

Cost-effective GHG mitigation

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A project implemented by
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- Cost-effective GHG mitigation is not a future dream but reality; the technologies, funds and need exists today
- The challenge is to understand the true costs of not acting, to prioritise action and to organise the funding in an adequate manner
- Transitional change is needed and is overall cost-effective
- But distributed effects at local level are a challenge and need to be addressed
- Act now: waiting will make costs of acting unnecessarily high and benefits are regrettably postponed

The RIPAP aims (a.o.) to help build the knowledge level on low emissions development in the region, share lessons learned and facilitate implementation of policies and measures

Facts on decoupling and economic benefits

Decoupling and economic benefits of GHG mitigation were long thought to be “the dream never coming true”, but reality now proves that wrong

- EU: -23% GHG emissions and + 53% GDP in 1990-2016
- RGGI (*): -51% GHG emissions (-3% for USA as a whole) in 2009-2017, higher reduction energy bills and higher economic growth compared to rest of the country
- California: -28% GHG intensity and + 41% GDP in 2001-2016
- Global Commission on the Economy and Climate: “Low-carbon growth could deliver economic benefits of US\$26 trillion to 2030—and this is a conservative estimate.”

* *RGGI is a GHG reduction program for power plants in nine eastern US states*

Telling a story on:



The story will show many parallels on the challenges in this region. Hopefully also on the potential ways forward.

Chile – situation and challenges

- Very open economy, high economic development
- High current increase in carbon intensity
- Yet NDC target insufficient and regulatory climate framework poor
- Few sectors together provide larger part of GDP. Yet these sectors are highly energy intensive
- High levels of air pollution; Santiago among the world's cities with lowest air quality. High levels of congestion
- Improved monitoring reveals the true costs and risks
- High share of coal-fired power production (40%)



- Specific RES target: 70% by 2050. Driven by need to reduce costs of energy, increase security of energy supply. Side benefit creating jobs.
- Phase-out of coal announced; Engie already decided to close 2 of its coal plants (economic reason!)
- Electrification plan started; energy efficiency law developed
- Round table discussion to define details of phase-out

Next steps:

- Discussion on wider decarbonisation of economy
- Actively implement energy saving and increased energy efficiency to lower energy bill and reduce energy dependence
- Improved MRV, enforcement of regulation and quantification of the (side-) benefits

Lessons to take home from this story

- Political leadership that defines the long-term path is needed to activate the discussion and identify the risks and opportunities
- Wider stakeholder involvement in discussing implementation is needed to increase awareness and commitment
- This discussion is further supported by good mapping of the upside for stakeholders and clear communication on side benefits
- Politics needs to build on economic reality and business planning to define specific targets
- Good MRV plays a crucial role to understand the possibilities, chances and needs

Use it or lose it >> Set target, get costs/price right, act smart, don't delay



Regional Implementation
of Paris Agreement Project

The RIPAP project is implemented by a consortium consisting of:
Human Dynamics (lead), the Regional Environment Center, Aether,
Klimapolitika and SQ Consult



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