

# Mmambula Coal Fired Power Station:

## A window of opportunity for investment

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# Tributes

- Ministers and Excellencies
- Cooperating Partners
- Conference Organisers and Sponsors
- Captains of industry
- All invited guests
- Visionaries (past Ministers, past CEOs and Officials)

# MMAMABULA

## (Export Power Station - Botswana)

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# PART A: Morupule Expansion

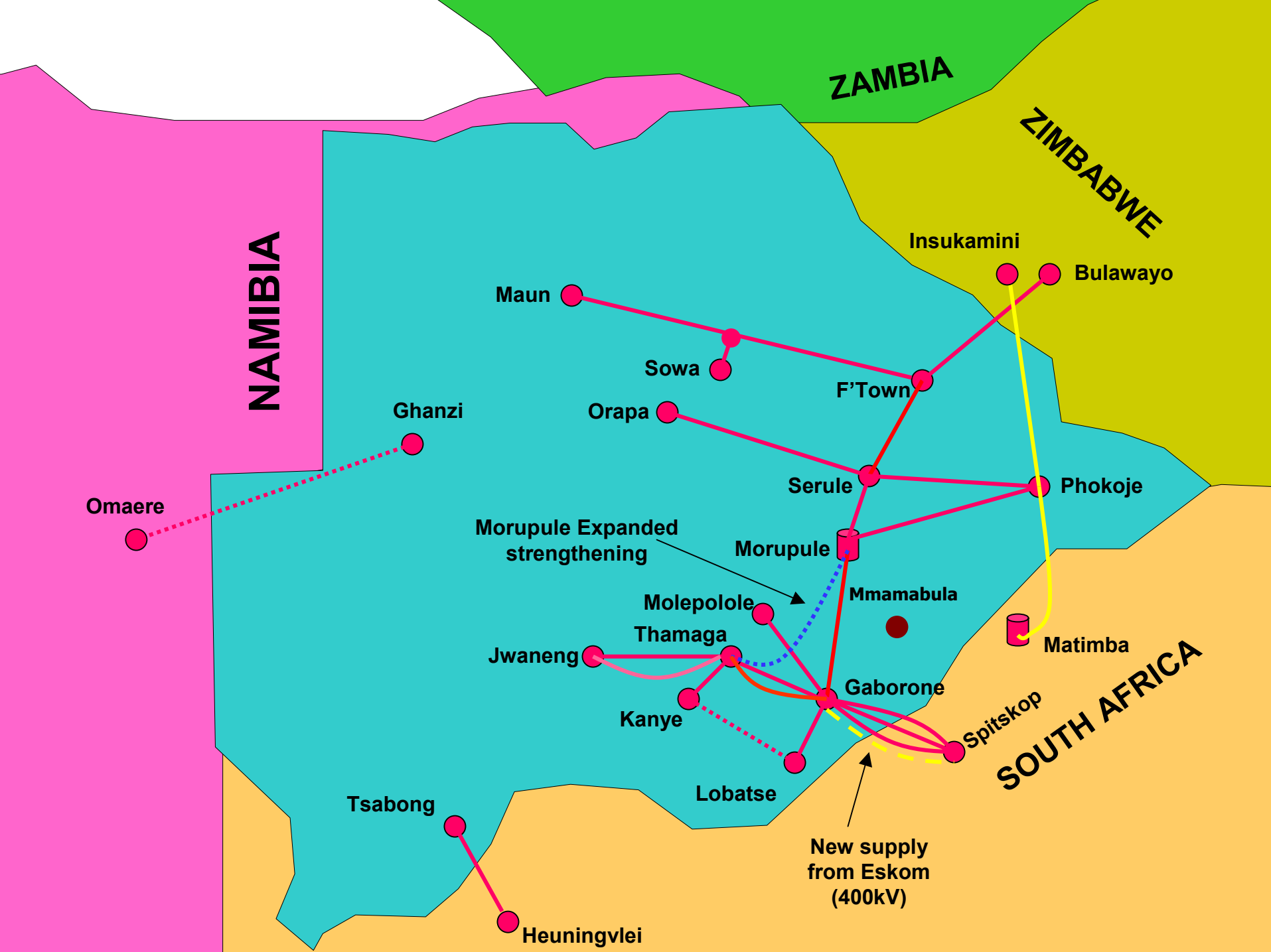
# SAPP short term generation projects

SHORT-TERM GENERATION PROJECTS					
No.	Country	Project Name	Capacity [MW]	Type	Expected Commissioning Year
1	Angola	Capanda	260	Hydro	2007
2	Botswana	Morupule Expansion	240	Coal	2009
3	DRC	Refurbish Inga-1 & 2	500	Hydro	2007
4	Lesotho	Muela Phase-2	110	Hydro	2010
5	Malawi	Kaphichira Phase-2	64	Hydro	2009
6	Namibia	Kudu	800	Gas	2009
7	South Africa	Mothballed Plants	3,500	Coal	2005 to 2010
		Open Cycle Gas Turbine	500	Gas	2008
8	Swaziland	Maguga	20	Hydro	2007
9	Zambia	Refurbishment	210	Hydro	2006
		Itezhi-Tezhi	120	Hydro	2007
