Regional Experience:

Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Green Recovery in Asia-Pacific Cities

[2021-22] International Mayors Forum

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UN ESCAP

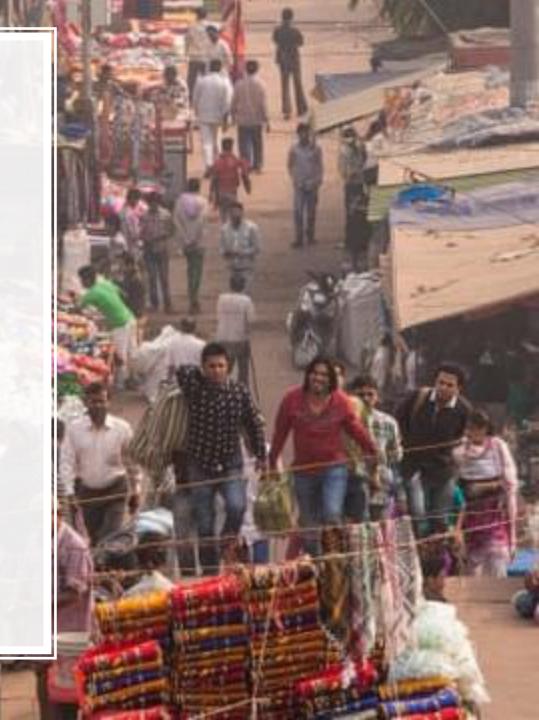
26 January 2022





Outline

- Asia-Pacific is facing a series of crises throughout the 21st Century – pandemic, climate, economic, biodiversity.
- Removal of fossil fuel subsidies offers strong support for the region's low carbon transformation.
- A green recovery from COVID-19 is needed to meet economic, sustainability and climate goals. Fossil fuel subsidy reform can assist this process.

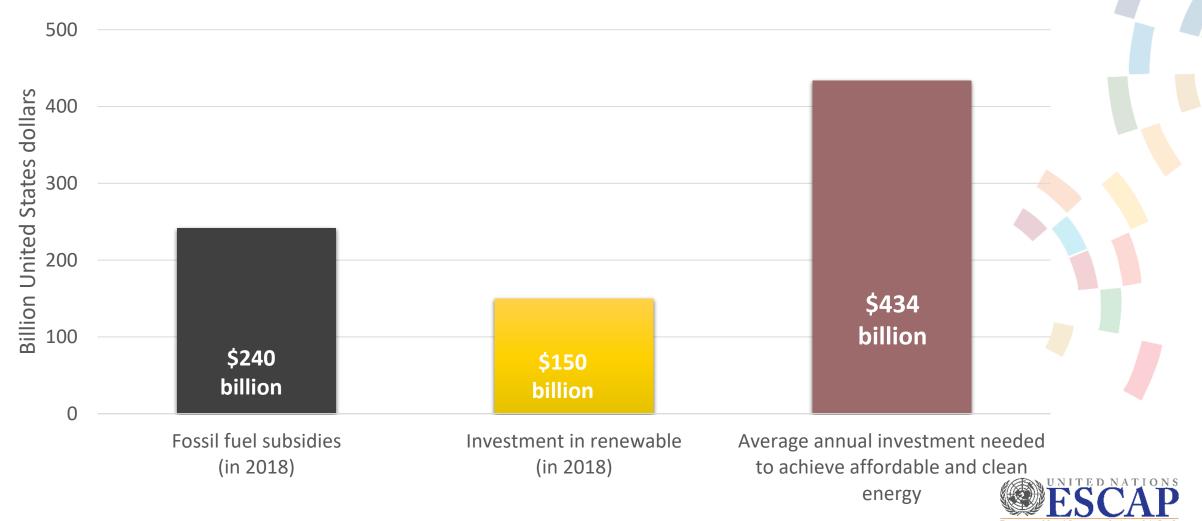


1. Fossil Fuel Subsidies

- Rationalizing or phasing out fossil subsidies = enormous opportunity to increase fiscal space for COVID-19 recovery and set climate mitigation plans on track.
- Fossil fuel subsidies pervasive despite many years of advocacy and efforts to reduce them.
- Specific mention in Glasgow COP26 outcome.
- Now is the time for real progress.



Asia-Pacific fossil-fuel subsidies outweigh investment in renewables...



