



BEYOND COAL



TOWARDS NET-ZERO



Climate
Transparency

„THE LONG WAY OUT“ – GERMANY AND COAL

長い道のり ドイツと石炭

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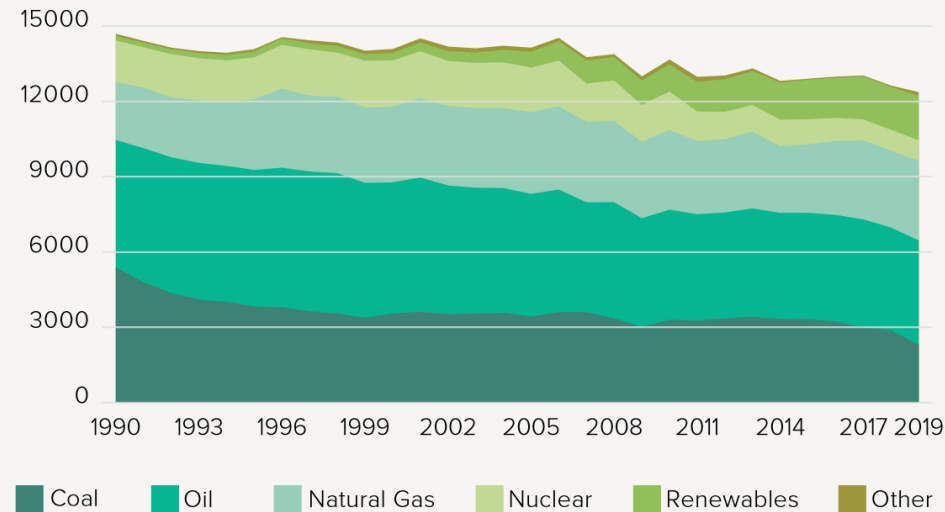
THE ROLE OF COAL IN GERMANY'S ECONOMY IS DECREASING

ドイツに経済における石炭の役割は縮小している

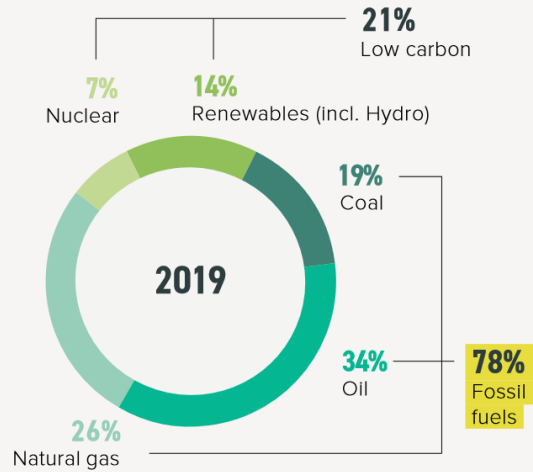
BUT ALMOST ONE THIRD OF GERMAN POWER IS STILL GENERATED FROM COAL (2019)

しかし、ドイツにおける電力の約3分の1は未だに石炭由来である(2019年)

Total primary energy supply (PJ)

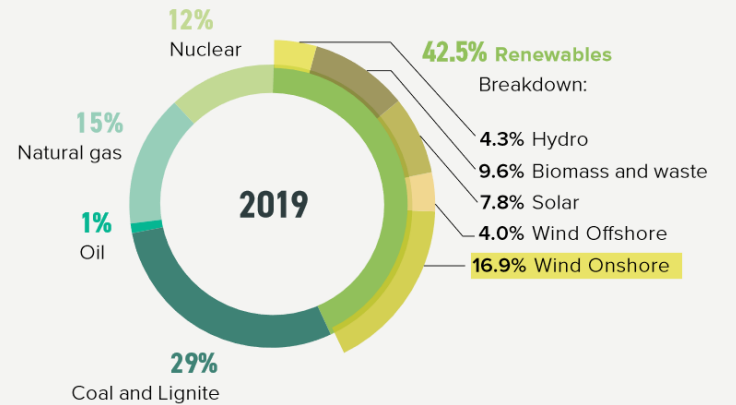


Source: Enerdata, 2020



Due to rounding, some graphs may sum to slightly above or below 100%.

