



**CASE**  
for Southeast Asia

On behalf of



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

# From ambition to action: regional challenges to climate neutrality in CASE countries

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# To be compatible with the Paris 1.5°C target, global GHG emissions have to reach net-zero by 2050-2070



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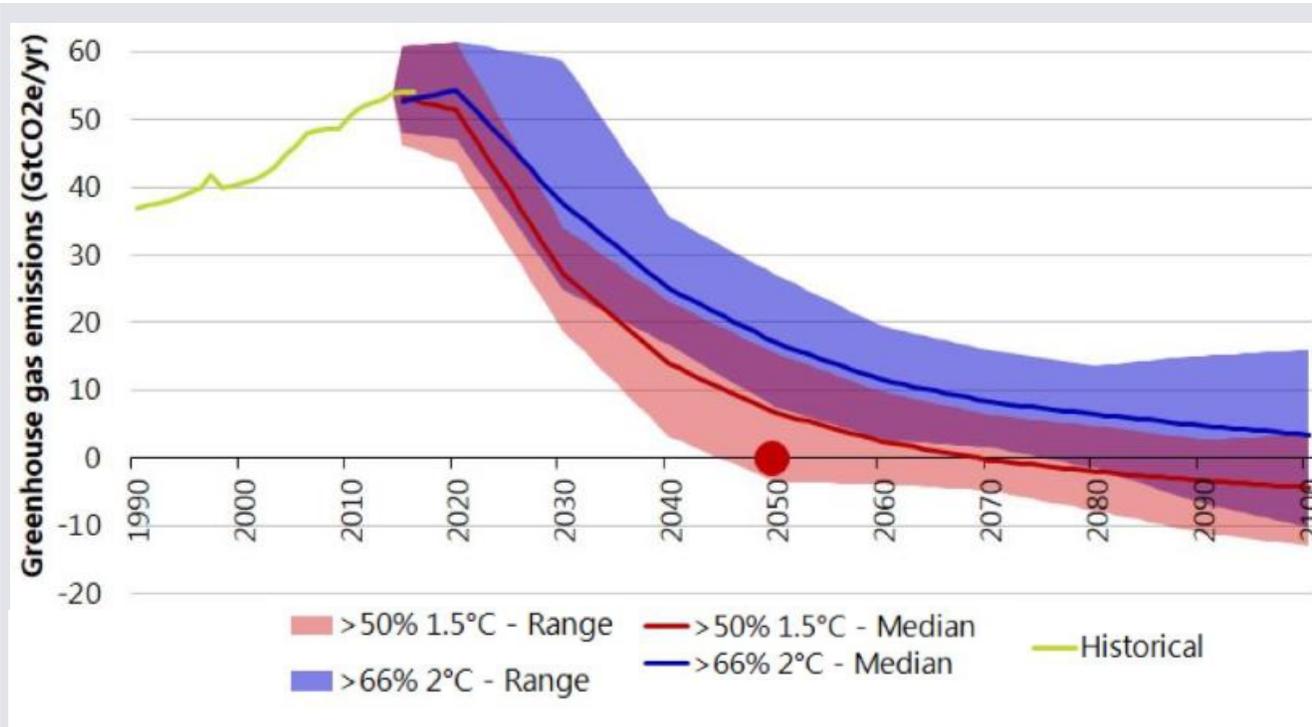
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Global CO<sub>2</sub> emission pathways consistent with Paris



- A 1.5°C-consistent pathway means reaching **net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050**, and **net-zero GHG emissions by 2070**.
- If sectors with promising solutions (power supply) can reach zero before 2050, other hard-to-abate sectors could reach it later.
- The global emission budget requires **all countries to adopt a course towards net-zero**, and move towards a trajectory that represents their highest possible ambition.
- 'Catch-up' or continued development of fossil fuel infrastructure gambles with planetary boundaries, and risks technological and infrastructure lock-in that could make Paris targets unattainable.

