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Article
Climate protection and a new operator: The Eastern German lignite industry is changing

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According to the German federal government’s climate protection targets, there will be a continuous reduction of lignite-based electricity well before 2030. Simulations show that the currently authorized lignite mines in eastern Germany would not be fully depleted if the climate protection targets for 2030 were complied with. This makes planning for new mines or the expansion of existing ones superfluous. For the planning security of all the actors involved, policy makers should bindingly exclude permits for additional surface mines.

In terms of the follow-up costs of lignite mining, the issue is whether or not the companies’ provisions are high enough and insolvency-proof. In this context, the new ownership structures in the eastern German lignite industry, after Vattenfall’s sale of its lignite division to Czech Energeticky a Prumyslovy Holding (EPH), have become a matter of importance. Simulations show that only under optimistic assumptions, the current provisions of 1.5 billion euros for the Lusatian lignite region are sufficient to cover recultivation costs. However, alternative scenarios show significant shortfalls. For this reason, policy makers should work toward independent, transparent cost estimates.

Additional measures should be considered as required, such as the creation of a public sector fund to permanently protect the general public against being forced to take on the costs of recultivation. This is also an important theme for the government’s new Commission on Growth, Structural Change, and Regional Development (Kommission Wachstum, Strukturwandel und Regionalentwicklung). Individual federal states also have key roles to play in the creation of a dependable roadmap for a coal phase-out. For example, the government of Brandenburg is now in the process of revising its energy strategy for 2030 (Energiestrategie 2030).

In November 2016, the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) went into effect. The world community obligated itself to restricting the increase in the global average temperature to at most 2 °C, and ideally to only 1.5 °C, above pre-industrial levels. In missing these targets serious consequences of global warming loom large. Achieving the targets will be a major international endeavor. To do their part in limiting climate change, both European and German climate policies must be sufficiently ambitious.

In Germany, lignite-based electricity is currently responsible for a particularly high proportion of energy-related greenhouse gas emissions. The lignite industry is thus a key actor in German climate protection activities. In this report we shed light on the current state of the eastern German lignite industry. The strip mines and power plants in the coal-mining regions Central Germany and Lusatia (Lausitzer Revier) are currently of special interest, as the ownership structures there have recently seen substantial changes. This issue of the Economic Bulletin examines the new ownership structures in detail. In focus is LEAG, which in 2016 absorbed the power plants and strip mines of Vattenfall. We also show the relationship between the remaining quantity of lignite in eastern Germany and the German climate protection targets. The operating company provisions for recultivating the strip mines after mining has stopped is an issue we examine...
The emission reduction targets imply a significant reduction of coal-based electricity generation. In 2015 significantly exceeded this emission target. Therefore, coal-based electricity production must be greatly reduced by 2030.

Looking at the activities required to meet the federal states’ emissions targets for 2030, the picture is similar for the state of Brandenburg (see Figure 1). At the state level, the national climate targets still have to be implemented. This warrants the creation of an according state strategy or its adjustment. The Brandenburg government’s energy strategy for 2030 is currently being revised and will presumably be ready for publication in the second quarter of 2017. A reduction in lignite-based electricity will play an important role in the strategy.

The carbon reduction targets for 2030 imply significant changes for the energy industry and in particular a sharp reduction in highly carbon-intensive lignite-based electricity. However, these targets are only at the lower margin of a pathway seemingly able to achieve a largely carbon-neutral (decarbonized) German economy by 2050.

In recent years, there have been discussions on a number of regulatory and market-based climate protection instruments for reducing coal-based electricity in Germany, including carbon emission limit values and a “climate protection fee” (Klimabeitrag). Ultimately, in 2016 the federal government decided to implement a “Coal Reserve” (also called “standby mode for backup purposes”, Sicherheitsbereitschaft) to deactivate selected coal-fired power plants but hold them in reserve in case of emergency demand. But according to the federal government’s 2016 climate protection report, Germany will not meet the climate protection goals it set for 2020. One reason is the almost unchangingly high level of carbon emitted by coal-based electricity generation. As part of the “Coal Reserve,” power plant operators have already agreed to save an extra 1.5 million tons of CO₂ if they miss the 2020 targets. If this level of carbon savings proves insufficient, further coal industry measures may be necessary to comply with the target of a 40-percent CO₂ reduction by 2020 in comparison to 1990 levels.

