



Energy and climate change towards COP21

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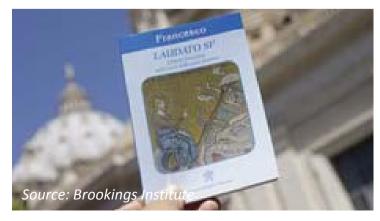
IEA, energy, and climate change

- The IEA's 4 "E"s
 - Energy security
 - Economic growth
 - Environmental sustainability
 - Engagement worldwide
- Energy production and use accounts for two-thirds of global greenhouse-gas emissions
- Energy sector must cut emissions, while powering economic growth, boosting energy security & increasing energy access



Towards COP21

- A major milestone in efforts to combat climate change is fast approaching – COP21 in Paris in December 2015
- Momentum is building:
 - Historic US-China joint announcements
 - Developed & developing countries are putting forward new pledges to reduce emissions
 - Many energy companies & investors are starting to engage
 - Pope Francis' encyclical LAUDATO SI'

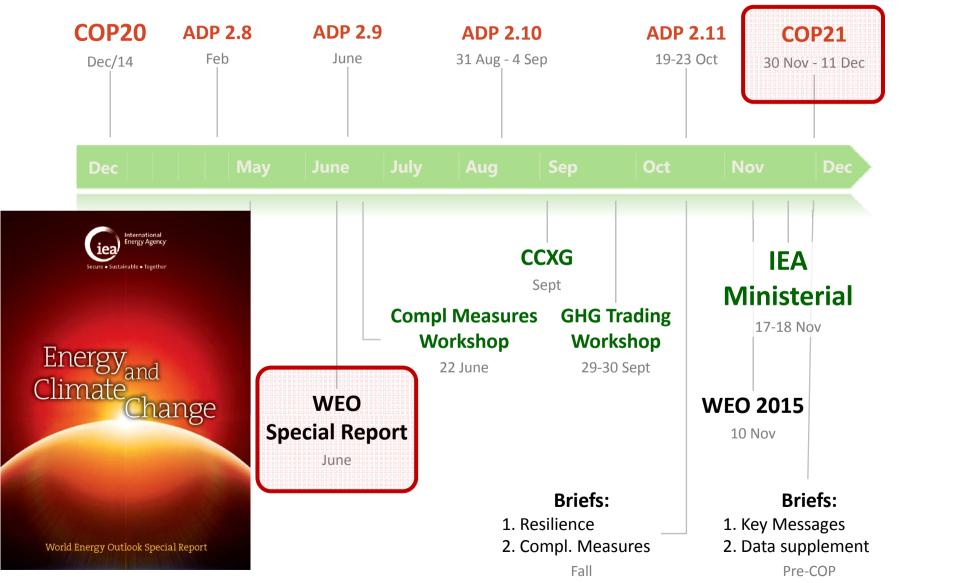








Timeline

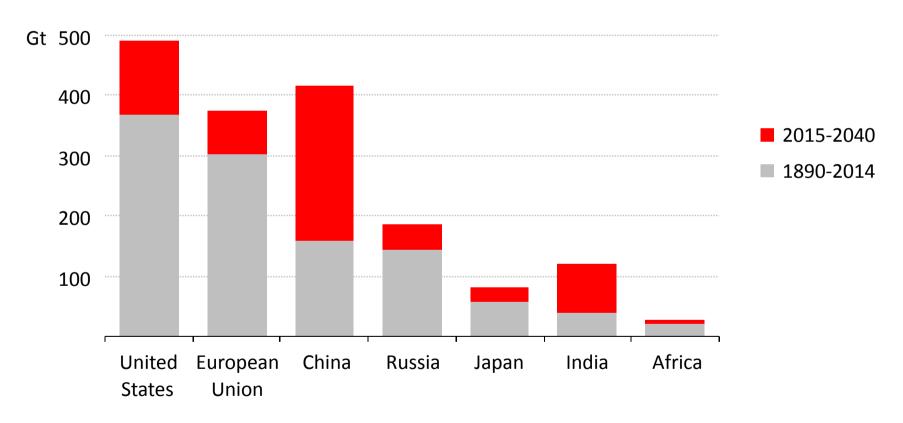




Emissions burden moves over time

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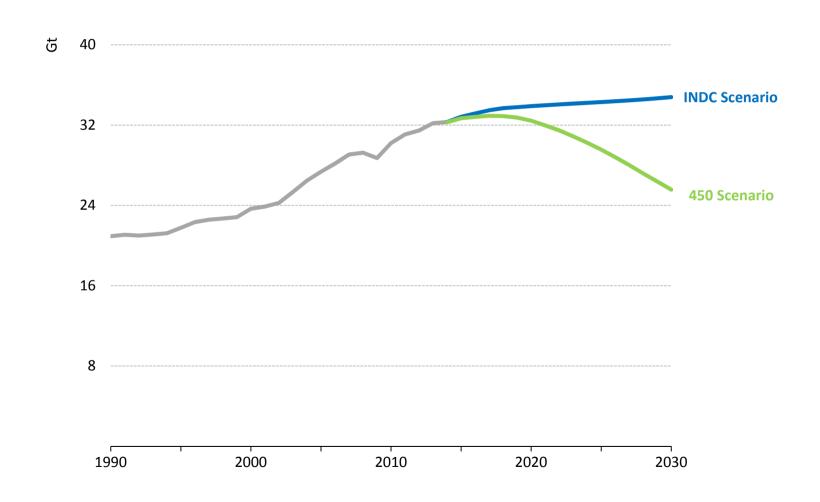
