

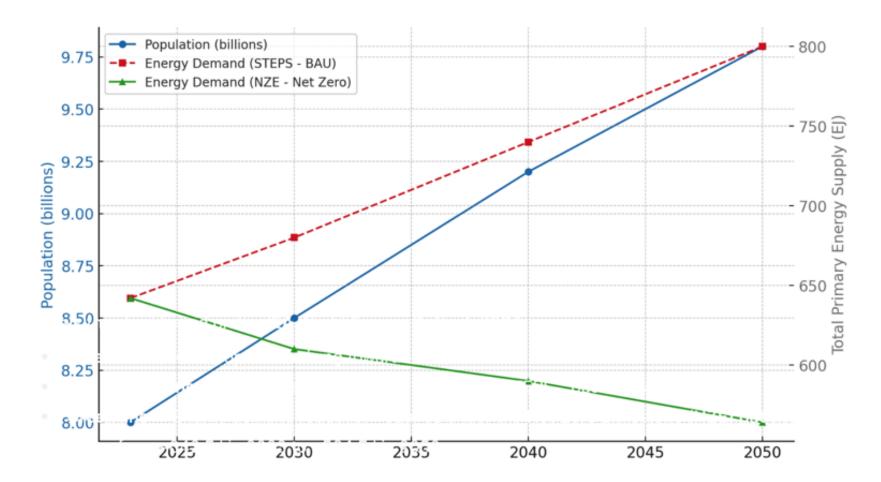
## **Ensuring Stable Global Resource Supply: A Preliminary Exploration**

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## The World's Demand for Resources is Rising at an Extraordinary Pace

Population Growth vs. Energy Demand Pathways (IEA WEO 2024)





