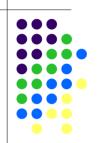
Natural Gas and Renewables: Bridge to the Future or Death Knell?

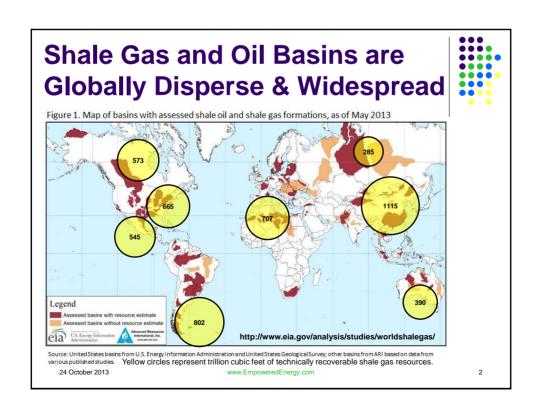
BIT's 1st Frontier Industrial Forum - 2013 24 October 2013 Qingdao, China

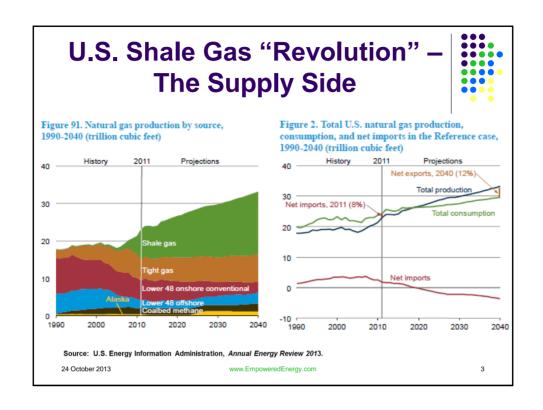
Lori Smith Schell, Ph.D., ERP 2013 USAEE President

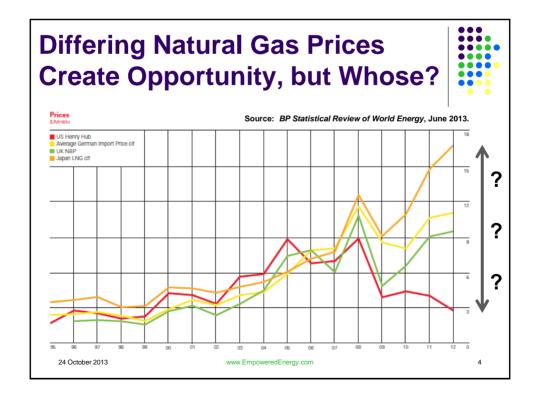


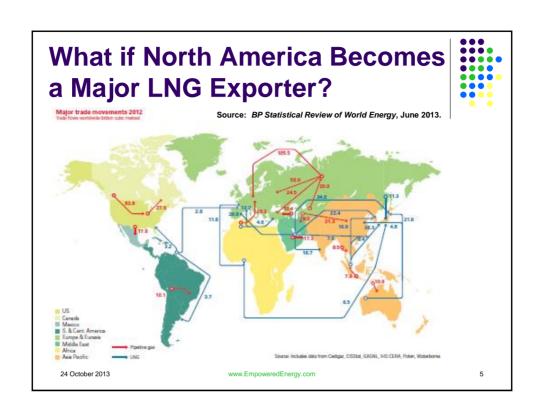


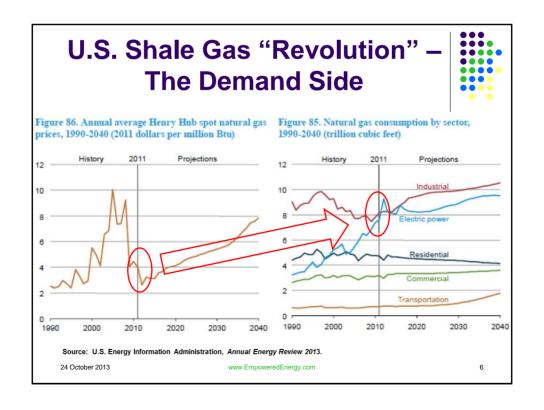
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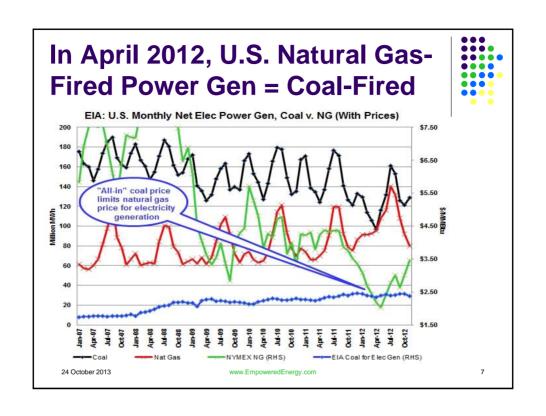


