Cost–Benefit Analysis of HELE and Subcritical Coal-Fired Electricity Generation Technologies in Southeast Asia

Hassan Ali 1,*, Han Phoumin 2, Steven R. Weller 3 and Beni Suryadi 4

1 School of Engineering Technology and Industrial Trades, College of the North Atlantic Qatar, Doha 24449, Qatar
2 Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA), Jakarta 10270, Indonesia; han.phoumin@eria.org
3 School of Electrical Engineering and Computing, The University of Newcastle, Callaghan, NSW 2308, Australia; steven.weller@newcastle.edu.au
4 ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), Jakarta 12950, Indonesia; benisuryadi@aseanenergy.org

* Correspondence: hassan.ali@cna-qatar.edu.qa; Tel.: +974-4495-2198

Abstract: A large potential exists in the Southeast Asia region for deployment of high-efficiency, low-emission (HELE) electricity generation technologies. A cost–benefit analysis of HELE technologies compared to the less efficient subcritical electricity generation plants is thus carried out to find a persuasive scenario supporting quicker transition from subcritical stations towards HELE technologies in the region. A levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) analysis is carried out for both technologies under four potential policy scenarios. Scenario 1 does not take into consideration any carbon pricing or costs associated with the desulphurization (deSOx) and denitrification (deNOx) facilities. Scenario 2 (Scenario 3) incorporates carbon pricing (costs associated with the deSOx and deNOx facilities), and Scenario 4 includes both carbon pricing and costs associated with the deSOx and deNOx facilities. Under each scenario, a sensitivity analysis is performed to evaluate the uncertainty affecting the future coal prices. This study demonstrates that HELE technologies are competitive against the subcritical plants under all four scenarios and both the technologies derive benefit from lifetime extensions and low coal prices. It is revealed that future deployments of HELE technologies can be best expedited by factoring in carbon pricing in LCOE costs of coal-fired power plants under Scenario 2.

Keywords: high-efficiency; low-emission; carbon dioxide emissions; carbon pricing; subcritical; desulphurization; denitrification; cost–benefit analysis; levelized cost of electricity

1. Introduction

Currently, coal-fired electricity generation plants with a total capacity of about 1700 GW account for over 41% of the electricity generation worldwide [1]. Coal-fired electricity generation is responsible for over 28% of global carbon dioxide (CO\textsubscript{2}) emissions [2], and scientific studies suggest that CO\textsubscript{2} emissions are responsible for global warming and associated devastating public health and environmental impacts.

As the pressure to act against global warming is increasing, several coal-using countries have been working on their national plans to kick in global efforts to reduce CO\textsubscript{2} emissions from their electricity generation sectors through development and deployment of high-efficiency, low-emission (HELE) coal-fired and renewable energy (RE) power generation technologies. HELE technologies utilize higher temperatures and pressures, compared to less-efficient subcritical technologies [3,4]. HELE electricity generating plants include supercritical (SC), ultra-supercritical (USC), advanced ultra-supercritical (A-USC), integrated gasification combined cycle (IGCC) and integrated gasification fuel cell (IGFC) technologies developed to increase the efficiency of coal-fired electricity generation plants, and thus reducing CO\textsubscript{2} and other greenhouse gas (GHG) and non-GHG emissions. HELE units emit...
25–33% less CO₂ than the global average CO₂ emissions from existing electricity generation fleets and up to 40% less than the oldest technologies [4]. Table 1 shows the efficiency ratings; CO₂ intensity factors; and fuel consumption values for subcritical, SC, USC and A-USC power plants.

Table 1. HELE technologies: Low heating value (LHV)-based efficiency improvements, intensity factors and fuel consumption [5].

| Efficiency Rate (% Net LHV Basis) | CO₂ Intensity | Coal Consumption | Steam Temperature |
|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| A-USC 45–50%                     | 670–740 g CO₂/kWh | 290–320 g/kWh    | 700 °C            |
| USC Up to 45%                    | 740–800 g CO₂/kWh | 320–340 g/kWh    | 600 °C            |
| SC Up to 42%                     | 800–880 g CO₂/kWh | 340–380 g/kWh    | Approx. 550–600 °C |
| Subcritical Up to 38%           | ≥880 g CO₂/kWh    | ≥380 g/kWh       | <550 °C           |

Every 1% improvement in the efficiency of coal-fired electricity generation plants results in a 2–3% reduction in CO₂ emissions [6]. In this regard, since the year 2000, HELE power plants have already reduced global CO₂ emissions by over 1 billion tons [7]. HELE technology is a vital first step to the carbon capture and storage (CCS). The International Energy Agency (IEA) Energy Technology Perspective (ETP) 2012 2 °C Scenario (2DS) indicates that to limit the average rise in global temperature to 2 °C, it is necessary to cut more than half of the energy sector-related CO₂ emissions by 2050 (compared to 2009) [3]. Combined with CCS, HELE technologies are expected to cut global average CO₂ emissions from coal-fired plants by as much as 90% to attain the 2DS by 2050 [5].

Southeast Asia consists of ten countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN): Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam, and Thailand. ASEAN member countries have set a broad set of policies to fast-track the development of renewable electricity generation capacity. The region is aiming to generate 23% of its primary energy from RE sources by 2025, compared to 9.4% in 2014 [8]. While this upward trend towards RE is continuing, the vast availability of coal reserves in the region and its lower cost has made coal the largest and preferred source for electricity generation. The IEA forecasts that installed coal-fired electricity generation capacity will increase to around 160 GW by 2040, making a large contribution to growth in generation capacity of the region [9]. Additionally, coal-fired generation will overtake natural gas by 2040 to become the largest source of power capacity. Furthermore, the IEA confirms that low emission coal will be the generation of choice in the region and will provide 40% of electricity generation by 2040. There is a regional understanding among ASEAN nations that growing use of coal will necessitate a HELE technology energy pathway supported with renewables.

The levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) is often cited as a convenient summary measure of the overall competitiveness of different electricity generating technologies [10]. To influence the type of technology that project developers select in ASEAN countries, several LCOE studies focusing on RE technologies have been conducted [11–20]. Veldhuis et al. in [11], focused their study on LCOE of off-grid photovoltaic (PV) systems required to electrify Indonesian rural households and showed that off-grid PV systems are 19% cheaper as compared to electricity generation with diesel generator sets in most rural parts of Indonesia. In [12], Talavera et al. conducted a worldwide economic feasibility analysis of High Concentrator PV (HCPV) systems through the LCOE estimation. Blum et al. in [13], investigated the LCOE of isolated renewable hybrid mini-grid systems in Indonesia. In [16], Januar compared the economic viability of a 20 MW solar thermal and PV power plant in Rogkop, Indonesia, using the LCOE approach. Lau et al. in [17], presented a detailed analysis of PV grid parity based on the calculation of PV LCOE for the residential sector in Malaysia. In [18], the Asian Development Bank (ADB) conducted an LCOE analysis for REs for the greater Mekong sub-region (GMS) countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar,
Thailand, and Viet Nam. Huber et al. in [19] concluded that the most economical options for electricity generation in the ASEAN region are hydro, biomass and geothermal. The study in [20] analyses LCOE of selected RE technologies in several ASEAN countries, and advises necessary policies to reach a significant competitive edge for those selected RE technologies.

The study conducted by Phuangpornpitak and Kumar [21] provides an in-depth analysis of the renewable hybrid mini-grid systems with solar PV, wind, battery and diesel that have been installed in the national parks of Thailand. In [22], Keeley and Managi have assessed the economic viability of renewable hybrid mini-grid systems in Indonesia.

There is also some limited work on LCOE focused at coal technologies and comparison of coal technologies with other electricity generation technologies for the Southeast Asian region. A cost–benefit analysis of US, SC and subcritical plants is carried out by the Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) in [23]. The ERIA’s study confirms that USC is generally competitive against SC and subcritical plants. Also, the World Coal Association (WCA) and ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE) report (herein called WCA report) suggests that various coal-fueled electricity generation technologies are the lowest LCOE option available for mass deployment in Southeast Asia [4].

The ASEAN governments are promoting HELE technologies as a key step towards CO$_2$ mitigation. The ASEAN countries are thus making a transition from less efficient subcritical stations towards HELE coal-fired facilities. Current research suggests that almost half of coal stations under construction or in development are expected to make use of advanced HELE coal-fired technology. The analysis also indicates that 23% of coal capacity currently under construction or in development is SC, while a further 29% of proposed projects have not finalized the technology choice [4]. HELE coal-fired technologies are more expensive to build than the subcritical technologies due to more expensive materials, complex boilers and precise control systems. High cost is a main restriction element for large-scale deployment of HELE technologies. By contrast, subcritical electricity generating plants have been traditionally preferred due to their lower upfront costs and shorter lead times. It is therefore highly likely that project developers end up accepting lower efficiency and poorer emission rates from subcritical coal-fired technology. On the other hand, to decarbonize the electricity sector by 2050 under 2DS, electricity generation from subcritical coal plants needs to be completely phased out by 2050 and following 2020, the more efficient CCS fitted HELE coal-fired plants are to be employed. The IEA thus recommends the implementation of national energy plans and policies to rapidly phase out construction and deployment of subcritical coal-fired plants [24]. Though the ASEAN is making a transition away from less efficient subcritical stations towards HELE coal-fueled facilities, current deployment progress is slow and subcritical units are still being deployed. Scope thus exists for necessary policy support to expedite transition from less efficient subcritical units to HELE units. The work in this paper is therefore aimed at demonstrating economic feasibility of HELE against subcritical, and finding a policy scenario that will result in the decline of subcritical coal-fired electricity generation even more rapidly, and shift new project investments towards being in favor of HELE technologies. This study is deemed important for ASEAN governments as a point of reference to formulate necessary policies and emission standards that expedite transition to HELE technologies, as well as to improve energy efficiency and reduce emissions.

This study is novel in the sense that we have included A-USC in this study, and under each scenario, a sensitivity analysis is performed to evaluate the uncertainty affecting the future coal prices on coal plants of a 20- and 25-year lifespan. Carbon pricing is an important policy tool to promote more energy-efficient, low-carbon technologies that emit less CO$_2$ emissions [25]. Due to rising concerns of air pollution from coal power stations, implementation of air pollution control technologies and regulations are crucial for sustainable development [26]. The study thus seeks to answer the question as to which one of these approaches can best help to expedite deployments of HELE technologies in
Southeast Asia or whether a mix of these approaches should be implemented. Based on the analysis of results, relevant policy recommendations are also discussed.

2. Methodology

2.1. LCOE

The LCOE represents the lifetime average cost of electricity as a constant unit price (in USD per megawatt-hour (USD/MWh) for a specific electricity generation project; it is a commonly used metric to assess overall competitiveness of different electricity generation projects. This mainstream technique is therefore used in our study.

