWE	40,339	179	126,600,000	707
Germany/UK	E.ON	42,231	171	76,137,100	445
Italy/Spain	Endesa	26,089	129	72,600,000	563
Belgium/NL	Electrabel	23,945	106	39,361,000	371
UK	British Energy	11,528	68	0	0
Spain	Iberdrola	16,088	58	8,560,390	148
Norway	Statkraft	8,700	58	0	0
UK	TXU Europe	7,746	50	16,000,000	320
Greece	DEI	11,121	48	41,500,000	865
UK	Scottish & Southern	7,036	45	19,000,000	422
Finland	Fortum	5,800	41	11,400,000	278
UK	Edison Mission	6,363	40	20,000,000	500
Portugal	EDP	7,585	28	12,600,000	450
Austria	Verbund	7,350	28	3,146,000	112
Slovakia	Slovenské elektràrne	6,998	26	8,000,000	308
UK	Scottish Power (UK)	5,261	26	13,260,000	510
Spain	Union Fenosa	5,597	26	14,525,000	559
Ireland	ESB	4,700	24	15,800,000	658
Italy	Edison	4,500	23	15,189,772	660
Finland	PVO	3,748	19	4,900,000	258
Denmark	Elkraft System	5,422	13	10,500,000	808
Spain	Hidrocantabrico	2,173	13	11,906,972	916
	TOTAL	466,091	2,117	747,864,816	353

By lack of available public data, we have not been able to integrate Essent (NL) figures. Our assessment would approximate 26 Mt CO₂ for 50 TWh of generation.



Technology Distribution

In percent of volume purchased from 2002 to Q3 2003



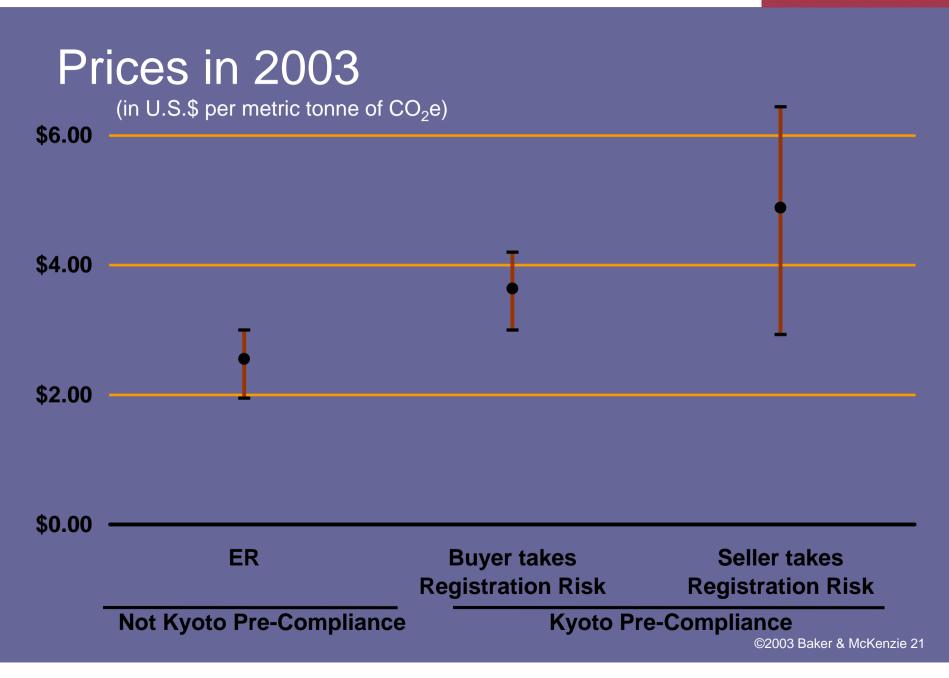
Outlook

- Large scale pledges (mostly by EU governments) to become projects in 04, 05
 Clarification of rules and begin of operations of major trading schemes (EU, Canada, Japan longer term) should fuel allowance trading + demand for CDM/JI in 04, 05
 On the other hand, prolonged uncertainty on Kyoto could hamper growth of market
 Window of opportunity for CDM/JI closing by
- 2006-2007 because of projects lead-time

The Carbon Market: Price

- Global regimes developing and pricing is not yet reflective of future global market value
- Price will depend of carbon asset being sold and the nature of the transaction
- In project based transactions involving the sale of future streams of carbon rights price will be affected by the creditworthiness of seller, the ability of seller to deliver, sovereign risks, structure of the transaction, allocation of risk
- In transactions involving pre-existing or anticipated statutory rights price will be dictated by factors including demand, timing in context of compliance deadlines, penalties, cost of compliance
- EU Allowances, sovereign AAUs highest value

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The Carbon Market: Price

- Contractual rights trading at US\$0.50- \$US2 (although small retail type trades at around US\$10)
- Kyoto rights trading at US\$3-US\$4 up to US\$10 and European buyers at between Euro 3-7
- As increased buyers emerge especially with competing country funds price expectations shifting upwards
- EU Allowances- average price for 2005 vintages peaked at 14 Euro Feb/March and travelling between 7 and 10 Euro since
- Predictions vary widely as to future market prices
- Ramifications for when and how transactions are pursued



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