		Kafue Lower	600	Hydro	2009
		Kariba North	360	Hydro	2009
10	Zimbabwe	Kariba South	300	Hydro	2007
		Hwange 7 & 8	660	Thermal	2008
		Lupani	300	Gas	2009
11	Tanzania	Ubungo	40	Gas	2004
		Ubungo	40	Gas	2005
		Kinyerezi	60	Gas	2007
		Kinyerezi	60	Gas	2009
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>8,744</b>		

# Brief Overview of Morupule Expansion

- a. Morupule expansion is being considered as one of the SAPP short term generation projects
- b. The Feasibility Study Report has been completed – Final Report submitted by the Consultant in October 2004.
- c. Recommendation – 2x100MW in 2009 and 2x100MW in 2012 (or 2010). Total = 400MW. Estimated cost of U\$ 600 Million
- d. Though recommendation is for 100MW units, BPC is considering bigger unit sizes: 4x300MW (1200MW) for meaningful contribution to the regional power deficit.
- e. Point (d) above is conditional on the amount of water available

# PART B: MMAMABULA



# Energy Supply Situation

## SAPP INSTALLED CAPACITIES

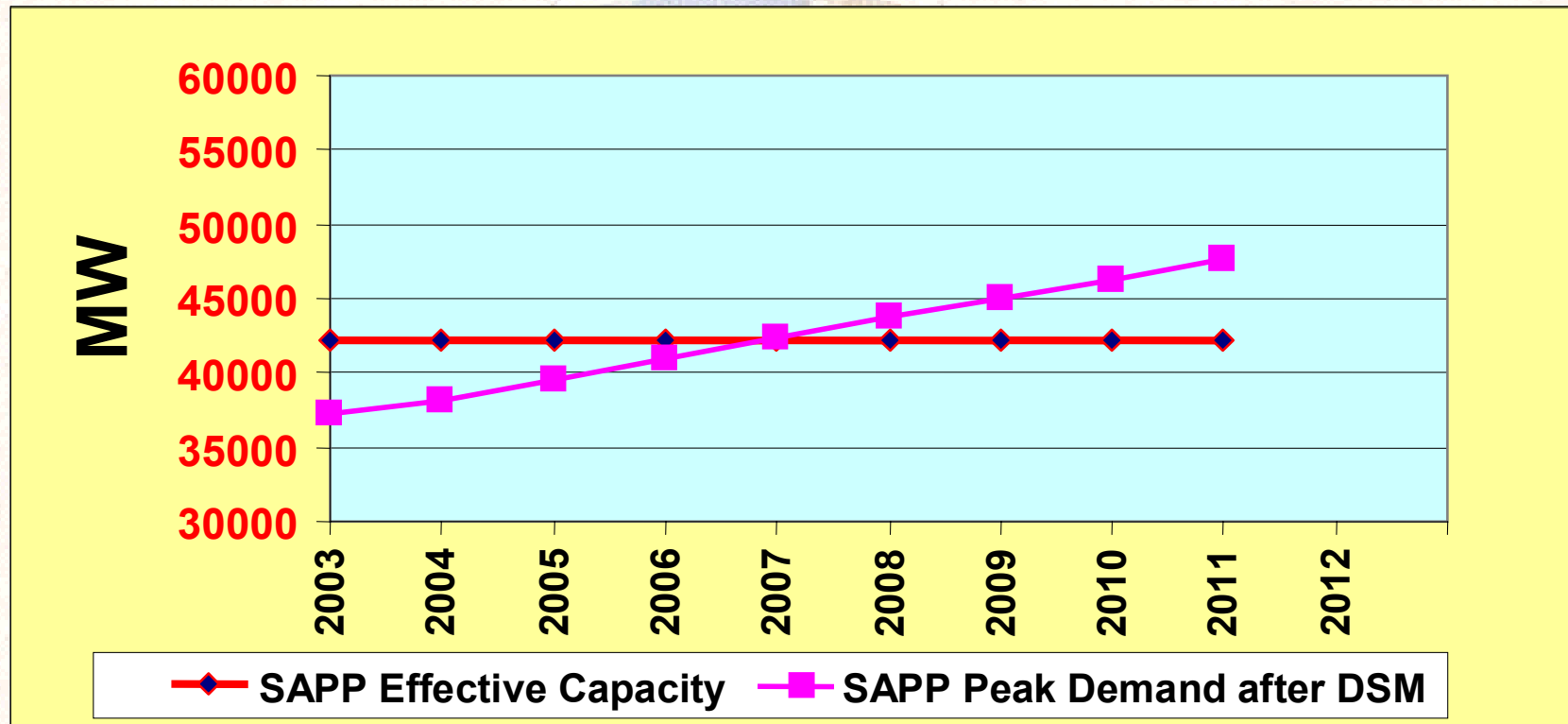
**Table-1: SAPP Installed and Available Generation Capacity**