Huppmann et al. (2018) and UK CCC (2019)

# Recent net-zero emissions pledges put Paris targets within striking distance



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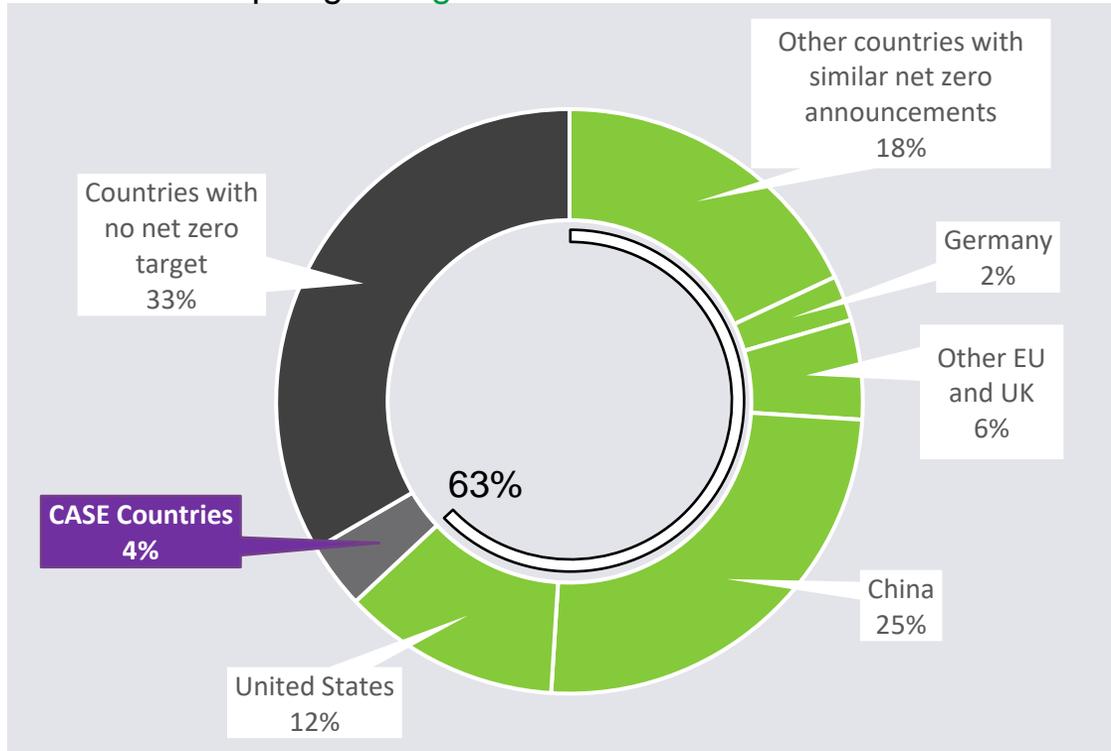
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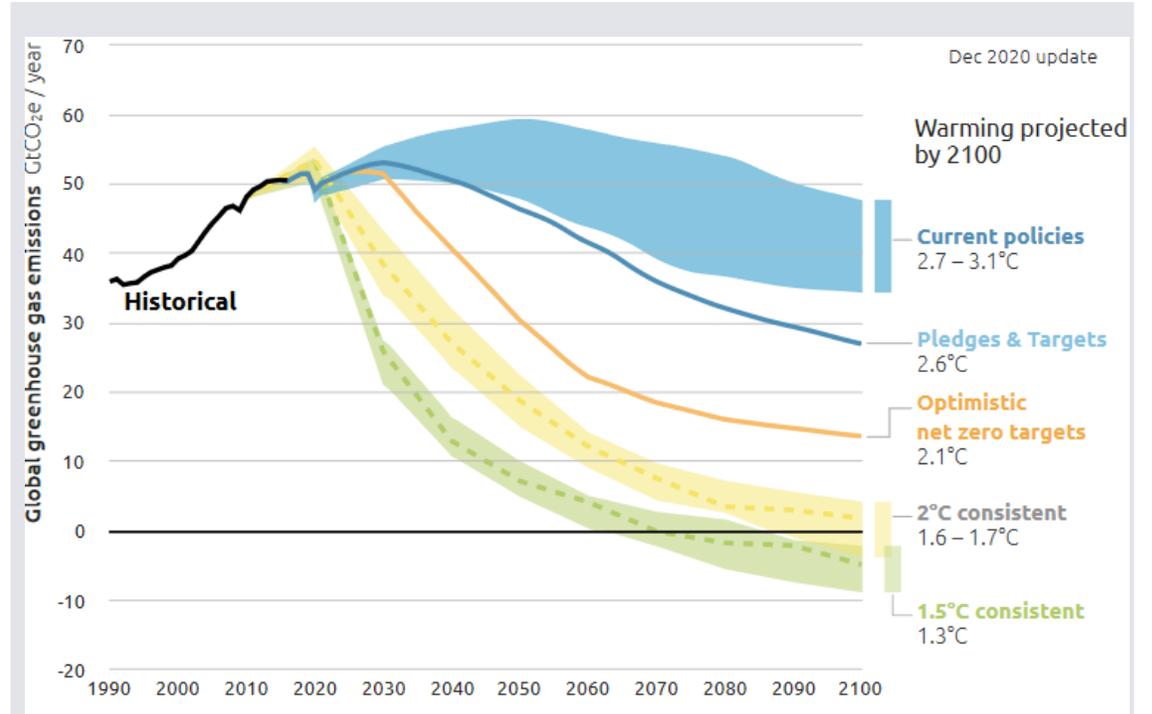
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Share of world's greenhouse gas emissions in 2020. Countries with net-zero pledges in green.