The LCOE is calculated by dividing the project’s overall expected lifetime costs (including construction, fuel, financing, maintenance, insurance, taxes and incentives) with the project’s lifetime expected power output (MWh) [4,27–29]. As the value of the dollar today does not have the same economic value as the dollar in future, to properly add costs that occur at different points in time, they are converted into “present value” terms through the use of “discounting”. The present values of all expense are thus divided by the present value of electricity generation to compute the LCOE as:

$$\text{LCOE} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{N} I_t + M_t + F_t}{\sum_{t=1}^{N} E_t (1+r)^t},$$

where:

- $I_t$ = Capital expenditure in the year $t$ associated with the construction of the plant;
- $M_t$ = Non-fuel operating and maintenance costs in year $t$;
- $F_t$ = Fuel price expenditures in the year $t$;
- $E_t$ = Net electricity production in MWh in the year $t$;
- $N$ = Economic lifetime in years;
- $t$ = Year of lifetime ($1, 2, \ldots, N$); and
- $r$ = Discount rate or interest rate.

If the net output of the plant is constant over the life of the plant, and if the operating, maintenance and fuel costs are also constant, Equation (1) can be reduced to:

$$\text{LCOE} = \frac{\text{CAPEX} \times \text{FCF} + O&M_{fixed} \times \text{CF} \times 8760 + O&M_{variable} + \Pi_{fuel} \times HR}{\text{CF} \times 8760},$$

where:

- $\text{FCF}$ is the fixed charge factor. The factor turns capital costs into a uniform annual amount and is given by:

$$\text{FCF} = \frac{r(1+r)^N}{(1+r)^N-1}.$$  

- $\text{CAPEX}$ is the capital expenditure (USD/MW). There are no publicly available CAPEX data sets for ASEAN countries. For our analysis, these figures are therefore replaced with engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) costs, in which other costs may incur additionally, such as land cost, cost of any additional emission controls and other financing costs;
- $O&M_{fixed}$ is the fixed operation and maintenance (O&M) cost (USD/MW);
- $\text{CF}$ is the capacity factor. It is a fraction between 0 and 1 representing the total generation of a plant as proportion to its nameplate capacity;
- 8760 is the number of hours in a year;
- $O&M_{variable}$ is variable O&M cost (USD/MW);
- $\Pi_{fuel}$ is the fuel price (USD/GJ (USD/MMBtu)); and
- $\text{HR}$ is the heat rate (GJ/MWh (MMBtu/MWh)).
In addition to emitting (contributing to climate change), coal-fired power plants are a major CO\textsubscript{2} source of air pollution tied to heart and lung diseases. The toxic pollutants arising from coal power plants include sulphur oxides (SO\textsubscript{x}), nitrogen oxides (NO\textsubscript{x}), as well as mercury (Hg) and particulate matter (PM). Studies confirm that these emissions severely impact human health [30]. Our analysis suggests that the correct interpretation of LCOE results of coal-fired plants are blurred by the fact that a cost–benefit analysis does not reflect costs on society, such as CO\textsubscript{2}, SO\textsubscript{x}, NO\textsubscript{x}, etc. Since HELE power plants pollute less SO\textsubscript{x}, NO\textsubscript{x} and CO\textsubscript{2} into the atmosphere than subcritical designs, their emission abatement, denitrification (deNO\textsubscript{x}) and desulphurization (deSO\textsubscript{x}) facilities and climate costs are expected to be less as compared to the subcritical plants of the same capacity. From the perception of global and ASEAN action on climate change, there is a clear imperative to make coal power generation sustainable by shifting incremental coal generation capacity under carbon pricing to make coal power generation more sustainable. Additionally, to improve public acceptance of the coal plants in the ASEAN region, there is a need to raise emission standards for coal plants in the region to the equivalent levels of the Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries [26]. Therefore, we examine the role of carbon pricing and emission control technologies in transition to HELE technologies under four potential policy scenarios in Southeast Asia.

The cost of coal-fired electricity generation is heavily contingent on coal price. Since the Asian benchmark of thermal coal prices has been growing, based on (2), sensitivity of LCOE generation values is thus analyzed to evaluate the impact of rising coal prices in Southeast Asia on subcritical, SC, USC and A-USC coal-fired units with life spans of 20 and 25 years, under each scenario.

2.2. Scenarios Description
2.2.1. Scenario 1 (Base Scenario)
This scenario represents the continuous trend of the electricity sector’s development from the past, and thus assumes no future for carbon pricing and no controls over NO\textsubscript{x} and SO\textsubscript{x} emissions in Southeast Asia. The associated carbon costs and NO\textsubscript{x} and SO\textsubscript{x} emission reduction costs are thus not accounted, and an LCOE analysis is simply based on base plant EPC, O&M, fuel costs and financing costs.

2.2.2. Scenario 2 (Climate Change Mitigation Scenario)
Carbon pricing is a tangible and cost-effective way of reducing risks, costs and GHG emissions. It provides a mechanism to account for the environmental, social and economic costs of climate change. In some Southeast Asian countries, a carbon pricing mechanism is fully implemented. Other Southeast Asian countries have planned for carbon pricing and have started to include analyses on the impact of carbon pricing in the electricity mix, while the remaining countries have not yet considered carbon pricing. Carbon pricing approaches in the ASEAN are “country specific”, and there is no uniform carbon price across the region due to wide income disparity and poverty in the region. Among the ASEAN member states, Myanmar is the poorest economy. The Energy Master Plan (EMP) of Myanmar (2016) considers sensitivity analyses, based on the inclusion of carbon prices of USD 10/ton and USD 15/ton, for the development of an optimum power strategy for the country under a least-cost plan [31]. This scenario represents a future situation whereby a carbon price for coal power plants is fully implemented in the ASEAN region. Under this scenario, we thus assume a low-end carbon price of USD 10/ton in the ASEAN region to include poor economies, as well as for the achievement of low emissions to help limit global mean temperature under the 2DS. It is expected that the adoption of a carbon price in Southeast Asia under this scenario will accelerate the deployment of HELE coal-fired power plants.
2.2.3. Scenario 3 (Pollution Control Scenario)

