

# **Experiences with Emissions Trading**

#### **Electric Power Research Institute**

October 28, 2010

Washington, DC



# **Discussion Topics**



- Who is TransCanada?
- Canadian regulatory context
- Our environmental trading team
- Internal governance
- Business management process
- Offsets procurement process
- Lessons learned





# TransCanada Corporation (TSX/NYSE: TRP)

#### Gas Pipelines

- 59,000 km wholly owned
- 7,800 km partially owned
- 250 Bcf of regulated natural gas storage capacity
- Average volume of 15 Bcf/d

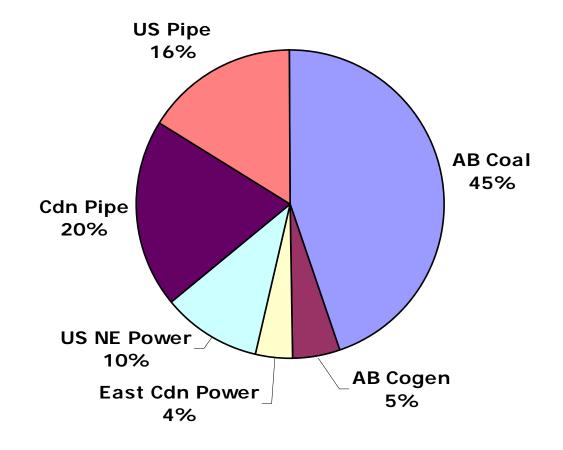
### •Oil Pipelines

- Keystone 1.1 million Bbl/d
- Expandable to 1.5 million Bbl/d
- •Energy
- 19 power plants, 10,900 MW
- Diversified portfolio, primarily low-cost, base-load generation
- 120 Bcf of non-regulated natural gas storage capacity



# **GHG Emissions Profile**





- Annual GHG emissions 30 MtCO2e
- Approximately 70% from power/energy and 30% from pipe





- Active in compliance and voluntary markets, Alberta, RGGI, NOx, RECs, CAR, etc.
- Have established an "Environmental Risk & Trading" department with origination, commercial transaction and analytic functions
- Currently spending millions/yr on GHG compliance, expecting costs to increase
- Some assets can recover costs through contracts and markets, while others have less cost recovery potential



# **Canadian Regional Regulatory Landscape**



- BC Carbon tax, cap & trade regulations drafted & WCI
  Member
- AB Specified Gas Emitters Regulation in place since 2007
- SK Bill passed, regulations drafted, WCI Observer
- MB WCI member
- ON WCI member, drafted cap and trade guidelines
- QC Carbon Royalty in place, WCI member and drafted cap and trade guidelines
- Atlantic Provinces Waiting for Canadian Federal Plan





- Federal Government working with electricity sector on coal plant shutdown policy
  - Coal plants forced to meet a physical NGCC standard after they reach 45 year anniversary, no offsets, no trading, meet standard or shut down
- Cap and trade system may overlay coal policy
- Initial discussions with electricity sector:
  - Generous level of free allocation (>80%)
  - Aggressive targets of 30% by 2020 from 2006 levels
  - Normalized Baseline
- Waiting for US and then align



# Alberta Greenhouse Gas Regulations



- Under the <u>Climate Change and Emissions Management Act (2007)</u> regulations were put in place to address greenhouse gas emissions (GHG's) in Alberta
- <u>Specified Gas Emitters Regulation (SGER)</u> falls under the *Climate Change and Emissions Management Act* and lays out the GHG targets for regulated entities and the guidelines for achieving compliance.
- The specified gases included under the regulation are CO2, CH4, SF6, HFC
- A regulated entity is a facility that emits over 100,000 tonnes of GHG's per year. Under the SGER, these facilities are required to reduce their <u>emissions intensity</u> by 12% annually from their baseline emissions (=average of 2003, 2004 & 2005 emissions intensity for the facility).