Adapted from Climate Action Tracker (2020)

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges & current policies



Climate Action Tracker (2020)

# What do climate neutral pledges mean for emerging economies? How can we increase ambitions to reaching 1.5°C target?



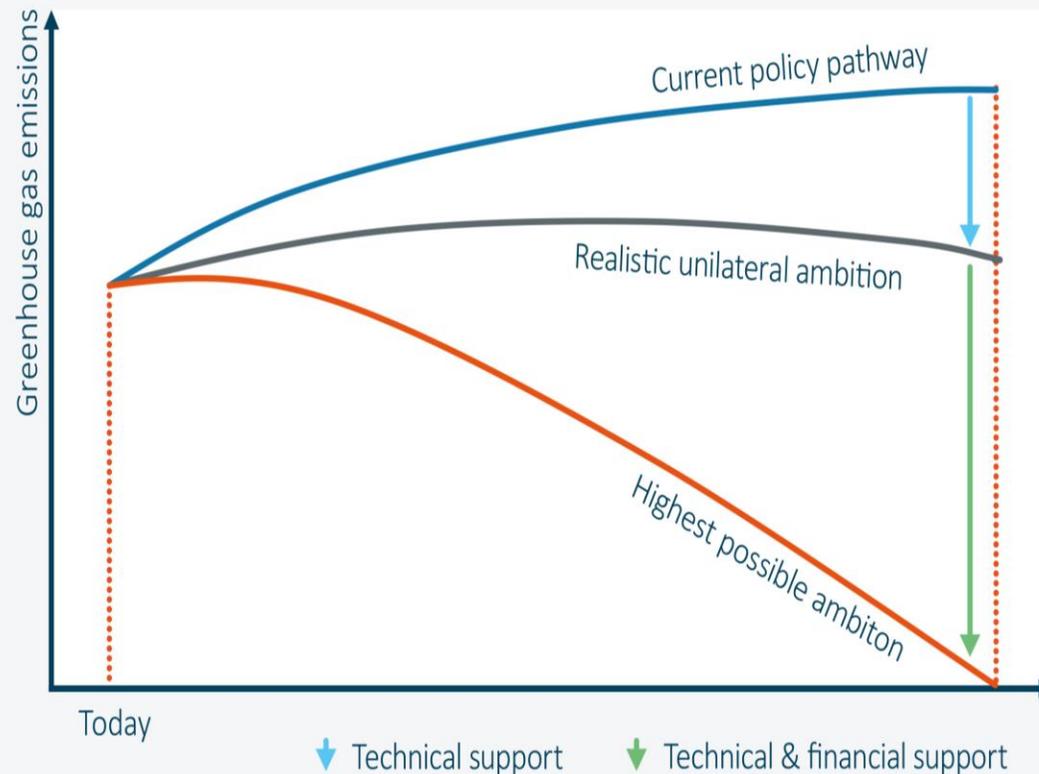
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Source: NewClimate Institute, 2019

- 2050 climate net-zero pledges by industrial countries are only consistent with 1.5°C pathways if these balanced **by massive finance and technology transfers to emerging economies.**
- At the same time, emerging economies will need to identify their current realistic ambitions in order to define the nature of the support needed to lift ambitions to the maximum technical possibility.
- The \$100 billion per year in climate finance towards emerging economies, committed to in Cancun in 2010 and reaffirmed in Paris, will continue to 2025, when it will become the floor for a new collective quantified goal.
- **How can best direct the necessary financial and technology transfers to drive higher ambitions and achieve climate targets?**