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Currently approved mines adequate for lignite-based electricity generation beyond 2030

This section provides updates on earlier calculations regarding the operating times of lignite mines and power plants. We distributed the required reduction in lignite-based electricity production over all surface mines and power plants, accounting for both cost optimization and existing local transport infrastructure. Decisive changes in comparison to former calculations are compliance with the political emission reduction targets for 2030 of the Climate Action Plan 2050 and the implementation of the “Coal Reserve.”

Based on our assumptions about the operating times of power plants (Table 1) and other parameters (Table 2), we calculated the remaining amounts to be extracted from the approved mines by 2030, considering various maximum available carbon budgets.

The remaining amount of carbon or coal budget for the lignite industry will depend on a variety of variables. Based on a study by the Oeko-Institut and BET Aachen for the Federal Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt, UBA), we established the range of the amounts of coal that could still be used in line with the sector targets for the energy industry in 2030 contained in the Climate Action Plan (Figure 2).

A further scenario maps the “trend scenario” that the Oeko-Institut and Prognos created for the WWF to define the sectoral carbon budget that would comply with the 2°C target. In that degree Celsius scenario, significantly more lignite would remain in the mines than in all the UBA scenarios outlined above (Figure 2). It shows that the carbon emitted by burning lignite in the UBA scenarios is in line with the sector target of the Climate Action Plan 2050, but surpasses the budget of the international 2°C target.

The amounts of lignite to be extracted that are already approved are only partially required in the climate protection scenarios.

Climate target compliance would not fully deplete approved mines by 2030

In both scenarios presented, all mines would still contain significant residual amounts of coal, the removal of which was already authorized. Therefore, all of the new strip mines planned and expansion plans for existing ones were superfluous. For the Lusatia region, this means that Nochten 2, Welzow-Süd, Jänschwalde Nord, Bagenz-Ost, and Spremberg Ost do not need to be developed (see Box 1). In the Central German lignite region, the Vereinigtes Schleenhain strip mine does not need to be expanded, which also means that the village of Pödelwitz does not need to be destroyed.

New commission to design the coal phase-out

Compliance with the agreed upon sector targets in the Climate Action Plan 2050 implies a complete phase-out of coal between 2030 and 2050. When determining an optimal roadmap for the phase-out in individual regions, their later recultivation is a key issue.

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12 Only the major power plants are presented here. In the Jänschwalde power plant, block F will enter the “Coal Reserve” on October 1, 2018, and block E will be added one year later. Each of the two will be shut down completely, four years after being transferred to the reserve. It is assumed that the pending renegotiations between the operators and the federal government directed toward attaining the climate protection targets will also lead to the shutdown of blocks C and D in 2020. Due to the high fixed costs of the Jänschwalde site, another assumption is that the latter two blocks and the strip mine, which will be almost completely depleted of coal by then, will all be shut down when the “Coal Reserve” expires on September 30, 2023.
15 Before a new surface mine can be opened, the operator must present a feasible plan for the follow-up use of the tract that assumes all of the coal will be expanded, which also means that the village of Pödelwitz does not need to be destroyed.
THE EASTERN GERMAN LIGNITE INDUSTRY IS CHANGING

Follow-up costs unknown; calculations of provisions murky

The operators of lignite surface mines are obligated to pay for the cost of recultivation after their mines are depleted. Each company implicated must build up sufficient provisions. This is stipulated in Section 55 of the German Federal Mining Act (\textit{Bundesberggesetz}, BBergG);\textsuperscript{17} embedded in this section is the polluter pays principle. However, its practical implementation at present includes risks that could entail negative consequences for the general public. The mine operators themselves are responsible for estimating the future follow-up costs of recultivating the depleted mines, and it is difficult for the public to reconstruct or evaluate the sums they determine.\textsuperscript{18} The amount of money the surface mine operators hold as mining-related provisions is hence based on their own estimates.

