

# Side Event on Tripartite Climate Policy Dialogue among China, Japan and Korea

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7 December 2015, 10:00-12:00 @ Japan Pavilion

Co-Organized by

Institute for Global Sustainability (IGS), Yonsei University, Republic of Korea (ROK)

Energy Research Institute (ERI), People's Republic of China (PRC)

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Japan



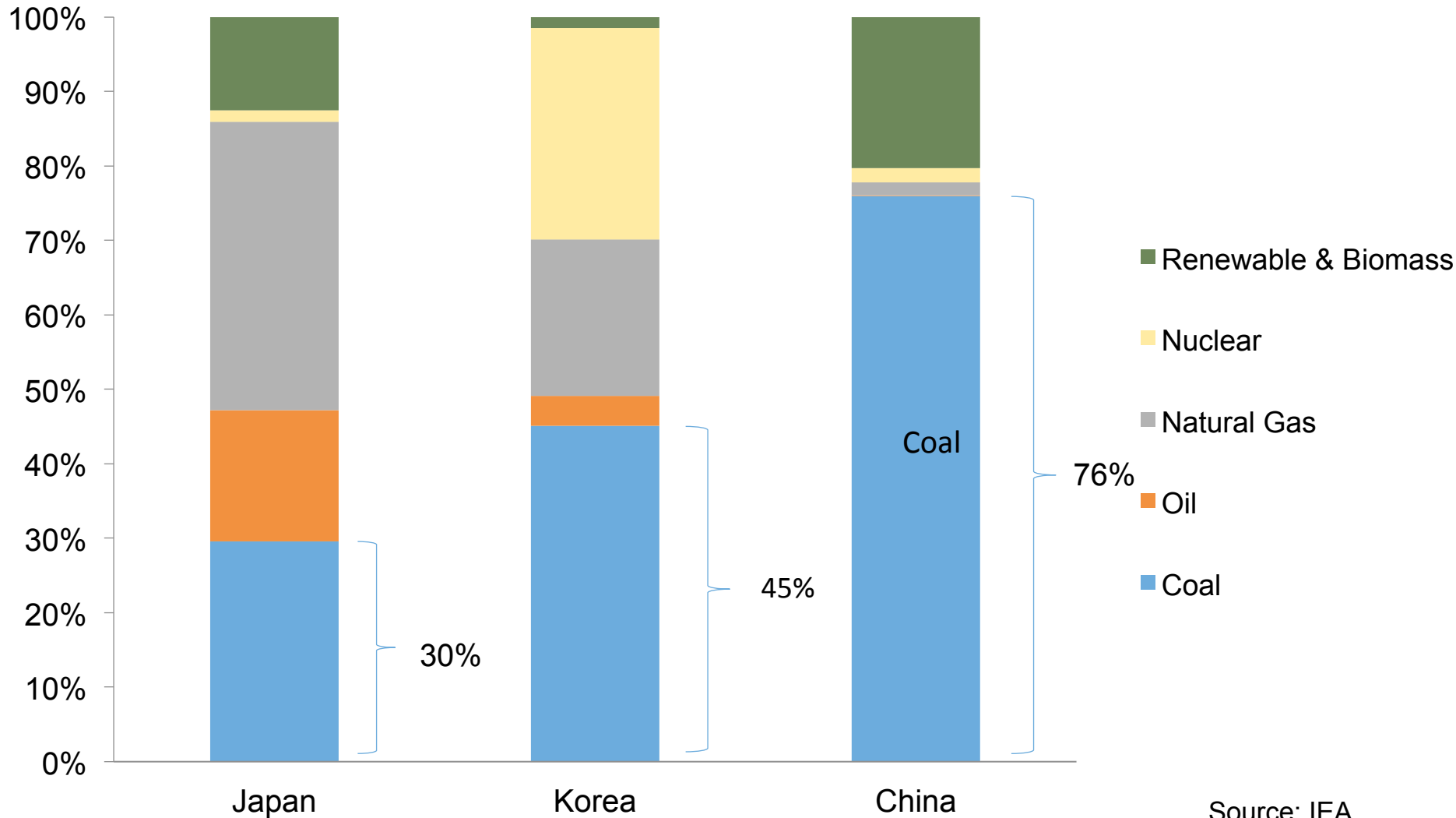
# Background: Scientific Knowledge and Reality