Cumulative energy-related CO₂ emissions by region



Past emissions are important, although the source of emissions shifts with changes in the global economy



National pledges build toward a global agreement, but are not enough...





What does the energy sector need from COP21?

The IEA proposal for COP21:

- 1. Peak in emissions set the conditions which will achieve an early peak in global energy-related emissions
- 2. Five-year revision review contributions regularly, to test the scope to lift the level of ambition
- 3. Lock in the vision translate the established climate goal into a collective long-term emissions goal
- **4. Track the transition** establish a process for tracking energy sector achievements



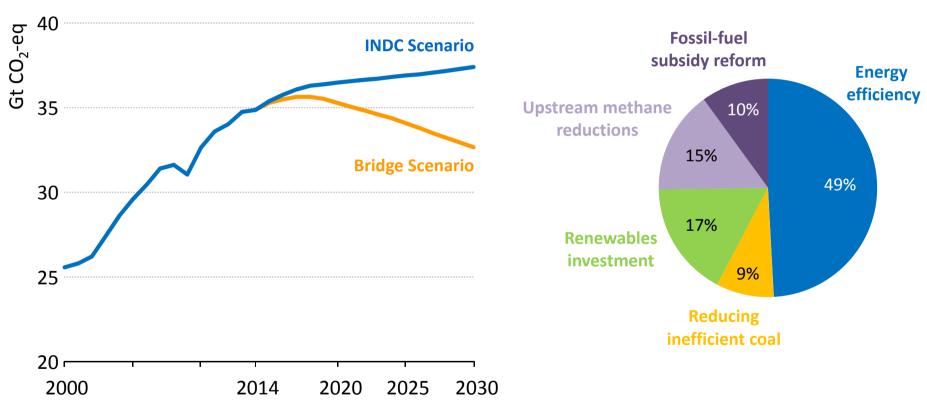
1. Peak in emissions:

IEA strategy to raise climate ambition

Global energy-related GHG emissions

Global ellergy-related Grid ellissions

Savings by measure, 2030

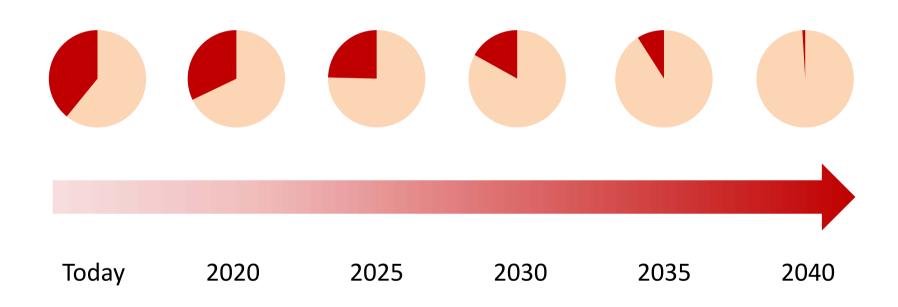


Five measures – shown in a "Bridge Scenario" – achieve a peak in emissions around 2020, using only proven technologies & without harming economic growth