If all involved parties (political parties, civil society, academia, unions and companies) could develop a coal phase-out roadmap together, its level of societal acceptance would likely be increased. Given this context, the new Commission on Growth, Structural Change, and Regional Development (\textit{Kommission Wachstum, Strukturwandel und Regionalentwicklung}) announced in the Climate Action Plan 2050 will have a key role to play. Along with its other duties, at the beginning of 2018 the commission will be tasked with drafting a coal phase-out roadmap that considers the impending societal changes in the lignite regions.\textsuperscript{16} The commission has another key task: safeguarding the financing of the lignite industry’s follow-up costs.

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\textbf{Table 1}

\textbf{Assumptions on operating times of lignite power plants in Lusatia and Central Germany}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power plant</th>
<th>Net Capacity (megawatts)</th>
<th>Commissioning</th>
<th>Shutdown year (if not operating in 2030)</th>
<th>Operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lusatia</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klingenberg</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2017 conversion into gas-fired power plant</td>
<td>Vattenfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxberg Q</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxberg R</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxberg N</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxberg P</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>2025</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottbus HKW</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>Stadtwerke Cottbus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarze Pumpe A</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwarze Pumpe B</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde F</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2018 (Coal Reserve)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde E</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>2019 (Coal Reserve)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde D</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>2020 (Shutdown to comply with 2020 targets)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde C</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>2020 (Shutdown to comply with 2020 targets)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde B</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2023 (Shutdown of entire site)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jänschwalde A</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td>2023 (Shutdown of entire site)</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Germany</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Schkopau A</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>Saale Energie (EPH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schkopau B</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>1996</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>Uniper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippendorf R</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>LEAG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lippendorf S</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>EnBW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemnitz Nord II HKW C</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>Stadtwerke Chemnitz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemnitz Nord II HKW B</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>2030 in operation</td>
<td>Stadtwerke Chemnitz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The power plant Buschhaus (Mibrag; EPH) has been in the “Coal Reserve” since October 1st 2016 and will be shut down in 2020.

Sources: Own depiction, based on own assumptions and data of BNetzA.

The majority of power plants is owned by subsidiary companies of EPH or LEAG, respectively.

\textsuperscript{16} For more on the possible effects of a lignite phase-out in eastern Germany, see Simon Franke et al., “Arbeitsplätze in der ostdeutschen Braunkohle: Strukturwandel im Interesse der Beschäftigten frühzeitig einleiten,” DIW Wochenbericht no. 6+7 (2017).

\textsuperscript{17} See “Bundesberggesetz” (BBergG; German Federal Mining Act), as of November 30, 2016.

\textsuperscript{18} See Rupert Wronsiki et al., “Finanzielle Vorsorge im Braunkohlebereich Optionen zur Sicherung der Braunkohlerückstellungen und zur Umsetzung des Verursacherprinzips,” (Potsdam/Berlin: Forum Ökologisch-Soziale Marktwirtschaft e.V. and IASS Potsdam Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e.V., 2016), 16 et seq.
After the acquisition of Mitteldeutsche Braunkohlegesellschaft (MIBRAG) in 2010, the new owner, EPH, liquidated mining-related provisions of around 135 million euros and transferred the money to the “other retained earnings” section of the financial statement. In 2016, the German lignite economy’s mining-related provisions amounted to slightly more than four billion euros. RWE’s share of the total was 2.4 billion euros, and MIBRAG’s was 0.14 billion euros.20

Mining-related provisions are carried as obligations in the liabilities column of corporate balance sheets. The companies can invest them further until payment is due.

Vattenfall, however, has not applied for the needed general operating plan for this new surface mine. The mining site Jänschwalde Nord was supposed to supply a new lignite power plant with a carbon capture system at the Jänschwalde site. However, the power plant was canceled. The expansion of this surface mine would have meant resettlement of around 900 people living in the villages of Grabko, Kerkwitz, and Atterwasch. The expansion plan for this surface mine has not been approved yet, nor have the operators applied for an operational plan.