### **Stability Requires Coordinated Action Across National and International Levels**









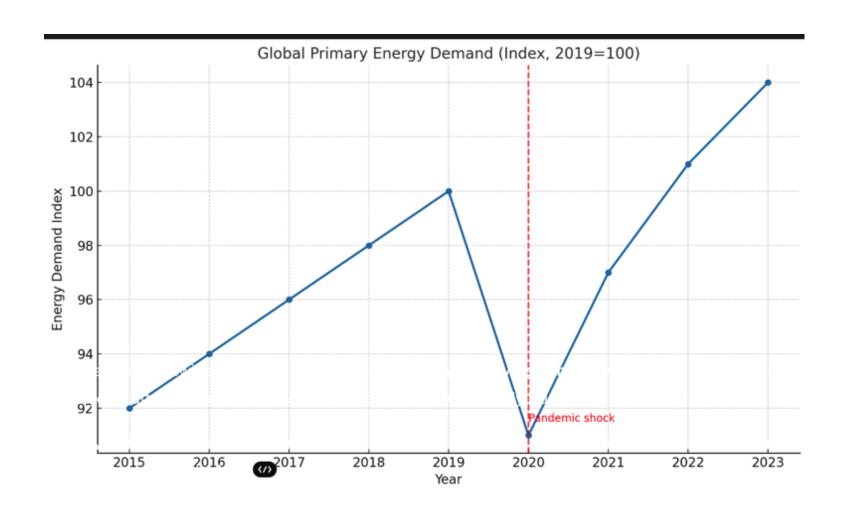
**Diversification Technology** 

**Partnerships** 

**Policy Alignment** 

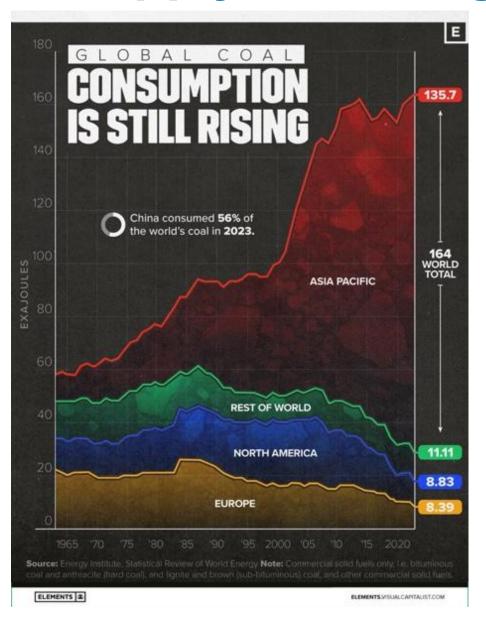
### **Lessons from Recent Shocks**





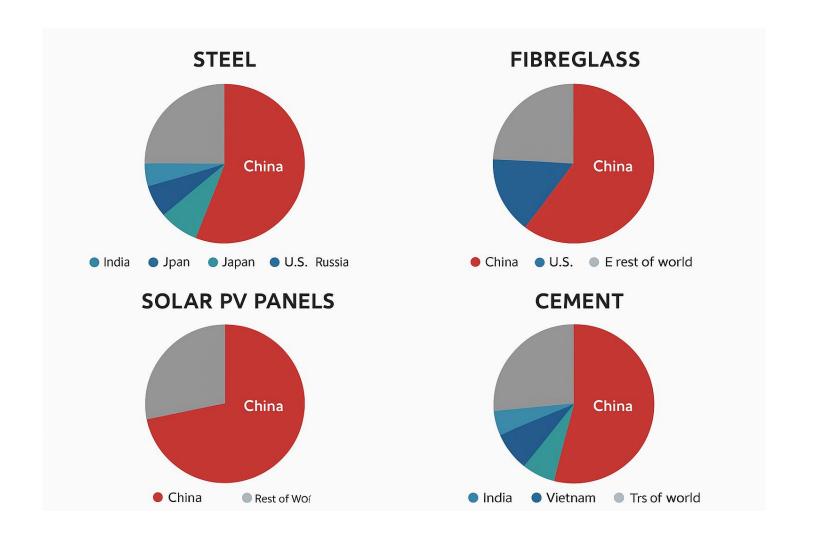
### Coal's Global Supply Advantage





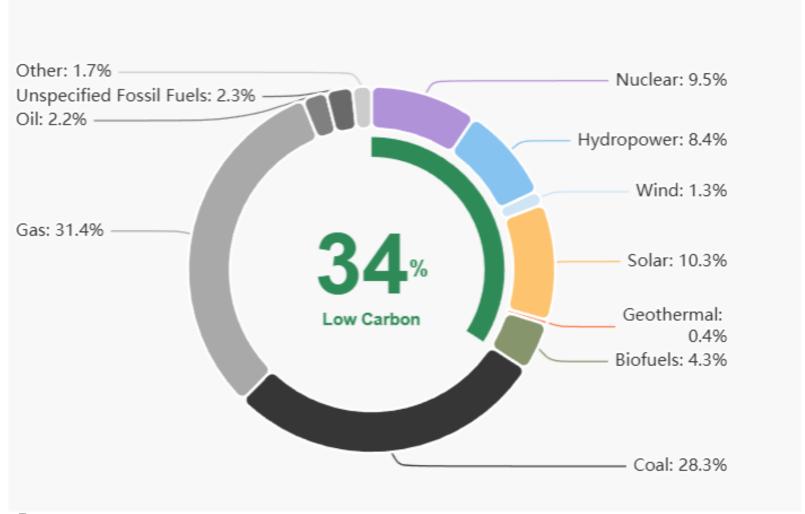
## Renewable Energy Supply Chains are Highly Concentrated





## Japan's Energy Diversity is A Model for Others to Follow





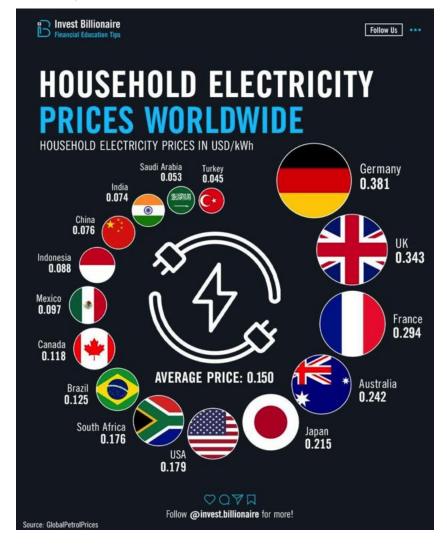
Source: Low Carbon Power

#### Green Electricity Costs a Bundle

The data make clear: The notion that solar and wind power save money is an environmentalist lie.