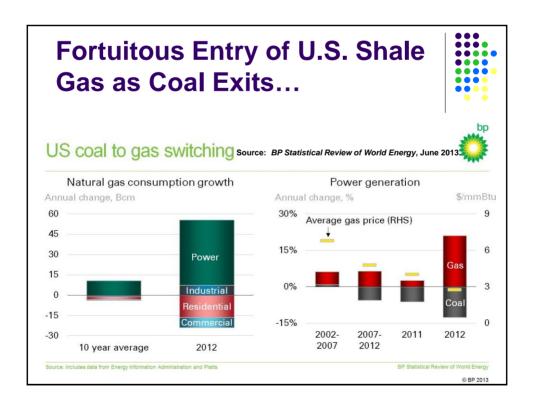












In Increasing Volumes to China.



Table 1: China's coal imports by source, 2007-2011

Million tons	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Indonesia	14,1	11,6	30,5	56,3	101,2
Australia	4,5	3,5	44,6	37,0	32,6
Vietnam	24,6	16,9	24,1	18,1	22,1
Mongolia	3,2	4,0	6,0	16,6	20,2
North Korea	3,7	2,5	3,6	4,6	11,1
Russia	0,3	0,8	11,8	11,6	10,6
South Africa	0,0	0,0	0,8	7,0	10,5
USA	0,0	0,2	0,8	4,5	4,9
Canada	0,2	0,6	4,1	5,5	4,5
Others	0,3	0,7	0,4	5,1	4,9
TOTAL	51,0	40,8	126,6	166,3	222,4

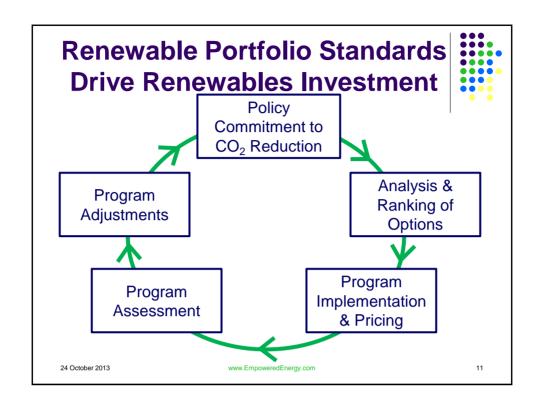
Note: Chinese coal imports data include "lignite" imports supplied by Indonesia mainly. Whereas lignite is not usually traded on the international market due to its very low calorific value, Indonesia exports large quantities of low calorific coal falling under this sub-category.

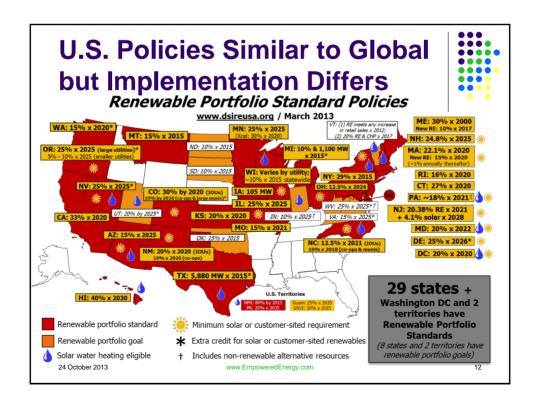
Source: National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's Customs Statistics

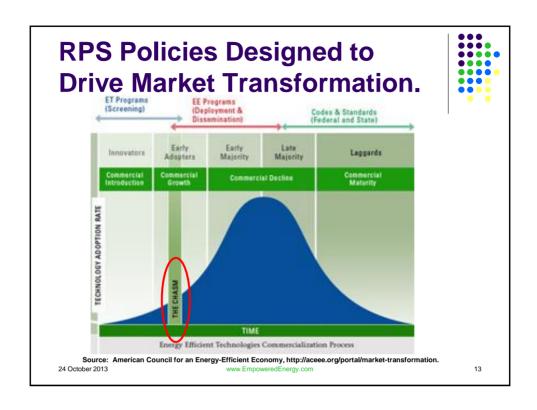
Source: IFRI, Global Coal Trade: From Tightness to Oversupply, Sophie Cornot-Gandolphe, February 2013, p. 21.