Bagenz-Ost and Spremberg Ost in Brandenburg are two more surface mines in the preliminary planning phase. The original idea was to have both of them begin extracting lignite in the 2030s. But the process for the expansion plan has not been initiated for either of them.

The village of Pödelwitz is planned for removal to allow for the expansion of the Vereinigtes Schleenhain mine in the Central German coal region. This will enable surface mine operator, MIBRAG, to extract around 20 million extra tons of coal and save the cost of the dust- and sound-proofing systems it would have incurred if the village were bypassed as originally planned.

Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Remaining amounts of lignite for Lusatia and Central Germany for 2017-2030:</th>
<th>WWF scenario: Cumulated lignite consumption of the ‘Trend scenario’, which is in accordance with the 2°C target. UBA scenarios: cumulated lignite consumption for a linear reduction from 2017 onwards and in compliance with the ‘Climate Action Plan 2050’ sector targets for the year 2030 for different electricity market developments in six scenarios. Basic assumption that Lusatia and Central Germany together, according to their capacities in 2017, represent half of Germany’s total lignite emission reductions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utilization of power plants:</td>
<td>The full load hours are being reduced from around 7500 in 2017 with a yearly proportional factor, such that the resulting amount of CO₂ from electricity production in 2017-2030 does not exceed the lignite budget for the region. On average, there are 4500 full load hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of lignite from the strip mine Reichwalde:</td>
<td>The share of lignite from the strip mine Reichwalde may not exceed 25 percent for the power plant Schwarze Pumpe and 35 percent for the power plant Boxberg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Own depiction.
When the value of the assets the companies are carrying (e.g., investment in surface mining and coal- or gas-fired power plants) depreciates, the provisions also become less valuable. If the companies become insolvent, they may lose their provisions completely. This shows that the current mining-related provisions of German lignite mine operators are not insolvency-proof.

Varying estimates of the provisions required in the Lusatia lignite region

Mining-related company provisions should be equivalent to the present value of the future burden of payment caused by the obligation to recultivate depleted mines. Rising real cost estimates for the future recultivation of mining regions could increase the present value required, as could higher inflation rates, lower discount rates and/or shorter remaining service lives. The present value would decrease if any of these variables developed in the opposite manner. In recent years, the discount rates for all remaining terms have continuously fallen (Figure 3). As a consequence, the provisions should be raised due to interest rates.

The actual costs of recultivating eastern German lignite strip mines are uncertain. In the following section, we present rough estimations of the provisions that would be required in fiscal year 2016 to cover the cost of recultivating the lignite strip mines in the Lusatia lignite region for three scenarios with varying initial costs per hectare. For reasons of simplification, we assume that in the period from 2018 to 2040, an area of equal size will be recultivated each year and prices will change at a constant rate over time. The rate of price changes could also be negative if technical progress in recultivation or economies of scale/specialization overcompensate for inflation. In the case of low price increases and the resulting dominant discount factor, a longer recultivation period than assumed here (i.e., parts of the costs due after 2040) would reduce the required provisions. When the rates of price increase are high, the opposite effect will take hold, driving up the required provisions in 2016.

In the first scenario, we assumed average recultivation costs of 162,000 euros per hectare with 2015 as the baseline year.21 These values stem from the cost data of *Lausitzer und Mitteldeutsche Bergbau-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH* (LMBV) and reflect the cost of cleaning up the contamination from GDR surface mines. In comparison, the average costs for the mines that still exist today could be lower. For this reason, we assume recultivation costs of 75 percent of the LMBV value in the second scenario, and in the third one we set the level at 50 percent (Figure 4).