The ERIA study [26] suggests that minimizing the emission of air pollutants in ASEAN countries is a pre-condition for the future use of coal power plants and for moving gradually to meet the current emission standards for coal plants of the OECD countries. In this regard, this scenario is considered to reflect a future situation where a legislation could take the form of ASEAN agreements to limit SOx and NOx emissions, linked through a uniform emissions standard mechanism in the ASEAN region. This scenario thus adds the cost of deSOx and deNOx facilities to the respective coal-fired plants in our analysis. It is expected that strict pollution control technology requirements/adoption could add heavy financial costs to subcritical plants and thus help phase out generation from subcritical coal-fired electricity generation plants. The approach is expected to accelerate the deployment of HELE plants (all of which reduce NOx and SOx emissions in the ASEAN region).

2.2.4. Scenario 4 (Climate Change Mitigation and Pollution Control Scenario)

This potential policy scenario is a mix of Scenarios 2 and 3, and represents a situation whereby carbon price and strict emission controls are imposed on coal power plants in the ASEAN region. This scenario encourages both climate change mitigation and air pollution emission reduction efforts. Under this scenario, the costs of deSOx and NOx facilities and carbon pricing are thus integrated in the overall costs of coal-fired plants.

2.3. General Assumptions

ASEAN’s preference for coal is to continue in the future as it remains the most economic source of long-term base-load generation. Collectively, large scale operational coal-fired electricity generation plants around the globe are key contributors to total emissions. We thus consider large coal plants that are connected to the grid to provide base load. High-efficiency coal-fired plants are typically large and fall in the range 600 MW to 1000 MW. Since 1000 MW plants are usually grid-connected to provide base load, the cost–benefit analysis was thus targeted at 1000 MW-capacity coal-fired plants. Base-load power plants typically have annual capacity factors (CFs) that exceed 75 percent, but are usually more likely to be 90–98% [32]. All coal plants were modelled with an assumed CF of 80%. The LCOE calculation is usually performed assuming ideal conditions; a CF of 80% is thus a moderate choice. Based on plant capacity and utilization rate, total annual generation was thus 7008 gigawatt-hours (GWh).

Within a project capital structure, a project may receive equity investment from a private equity firm or group of investors, with an insurance wrap from a development financial institute (DFI). The coal-fired plant life cycle is about 25–30 years, however, investors are likely looking for faster return/payback based on 20–25-year cash flow projections. Therefore, for this reason, the return cash flow is analyzed for 20 and 25 years of the expected lifetimes for each coal technology.

The efficiency figures listed in Table 1 are based on the low heating value (LHV) of the fuel and net output (LHV, net). Coal-fired station efficiencies based on the high heating value (HHV) are generally around 2% to 3% lower than those based on LHV efficiencies. We thus added three percentage points to the higher end LHV-based efficiencies in Table 1 to get HHV-based efficiencies for different coal-fired plants and associated heat rates (See Table 2).

Table 2. High heating value (HHV)-based coal-fired power plant efficiencies and heat rates.

| Efficiency Rate | Heat Rate of Fuel |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| (% Net HHV Basis) | (Btu/kWh) (HHV Basis) |
| A-USC           | 47%               | 7259.57 (Btu/kWh) |
| USC             | 42%               | 8123.81 (Btu/kWh) |
| SC              | 39%               | 8748.72 (Btu/kWh) |
| Subcritical     | 35%               | 9748.57 (Btu/kWh) |
Coal has a calorific value of 4000 kcal/kg and emissions (adjusted from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) default emission factors) of 1.43 kg-CO₂/kg-coal. The kWh generated from CO₂ per kg of coal was computed by dividing the coal heat content (in Btu per kg) with HR (in Btu per kWh). Coal requirements to generate one kWh of electricity (in kg-coal/kWh) were multiplied by the emission factor to obtain levelized kg CO₂ emissions per kWh.

The general assumptions for electricity generation plant specifications and coal composition are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. General assumptions for cost benefit analysis.

| Values                                      | Remarks                                          |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| **Plant**                                   |                                                  |
| Capacity                                    | 1000 MW                                          |
| Operation                                   | 20, 25 years                                     |
| Operation rate                              | 80%                                              |
| Thermal efficiencies                        | 47%(A-USC), 42% (USC), 39% (SC), 35% (subcritical) |
| Annual generation                           | 7008 GWh                                         |
| **Coal specifications**                     |                                                  |
| Heating value                               | 4000 kcal/Kg or equivalently 1008.656 Btu/Kg    |
| CO₂ emissions                               | 1.43 kg-CO₂/kg coal                              |

Based on IPCC 2006 default emission for stationary combustion in the energy sector [33].

2.4. Cost Assumptions and Methodologies

For the analysis in this paper, LCOE consists of base plant costs, deSOx and deNOx costs, financing costs and emission costs. Base plant costs are divided into EPC, O&M and fuel costs. Similarly, deSOx and deNOx costs consist of EPC, O&M and additional fuel costs (see Table 4).