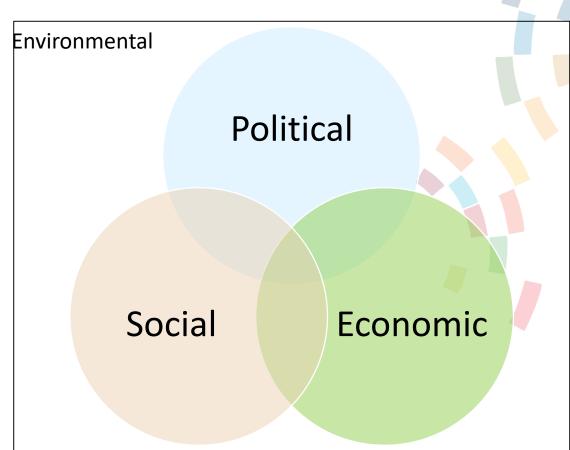
Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform – challenges and considerations

Effects of fossil fuel subsidies:

- narrow fiscal space
- distort prices
- defer action on energy efficiency
- create a price differential with clean energy
- may benefit the rich more that the poor
- make climate action and energy transition more challenging

Unwinding fossil fuel subsidies requires managing:

- social impacts, social safety nets
- political tensions
- long term vs. short term planning
- energy access programmes





Building Forward Better – 3 components





Policy Scenarios to Build Forward Better in Asia and the Pacific

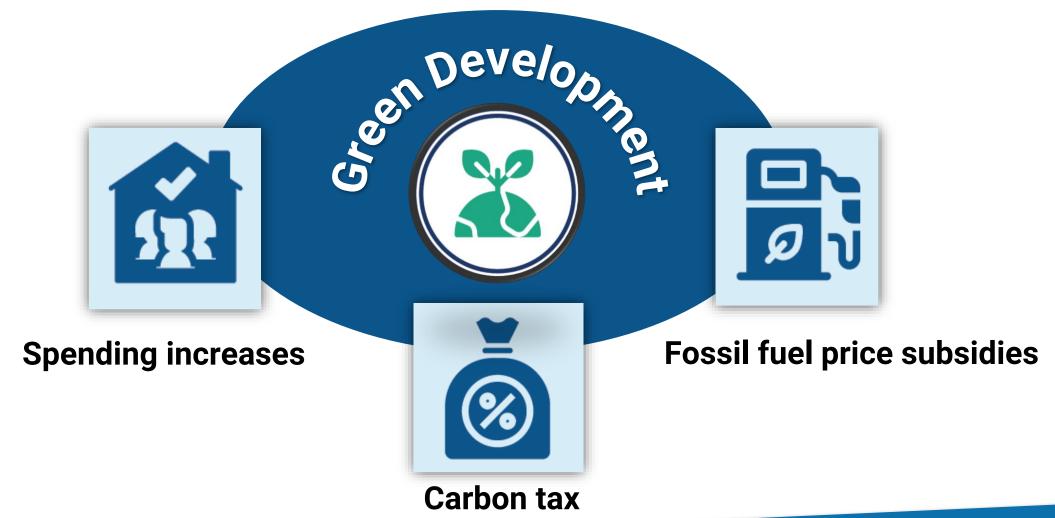
Dawn Holland and Vatcharin Sirimaneetham



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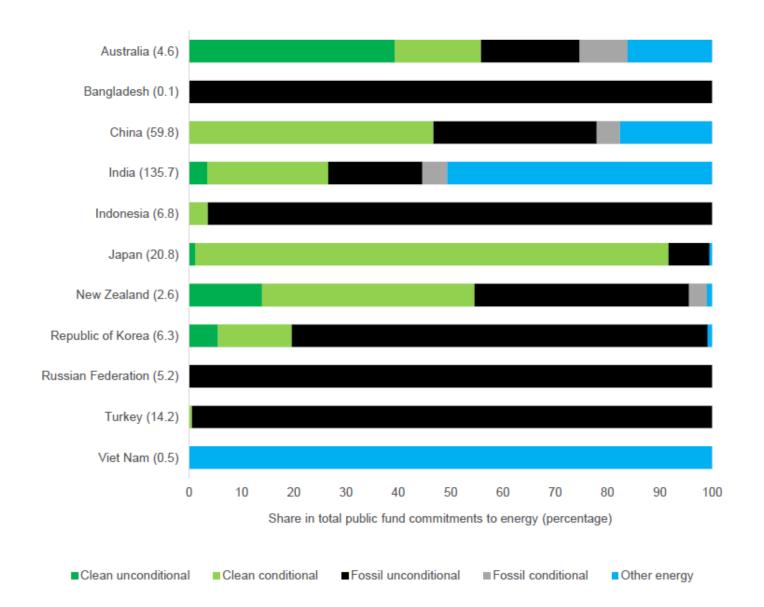


ESCAP proposes a "Green development" policy package...