Gross power generation



REGIONS' ECONOMY & IDENTITY SHAPED BY THE COAL SECTOR

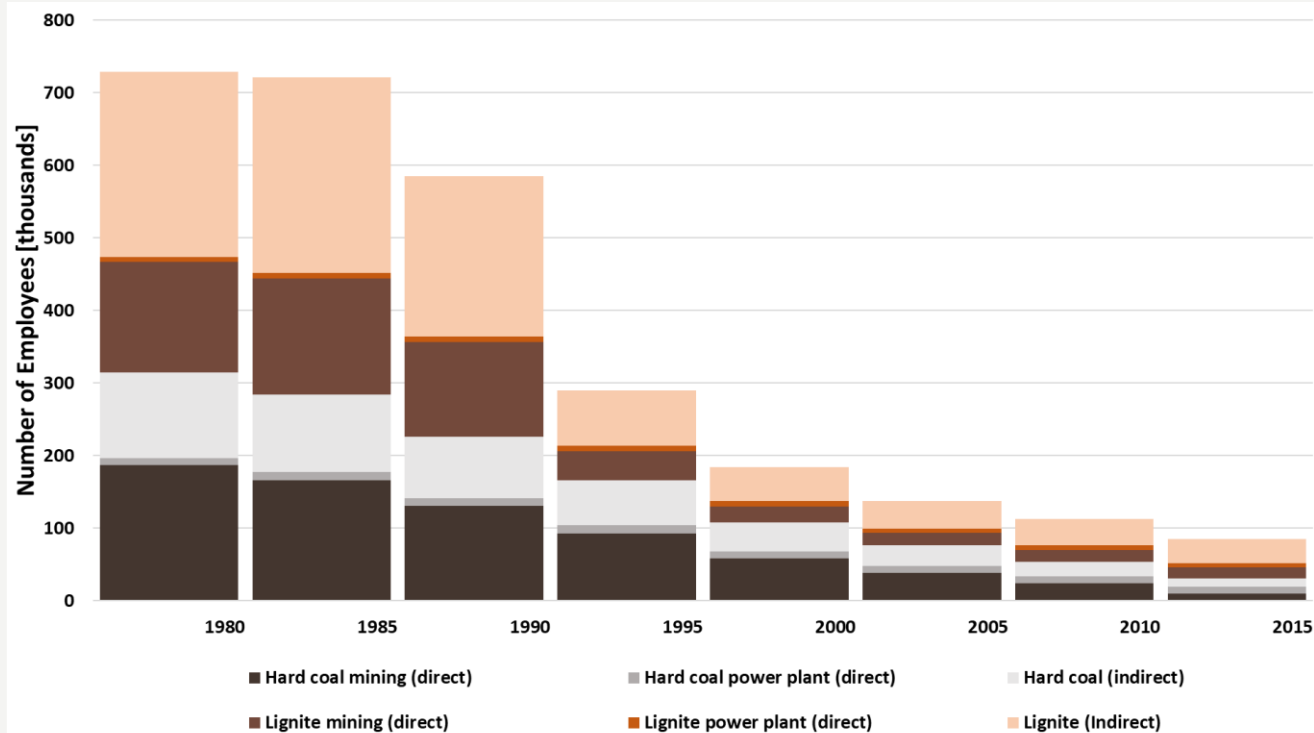
石炭セクターに形成された地域経済とアイデンティティ

THOUGH COAL EMPLOYS FEWER TODAY, STRUCTURAL REFORMS ARE NEEDED TO SUPPORT REGIONAL TRANSITIONS

現在、石炭の雇用は減少しているが、地域での移行を支えるためには構造改革が必要である

Employees in Germany's coal sector (direct & indirect), 1980 - 2015

ドイツにおける石炭セクターの雇用者（直接・間接）、1980年-2015年



Source: Oei et al. (2020); Foto credit: Orchi, StagiaireMGIMO



THE GERMAN COAL PHASE-OUT DECISION PROCESS

ドイツの石炭フェーズアウトの決定プロセス

COAL COMMISSION BRINGS TOGETHER DIFFERENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND BUILDS CONSENSUS

石炭委員会が、社会・経済的に異なる利害関係を結びつけ、合意を構築

Nov 2016	Climate Action Plan includes Coal Commission
Jun 2018	Government convenes 'Coal Commission' on Growth, Structural Change and Employment
Jan 2019	Coal Commission publishes final report
Aug 2019	Government adopts <i>Structural Change Aid Law</i>
Jan 2020	Government adopts <i>Coal Phase-out Law</i>
July 2020	Coal laws are passed in Parliament



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GERMANY'S COAL EXIT LAWS/ドイツの石炭からの脱却に関する法律