No.	Country	Installed Capacity [MW]	Available Capacity [MW]
1	Angola	742	590
2	Botswana	132	120
3	DRC	2,442	1,170
4	Lesotho	72	70
5	Malawi	305	261
6	Mozambique	2,382	2,250
7	Namibia	393	390
8	South Africa	42,011	36,208
9	Swaziland	51	50
10	Tanzania	591	480
11	Zambia	1,632	1,630
12	Zimbabwe	1,990	1,825
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>52,743</b>	<b>45,044</b>

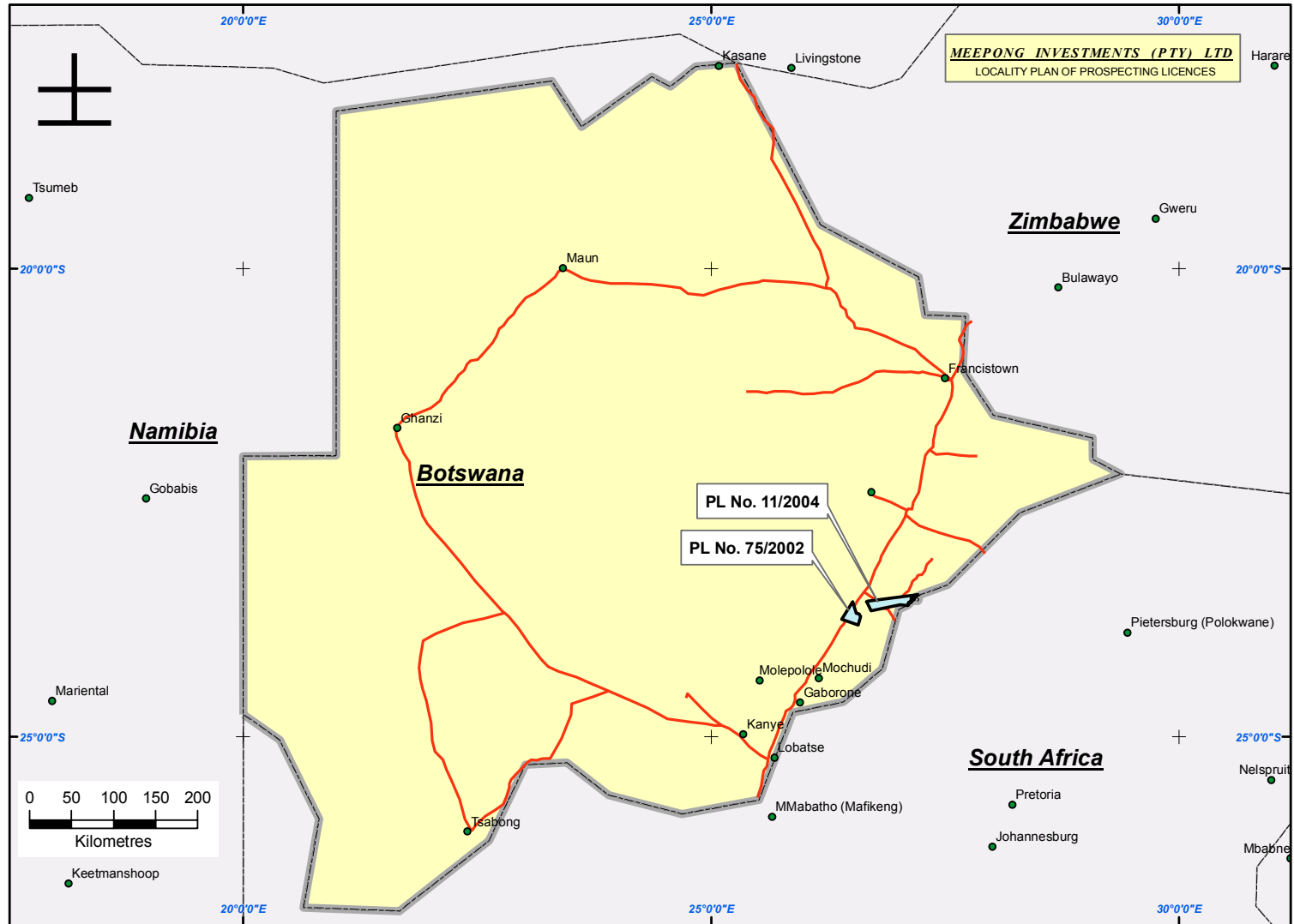
# STATUS OF GENERATION RESERVES

- ➔ The SAPP Planning Data is indicating that SAPP runs out of generation reserve capacity after the year 2007.