# Research and assessment framework assessed key challenges facing the energy transition in CASE countries



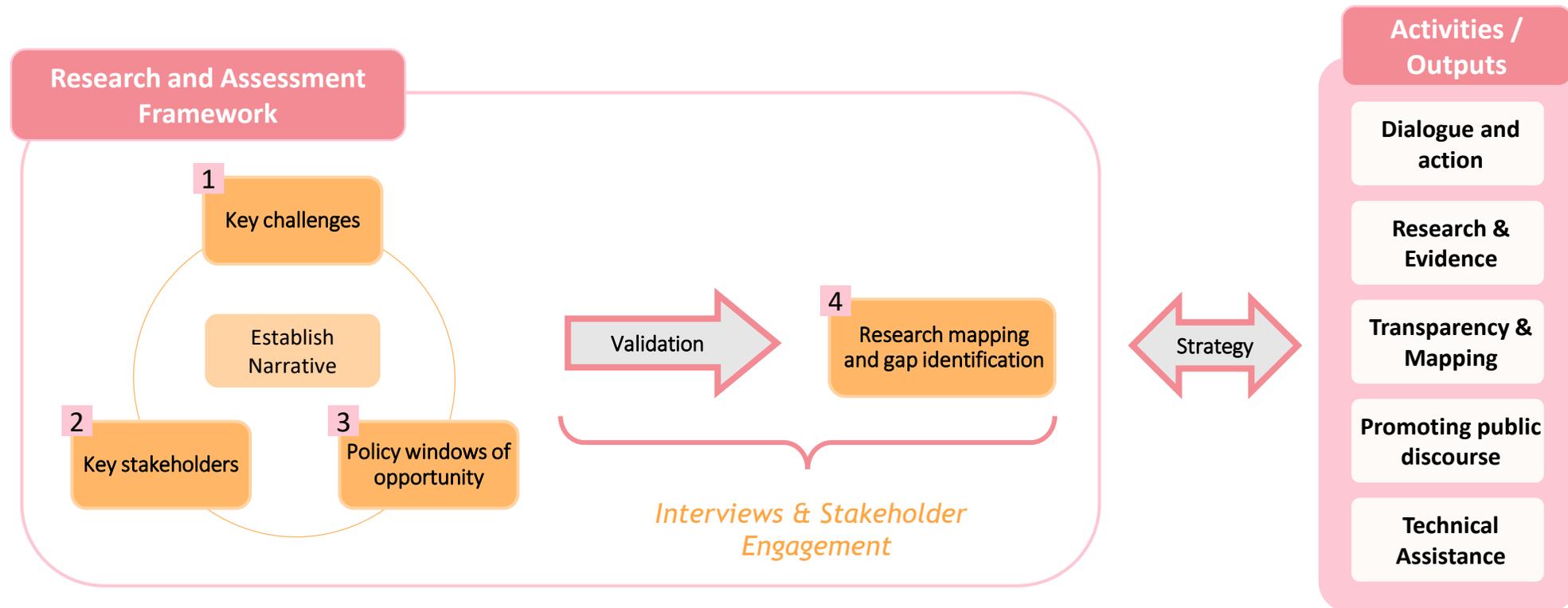
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# Key regional challenges and discussion points for CASE



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## Policy Planning and Alignment

- Absence of a long-term policy vision and government ownership
- Limited interaction and collaboration



## Investment Challenges

- High cost of capital for renewable energy
- Weak technical understanding of renewable energy project-based finance



## Grid and market integration challenges

- The benefits of a regional grid are not yet well understood
- Lack of common vision across countries
- VRE integration challenge



## Fossil lock-in & energy security perception

- Fossil-fuel dominated oligarchies and huge pipeline
- Renewable energy perceived as unreliable and costly



## Capacity building & knowledge sharing

- No clear regional 'knowledge holder'
- Absence of reliable and up-to-date data and platforms



## Actors & Institutions

- Lack of strong regionally-focused institution
- Weak policy coordination
- Missing transparency and lack of trust



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**Thank you!**

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