IN JULY 2020, THE COAL EXIT LAWS WERE PASSED IN PARLIAMENT

2020年7月、国会で石炭からの脱却に関する法律が可決された

COAL PHASE-OUT LAW 石炭からの脱却に関する法律

- Coal phase-out by 2038, with option to move to 2035 (reviews: 2022, 2026, 2029 and 2032)
- Compensation for hard coal phase-out up to 2026, followed by regulated closures
- Lignite-phase out through contracts between state and companies (€4.35 bn for compensation)
- Ban for new coal power facilities
- Transition payments for coal employees



AID FOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE LAW 構造改革のための支援法

- Investment law for regional investments of up to €14bn until 2038
- Federal investment projects of up to €26 bn until 2038
- Support for former lignite regions & communities with economically relevant hard coal plants



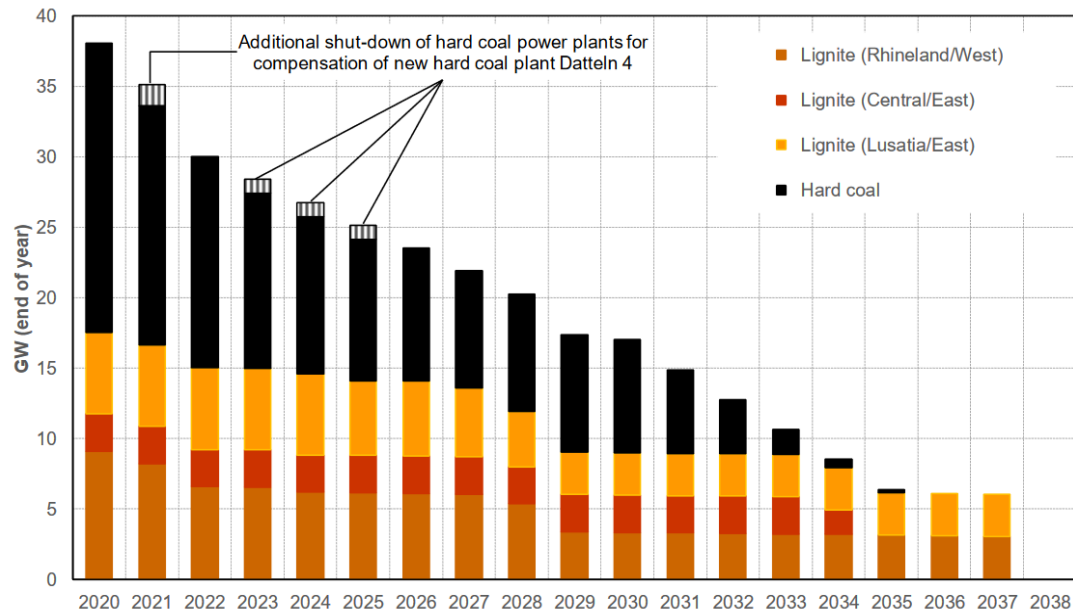
2038 PHASE-OUT DATE NOT IN LINE WITH PARIS AGREEMENT

2038 年フェーズアウトはパリ協定と一致していない

GERMANY NEEDS TO EXIT COAL BY 2030 AT THE LATEST

ドイツは遅くとも2030年までに石炭から撤退する必要がある

Capacity reduction path of the coal exit law
石炭からの脱却に関する法律における設備容量の削減の道筋



Source: Felix Chr. Matthes/Öko-Institute

FACTORS THAT MIGHT SPEED UP THE PROCESS

プロセスを加速させ得る要素

- ⇒ More ambitious EU 2030 emission reduction target and related increases in EU-ETS prices
- ⇒ Covid-19 impacts
- ⇒ Lower costs of renewables and gas
- ⇒ EU Green deal and structural change programmes in regions
- ⇒ German public demands a faster coal exit
- ⇒ International pressure for coal exit in Germany increases

