

Developing Countries Key to a 1.5C Paris Agreement: *Political and Policy Directions*

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Outline

Transitioning Countries

- China
- India

Crossroad Countries

- Philippines
- Brazil

CHINA



Problem

- **Chinese economy close to collapse**
- **Widening economic gap between China and developed countries**
- **250 million people living in poverty**

A black and white photograph of Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, speaking at a podium. He is wearing a dark, high-collared jacket. The background is dark and out of focus. A text box is overlaid on the right side of the image.

“To Get Rich is Glorious”

President Deng Xiaoping, 1978

Solution: 11th Five Year Plan in 1978

- **New economic direction**
- **Liberalisation (ag+industry)**
- **Export focused**
- **Construct an industrial civilization**

LOUIS VUITTON




Problem Solved: By 2014

- **World's second largest economy, on its way to #1**
- **World's biggest exporter and trading economy**
- **By far the largest contributor to global growth**
- **200 million lifted out of poverty**



Problem

- **By far the largest current source of GHG pollution**
- **16 cities five times above WHO recommendations for PM2.5 and PM 10**
- **Polluted water ways, toxic soils**



“China must build an ecological civilisation and a model of growth and consumption, as well as industries, which are frugal in their use of energy and resources and protect the environment”.

President Hu Jintao, 17th National Congress of the Communist Party, October 2007

Solution: construct an ecological civilization?

- From imbalanced, to balanced economic growth
- Economy over environment, to economy–environment harmony



“China will adopt new policy measures as to foster a new pattern of modernization featuring harmony between man and nature.”

COP21, Paris. November 2015



PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



What does balanced growth look like?

- 2014/2015 coal production and consumption in China fell for the first time in 14 years
 - Coal consumption down 2.9%
 - Coal imports fell by 10.9%
 - Use of coal in electricity down 3%
- Increase non-fossil fuel generation capacity by 20%
- Peak CO₂ by 2030, possibly earlier
- Expansion of wind and solar
- Nation-wide ETS by 2017
- Coal mine closures
- Massive expansion in HSR and subways
- Electric vehicles
- Low-carbon urbanisation

China's future climate policy?

Constructing an **'ecological civilization'** is cause for **optimism** that China will ramp-up its climate change mitigation ambition over time.

INDIA

“My dear countrymen, a national festival is an occasion to refine and rebuild the national character.”



Narendra Modi, Address, 68th Independence Day, 15 August 2014

Past identity	Future identity	Policy initiatives for a “modern” India
<p>“Old”</p> <p>“Dirty”</p> <p>“Unhealthy”</p> <p>“Poor”</p> <p>“Underdeveloped”</p> <p>“Unskilled”</p> <p>”Snake Charmers”</p>	<p>“New”</p> <p>“Clean”</p> <p>“Healthy”</p> <p>“Prosperous”</p> <p>“Developed”</p> <p>“Skilled”</p> <p>“Information Technology hub”</p>	<p>Solar Missions</p> <p>Smart Cities</p> <p>Clean India</p> <p>Model Villages</p> <p>Make in India</p> <p>Skilled India</p>