2. Five-year revision: World's carbon budget is shrinking

World's remaining carbon budget

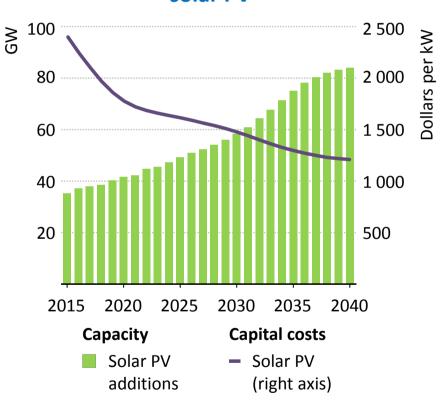


A five-year review cycle would enable pledges to keep pace with energy sector innovation; building ambition before the carbon budget is consumed

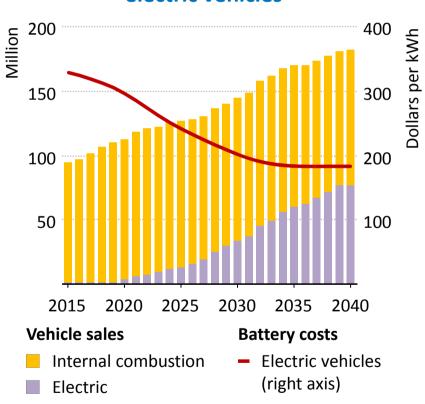


3. Lock in the vision: What more does it take for 2 °C?

Cost reductions & deployment of solar PV



Cost reductions & deployment of electric vehicles



An emissions goal would give greater clarity & certainty to the energy sector, strengthening the case for RD&D investment & technology transfer

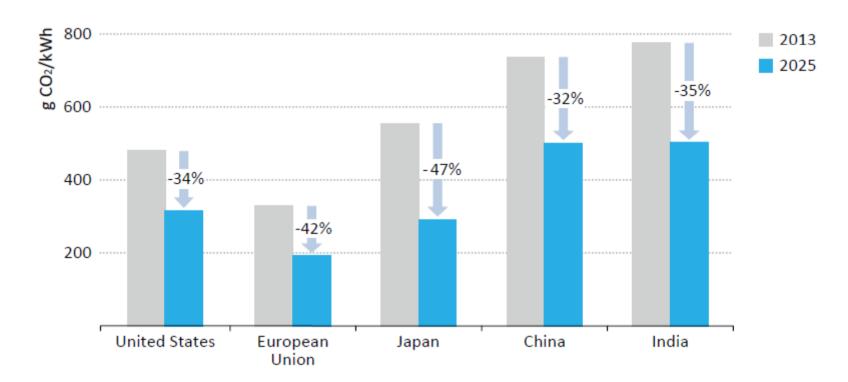


4. Track the transition:

Impact of pledges must be monitored

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Figure 5.8 ▷ CO₂ emissions intensity of electricity generation by selected region in the Bridge Scenario

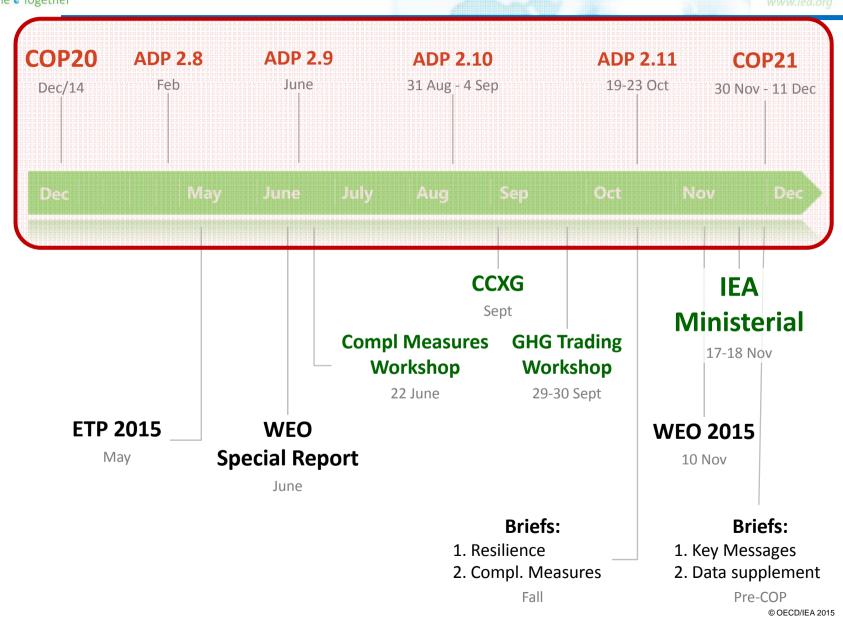


Energy sector indicators are needed to track the low-carbon transition; IEA identifies key metrics to monitor energy sector achievements