Accelerated electrification of energy end use, coupled with **decarbonization of the majority of electricity generation by 2050 and an associated phase out of freely emitting coal generation**, is a common feature of scenarios reaching roughly 550 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>eq or less by 2100. (IPCC AR5 WGIII Chapter 6 Executive Summary, Para. 5)

Between 2000 and 2010 increased use of coal relative to many other energy sources has reversed a long-standing pattern of gradual decarbonization of the world's energy supply (*high confidence*). **Increased use of coal, especially in developing Asia, is exacerbating the burden of energy-related GHG emissions.** (IPCC AR5 WGIII Technical Summary)

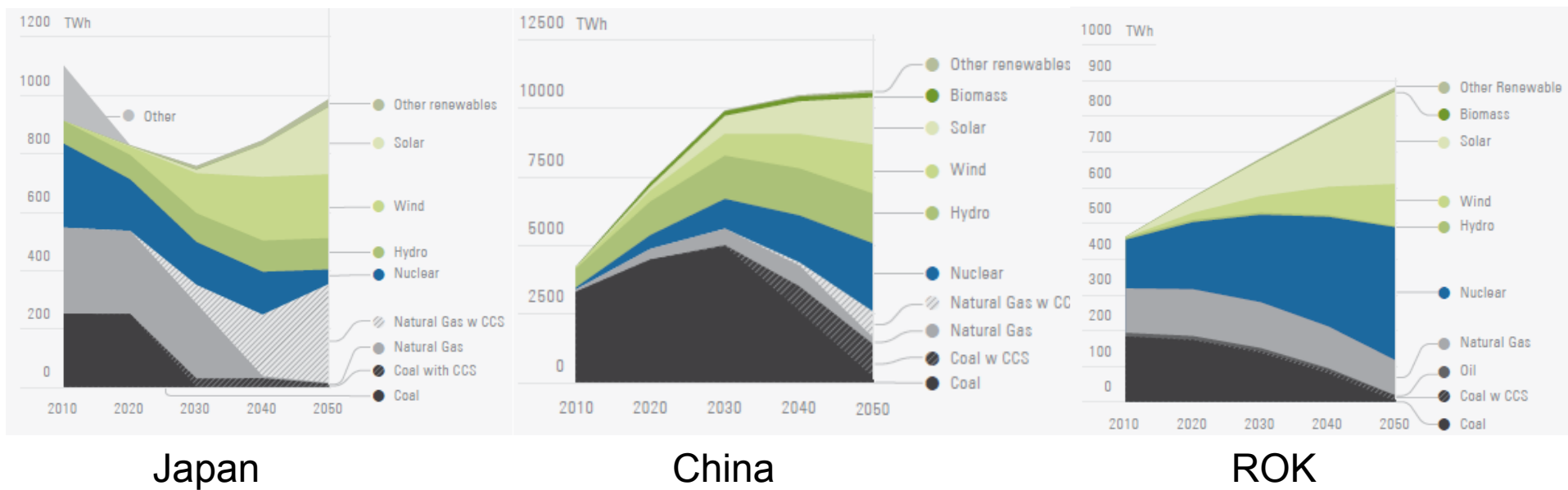
➡ **China, Japan and Republic of Korea (ROK) can play pivotal roles in addressing the issue of coal **domestically** as well as **internationally**.**

# Electricity supply mix in Japan, China and Korea in 2012



Source: IEA

# Addressing Domestic Coal-fired Power Plants: Research Questions



Source: IDDRI/SDSN 2014

## Decarbonisation Scenarios (Electricity Sector)

Though there are various energy modelling scenarios of phasing out coals in the three countries, several questions still need to be further examined.