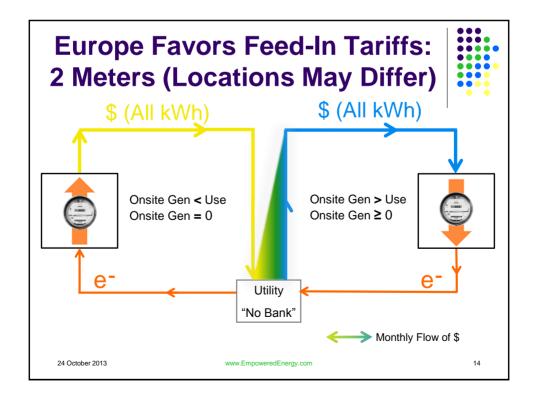
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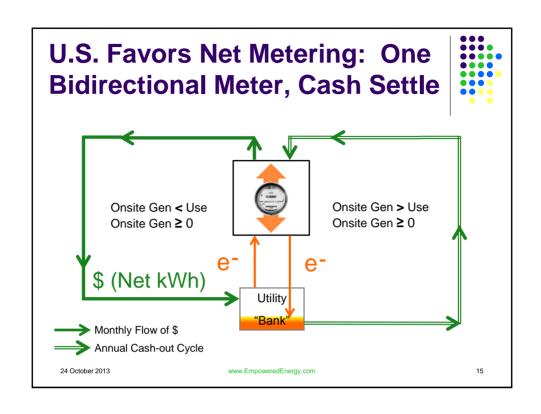
U.S. CO₂ Emissions Fall Thanks to Kooto Shale Gas... Carbon emissions Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2013. Global emissions from energy use Largest emission changes in 2012 BtCO. MtCO₂ 600 40 400 30 200 20 10 -200 -400 1992 1997 2002 2007 2012 Japan US