Table 4. Levelized cost of electricity (LCOE) breakdown costs.

| Factors                         |  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| **LCOE**                        |  |
| Base plant                      | EPC          |
|                                 | O&M          |
|                                 | Fuel cost    |
| deSOx                           | EPC          |
| deNOx                           | O&M          |
|                                 | Additional fuel cost |
| Financing                       | Internal Rate of Return (IRR) |
| CO₂                             | Carbon       |

The cost assumption of EPC is adopted from [23]. The EPC cost consists of generator, turbine, boiler and auxiliary machine costs, construction costs and other management costs. The standard assumption is that all coal technologies pay equivalent connection costs and land costs. These costs are thus not taken into consideration.

For the 25-year life cycle of the plant, the SC and subcritical capital costs are discounted from USC capital costs (USD 1931 million per 1000 MW), based on a cost index from [34]. Subcritical plant capital costs are indexed at 100, while SC and USC are indexed at 106.5 and 108.5, respectively. Based on these indexes, capital costs for SC are estimated at USD 1897 billion, and capital costs for subcritical are estimated at USD 1786 million. Likewise, the A-USC capital cost is an escalating cost index factor of 107.5. Therefore, the EPC costs of different types of coal combustion technologies are: A-USC at USD 2100 million, USC at USD 1931 million, SC at USD 1897, and subcritical at USD 1786. Additionally, for the cost assumption for the 20-year life cycle of the plant, the cost estimates for different types of
coal-fired power generation technologies are: A-USC at USD 2625 million, USC at USD 2413.75 million, SC at USD 2371.25 million, and subcritical at USD 2232.5 million.

Base plant O&M costs are calculated by dividing non-fuel O&M costs by annual generation (7008 GWh). The annual costs for this analysis are calculated by applying O&M cost differences from [35] to the annual O&M costs for USC from [34]. Annual O&M costs are thus estimated at: USD 0.6/kWh for A-USC, USD 0.7/kWh for USC, USD 0.72/kWh for SC and USD 0.75/kWh for subcritical power plants.

Thermal coal prices grew since the second half of 2016 due to robust Chinese demand and supply tightness at several production sites [36]. For example, free on board (FOB) Kalimantan 4200 kcal/kg gross as received (GAR) coal price rose 34% since the start of 2017 to USD 49.60/mt in January 2018. Coal prices in April 2020 dipped to their lowest level since 2010 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Import prices of the majority of ASEAN coal reserves have seen a strong momentum since mid-November 2020 and have been trending upward due to steady economic recovery and thus high demand of coal by key consumers in China, Japan, India and South Korea. Coal demand by importing countries is expected to rise in the post-COVID-19 era due to increased economic activities and, consequently, coal prices will evolve to new high prices in the future. To assess the impact of high coal prices on LCOE values, a bandwidth is thus analyzed to reflect the situation. The annual average fuel price assumptions used in this study were: USD 50/ton, USD 80/ton, and USD 100/ton. For the breakdown of these costs and calculation methodologies, the reader is advised to refer to [23].

3. Results

Figures 1–4 show the LCOE sensitivity analysis results in USD cents/kWh for Scenario 1 through 4, respectively. The results of Scenario 1 in Figure 1 suggest that HELE plants are competitive against subcritical plants without coal pricing and deSOx and deNOx costs. A comparison of the results of Scenario 1 through Scenario 4 in Figures 1–4, respectively, reveals that as carbon price and deSOx and deNOx costs are included, LCOEs increase. However, HELE plants retain their competitive edge over the subcritical plants. The study suggests that Scenario 1 offers the best economic case for HELE plants due to the lowest LCOE values for HELE plants, followed by the Scenario 3, Scenario 2 and Scenario 4.

![Figure 1. Scenario 1: Sensitivity Analysis of LCOE for different coal prices and economic life span of the subcritical and high-efficiency, low-emission (HELE) plants.](image-url)
In all scenarios, for different coal prices and operating life spans of 20 and 25 years, both coal technologies derive benefit from lifetime extensions and low coal prices. However, HELE coal technologies derive more benefit due to lower LCOE values compared to the subcritical technology. It is immediately apparent that, in all scenarios, A-USC offers the best economic value, followed by USC and SC.

The lower LCOEs of HELE against the subcritical technology are necessary to shift investment decisions in favor of HELE and thus expedite deployment of HELE plants in the region. We thus evaluated the difference of LCOE values between HELE and subcritical technologies for each scenario using the LCOE difference metric \( \Delta \text{LCOE} = \text{LCOE}_{\text{HELE}} - \text{LCOE}_{\text{Subcritical}} \). These differences are displayed in Figures 5–8, for Scenario 1 through 4, respectively. A close comparison of results in Figures 5–8 suggests that Scenario 2 is the best scenario causing the highest difference in LCOE values of subcritical and HELE plants. A similar observation reveals that Scenario 4 is the second-best Scenario, followed by Scenario 3. A closer analysis of results reveals that Scenarios 2 through 4 allow a
shift of economics in favor of HELE technologies at the price of increased LCOE values of coal plants. However, notice that since Scenario 2 LCOE values are lower than the Scenario 4 LCOE values, Scenario 2 thus emerges as the best driver scenario to displace subcritical plants. Notice that Scenario 3 yields low LCOE prices as compared to the Scenario 4. However, as compared to Scenario 3, the difference in LCOE values of HELE and subcritical technologies in Scenario 4 is highly attractive to shift economics strongly in favor of HELE plants. Scenario 4 thus emerges as the second-best driver scenario. A similar comparison between LCOE values of coal plants, and LCOE difference in Scenario 1 and Scenario 3 suggests that Scenario 3 is the third-best Scenario.