The three scenarios showed that for the Lusatia lignite region, the current provisions of 1.5 billion euros could only be adequate under specific conditions. This applies in particular to the third scenario, in which today’s specific costs are only half of the historical LMBV value. And in the other scenarios, the provisions could be adequate if the rate of price increase is highly negative—due to technical progress and low inflation, for example. However, if we make less optimistic assumptions i.e., higher rates of price increase, if technical progress does not compensate for the general inflation in this sector, or more stringent regulatory requirements are applied to recultivation, shortfalls are the result. A further drop in the discount rate would push the present value curve upward in the direction of larger shortfalls as well. The new operator of the Lusatian mines must make up these shortfalls in the near future and transfer them to its provisions.

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LEAG, the successor to Vattenfall’s lignite division

Vattenfall GmbH sold its German lignite division to Czech energy group EPH and PPF Investments (PPF-I), its financial partner, in September 2016. Since October of last year, the former Vattenfall lignite division has done business under the name of LEAG. Through various parent companies, both EPH and PPF-I own 50 percent of LEAG (Box 2). The Swedish government agreed to the sale, and after the EU Cartel Authority checked for any competition concerns the EU Commission also gave its stamp of approval. Vattenfall saw considerable risks in the lignite business and decided to sell. The Czech consortium of buyers was the last remaining bidder. According to Vattenfall, EPH acquired 1.6 billion euros in cash resources plus liabilities and provisions in the amount of approximately 1.9 billion euros. Provisions for mining operations, other environment-related provisions and provisions for pensions amounted to 1.7 billion euros. Of these, around 1.5 billion euros can be attributed to mining-related provisions. The Czech consortium is not allowed to pay any dividends, liquidate its provisions or conduct similar transactions until three years after the sale. And it must honor the existing collective bargaining agreements, which prohibit layoffs until 2020.

Provisions at risk due to new operator

The state and federal climate protection targets outlined above have a marked influence on the business model of EPH, which owns virtually all of the eastern German lignite industry through various subsidiaries. The company is currently expanding its conventional electricity production business by buying up lignite and gas-fired power plants in different European countries. However, low electricity prices and sharply falling carbon budgets are threatening to progressively limit the full-load hours of the power plant fleet of Europe’s third-largest carbon emitter. If the power plants’ value depreciates accordingly, there is a risk that some of the subsidiaries will simply not have the required provisions to draw upon.

If companies are not financially able to make adequate provisions, their parent company is responsible for paying all recultivation costs due later—insofar as a control and profit transfer agreement exists. Under certain circumstances, parent companies can evade responsibility for the follow-up costs by terminating the contracts before the event or restructure under corporate law. Their annual reports do not conclusively indicate

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**Figure 4**

Required amount of provisions for the Lusatia lignite region in 2016 under different assumptions

In billion euros

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate of price increase</th>
<th>Recultivation costs: 100 percent</th>
<th>75 percent</th>
<th>50 percent of the LMBV value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
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<td>-1.5</td>
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</table>

Specific recultivation costs relative to data from the Lausitz und Mitteldeutsche Bergbau-Verwaltungsgesellschaft (LMBV). The rate of price increase can be negative for example because of technological progress in recultivation. A remaining term 2018–2040 and a discount rate of a 7-year average with valuation date end of 2016 for a remaining term of 23 years are assumed. Possible deficits would have to be earned in the coming years.

Source: Own calculations based on Gerard Wynn and Javier Julve, “A Foundation-Based Framework for Phasing Out German Lignite in Lusatia.”

Current provisions are sufficient only under optimistic assumptions regarding recultivation costs and price increases.

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30 Also see German Stock Corporation Act (Aktiengesetz, AktG) Section 303, version May 10, 2016.
THE EASTERN GERMAN LIGNITE INDUSTRY IS CHANGING