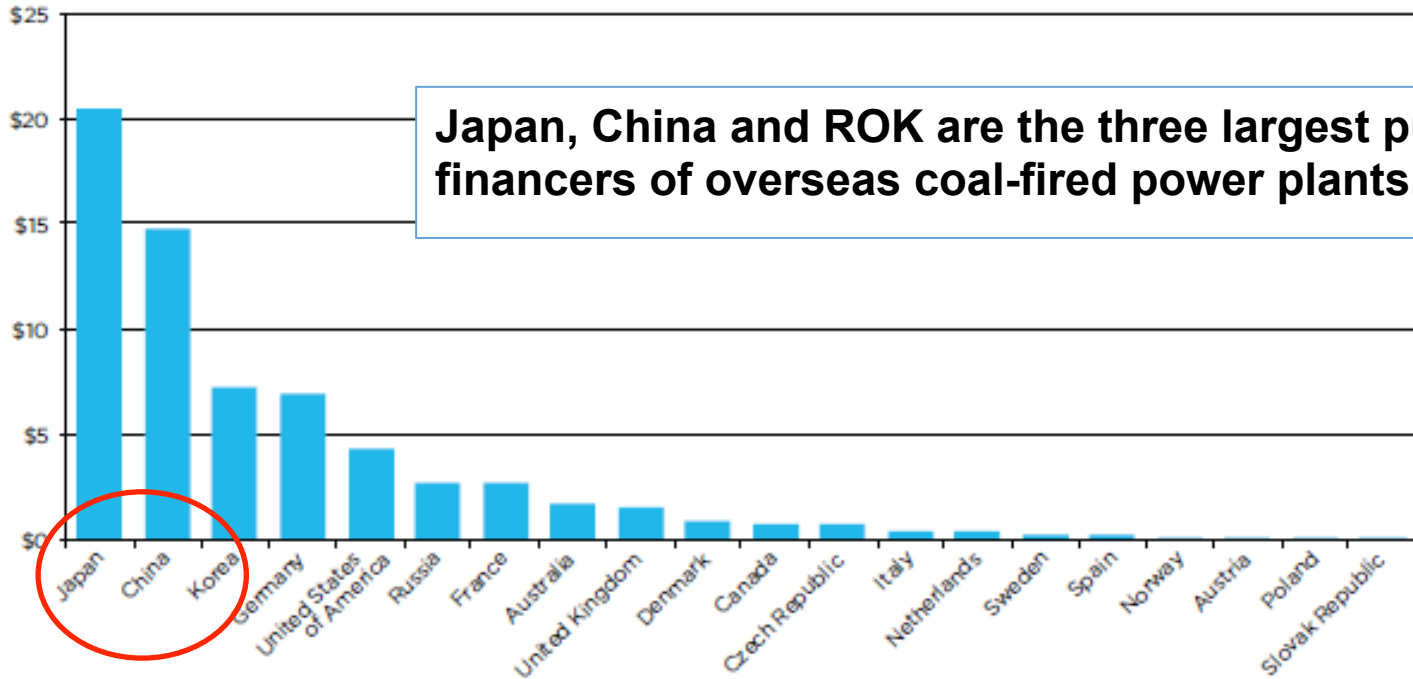
**Where are the stumbling blocks (political, economical and institutional) on the coal phase-out pathway in each country?**

**How could a policy mix be designed to minimize the risks of high transition costs in each country?**

**How can the three countries cooperate to phase out unabated coals?**

# Addressing Overseas Coal Finance

Total international public coal finance 2007-2014 (billion USD)



Source: NRDC/OCI/WWF 2015

## OECD Export Credits Arrangement (November 18, 2015)

Public financing would only be allowed for the most advanced “ultra-supercritical” plants, with some other plants in the very poorest countries.

## US-China Joint Presidential Statement on Climate Change (September 25, 2015)

China: “strictly controlling public investment flowing into projects with high pollution and carbon emissions both domestically and internationally.”

# Addressing Overseas Coal Finance: Research Questions

**What is the actual volume of public financial support and what technologies are/were supported by the three countries?**

**What are political, economic and technological driving forces behind their interest in promoting overseas coal finance support?**

**Since the new OECD rules will be strengthened in 2019, how can the three countries cooperate to strengthen the rules?**