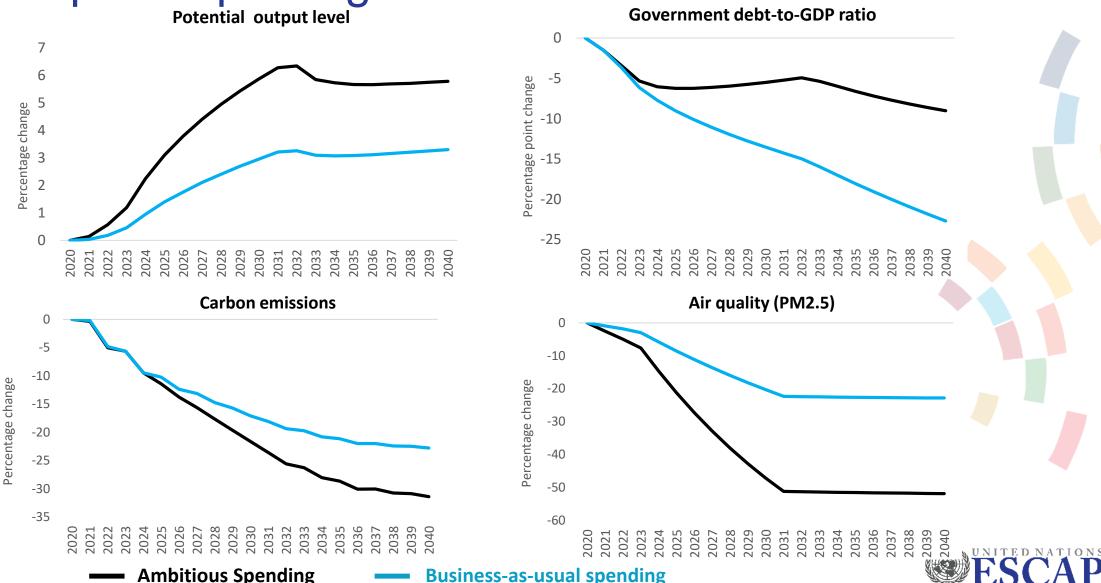
Asia-Pacific's fiscal response to COVID could have been greener







Economic & environmental benefits under a green development package



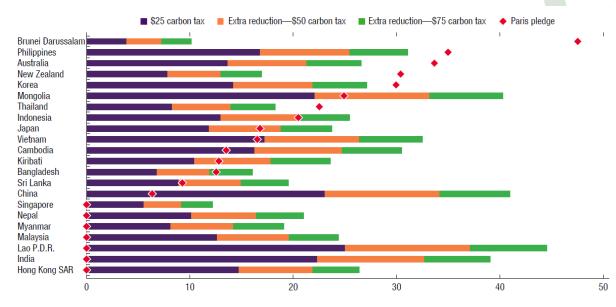
Opportunities to decarbonize the economies ...

- Remove fossil-fuel subsidies
- Adopt carbon pricing

Source: ESCAP, based on IMF (2021g)

Carbon tax revenue Mongolia Brunei Darussalar India Malaysia Lao P.D.R. Thailand Vietnam China Myanmar Indonesia Korea Cambodia Sri Lanka Nepal Bangladesh Kiribati Philippines Australia \$25 Carbon tax Japan Extra revenue under \$50 carbon tax New Zealand Extra revenue under \$75 carbon tax Singapore Hong Kong SAR Source: IMF staff calculations. GDP increase (%)

Reductions in carbon emissions



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: Countries with zero emission-reduction target from the Paris Agreement climate pledge are assumed to be able to achieve the target in the business-as-usual scenario. Paris pledges reflect newly submitted proposals and updates by October 2020.

Emissions reductions (%)



ESCAP – supporting cities develop sustainable Energy Transition roadmaps

- Cities and subnational authorities key to the energy transition.
- ESCAP program to support countries develop SDG7 roadmaps has been expanded to cities.
- 6 city or province level roadmaps already developed, open to more partner cities in 2022.
- See https://www.unescap.org/projects/nexstep/cities



ESCAP – supporting cities develop sustainable Energy Transition roadmaps

4 aims:

https://www.unescap.org/projects/nexstep/cities



Facilitate the development of enabling policy measures at the sub-national level to achieve the sustainable energy transition, including SDG 7 targets, by 2030.



Support cities to increase the share of renewable energy



Assess the potential for decarbonization of the power sector by 2030 and/or net zero target by 2050



Analyse financing mechanisms to close the investment gap and efficient allocation of resources by 2030.



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