Key Point: A “modern” India is compatible with strong action on climate change



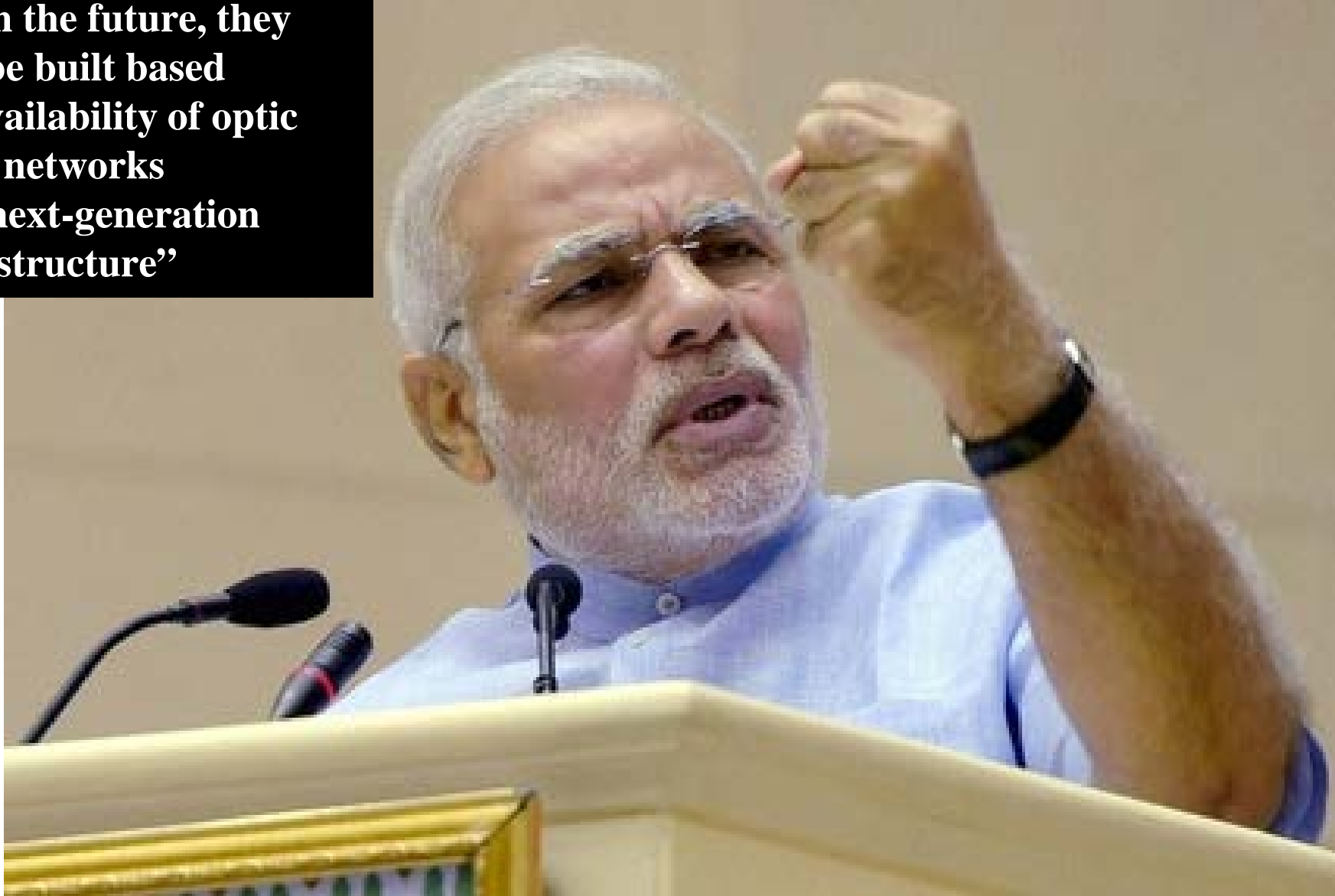
“We need a saffron revolution that focuses on renewable energy sources such as solar energy, to meet India’s growing energy demand”

❖ Policy in action: Modi announces **five-fold** increase in solar target from 10 to 100 GW by 2022, 17 June 2015



Gujarat Solar Park - biggest in Asia covering 5,384 acres

“Cities in the past were built on riverbanks... but in the future, they will be built based on availability of optic fibre networks and next-generation infrastructure”



Narendra Modi, Prime Minister's Residence, New Delhi, June 2015

❖ Policy in action: Minister for Urban Development, announces
20 first smart cities, 30 January 2016



India's future climate policy?

Constructing a **'modern' India** is cause for **optimism** that the country will ramp-up its climate change mitigation ambition over time

(caveat – 300mil without access to electricity)

Crossroad countries

- Philippines
 - 44 vulnerable countries/ Paris leadership 1.5C
- Brazil
 - Leader in South America/ finance hub



**Tacloban City, Leyte, Philippines.
Taken from a UN chopper on the
way into land at Tacloban.
14 December 2013 17:00**

6340 people lost their lives

1061 people still missing

\$US 13 billion in economic losses







Recent Typhoons

- Ketsana – 28 September 2009
- Lupit – October 2009
- Parma and Melor – October 2009
- Mirinae – October 2009
- Megi – October 2010
- Bopha – December 2012
- Nari – October 2013

“the Philippines INDC commits our country to reducing our greenhouse gas emissions conditionally by 70 percent by 2030”



President Benigno S. Aquino III, COP21, Paris, 30 November 2015

Existing Coal-Fired Power Plants



Proposed PH Coal Plants Map in the Philippines*



*For more details, refer to Annex Summary of 23 coal plants in the Philippines, as of 5 November 2012 on page 64.

“In South and East Asia, projections show a marked increase in coal consumption over the next two decades. If they go in the direction they are planning it could put us well beyond any chance to achieve the target of 2 degrees Celsius.”



World Bank President, Jim Yong Kim, Climate Action Summit, Washington DC, 5 May 2016

“It’s not fair. I’m not saying that coal is right but I’m just saying the United Nations and industrialized countries are really hypocrites”



Philippine President-elect Rodrigo Duterte, 21 March 2016

Philippines' future climate policy?