By Bjorn Lomborg

Jan. 1, 2025 5:31 pm ET

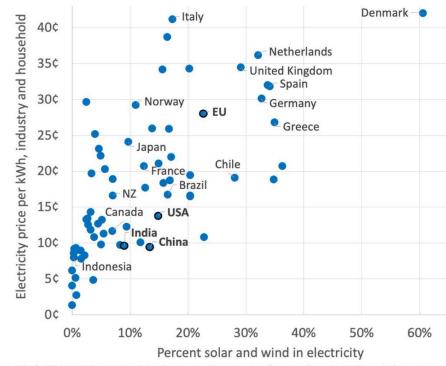






### **Expensive Solar and Wind**

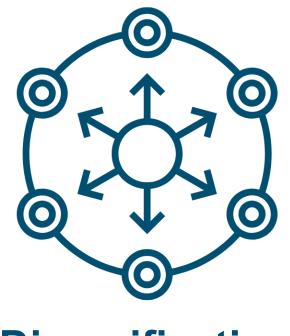
The elites tell you that solar and wind are cheap
Reality: The more solar and wind, the costlier it gets
That is because solar and wind are worthless when not sunny and windy
Data for 2022, but same result for 2019, just before Covid and Ukraine war



by consumption and adjusted to 2024USS, https://www.bis.gov/cpi.Percent solar and wind generation of all national generations for mittps://ember-energy.org/date excluding countries with less than 50% of their consumption covered by domestic generation (i.e., Luxemburg producing just 18% and Lithuania 32%). This leaves 68 countr observations (vs 78 in 2019). China is missing in IEA data (only residential prices from 2019). Here, China estimated from very similar Statista estimate (www.statista.com/statistics/1373596/business-electricity-price-china and www.statista.com/statistics/1373587/household-electricity-price-china). The similar scatter pla for 2019 shows less solar-wind and lower prices, but it has a substantially similar least-square line.x.com/BjornLombor

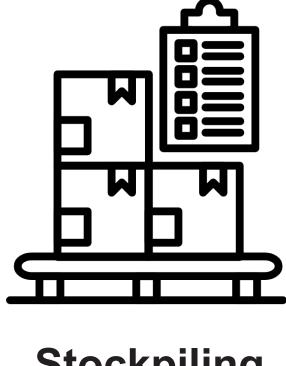






**Diversification** 





**Stockpiling** 

#### **Pre-Combustion**

#### Combustion

- Digitalisation & Intelligent Platforms
- Dust and Water Management
- Efficient Coal Processing, Washing & Beneficiation
- Electric Vehicles
- Land Disturbance
   & Rehabilitation
- Management of Surface Subsidence
  - Methane Management
    - Recycling
      - · Renewable Power
        - Waste Management

- Emission Control Technologies
- Combined Heat and Power (CHP)
- High Efficiency and Low Emissions (HELE)
- Coal Gasification (Integrated Gasification in Combined Cycle)
- Co-firing with Biomass or Ammonia
- Carbon Capture Utilisation Storage (CCS/CCUS)
- Pollution control: Flue gas desulphurisation, particulate control, nitrogen oxides, and mercury
  - Circulating fluidised bed combustion
    - Allam cycle

#### **Beyond Combustion**

- · Coal to Blue Hydrogen
- · Coal to Liquids (CTL)
- Synthetic Liquid Hydrocarbons, Methanol
- Coal to Chemicals
- Ammonia, Agri-Chemicals, Olefins, etc.
- Blast Furnance Steel Production
- Coal to Construction
  - Cement Clinker Production
  - Gypsum, Cement replacement (Fly Ash & Slag), Carbon Bricks, Materials for Clean Energy
  - Coal and Coal Waste to Advanced Materials
  - Critical Minerals
  - Rare Earth Metals
  - Graphene
    - Carbon fibre
      - Alumina
      - Activated Carbon for Water/Gas Filtration

Sustainable Coal Stewardship (SCS) provides a pathway which supports extracting more value per tonne of coal.

Value is determined and measured in both economic and environmental benefits.

**Sustainable Coal Stewardship** 



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