BROWN TO GREEN

The G20 transition to a low carbon economy
Monday 3 July 2017, 10 – 11 am CEST
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Moderated by Gerd LEIPOLD, Climate Transparency
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AGENDA

• **Welcome by Peter EIGEN (Co-Chair Climate Transparency)**

• **Presentation of the Brown to Green Report** (10:10 – 10:25)
  - Niklas HÖHNE (NewClimate Institute)
  - Charlene WATSON (Overseas Development Institute)
  - Jan BURCK (Germanwatch)

• **Comments on country performance** (10:25 - 10:35)
  - Jiang KEJUN (Energy Research Institute, China)
  - Swati AGARWAL – Video Statement (TERI, India)
  - Enrique MAURTUA KONSTANTINIDIS (FARN, Argentina)
  - Lars GROTEWOLD – Video Statement (Stiftung Mercator)

• **Questions & Answers**
CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY: RAISING AMBITION THROUGH LEARNING AND COMPETITION

- GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT
- CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE
- FINANCING THE TRANSITION
- DECARBONISATION
MAIN FINDINGS: Decarbonisation has begun but too slow

GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT

• GHG emissions are still rising, but energy-related CO2 emissions have stalled

FINANCING THE TRANSITION

• G20 countries are attractive for renewable energy investment, especially China, France, Germany and the UK
• G20 countries’ public finance institutions spent almost USD 88 billion a year on coal, oil and gas

CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE

• International performance better than national policy and implementation
• Policies and Paris Agreement pledges are not sufficiently ambitious for well below 2°C or 1.5°C
• Canada, France and the UK have established a plan for a coal phase-out

DECARBONISATION

• In most G20 countries, renewables are growing, except in Russia. China, the Republic of Korea, Turkey and the UK have all experienced strong growth
• Coal and fossil fuels still dominate in the G20 energy mix. Australia, China, India and South Africa have the highest shares of coal in energy supply
KEY INDICATORS ON THE G20 TRANSITION TO A LOW-CARBON ECONOMY

Source: IEA, 2016; PRIMAP, 2017; World Bank, 2017
GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT
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GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS PER CAPITA

Level 2014 (tCO₂e/cap)

Australia
Canada
USA
Russia
Argentina
Indonesia
Korea, Rep.
Japan
China
United Kingdom
France
Italy
Brazil
EU
South Africa
Mexico
Turkey
India

Source: CCPI 2017; PRIMAP, 2017
CLIMATE POLICY PERFORMANCE
Long-term strategies submitted

- **High**: Canada, France, Germany, Mexico

Energy sector (coal-phase out)

- **High**: Canada, France and the UK have established a plan for a coal phase-out
- **Low**: Australia, EU, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey, US

Transport sector (efficient light duty vehicles)

- **High**: India is the only G20 country that has announced a total ban on new fossil fuel-driven cars from 2030
- **Low**: Argentina, Australia, Indonesia and South Africa, Australia, Indonesia and South Africa

Paris contributions: All G20 countries not ”well below 2°C/1.5°C compatible
FINANCING THE TRANSITION
EFFECTIVE CARBON RATE (NON-ROAD ENERGY, 2012)

US$ per tonne CO₂

Source: OECD, 2012
DECARBONISATION
SHARE AND TREND OF RENEWABLES IN TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2009-2014)

Source: IEA, 2016
SHARE AND TREND OF COAL IN TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (2009-2014)

Source: IEA, 2016
### Share of renewables

**High rating:** Brazil, Canada, Indonesia, Italy

**Low rating:** Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa

### Share of coal

**High rating:** Brazil, France, Saudi Arabia

**Low rating:** Australia, China, India, South Africa
**CHINA:**

**Climate is a priority**

- Climate was one of the priorities of the Chinese G20 Presidency in 2016.

- China is becoming a leading force in international climate politics.
CHINA:
Dependent on coal, but strong growth of renewables

China’s share of renewable energy in the energy mix has increased steadily over the past couple of decades. At 5% in 2014, the share of renewables was however still below the G20 average.

Note: Numbers might not add up to 100% due to exclusion of residential biomass from the share of renewables.
Source: IEA, 2016
**CHINA:**
Emissions may peak soon after 2020 ...

**Positive Developments:**

- Support for electric vehicles.

- Government has reduced new coal power plants from 400GW to less than 200GW.

- Power generation from coal fired plant may already peak.

- Country wide emissions trading scheme in 2017

... Emissions may peak much earlier than expected!
Swati AGARWAL, The Energy and Resource Institute - TERI, India

Video available on Youtube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kdBxdk_-mC8
ARGENTINA: New policies, many changes and a lot of expectations

- 33% Poverty
- Many National budget cuts including FFS
- Renewables rulebook and 2 successful Tenders in ’16
- Review of NDC process a CC Strategy
- Challenges remain with regards stranded assets (Nuclear, Big Hydro, Land Use, and Shale Oil/Gas)
ARGENTINA: G20 Presidency 2018

G20 Agenda 2018

• Developing Country Agenda.
• POVERTY, EDUCATION and EMPLOYMENT as key issues.
• Sustainability more as transversal issue.
• Climate will be much more oriented to Adaptation
• Opportunity for Argentina to improve Climate Policies

FARN & Climate Transparency in 2018

• Close follow up of Climate Developments
• Brown To Green Report in Buenos Aires
• Capacity Building
• Empowerment of Civil Society for Advocacy
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Video available on Youtube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYa7AX8RLxg

Lars GROTEWOLD, Stiftung Mercator - Germany
Dear Participants, you are invited to send questions via the chat function.

Questions will automatically only be visible to the administrator of the webinar. Please kindly note that we might not be able to discuss all of your questions during the Q&A session, but will follow up on them via email.
THANK YOU FOR JOINING!

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