Political leadership and financing will
determine direction
(in ASEAN countries as well)

BRAZIL

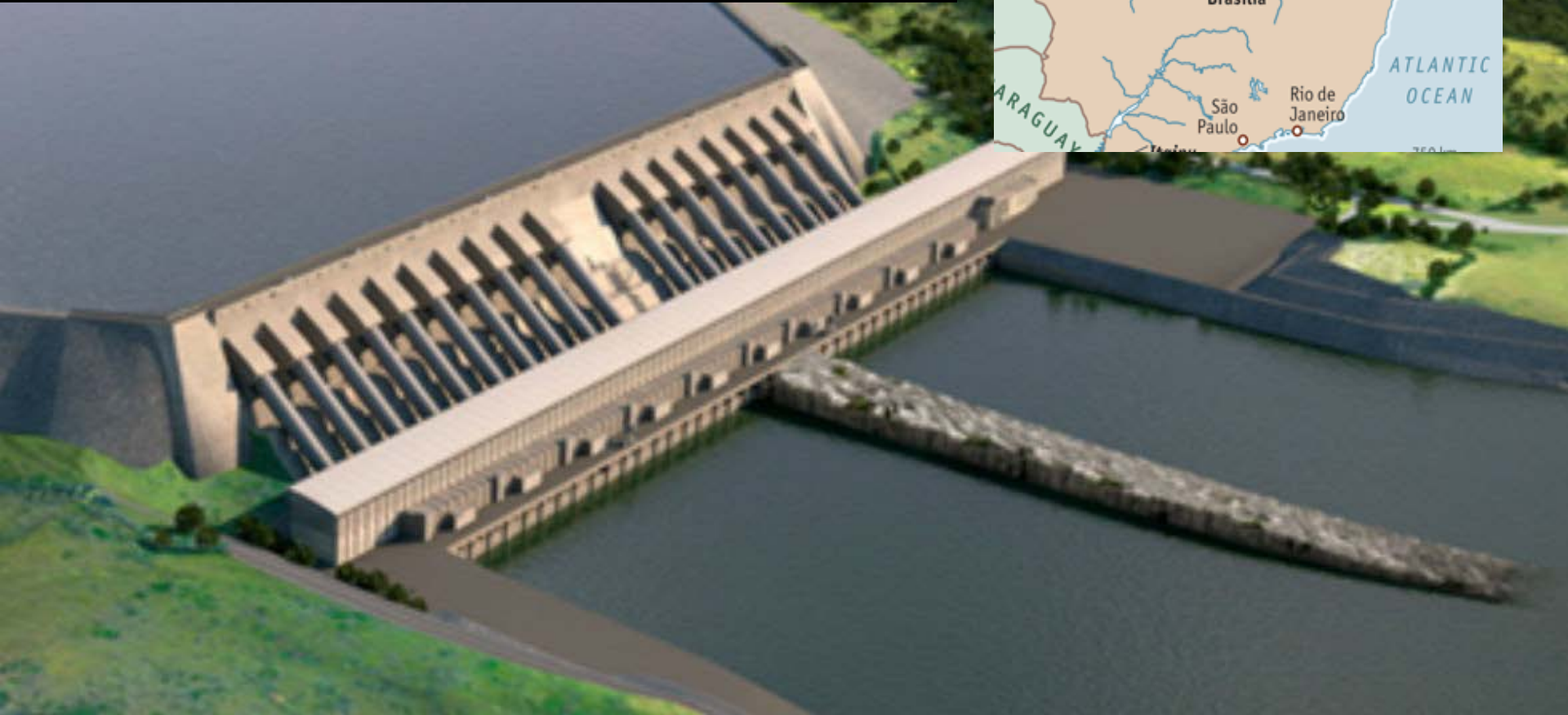
- Dilma Rousseff currently suspended for 6 months
- Impeachment trial
- Illegally manipulated government accounts?



- Vice President Michel Temer will serve as interim president

Electricity Generation

- **Hydropower (coal as back up)**
- **Solar and wind**



Artists impression of Belo Monte dam due for completion in 2019

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- An aerial photograph showing a large area of deforested land, appearing as a brownish-tan expanse, adjacent to a dense, green forest. The deforested area is on the left side of the image, and the forest is on the right. A black text box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing two bullet points.
- **Increased deforestation**
 - **More efficient land use/
new agriculture techniques**

- **Roads and highways**
- **Public transport**



Brazil's future climate policy?

Political leadership and financing will determine direction

Summary

Political and policy directions to 1.5C

- China – transitioning from high to low pollution economy
- India – transitioning from high to low pollution economy (caveat 300mil without electricity)
- Philippines – crossroads, high or low pollution pathway ?
- Brazil – crossroads, high or low pollution pathway?

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Climate Change Policy

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**Thanks to
reviewers**

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