Figure 3. Scenario 3: Sensitivity Analysis of LCOE for different coal prices and economic life span of the subcritical and HELE plants.

Figure 4. Scenario 4: Sensitivity Analysis of LCOE for different coal prices and economic life span of the subcritical and HELE plants.

Figure 5. Scenario 1: LCOE differences between HELE and subcritical technologies for different coal prices and economic life span of the plant.
Figure 5. Scenario 1: LCOE differences between HELE and subcritical technologies for different coal prices and economic life span of the plant.

Figure 6. Scenario 2: LCOE differences between HELE and subcritical technologies for different coal prices and economic life span of the plant.

Figure 7. Scenario 3: LCOE differences between HELE and subcritical technologies for different coal prices and economic life span of the plant.

Figure 8. Scenario 4: LCOE differences between HELE and subcritical technologies for different coal prices and economic life span of the plant.
4. Discussion, Policy Implications and Future Directions

The WCA report [4] confirms that advanced coal technologies have a slightly higher LCOE compared to subcritical coal due to the initial higher capital costs. In contrast, results obtained in our work suggest that HELE technologies are economically competitive against subcritical plants. Since the WCA study does not cover details of LCOE calculations, methodology, data, and assumptions, the LCOE results for coal technologies in our work are not directly comparable to the WCA’s LCOE results for coal technologies. In our work, a sensitivity analysis was carried out to evaluate the impact of different coal prices for 1000 MW-capacity coal-fired plants with life spans of 20 and 25 years and relies on IEA-listed thermal efficiencies for both technologies under different potential scenarios from ERIA’s study in [23]. Therefore, our work in this paper is also not comparable with the ERIA study in [23]. Both the WCA and ERIA studies do not include an economic feasibility study of A-USC for the Southeast Asia region. In contrast, in our work, A-USC emerges as the most economically attractive choice, followed by USC and SC for the region.

The ASEAN member states will continue to rely on coal use to meet the growing electricity demand in the foreseeable future due to the energy supply security, as well as the competitive LCOE from coal plants compared to the other power generation technologies. Our study suggests that HELE coal-fired power plants are economically competitive against subcritical plants. This competitiveness of HELE technologies is associated with levelized avoided costs associated with high efficiency (and thus fuel savings) and low emissions.

To meet the 2DS targets, policies and associated measures are needed to address both the long-term and short-term challenges linked with electricity generation from coal-fired plants. Following are the policy implications of our study:

• In the short term, the implementation of an efficient and impactful harmonized carbon pricing policy for coal-fired plants in all ASEAN countries is necessary to support the first-best driver, Scenario 2, to displace the subcritical plants and shift investments to emerging HELE opportunities in the ASEAN market. This would yield clean coal technology (CCT) for Southeast Asia and bring many benefits for the environment and people of the region.

• ASEAN countries have relatively lower emission standards of SOx, NOx and particulates when compared with OECD countries [23,37]. It is therefore very important to regulate continuation of coal through stringent environmental and emission standards to pave the way for HELE technologies. A long-term carbon policy coupled with emissions standards and effective enforcement is thus needed to support the second-best driver, Scenario 4, to shift the balance in favor of HELE plants. However, since the inclusion of a carbon price and raising emission standards causes a further rise in LCOE values, the ASEAN countries need to better understand how this move will affect the regional economic developments before it becomes an effective policy tool.

• In general, the clean use of fossil fuel will need to be accelerated in the policy agenda in ASEAN. Therefore, policy reform to accommodate clean fuels and technologies is urgently needed to ensure that clean use of fossil fuel will play a significant role for energy transition from a fossil fuel-based energy system towards a clean energy system where renewables and clean fuels play a major role in the future energy mix.

The cost of solar and wind technologies is also expected to drop in the future. In situations with strict emission control for coal-fired electricity generating plants (with carbon pricing and strict emission standards in place), switching from coal to these renewables would thus be expected. Nevertheless, the intermittent nature and low load factors associated with wind and PV technologies will likely limit their effectiveness in the region. In our future work, we aim to extend our cost–benefit analysis study by including solar and wind sources of energy generation in the ASEAN region. Financing costs also account for a considerable share of LCOE and the competitiveness of technology [38]. In recent years, multilateral development banks have adopted more restrictive finance policies for coal electricity generating plants to reduce emissions [4]. Exploring the impact of variations
in financing costs on the feasibility of HELE plants in the Southeast Asia region would be another interesting research direction.

5. Conclusions

Across Southeast Asia, there is a vital need to deploy HELE technologies, rather than employing less-efficient subcritical technology. Deployment of HELE technologies is progressing in Southeast Asia, but the overall rate of deployment falls short of achieving the 2DS. ASEAN should therefore make increased efforts to eliminate generation from subcritical plants and increase generation from HELE plants to meet the 2DS targets. In this study, it is revealed that the pollution control scenario (i.e., implementation of a carbon pricing policy) surpasses the other scenarios in displacing subcritical plants sooner to pave the way for HELE technologies.

The study also reveals that:

- The climate change mitigation and pollution control scenario (i.e., a mix of carbon price and emission control technologies) is the second-best driver scenario (at the cost of increased LCOE prices as compared to Scenario 2);
- Reduced coal prices and increased life spans benefit both HELE and subcritical coal-fired power plants;
- HELE coal-fired power plants are economically competitive against subcritical plants;
- A-USC coal-fired power plants are the most economically attractive choice for deployment in Southeast Asia, followed by USC and SC plants.