Other key elements

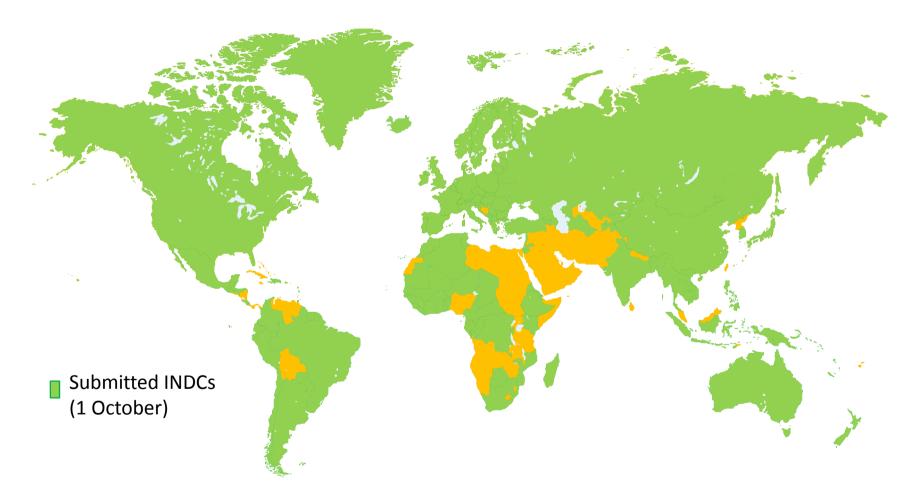
- Strengthen energy sector resilience to climate impacts
 - Nexus Forum, policy brief/chapter, policy & measures database
- Build partnerships to enhance global implementation
 - Engage non-member countries, implementing agreements, etc.

Timeline



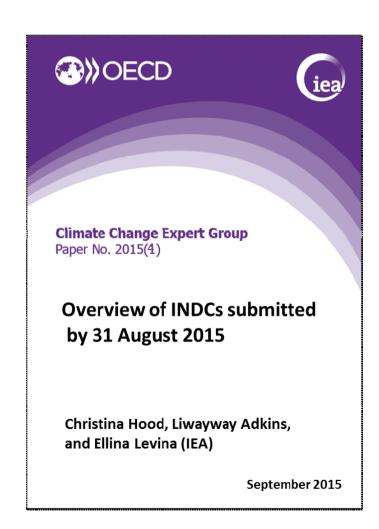


120 INDCs, 147 countries Over 87% of energy related GHG



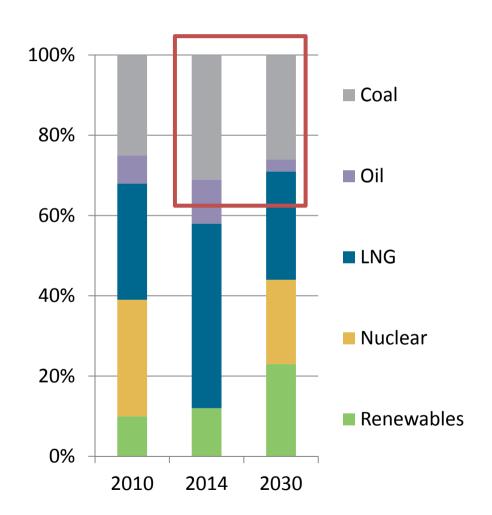
Submitted INDCs cover over 87% of energy-related GHG emissions, with implications for future energy & emissions trends

- 1. Goal type (absolute, BAU, single or multi-year etc.)
- 2. Is the goal quantifiable?
- 3. Coverage (sectors, gases)
- 4. Intention to use international markets
- 5. Inventory methodologies
- 6. Accounting approaches/assumptions