**SAPP Generation Vs SAPP Load Forecast**

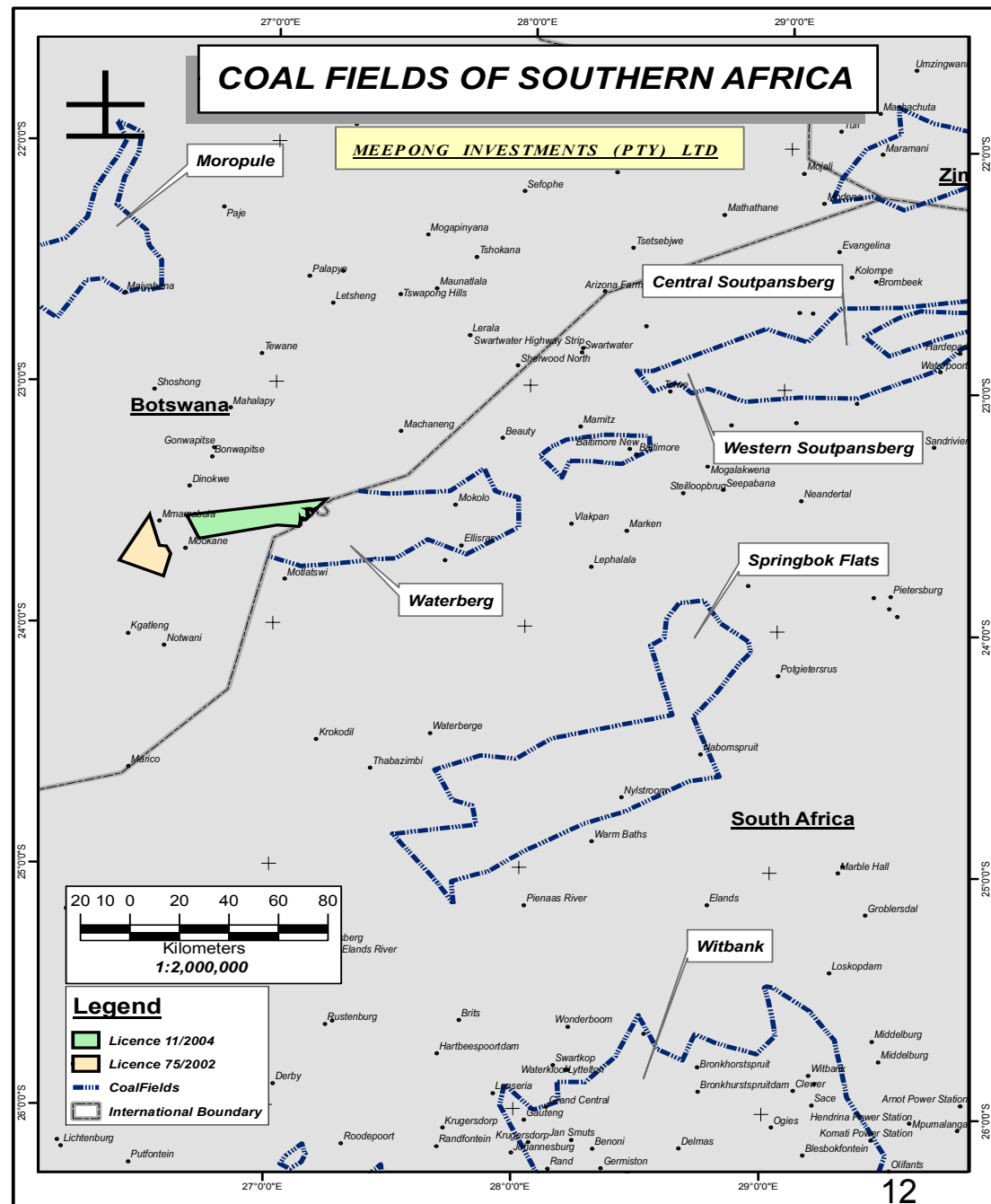


# Project Location



# Main Coal Fields of South Africa and Botswana

- Project is the extension of the Waterberg coal field in South Africa
- Project located away from Lloyd's Blanket – major environmental advantage
- Approx. 60 km to the South African Electricity grid (Matimba)



# Resources

## **Mmambula East**

- In Situ resources > 1.6 billion tonnes
- Estimated recoverable tonnes > 680 million, from drilling completed to date
- Only 60% of the license has had drilling carried out on it

## **Mmambula South**

- In Situ Resources > 2 billion tonnes
- Estimated recoverable tonnes > 0.5 billion

## **Extensive work carried out by previous operators:**

- BP Coal, Amax Exploration, Botswana Power Corporation, Anglo American, Shell Coal, Carbonares de France

# Comparative with Matimba Power Station Feed

	<b>CV (MJ/kg)</b>	<b>Moisture %</b>	<b>Ash %</b>	<b>Volatile Matter</b>	<b>Total Sulphur</b>
Grootgeluk Power Station Feed	20.37	2.0	33.4	27.2	0.95
Mmamabula Priority Area A*	27.5	3.6	11.1	28.4	0.70

\*Coal from Priority Area A of Mmambula East, currently comprises 164 million tonnes

## Comparative Advantages – Botswana as a host of the next big thermal power station

- a. Political stability & high sovereign rating - low investment cost.
- b. Availability of vast coal resources, which are unexploited.
- c. Botswana currently has relatively low emission loading