# **Compliance Options under SGER**



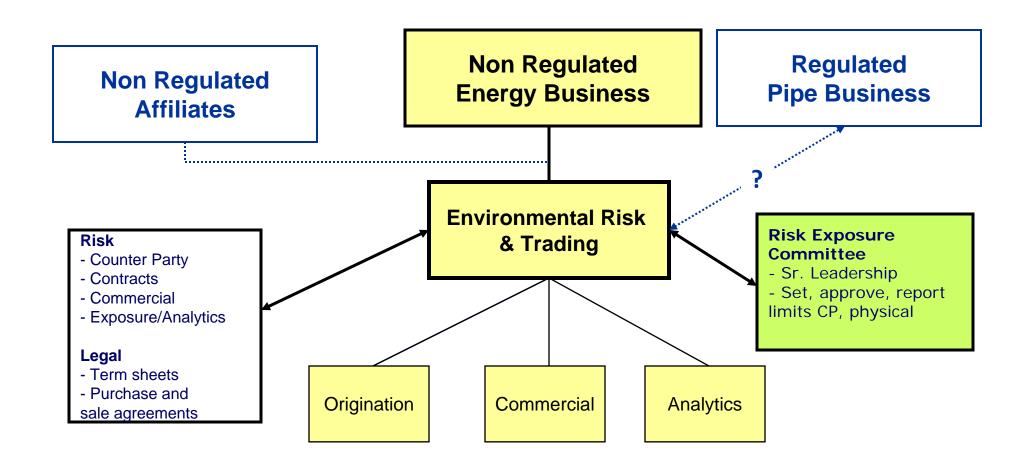
• Under SGER, there are four ways that a regulated facility can meet its reduction target:

1). Internal Abatement	Reduce Emissions at the facility by changing processes and/or equipment
2). Technology Fund	Purchase fund credits for \$15 per tCO2e. <u>NOTE:</u> 100% of a facilities compliance can be met through this option
3). Offset Credits	Voluntary actions from non-regulated activities which reduce emissions can be sold to regulated facilities to use to meet its compliance obligation
4). Emission Performance Credits (EPCs)	A regulated facility that reduces its emissions below their target, can sell these reductions to a regulated facility to use to meet its compliance obligation