Japan: a closer look

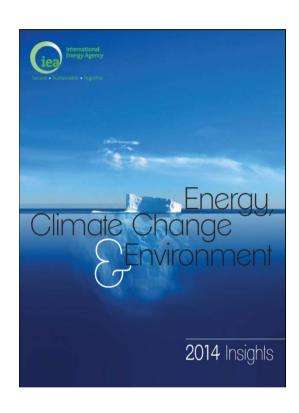
- INDC: 26% below 2013 by 2030
- Unique challenges:
 - limited resources
 - high energy prices
 - already high efficiency
- Nuclear post-Fukushima





Energy, Climate Change & Environment 2014: Unlocking high-emission assets

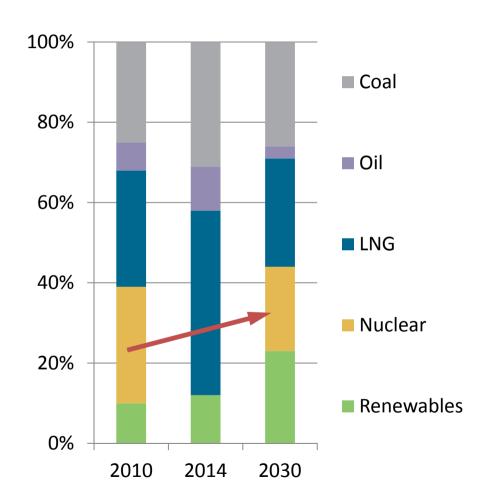
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- Chapter on policies and actions to "unlock" existing high-emissions assets
 - Retirement of coal plant
 - Change dispatch of existing power plant fleet
 - Efficiency retrofit of coal plant
 - Retrofit of coal plant for CCS
- Examples from Canada, China, UK, US, EU

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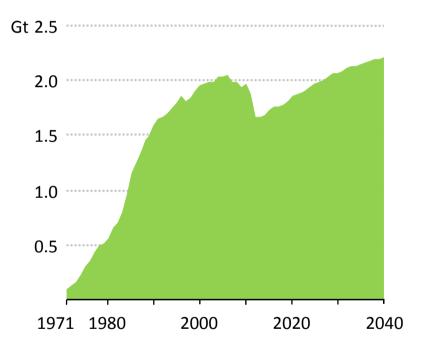


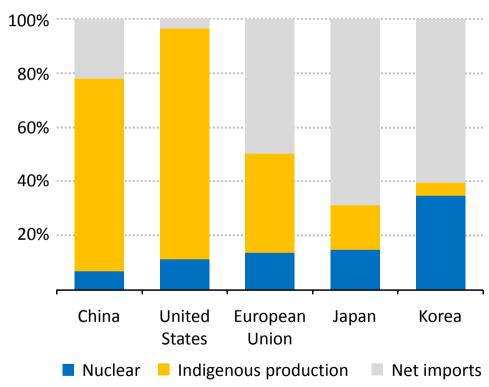


Nuclear power can play a role in CO₂ abatement & energy security...

CO₂ emissions avoided annually by nuclear power 1971-2040

Share of energy demand met by domestic sources and nuclear power in 2040



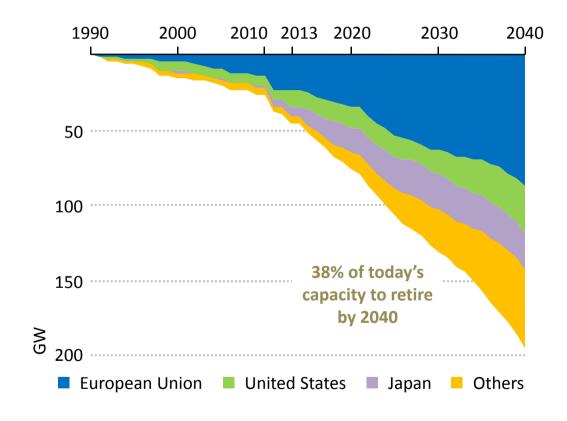




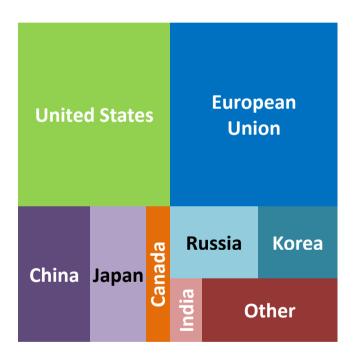
Nuclear power issues

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Retirements of nuclear power capacity

