



Inclusion – how can different actors participate in designing and implementing Just Transition?

The example of Germany's Coal Commission

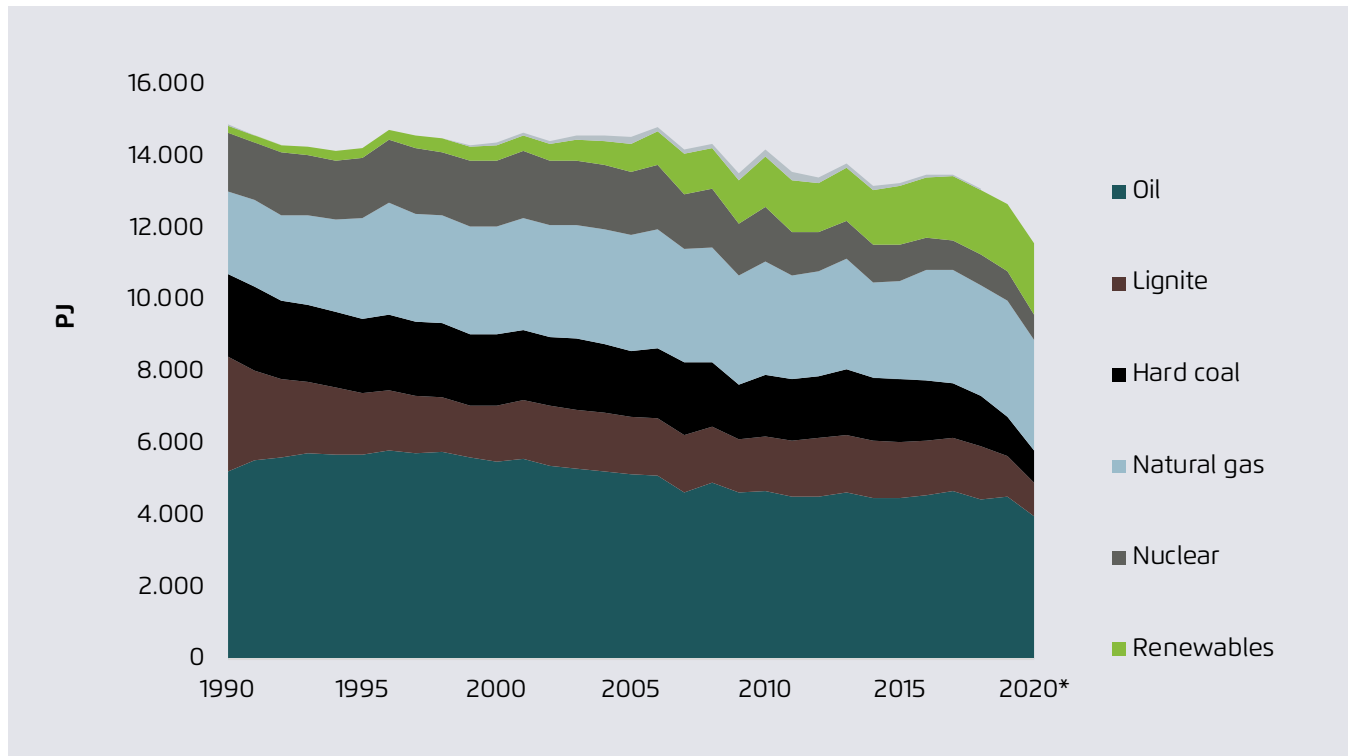
Philipp Litz

BERLIN, 06.07.2021

Background

Since 1990, Germany's coal consumption was steadily – but not sufficiently - declining

Primary Energy Consumption by source, 1990 - 2020



AG Energiebilanzen

- Germany is one of the **biggest economies** worldwide, strong industrial base, high exports, one of the richest countries in the world.
- Germany's economic strength was built on coal, as the country has **huge resources**, especially lignite is wide and cheap available.
- Germany has a **strong corporatist political system** (key feature: consensus building)
- Germany has just recently adopted new climate targets, and now wants to become **climate neutral by 2045**, and reach -65% compared to 1990 levels until 2030 including sectoral targets.
- Between 1990 and 2020, the **share of coal** in primary energy consumption **dropped from 45 to 20 percent**.