Corporate structure of the eastern German lignite industry

The founding of LEAG

LEAG developed from the former lignite division of Vattenfall. It has around 8,000 employees, an installed power plant output of approximately 8,000 megawatts (MW), and extracts around 60 million tons of lignite from its surface mines each year. It consists of Lausitz Energie Kraftwerke AG (LE-K), which manages the power plant division (formerly part of Vattenfall Europe Generation AG) and Lausitz Energie Bergbau AG (LE-B), which is responsible for the surface mining division (formerly Vattenfall Europe Mining AG). Holding company Lausitz Energie Verwaltung GmbH (LEV), which has around 20 employees and is headquartered in Cottbus, is the parent company that owns 80 percent of the two companies. According to information provided by EPH, the remaining 20 percent is equally in the hands of two companies: EPPE Germany, a special purpose vehicle of EPH with headquarters in Prague, Czech Republic and Gemcol Ltd., a special purpose vehicle of PPF-I headquartered in Nicosia, Cyprus (see Figure 5).

LE-V is run by members of the joint executive board of the two LEAG companies LE-B and LE-K. LEAG Holding a.s., which is headquartered in Cottbus, is the parent company that owns 50 percent of the two special purpose vehicles, is its sole shareholder.

EPH is now Europe’s third-largest carbon emitter

EPH (Energeticky a Prumyslovy Holding) is a private energy supplier based in Brno, Czech Republic. It was founded in 2009 by J&T, the Czech financial group. The publicly traded company is active on a variety of stages of the energy supply value chain. In addition to lignite mining and hard coal- and lignite-based electricity production, it is also involved in the transport and sale of electricity, district heating and natural gas in various countries. And its business includes the Transgas Pipeline, which runs from Ukraine through Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Austria to Germany. EPH has been active in Germany since 2009, when it absorbed MIBRAG. Since 2012, it has held shares in the Schkopau power plant through Saale Energie GmbH and in 2013, EPH purchased the Helmstedt lignite region near Braunschweig from E.ON. It contains the Buschhaus power plant and the Helmstedt surface mine.

EPH CEO Daniel Kretinsky plans to raise his share of ownership from the current 37.17 percent to 94 percent in 2017. With the restructuring of the company, the remaining six percent of the shares would go to still unknown EPH managers. This makes EPH very different from many other coal-fired power plant operators in Germany (e.g., RWE, EnBW, Vattenfall, and Steag), which are all companies with government-owned shares.

PPF Investments—the invisible investor

PPF Investments (PPF-I) is a private equity group based in Jersey. Tomas Brzobohaty, a Czech citizen, is its majority stockholder. According to EPH, the Dutch PPF Group (PPF-G), which belongs to the Czech national Petr Kellner, is holding financial resources at the ready for PPF-I in the Vattenfall deal. However, PPF-G is not a PPF-I shareholder. Upon selling its lignite division, Vattenfall published a compliance statement in which Petr Kellner was designated as the ultimate owner of PPF. When asked whether it meant PPF-I or PPF-G, neither PPF-I nor Vattenfall did provide an answer.

which EPH companies have controlling and profit transfer agreements with each other. And due to the many subsidiary companies involved, the extent to which EPH is directly or indirectly liable for financing the obligations of subsidiaries MIBRAG or LEAG in case of insolvency is not clear. Furthermore, it could be difficult to enforce corporate liability in the case of international corporate structures such as those of LEAG’s parent companies.
The corporate structure raises the question to what extent parent companies can be held liable for possible insolvency of subsidiary companies.
Various options for assuring the provisions

A variety of measures can conceivably ensure that the polluter pays indeed for the follow-up costs of the lignite industry and rein in the risk to public budgets. In the following section, we have listed some possible measures in order of ascending degree of intervention. Some of the measures can be implemented in tandem.\(^{32}\)

Independent cost appraisals

To increase transparency and public control over the cost estimates and needed provisions, the federal government could commission an independent entity to carry out a cost appraisal (with the involvement of state governments as required). As in the case of the nuclear power industry, this would be the first step toward independent verification of the amount of provisions required.\(^{33}\) Depending on the outcome, the necessity of further measures could be evaluated.