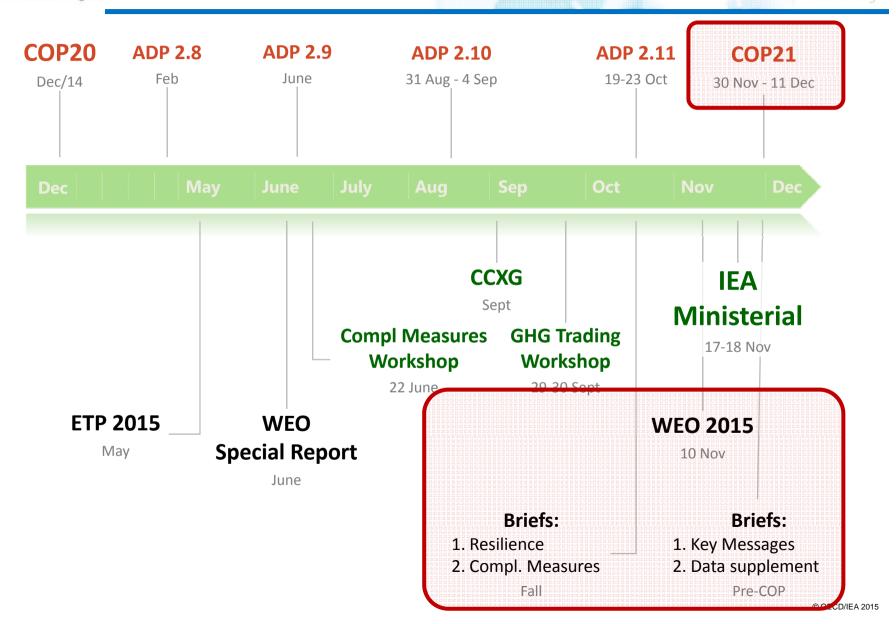


Spent nuclear fuel 1971-2040: 705 thousand tonnes



By 2040, almost 200 reactors are retired & the amount of spent fuel doubles

Timeline



COP21 Programme

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- Two weeks: 30 Nov 11 Dec
- Heads of State invited for opening 30 Nov
- Most Ministers will attend for second week
- High-level segment likely Mon 7 Wed 9
- Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) Theme Days
 - e.g. resilience, transport, buildings, renewables, energy efficiency, innovation

Proposed IEA activities at COP21

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Key IEA-led events:

- Technical-level IEA Day (3 Dec) full day
- High-level IEA/ADB official side event (9 Dec)
- High-level public event (10 Dec)

Executive Director activities:

- Side event, high-level bilaterals, speaking engagements
- IEA expert presentations and speaking engagements
- IEA stand with publications
- Activities and events in the Le Bourget Civil Society Space and city of Paris
- Web: IEA COP21 webpage and social media (<u>www.iea.org/COP21</u>)

Potential role of Japan at COP?

- Play a leading role in the negotiations as one of the largest economies in the world, and a leader in energy efficiency and low carbon technology
- Driving innovation and climate action globally
- Role in emerging Asian markets?

Timeline after COP

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Energy, Climate Change & Environment 2016

Preliminary topics:

- Tracking the progress of the INDCs and the 2015 agreement
- Coal and climate
- Complementary approaches in industry/business
- Energy sector resilience to climate change
- Electricity markets and climate policy
- Energy and emissions data

Complementary measures

Туре	Examples
Voluntary partnerships between businesses and government	 Voluntary programs and agreements (e.g. UK Climate Change Agreements, Japanese Voluntary Action Plan)
Government actions to influence state-owned enterprises	 Investments and direct control (e.g. Chinese power, France EDF)
Private sector business action	 Unilateral actions, business coalitions, partnerships with NGOs (e.g. renewable energy targets, supply chain, efficient products, investor action)

Complementary measures

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January Workshop

Country cases in energy efficiency programs, e.g. Japan

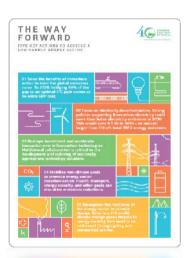
June Workshop

- Business/industry use of complementary measures
- 70+ attendees from government, industry, research, and NGO communities
- Information sheet / briefing
- Chapter in ECCE 2016

Discussion

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- What is Japan's role at COP21?
- What might Japan want out of COP21 and the Agreement?



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