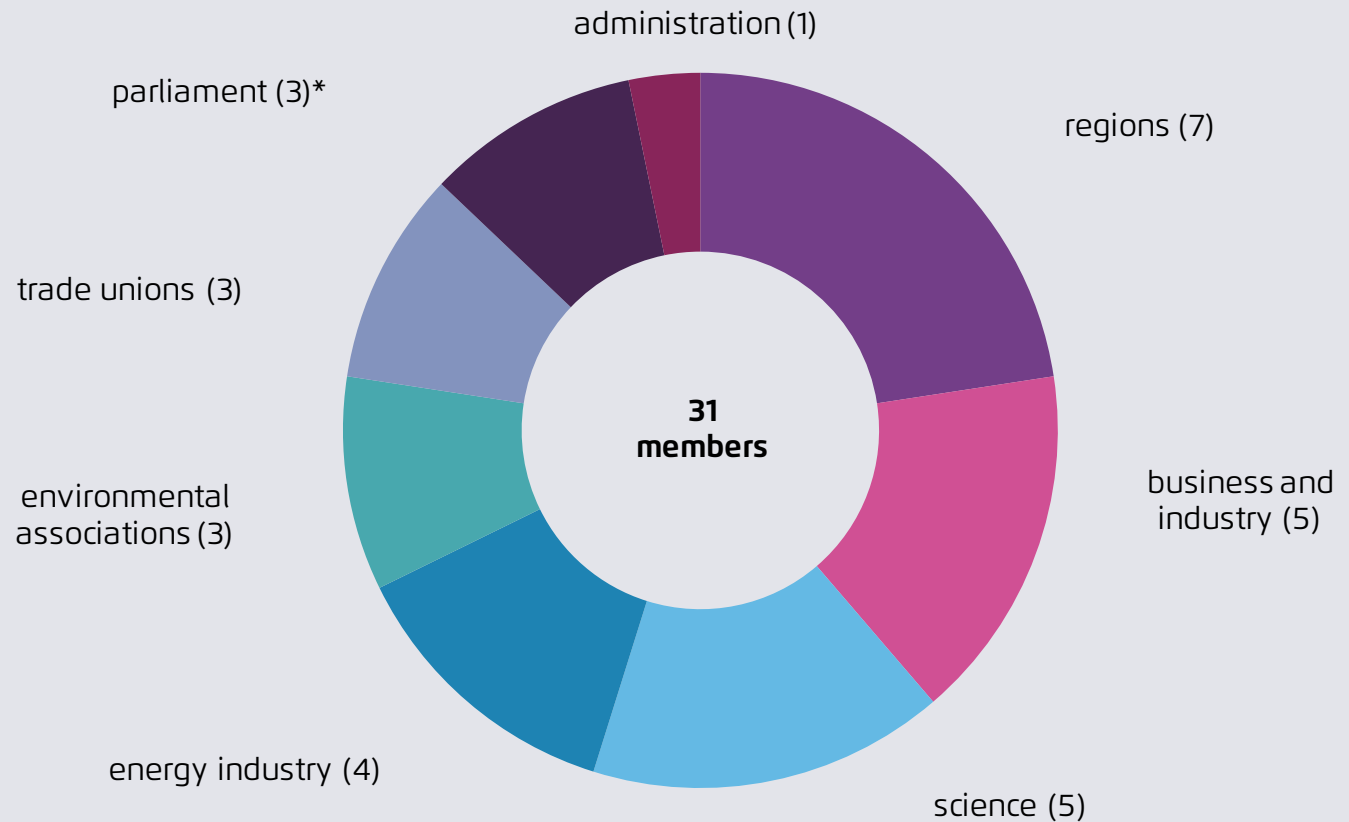
Coal Commission

In 2018, the German government implemented a stakeholder commission to solve the political conflict around coal

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Composition of the Coal Commission