Act on follow-up liability

To ensure that the relevant parent company remains liable for the long-term follow-up costs in the case of insolvency or the restructuring of mine-operating companies, the German federal government could implement an “Act on follow-up liability” (Nachhaftungsgesetz). There is also a precedent for this in the German nuclear power industry.\(^{34}\)

Security as per the German Federal Mining Act

According to Section 56 of the German Federal Mining Act,\(^{35}\) demanding security that is immune to mine operator insolvency is left to the discretion of the relevant mining authorities. Security can be provided in the form of an insurance policy, bank guarantee or a binding letter of comfort from the parent company. However, whether or not previously authorized surface mines can be subject to providing security must still be verified from a legal point of view.

Public fund or private foundation

A private foundation analogous to the RAG Foundation for Germany’s hard coal mines could also be established to safeguard lignite surface mine provisions, for example. The extent to which this type of solution is deemed necessary would greatly depend on the design of the financing concept. Alternatively, a public fund could be set up, and the government would be responsible for raising the money for it from mine-operating companies. Of all the measures on the list, this represents the highest degree of intervention. However, it could help protect the public from having to pay for the long-term follow-up costs of lignite mining and at the same time, provide high levels of insolvency protection and transparency.\(^{36}\)

Conclusions and implications for energy policy

According to the long-term climate protection targets of the German federal government, the energy sector must achieve significant emission reductions in the coming years. This implies a rapid phase-out of lignite-based electricity, which has already begun with the implementation of the “Coal Reserve” and should proceed according to the pathway to phase-out needs to be structured.

Simulations show that if the targets in the Climate Action Plan 2050 were complied with, the strip mines currently approved in eastern Germany would not be fully depleted by 2030. This makes planning for new mines or the expansion of existing ones in the states of Brandenburg and Saxony superfluous. For the planning security of all the actors involved, policy makers should stop granting permits for additional surface mines. In the interests of local residents, mine employees and last but not least, power plant and surface mine operators, this should happen as soon as possible. Being currently in the middle of revising its own energy strategy for 2030, the government of the state of Brandenburg needs to take political action now. Brandenburg should—in collaboration with the state government of Saxony—not miss the opportunity to develop a reliable roadmap for the upcoming coal phase-out in the Lusatia lignite region.

It is also important to assure an adequate level of finances for the follow-up costs of lignite mining. Two key questions must be answered: are the companies’ provisions high enough, and are they immune to insolvency? In this context, the new ownership structures in the eastern German lignite industry have become a matter of importance. The Czech company EPH took over the lignite division of Vattenfall GmbH. The new owner’s business model and corporate structure indicate a need to

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\(^{32}\) See Wronska et al., Finanzielle Vorsorge.


\(^{34}\) See Resolution of the German Bundesrat, “Gesetz zur Neuordnung,” Article 8 “Follow-up liability act” (Gesetz zur Nachhaftung für Abbau- und Entsorgungskosten im Kernenergiebereich).

\(^{35}\) See “German Federal Mining Act.”

\(^{36}\) See Wronska et al., Finanzielle Vorsorge.
question the extent to which provisions for recultivation costs can be permanently safeguarded.

The level of provisions required depends, for example, on the assumptions made about price increase rates. The current provisions of 1.5 billion euros for the Lusatia region are only sufficient to cover recultivation costs under optimistic assumptions. However, alternative scenarios show significant shortfalls. Commissioning independent cost appraisals and disclosing the current cost estimates would be the first steps toward increasing transparency—policy makers should take the initiative here.

Depending on the results, additional measures could be implemented as required. Establishing a public fund similar to the one for the nuclear industry comes with a relatively high level of intervention but also appears to be a particularly effective measure. Set up accordingly, this measure would permanently protect taxpayers against being forced to take on the costs of recultivation.

The pros and cons of the various measures conceivable should be discussed among all involved parties, and policy makers should be entrusted with making the decision in the public interest. Outlined in the Climate Action Plan 2050 and planned for the beginning of 2018, the new Commission for “Growth, Structural Change and Regional Development” could ideally provide the framework for the discussion. The success of the commission hereby depends on its composition, mandate and terms of service. The commission must also consider the social consequences of the lignite phase-out in Germany, which is inevitable in view of the urgency of climate protection.