22nd OREFORM Group Meeting, Salzburg – August 26 – 31, 2018 Energy Democracy and Climate Change Policy

Energy Transition and Democracy in China

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CHINA Paradox !?

If democracy and energy transition is positively-correlated, is China democratic country!?

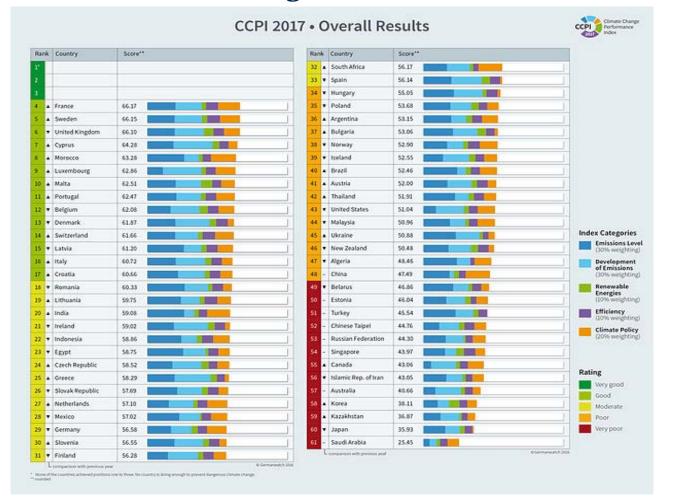


Democracy can do everything!?

Zeynep Clulow "Democracy, electoral systems and emissions: explaining when and why democratization promotes mitigation", *Climate Policy*, **18 Jul 2018**.

Ranking of the climate policy

Climate Change Performance Index

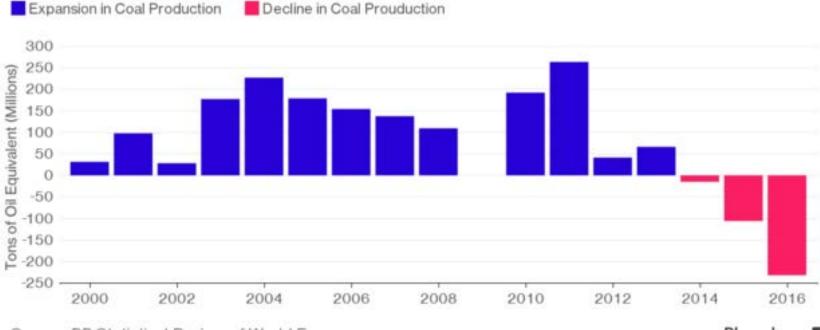


Source: https://germanwatch.org/en/CCPI 4

Carbon (Coal) Crash

Carbon Crash

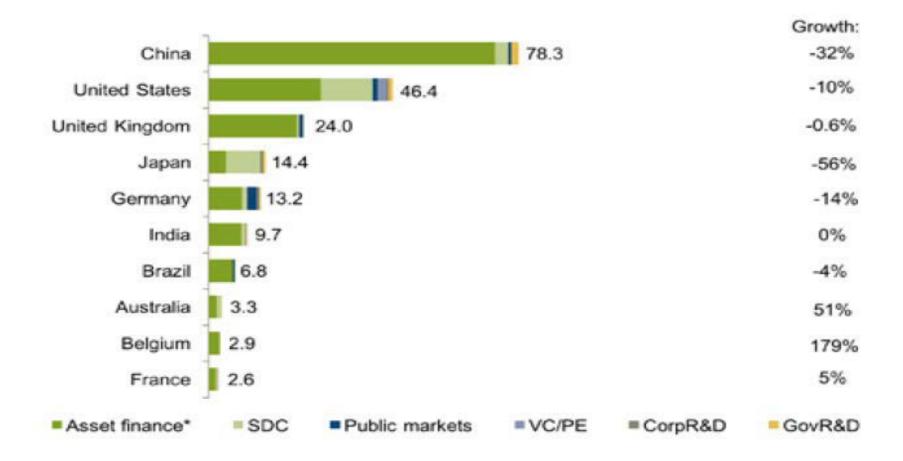
Production of coal fell the most on record last year as consumers turned to cleaner energy



Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy

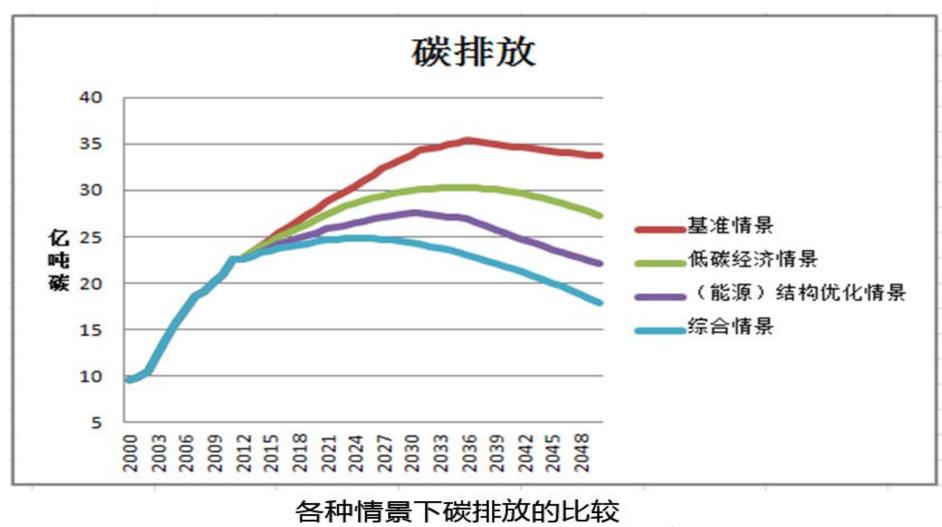
Bloomberg

Investment on renewables (2016)



Top 10 countries. *Asset finance volume adjusts for re-invested equity. Includes corporate and government R&D Source: UN Environment, Bloomberg New Energy Finance

CO₂Emission Scenario



出典: Jiang et al. (2015)



出典:He (2016)

Northern big cities (2+26) including Beijing, coal use is banned



Price of blue sky

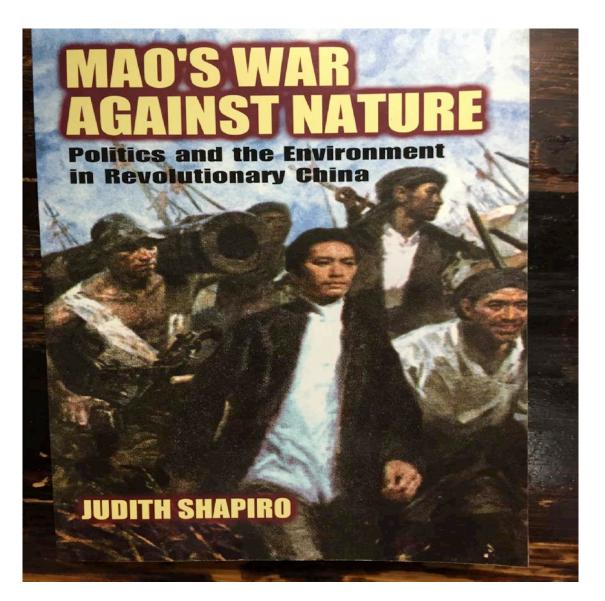
"In 2016, we shifted the labor force of 726,000 coal and steel industry already to other industries. In 2017 another 500 thousand people will be shifted] (comment by the Ministry of labor and welfare in March, 2017)

Price of blue sky (cont'd)

Millions of people did not have the heating in the

winter of 2017/2018

Environmental authoritarianism?



Anti-nuclear movement in Guangzhou (July.14, 2013)



Conclusion

- 1. CO₂ plateauing or peaking: Decoupling is certainly happening
- 2. Renewable: Super-massive investment
- 3. Mix of (super-stringent) command & control and market mechanism
- 4. Nuclear power: Lagging behind the plan
- 5. Anyway, China may be different in many senses and is interesting