The conclusion is that HELE plants are economically competitive against the subcritical plants, and in the short run, the Southeast Asian economies should focus on devising and implementing carbon pricing to support quicker deployment of HELE and displacement of subcritical technologies. Ultimately, in the long-run, a strong carbon price signal will be needed with strict emission standards to enable HELE transition.

While this study focuses specifically on ASEAN countries, its broader lessons are applicable for global deployment of HELE coal plants.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, H.A.; Methodology, H.A., H.P. and S.R.W.; Software, H.P. and H.A.; Validation, H.A., H.P. and B.S.; Formal Analysis, H.A., H.P., S.R.W. and B.S.; Investigation, H.A.; Resources, H.A., H.P. and B.S.; Data Curation, H.A. and H.P.; Writing—Original Draft Preparation, H.A.; Writing—Review & Editing, H.A., H.P., S.R.W. and B.S.; Visualization, H.A. and H.P.; Supervision, H.A.; Project Administration, H.A. and H.P.; Funding Acquisition, H.A. and H.P. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** Financial support from ERIA, and UON Singapore (UONS) (under Grant number UONS_SR G_1602) is gratefully acknowledged.

**Data Availability Statement:** New data generated is shared through this article. All other sources of data are cited throughout the paper.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest.

**Abbreviations**

| Abbreviation | Description |
|--------------|-------------|
| ACE          | ASEAN centre for energy |
| ASEAN        | Association of southeast Asian nations |
| A-USC        | Advanced ultra-supercritical |
| Btu          | British thermal unit |
| CAPEX        | Capital expenditure |
| CCS          | Carbon capture and storage |
| CCT          | Clean coal technology |
| CF           | Capacity factor |
| CO₂          | Carbon dioxide |
| deNOx        | Denitrification |
References

1. Burnard, K.; Jiang, J.; Li, B.; Brunet, G.; Bauer, F. Emissions Reduction through Upgrade of Coal-Fired Power Plants: Learning from Chinese Experience; Partner Country Series; IEA: Paris, France, 2014.

2. Reddy, T.A.; Kreider, J.F.; Curtiss, P.S.; Rabl, A. Heating and Cooling of Buildings: Principles and Practice of Energy Efficient Design, 3rd ed.; CRC Press: Boca Raton, FL, USA, 2016.

3. International Energy Agency. Energy Technology Perspectives 2012; IEA Publications: Paris, France, 2010; Available online: https://webstore.iea.org/energy-technology-perspectives-2012 (accessed on 1 December 2020).

4. World Coal Association; ASEAN Centre for Energy. ASEAN’s Energy Equation: The Role of Low emission coal in Driving a Sustainable Energy Future; A Joint Publication of WCA: London, UK; ACE: Jakarta, Indonesia, 2017; Available online: https://www.worldcoal.org/file_validate.php?file=ASEAN%27s%20energy%20equation_final_0.pdf (accessed on 23 October 2020).

5. International Energy Agency. Technology Roadmap: High-Efficiency, Low-Emissions Coal-Fired Power Generation; IEA Publications: Paris, France, 2012; Available online: https://www.iea.org/reports/technology-roadmap-high-efficiency-low-emissions-coal-fired-power-generation (accessed on 1 December 2020).

6. Sporton, B. Global Platform for Accelerating Coal Efficiency. Cornerstone 2015, 3, 15–18.
1. International Energy Agency. *Power Generation from Coal: Measuring and Reporting Efficiency Performance and CO₂ Emissions*. IEA Publications: Paris, France, 2010; Available online: https://webstore.iea.org/power-generation-from-coal-2010 (accessed on 1 December 2020).

2. IRENA & ACE. *Renewable Energy Outlook for ASEAN: A REMap Analysis*; International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE): Jakarta, Indonesia, 2016; Available online: https://www.irena.org/publications/2016/Oct/Renewable-Energy- Outlook-for-ASEAN (accessed on 15 January 2020).

3. International Energy Agency. *Southeast Asia Energy Outlook 2017*; Word Energy Outlook Special Report; IEA Publications: Paris, France, 2017; Available online: https://webstore.iea.org/weo-2017-special-report-southeast-asia-energy-outlook (accessed on 26 October 2018).

4. US Energy Information Administration. *Levelized Cost and Levelized Avoided Cost of New Generation Resources in the Annual Energy Outlook 2018*; US EIA: Washington, DC, USA, 2018; Available online: http://large.stanford.edu/courses/2018/ph241/asperger2/docs/eia-mar18.pdf (accessed on 10 November 2020).

5. Veldhuis, A.J.; Reinders, A.H.M.E. Reviewing the potential and cost-effectiveness of off-grid PV systems in Indonesia on a provincial level. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* 2015, 52, 757–769. [CrossRef]

6. Talavera, D.L.; Ferrer-Rodríguez, J.P.; Pérez-Higuera, P.; Terrados, J.; Fernández, E.F. A worldwide assessment of levelized cost of electricity of HCPV systems. *Energy Convers. Manag.* 2016, 127, 679–692. [CrossRef]

7. Blum, N.U.; Wakeling, R.S.; Schmidt, T.S. Rural electrification through village grids—Assessing the cost competitiveness of isolated renewable energy technologies in Indonesia. *Renew. Sustain. Energy Rev.* 2013, 22, 482–496. [CrossRef]

8. Holland, C.W.; Derbyshire, W. Electrifying 20 million households: An Indonesian rural electrification strategy. In Proceedings of the Electricity Engineers Association (EEA) Conference and Exhibition, Christchurch, New Zealand, 19–20 June 2009; pp. 19–20.

