

Webinar Series

Accelerating Ambitious and Just Coal Phase-outs



ICLEI

Local Governments
for Sustainability
EUROPE

Agenda

01

Welcome & Intro

02

The role and structure of coal commissions

03

Lessons from policies for coal phase-out

04

**Panel discussion moderated by Tomaž Cigüt –
ICLEI Europe**

05

MENTI / Reactions from the audience

06

Closing remarks + Upcoming events

Housekeeping rules

- The session is being **recorded**
- **Please mute yourself** if you are not a designated speaker
- You may **use the chat to communicate** with each other and ask your questions
- The recording and slides will be made **available soon after the session** on our website: www.cintran.eu

Organising team

cintran



Tomaž Cigüt,
*Senior Expert,
Sustainable Energy
Systems*



Franco Martin Crudi,
*Expert,
Justice, Equity and
Democracy*



Jacob Broehm,
*Junior Expert,
Events and Project
Communications*



Local Governments
for Sustainability

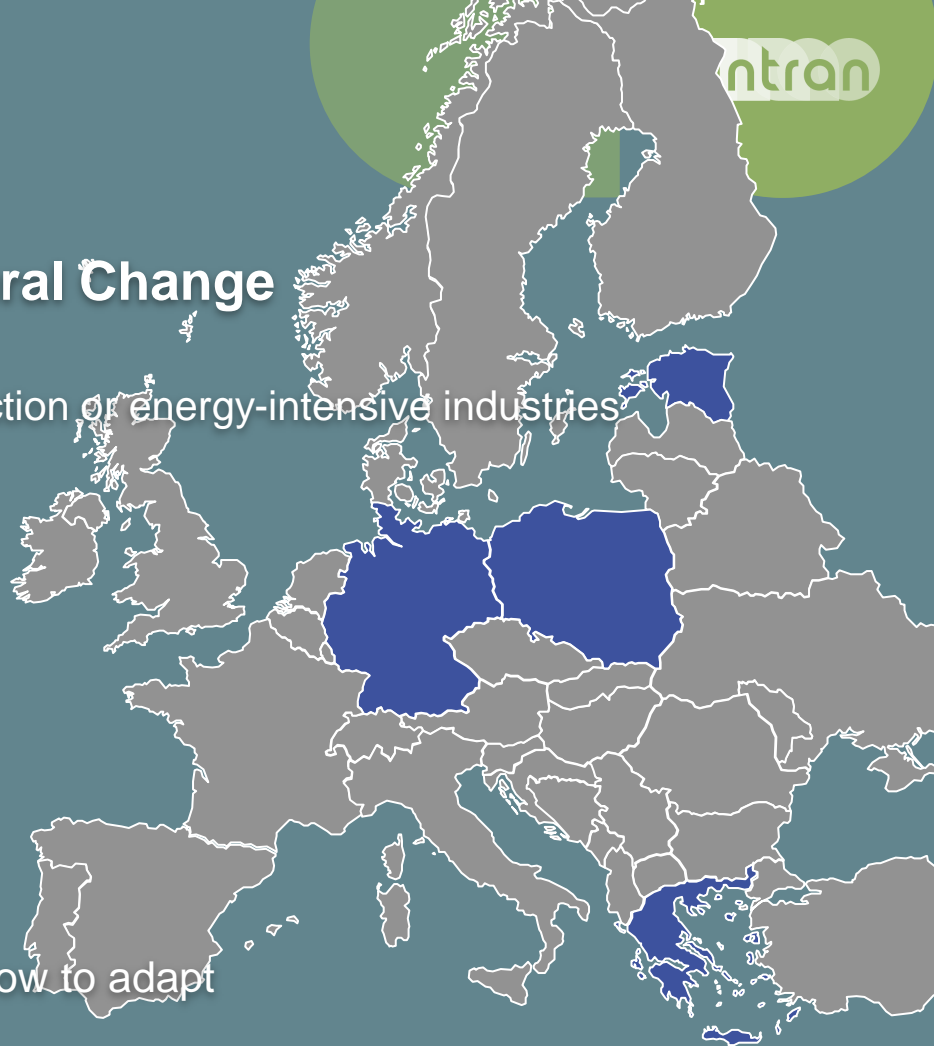
EUROPE

The CINTRAN project



Unravelling the Challenges of Structural Change

- ▶ Regions highly dependant on fossil fuel extraction or energy-intensive industries
 - ▶ Rhenish Mining Area (Germany)
 - ▶ Silesia (Poland)
 - ▶ Western Macedonia (Greece)
 - ▶ Ida-Virumaa (Estonia)
- ▶ Pace of transformation / Capacity to cope / How to adapt



About CINTRAN

cintran



FINDINGS

PUBLICATIONS

TOOLS

PROJECTS

NEWS

EVENTS

ABOUT



Finding 1

Transition needs to start now

It is urgent to start anticipating the transition now to get the best results for workers, communities and businesses.

www.cintran.eu

The aim for Balcombe, UK: to match 100% of Balcombe's electricity needs with locally owned solar power. - CC BY 2.0 - Photo by 10:10

About CINTRAN

cintran



FINDINGS PUBLICATIONS

Publications

Coal Transitions is an international research hub which aims to collect credible and feasible trajectories and policy guidance for deep transitions in the coal sector in major coal producing and consuming countries.