Authors' figure based on Commission's final report

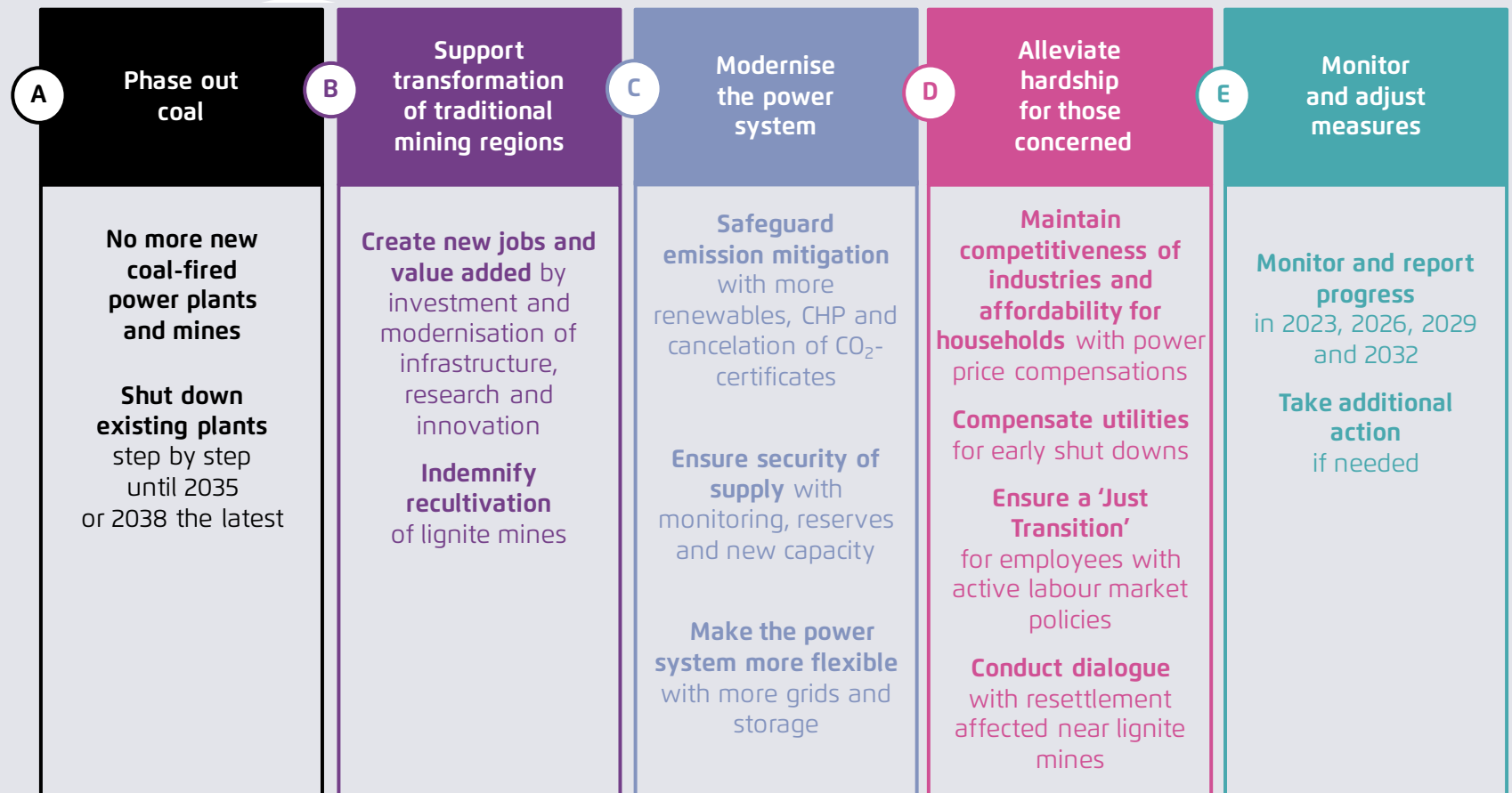
*without voting rights

Additional measures

The Commission developed a comprehensive set of measures accompanying the phase out of coal until 2038, which was mostly implemented by the government



Overview on the recommendations of the Coal Commission



Authors' figure based on Commission's final report

Just Transition

One of the key features of the agreement is that it allows for a 'Just Transition' for workers in the energy sector and the mining regions

Just Transition elements of the Coal Compromise



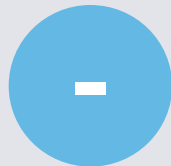
Affected groups directly involved in the process of solution finding and decision making