9. Abraham, K.; Phadke, H.; Riaz, M.; Strah, J. *REWiE: Rural Electrification with Renewable Energy*. International Impact Investing Challenge 2012. Available online: https://en.calameo.com/read/0014226477838515a5f1 (accessed on 16 January 2021).

10. Januar, R. Comparative Analysis of 20-MW Solar Thermal and PV Power Plant in Rongkop, Indonesia Using LCOE Simulation Method. *J. Clean Energy Technol.* 2017, 5, 383–387. [CrossRef]

11. Lau, C.Y.; Gan, C.K.; Tan, P.H. Evaluation of Photovoltaic Levelized Cost of Energy for PV Grid Parity Analysis in Malaysia. *Int. J. Renew. Energy Resour.* 2014, 4, 28–34.

12. Asian Development Bank. *Rural Development Bank. Renewable Energy Initiative in the Greater Mekong Subregion*; ADB: Manila, Philippines, 2015; Available online: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/161898/renovable-energy-developments-gms.pdf (accessed on 1 December 2020).

13. Huber, M.; Roger, A.; Hamacher, T. Optimizing long-term investments for a sustainable development of the ASEAN power system. *Energy 2015, 88*, 180–193. [CrossRef]

14. IRENA & ACE. *Renewable Energy Outlook for ASEAN: A REMap Analysis*; International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA): Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates; ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE): Jakarta, Indonesia, 2016; Available online: https://www.irena.org/publications/2016/Oct/Renewable-Energy-Outlook-for-ASEAN (accessed on 15 January 2020).

15. Kelley, A.R.; Managi, S. The importance of financial cost for renewable energy projects: Economic viability assessment of renewable hybrid mini-grid systems in Indonesia. *Green Financ. 2019, 1*, 139–155. Available online: http://www.aimspress.com/article/10.3934/GF.2019.2.139 (accessed on 21 January 2021). [CrossRef]

16. ERIA Research Project FY2016: Jakarta, Indonesia, 2 August 2017; Available online: http://www.eriaresearch.org/ research/improving-emission-regulation-for-coal-fired-power-plants-in-asean/ (accessed on 15 January 2021).

17. Holmes, S. *How Clean are Australia’s ‘Clean Coal’ Power Stations?* Renew Economy. 2017. Available online: http://reneweconomy.com.au/clean-australias-clean-coal-power-stations-14224/ (accessed on 1 December 2020).

18. Tran, T.T.D.; Smith, A.D. Incorporating performance-based global sensitivity and uncertainty analysis into LCOE calculations for emerging renewable energy technologies. *Appl. Energy 2018, 216*, 157–171. [CrossRef]

19. Rhodes, J.D.; King, C.; Gulen, G.; Olmstead, S.M.; Dyer, J.S.; Hebner, R.E.; Beach, F.C.; Edgar, T.F.; Webber, M.E. A geometrically resolved method to estimate levelized power plant costs with environmental externalities. *Energy Policy 2017, 102*, 491–499. [CrossRef]
30. Baig, K.S.; Yousaf, M. Coal Fired Power Plants: Emission Problems and Controlling Techniques. *J. Earth Sci. Clim. Chang.* 2017. [CrossRef]

31. Emmerton, M.; Thorncroft, S.; Oksanen, S.; Soe, U.M.; Hlaing, K.K.; Thein, Y.Y.; Khin, U.M. *Republic of the Union of Myanmar: Institutional Strengthening of National Energy Management Committee in Energy Policy and Planning*, Financed by the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction and the Technical Assistance Special Fund, Technical Assistance Consultant’s Report, Project Number: 46389-001 December 2015. Available online: https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-documents/46389/46389-001-tacr-en_17.pdf (accessed on 15 January 2021).

32. Hynes, J. How to Compare Power Generation Choices, Renewable Energy World, Issue 1. 2009. Available online: https://www.renewableenergyworld.com/2009/10/29/how-to-compare-power-generation-choices/ (accessed on 15 January 2021).

33. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; IPCC Secretariat: Geneva, Switzerland, 2006.

34. Japan International Cooperation Agency. *Project for Promotion of Clean Coal Technology in Indonesia*; JICA: Tokyo, Japan, 2014.

35. United States Environmental Protection Agency. *New Coal-Fired Power Plant Performance and Cost Estimates*; US EPA: Washington, DC, USA, 2014.

36. Indonesian Coal Prices Seen Rising in Near to Medium Term: Sources. Available online: https://www.platts.cn/latest-news/coal/singapore/indonesian-coal-prices-seen-rising-in-near-to-26880890 (accessed on 1 December 2020).

37. Phoumin, H. Benefits of Increasing Emission Standards for Coal-fired Power Plants in ASEAN beyond Environment and Health, Sep 2017. Available online: https://www.worldcoal.org/benefits-increasing-emission-standards-coal-fired-power-plants-asean-beyond-environment-and-health (accessed on 1 December 2020).

38. Kost, C.; Shamugam, S.; Julch, V.; Huyen-Tran, N.; Scheigl, T. *Levelized Cost of Electricity Renewable Energy Technologies*, March 2018. Fraunhofer-Institut für Solare Energiesysteme. Available online: https://www.ise.fraunhofer.de/content/dam/ise/en/documents/publications/studies/EN2018_Fraunhofer-ISE_LCOE_Renewable_Energy_Technologies.pdf (accessed on 11 January 2021).