

Guidance for companies with coal reserves

CDP Corporate Questionnaire



Version

Version	Revision date	Revision summary
1.0	2015	First published version.
1.1	2016	References added and question numbers update to align with the 2016 CDP climate change questionnaire.
1.2	2017	“Introduction to guidance for companies with coal reserves” updated to include information on the Paris Agreement.
2.0	2018	Significant revisions and question numbers updated to align with the 2018 CDP climate change questionnaire.
2.1	April 6, 2020	Minor revisions to the general and specific guidance for C2 and C3, and question numbers updated to align with the 2020 CDP climate change questionnaire.
2.2	January 7, 2021	Question numbers updated to align with the 2021 CDP climate change questionnaire.
2.3	January 21, 2022	Question numbers updated to align with the 2022 CDP climate change questionnaire, and references on the issue of carbon budgets updated.
3.0	January 10, 2023	External references updated to more recent resources.
4.0	June 28, 2024	Question numbers updated to align with the 2024 corporate questionnaire.
5.0	May 21, 2025	External references updated to more recent resources.
6.0	April 20, 2026	Introduction split into two sections “About this technical note” and “Useful links”. External references updated to more recent resources.

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Contents

Version	2
About this technical note	4
1. Disclosing demand and stranded asset risk	4
General guidance	4
Specific guidance.....	4
2. Useful links	6

About this technical note

This guidance has been prepared to assist companies with coal reserves to provide investors with information on climate change-related coal demand and stranded asset risk, within their CDP Corporate Questionnaire response. The implication of the Paris agreement as well as other lower-carbon scenarios such as the IPCC's Representative Concentration Pathways 2.6 and 4.5, is that a carbon budget constrains future anthropogenic GHG emissions and places a limit on the amount of fossil fuels that can be extracted for combustion purposes.

Investors are therefore interested to understand the risks that changes in coal demand and prices pose to companies with coal reserves; changes that could for example result from policies to address climate change, increase fuel efficiency, encourage fuel switching, address air pollution, and more. Investors want to understand if companies with coal reserves are considering future scenarios where coal demand and prices are lower than companies currently forecast, and want those companies to make their views and actions on these issues clear. For investor interest in this matter, see for example the investor-led [Ceres Carbon Asset Risk initiative](#).

1. Disclosing demand and stranded asset risk

General guidance

Two modules of the CDP Corporate Questionnaire are appropriate for the disclosure of information on the issue of climate change-related coal demand and stranded asset risk:

1. Module 3. "Disclosure of risks and opportunities", which asks companies to provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.
2. Module 5. 'Business strategy', which is focused on transition planning and details of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your organization's strategy and/or financial planning.

Specific guidance

Questions 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 request information on your organization's process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities and the risk types considered. In relation to future coal demand and stranded asset risk, please discuss:

- Whether coal demand and price risks resulting from climate change are considered in your risk assessments;
- Whether and how your organization determines project level risks associated with continued capital expenditure in finding and developing new coal reserves and resources; and
- Whether your organization has guidelines on these particular areas of risk.

Questions 5.3, 5.3.1, 5.3.2 and 5.10.1 request details of where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy and/or financial planning, and whether your company uses

an internal price of carbon. In relation to future demand risks and the issue of stranded assets, please discuss:

- Whether diminishing carbon budgets have influenced your strategy or not;
- If and how your strategy has been influenced by the issue of stranded assets. If relevant, discuss your revised strategic position and how your value creation model addresses the issue of stranded assets, namely what overall policies and guidelines your organization has implemented for developing projects to explore and develop new coal reserves;
- What strategic short-term goals are directly related to the issue of stranded assets and if there has been any impact on capital expenditure allocation or project evaluation and capital expenditure alternatives;
- Whether your organization undertakes specific future scenario analysis in assessing the economic viability of proved and undeveloped coal reserves and resources, describing any details of relevant analysis and underlying assumptions where possible.
- Please discuss aspects related to the long-term positioning of your company to transition to a low-carbon economy and reducing investors' exposure to the risk of stranded assets; and
- If relevant, discuss why your company is particularly well positioned to either fully capitalize on its reserves, or safely transition its business model without stranding its current main assets and future value.

Question 3.1.1 enables you to discuss the risk posed to your business model by various risk drivers and what they could potentially mean to your company, namely in terms of your reserves and company valuation.

Examples of risks that companies with coal reserves could consider in their disclosures include:

- The impact of national and international emissions targets and how those could affect demand for coal products;
- How extreme weather events affect operations including specific information on changing insurance costs;
- How water shortages affect operations in areas of water scarcity;
- How changing consumer behavior impacts markets as awareness increases about the effect of coal on the climate and the relative carbon intensities of different fuels; and
- The effect of increased competition from renewable energy and lower-carbon fossil fuels such as natural gas.

2. Useful links

References on the issue of carbon budgets and the implications to the human use of fossil fuel reserves and resources include, among others:

- Caldecott, B., Dericks, G. and J. Mitchell (2015). *Stranded Assets and Subcritical Coal – The Risk to Companies and Investors*. Stranded Assets Programme, Smith School for Enterprise and the Environment, University of Oxford. <https://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/research/sustainable-finance/publications/Stranded-Assets-and-Subcritical-Coal.pdf>
- Carbon Tracker Initiative (2014). *Carbon Supply Cost Curves: Evaluating Financial Risk to Coal Capital Expenditures*. <https://carbontracker.org/reports/carbon-supply-cost-curves-evaluating-financial-risk-to-coal-capital-expenditures/>
- Carbon Tracker Initiative (2018). *Powering Down Coal: Navigating the economic and financial risks in the last years of coal power*. <https://carbontracker.org/reports/coal-portal/>
- Carbon Tracker Initiative and the Grantham Research Institute (2013). *Unburnable Carbon 2013: Wasted Capital and Stranded Assets*. <http://carbontracker.live.kiln.digital/Unburnable-Carbon-2-Web-Version.pdf>
- Fu, J., Zhou, Y., Gao, Y. and S. Managi (2025). *Stranded Assets from Climate Change and Its Response Strategies*. *Environmental Research Letters*. <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/ae15a7>
- HSBC Global Research (2015). *Stranded Assets: What Next?* <https://www.research.hsbc.com/midas/Res/RDV?p=pdf&key=myvAGZ6YRG&n=456399.PDF>
- International Energy Agency (2013). *Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map*. <https://www.iea.org/reports/redrawing-the-energy-climate-map>
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- Kemitare, R.G. and M. Nantongo (2025). *What Drives Asset and Resource Stranding in the Transition from Fossils to Clean Energy? A Systematic Review*. *Frontiers in Energy Research*. <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fenrg.2025.1441767/full>
- SEI, Climate Analytics, E3G, IISD, and UNEP (2023). *The Production Gap: Phasing Down or Phasing Up? Top Fossil Fuel Producers Plan Even More Extraction Despite Climate Promises*. <https://productiongap.org/2023report/>
- Welsby, D., Price, J., Pye, S. and P. Ekins (2022). *Unextractable Fossil Fuels in a 1.5 °C World*. *Nature*, 597, 230–234. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04334-0>