# **Organization and Governance**





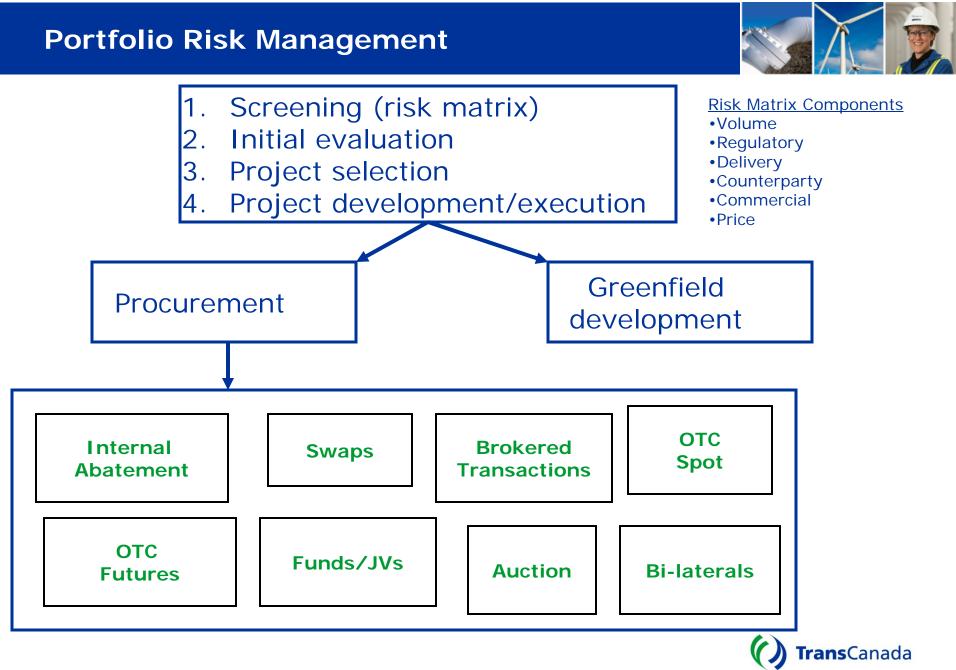


# Leadership and Internal Governance



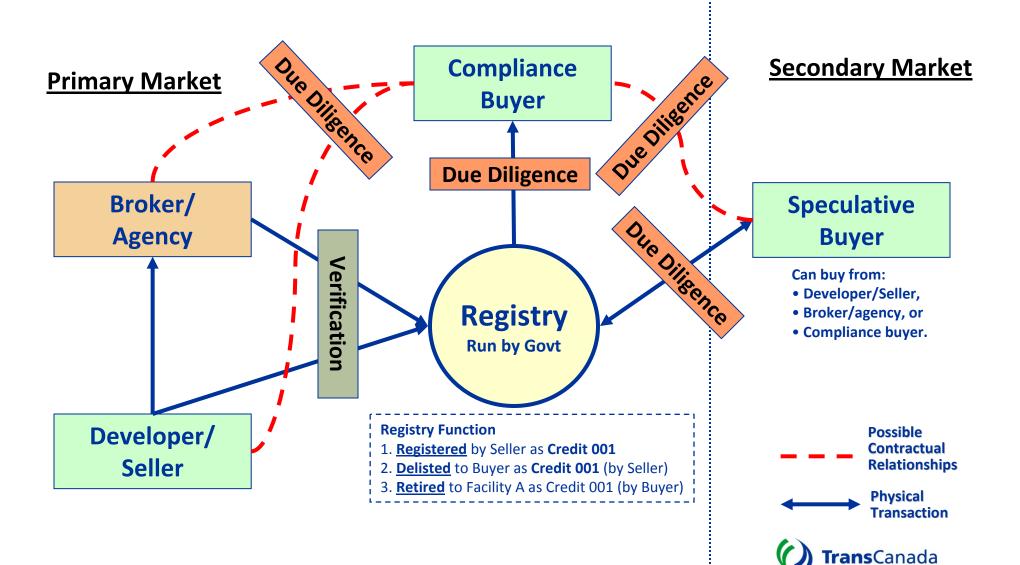
- Executive/Senior Management Champion
  - Supports, advocates the mission and the execution of the business strategy
- Internal Authorities and Approvals
  - Authorities to bind contracts
  - Authorities to execute deals
- Internal Governance and Process
  - Physical trading limits (domestic, international, voluntary markets)
  - Counterparty exposure limits (DCEL, finance, budget, spending)
  - Accounting (hedge, MTM, capitalized costs, expense, revenue)
  - Deal execution (risk, credit, legal, regulatory, corporate secretariat, evaluations)
- Offsets procurement and Greenfield development
  - Procurement (products that are registered and serialized)
  - Greenfield development (risk, internal capacity)





### **External Transaction Process:** Physical & Contractual









 Adapted from TransCanada's internal procedures for any type of acquisition

# PHASE I: Initial Due Diligence

- Review Project Documents
- Ownership Clearly Outlined
- Basic Requirements Met
- Review by Legal Team

## PHASE II: Forensic Due Diligence

- Review Data
- QA/QC
- Monitoring and Measurement Process Review
- Site Visit
- Update Legal Team

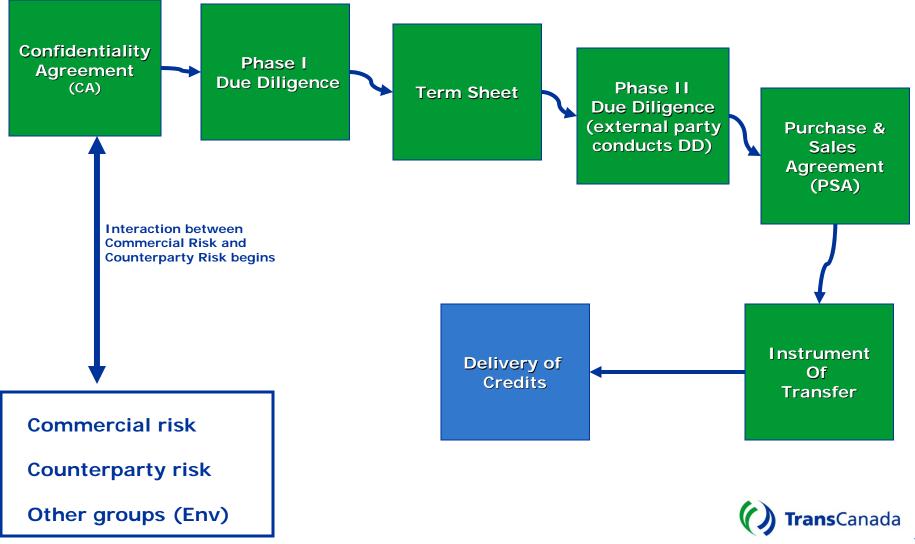
## Due diligence is not re-verification



# **Internal Transaction Process**



Senior Management Support and Involvement in Decision Making and throughout the Transaction Process



## **Lessons Learned**



- ✓ Have executive leadership support
- ✓ Have a clear mission and business strategy
- ✓ Understand all the <u>risks</u>
- ✓ Understand the <u>regulations</u>
- ✓ Understand the <u>market</u>
- ✓ Develop solid business practices
- ✓ Create <u>reliable</u> data collection procedures
- ✓ Open and <u>transparent</u> internal processes
- ✓ Create <u>reliable</u> record retention practices
- ✓ Pay attention to <u>detail</u>