COPING STRATEGIES INVENTORY OF COPING STRATEGIES

PUBLICATIONS (203)

2023



[Migration Drivers in Carbon-intensive Regions in the EU](#)

Stefan Jestl • Roman Römisch

#carbon intensive regions #cintran #Europe #migration

2023



A Comparative Analysis of the Social Situation Between Carbon-intensive and Noncarbon-intensive Regions

Larysa Tamilina • Roman Römisch

#carbon intensive regions #cintran #Europe #migration



Boxberg/Oberlausitz, Germany - Photo by Torsten Kellermann

and transition phases

g strategies that people, organisations and
ced by global decarbonisation efforts.

CINTRAN events series

cintran

Capacity Building programme led by ICLEI Europe



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Russia's war's effects on coal+ phase-outs
ONLINE ON ZOOM
WEDNESDAY 6TH APRIL 15:00 - 16:30 CEST



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Territorial Just Transition Plans, in Process and in Practice
ONLINE
THURSDAY 19TH MAY 10:00 - 11:00 CEST



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Building socio-economic resilience in at-risk regions
ONLINE
TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2022 AT 11:00-12:00 CEST



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Coping together: united communities & engaged governments for a just transition
ONLINE
TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2022 AT 10:00-11:00 CET



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Powering the just transition through youth engagement
ONLINE
WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY 2023



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Designing a gender just transition: women's agency and role in carbon-intensive regions
ONLINE
TUESDAY, 28 MARCH 2023 (14:00-15:00 CET)



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
Promoting energy communities for a just transition?
ONLINE
WEDNESDAY, 5 JULY (10:00-11:30 CEST)



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series
JT Ready - Launch of the Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool
ONLINE
WEDNESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2023 (11:00-12:00 CET)

#9 of a **10 webinar series**: In-person events and webinars
(1 more still to come) - be sure to subscribe, tweet and link in with us!

www.cintran.eu

Menti.com
use code 3855 1986

cintran

Join at menti.com | use code 3855 1986

Which actors should be (more) included in coal commissions?

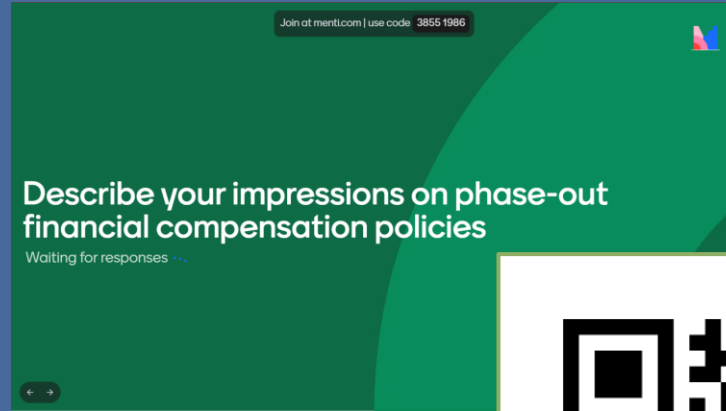
e.g. Public authorities, Civil Society, Private sector, Academia, etc.



Join at menti.com | use code 3855 1986

Describe your impressions on phase-out financial compensation policies

Waiting for responses ...



Join at menti.com | use code 3855 1986

How accessible is phase-out financial compensation in your country?

0 0 0 0

Very Easy Easy Difficult Very Difficult

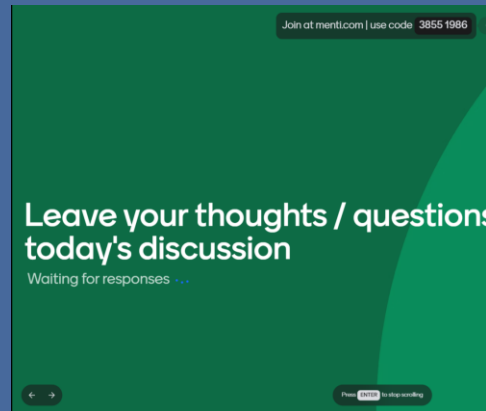


Join at menti.com | use code 3855 1986

Leave your thoughts / questions today's discussion

Waiting for responses ...