Substantial support for workers and regions



Adequate amount of time for the transition to build up alternatives

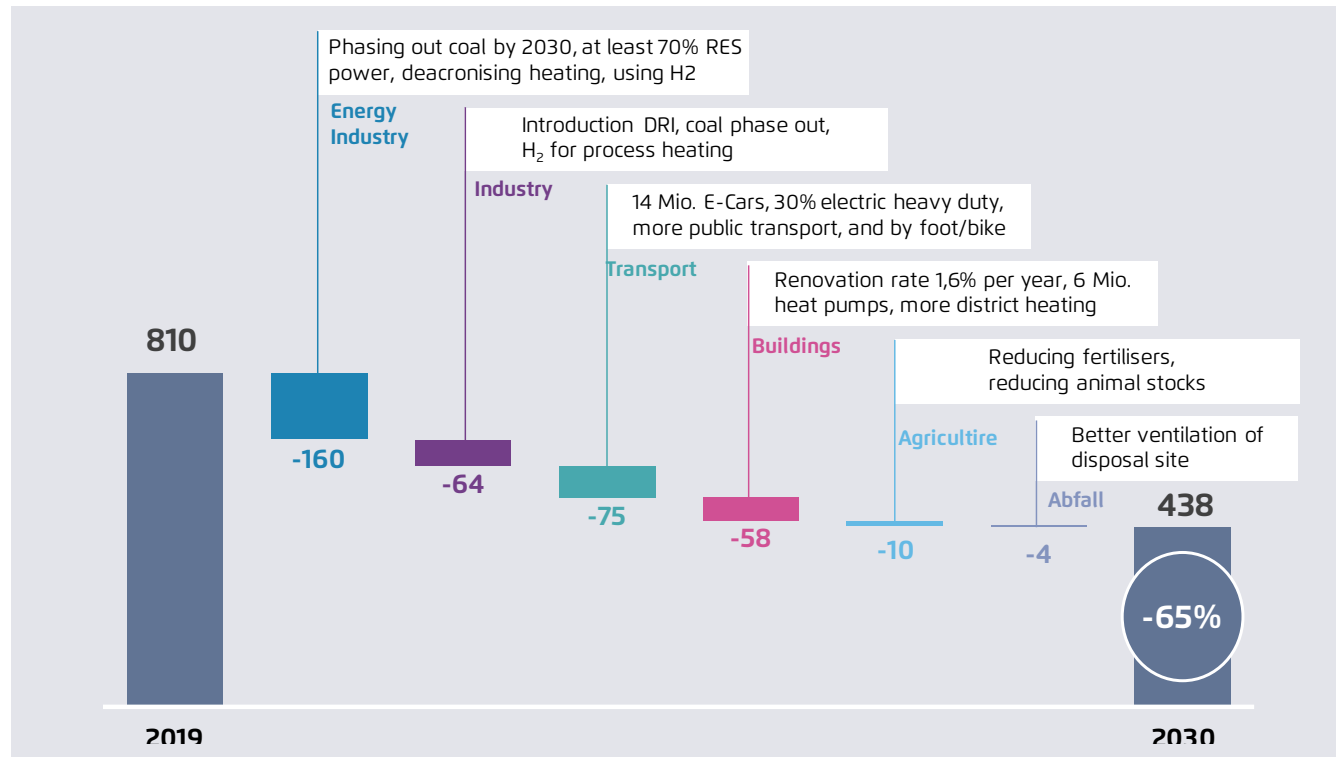


Compatibility with climate justice concepts

Challenges ahead

More ambitious climate targets will accelerate the coal phase out to 2030

Measures to reach the recently adopted -65% until 2030





Prognos, Öko-Institut, Wuppertal Institut (2021)

- As reaction to the ruling of Germany's High Court, the **German government adopted new climate targets** (-65% by 2030, -88% by 2040 and climate neutrality by 2045).
- To reach the -65% until 2030, **a coal phase out until 2030 is inevitable.**
- It will be one of the **key tasks of the new government** (parliament election autumn 2021) to come up with respective measures to ensure a faster phase out of coal in line with the existing legislation.
- **Reliability vs. Flexibility**

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**Thank you
for your attention!**

Do you have any questions or comments?
Please contact me:

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