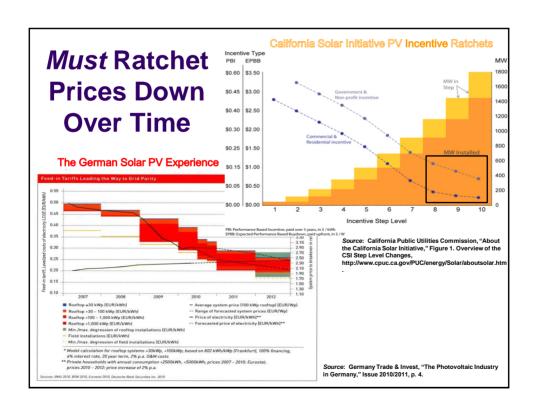


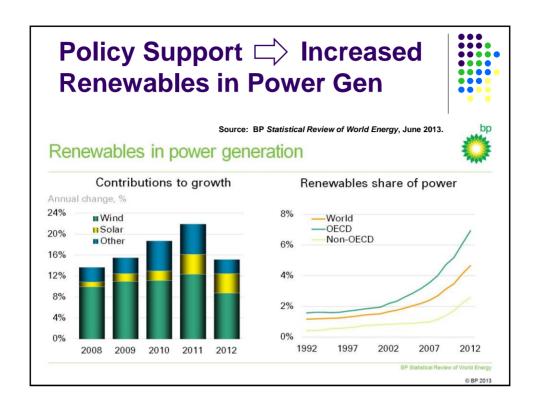


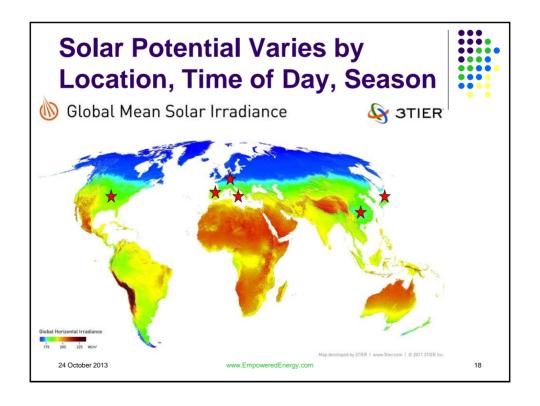


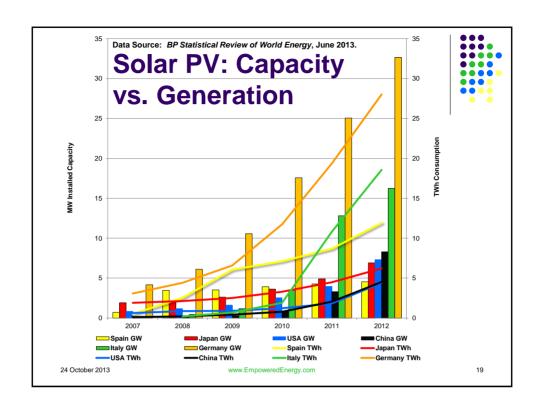


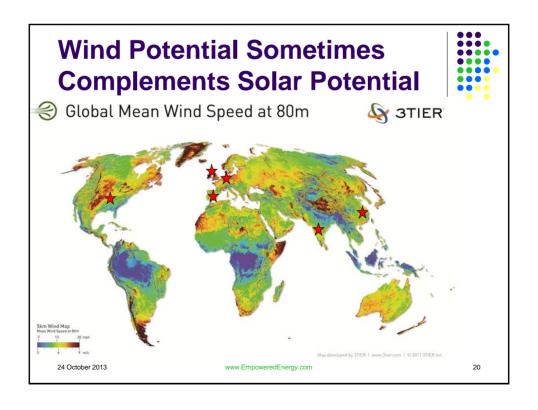


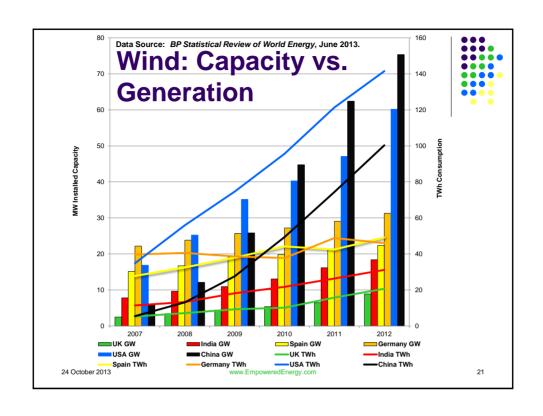


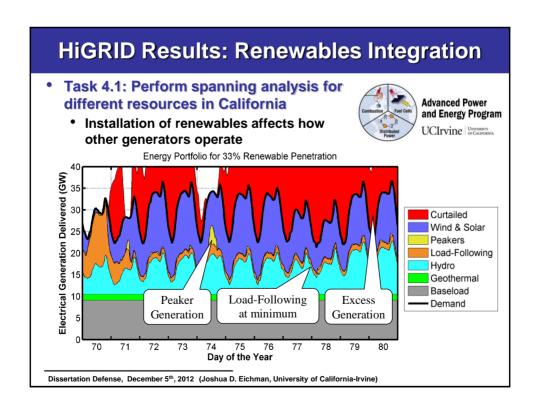












Complementary Technologies Aid Renewables Integration



- Demand Response
 - Peak Shaving
 - Load Shifting
- Energy Storage (Speed vs. Capacity)
- Plug-in Electric Vehicles ("Smart" Charging)
- Off-peak H2 Production (Minimizes Curtailment; "Free" Vehicle Fuel?)

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23

Conclusions: Competing Forces Create Uncertainty/Opportunity



- Cheaper natural gas will:
 - Provide the flexible generation required to support intermittency of renewables
 - May actually increase natural gas-related CO₂ emissions as natural gas-fired generators ramp up and down, operating as less than optimal levels
 - Potentially reduce policy support for renewables
- Need to think "outside the box" to combine technologies that have not traditionally been thought of as natural partners.

24 October 2013

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24