Press **Enter** to stop voting



Speakers and panellists

cintran



Alexandra Krumm,
*Europa-Universität
Flensburg, Doctoral
Student, CoalExit
research group*



Lola Nacke,
*Chalmers University
of Technology,
Doctoral Student,
Physical Resource
Theory Division*



Dr Romyana
Grozeva,
*Executive Director,
Stara Zagora
Regional Economic
Development
Agency, Bulgaria*



Local Governments
for Sustainability

EUROPE

Events

6. March 2024

CINTRAN Final Stakeholder Event

The CINTRAN Final Stakeholder Event will be taking place on 6 March 2024 in Brussels!



Date & Time: Wednesday, 6 March 2024 from 9:00 to 15:00+

Registration: [here](#)

Agenda: [here](#)

After 4 years of successful research implementation, [CINTRAN](#) – Unravelling the

Accelerating Ambitious and Just Coal Phase-outs

This event takes place on 7 February 2024. More information can be found [here](#).



CINTRAN Final Academy Event

This event takes place on 5 March 2024. More information can be found [here](#).



CINTRAN Final Stakeholder Event

This event takes place on 6 March 2024. More information can be found [here](#).





**Thank you for joining
our webinar!**



www.cintran.eu



[@FossilExit](https://twitter.com/FossilExit)



[FossilExit Research Group](#)

February 2024



Local Governments
for Sustainability
EUROPE



Q&A



The role and structure of coal commissions - Best practices from around the world



Alexandra Krumm

07.02.2024

Background

COMPARING COAL COMMISSIONS

WHAT TO LEARN FOR FUTURE FOSSIL PHASE-OUTS?

MARCH 2022

1. Introduction to stakeholder commissions in the context of coal phase-outs

To meet international climate targets, a phase-out of coal over the next few decades is needed [1]. Progress on coal phase-outs has been slow, but societal pressure to finally deliver on climate change mitigation is growing [2]. Over the last few years, several countries took the approach of setting up stakeholder commissions to organise their coal phase-outs. In this policy brief, we examine and compare the commissions of Germany, Canada, the Czech Republic and Chile, and briefly highlight Spain's and South Africa's similar approaches on how to organise a Just Transition. The respective national governments experienced to varying degrees political, economic, and societal pressure to deal with the future of coal. Simultaneously, they were confronted with uncertainties on how to organise the decline and how to overcome resistance against the decline [3].

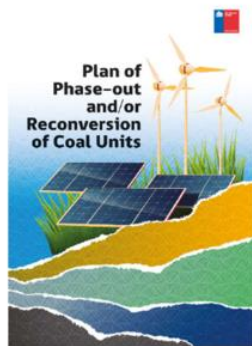


Figure 1: Chile's Commission Report in

Coal phase-outs can lead to profound structural change, impacting communities and workers from affected regions strongly [4]. Developing ideas on how to manage those local impacts caused or at least accelerated by national climate and energy priorities are a core task of multi-stakeholder commissions. The commissions analysed, hence, not only looked at coal phase-out pathways and energy-related technical aspects, but took more holistic Just Transition (JT) perspectives, targeting in particular the current workforce and affected regions. Although climate change is one of the main reasons behind the enactment of coal phase-out processes, it was not the main focus of the commissions' work.

As advisory bodies to the governments, the aim of those commissions was to achieve as far as possible consensual recommendations on how to



Original research article

Overcoming political stalemates: The German stakeholder commission on phasing out coal[☆]

Christian Hauenstein^{a,b,c,d,*}, Isabell Braunger^{a,b,c}, Alexandra Krumm^{a,b,e}, Pao-Yu Oei^{a,b,c}

^a FossilExit Research Group, Department of Energy and Environmental Management, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Munketoft 3b, 24943 Flensburg, Germany

^b Workgroup for Infrastructure Policy (WIP), Technische Universität Berlin, Straße des 17. Juni 135, 10623 Berlin, Germany

^c German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Mohrenstr. 58, 10117 Berlin, Germany

^d Industrial Ecology Research Group, Faculty of Environment and Natural Resources, Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg, Freiburg im Breisgau, Germany

^e RLS Graduate School, c/o Reiner Lemoine Institut (RLI), Rudower Chaussee 12, 12489 Berlin, Germany

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Coal phase-out
Just transition
Collaborative governance
Stakeholder commission
Politics of climate change
Germany