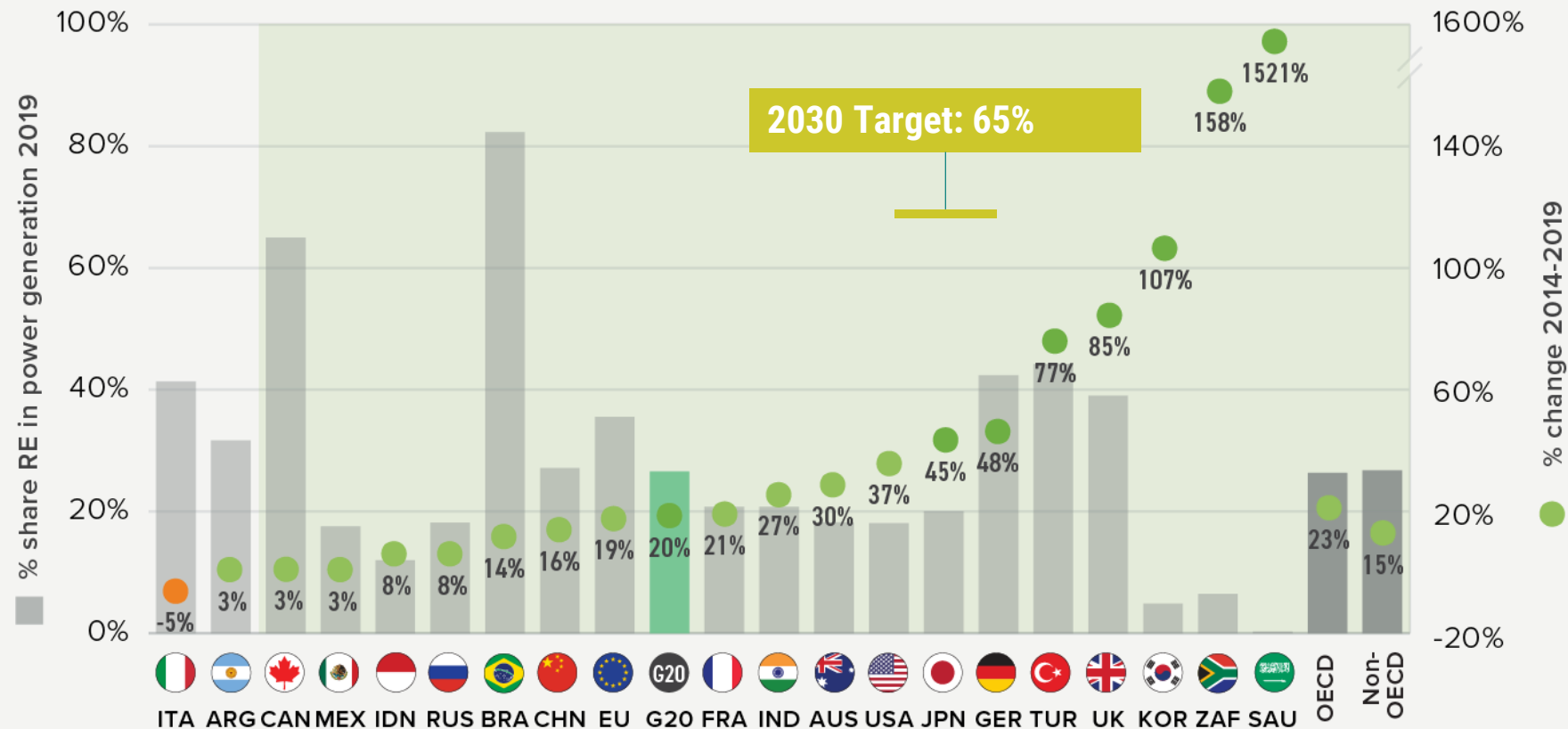
RENEWABLE ROLL-OUT ALSO NEEDS TO SPEED UP

再生可能エネルギーの拡大もまた必要

RENEWABLES ARE ON THE RISE, BUT REGULATORY BARRIERS RISK ACHIEVEMENT OF GERMANY'S 2030 RE TARGET

再エネは増加しているが、規制上の障壁があり、ドイツの2030年の再エネ目標の実現にはリスクがある

Share of renewables (incl. large hydro) in power generation in the G20 (2019)



Source: Enerdata, 2020

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

国際協力の機会

JAPAN AND GERMANY CAN JOIN FORCES TO MOVE BEYOND COAL TOWARDS NET-ZERO EMISSIONS

日本とドイツは、石炭を卒業しネットゼロ排出に向かうために、協力することが可能



- 1 Drive a 'Green Recovery' agenda within the G7 and G20 in 2021
- 2 Align finance flows with net-zero targets and support review of the OECD Coal-Fired Electricity Generation Sector Understanding
- 3 Scale up renewables and lead in the development of a global (green) hydrogen market
- 4 Use Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA) as a forum for joint learning on a 'just transition'