- d. Proximity of Mmamabula to the South African transmission network
- e. Botswana's transmission network is well connected to countries in the North and South. However, some reinforcements may be required.
- f. Low tax rates and possibility of the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) (IPP) being accorded a Botswana International Financial Services Centre status.

# Cost Estimates for Mmamabula & Relative distance

## **COST ESTIMATES**

“Bankable” feasibility study

USD 8 million

Development of the colliery

To be established

Development of the power station

USD 4 billion

## **RELATIVE DISTANCES**

- Mmamabula lies about **140km** North of Gaborone
- Matimba is **90km** east of Mmamabula

# 4. Risks

- Non sustained load growth due to economic downturn in RSA/World recession- MEDIUM.
- Exchange rate movements - HIGH.
- Competing projects with low capital outlay - MEDIUM

# Way Forward

- a. The Project requires political support of the two Governments, through, for example, the signing of an Inter-Governmental Memorandum of Understanding/Exchange of letters
- b. Through NEPAD, multilateral lending agencies such as ADB and EIB US\$8million be raised to carry out a feasibility study to be undertaken by Eskom/BPC and/or other interested parties. Trade and Development Agency could also be approached.
- c. An IPP (SPV) to be formed through, for example a Public Private Partnership approach.

# THE END

THANK YOU!

Pula Pula Pula