ABSTRACT

The future of coal remains contested in many countries, hindering necessary energy transitions. Collaborative governance approaches, such as stakeholder commissions, have been proposed as potential solution to resolve such societal conflicts. In Germany, a stakeholder commission process managed to overcome the existing stalemate situation, leading to the adoption of a coal phase-out by 2038. Celebrated for enabling the German coal phase-out, the commission's outcomes are ambiguous, recommending a coal phase-out incompatible with the 1.5 °C climate target and granting high financial compensations to coal regions. Based on 18 semi-structured interviews with members of this "Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment", we analyze how the stalemate situation in the German conflict over the future of coal was overcome and how the commission's outcome was formed. We find that the absence of alternative ways to enforce their interests, and external political, economic, and societal pressure were crucial factors that motivated interest groups to engage in the commission. The commission facilitated trust-building among members, and compromise offers behind closed doors among key actors, ultimately overcoming the stalemate in the contentious environment. Yet, existing and remaining power imbalances within the commission resulted in the decision-making process being dominated by incumbent actors. Having shifted discussions in Germany from if to how to phase out coal, enabled the next government to move the agreed-on phase-out date from 2038 to 2030. Our research contributes to the debate on politics of fossil fuel phase-outs and can inform future collaborative governance approaches in the context of contested sustainability transitions.



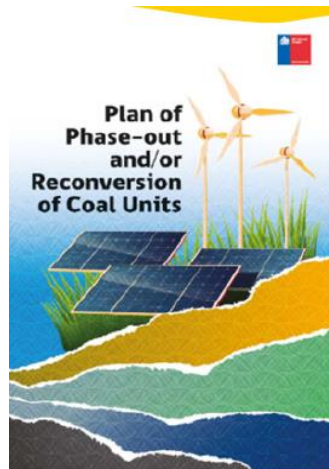
Stakeholder Commissions in phase-out processes



How to govern a timely and just phase-out of fossil regimes?

- Stakeholder commission as political tool to govern timely and just phase-out: Stakeholder commissions are increasingly being set up to discuss coal phase-out pathways (e.g. Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Germany)

→ Stakeholder commission as useful political tool to govern timely and just phase-outs?



Chile



Germany



Canada



Czech Republic

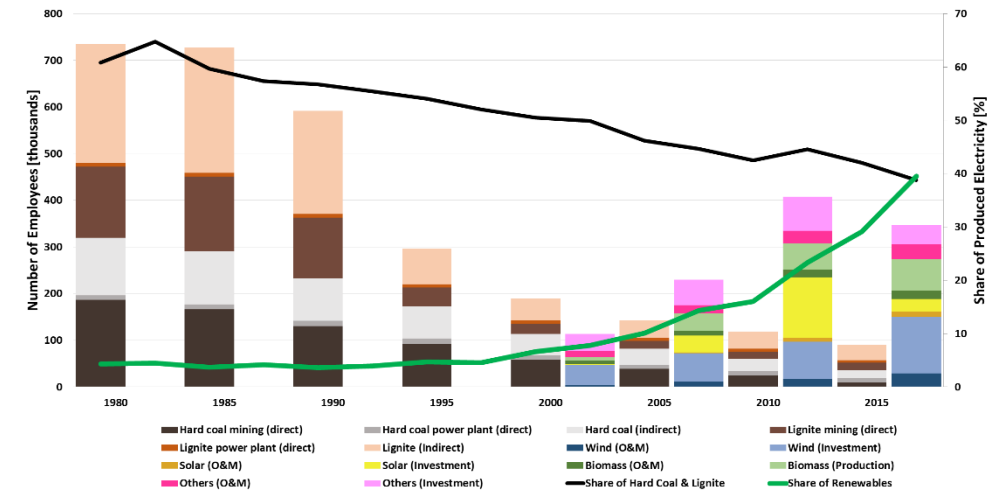
The German 'Coal Commission', officially 'Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment'



Germany: Political context in 2018

- **Powerful incumbent (pro coal) actors** (unions, coal regions, utilities, municipalities)
 - **Economic situation** turning against old and inefficient power plants, increasing share of renewables
 - **Increasing societal awareness and political pressure** to achieve emission reduction targets and low energy prices
- Awareness that **continuation of status quo** very unlikely while overall insecurity of future pathway with largely divergent interests
- Decision to implement **stakeholder commission in coalition agreement 2018** (CDU/CSU,SPD)

Development of coal and renewable energy share employment depicted by bars and share of electricity production in Germany from 1980 to 2017 depicted by lines.



Source: Oei et al. (2020)

The German 'Coal Commission', officially 'Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment'



Overview of Coal Commission

Financial aspects

- ✓ €40bn in transition measures in coal regions: €1.3bn annually for 20 years for specific measures (controlled by federal legislation), €0.7bn annually for 20 years at the disposal of the federal states. Only some funds will represent additional funding (mainly a re-distribution of existing funding mechanisms)
- ✓ Costs and conditions for compensating utilities subject to negotiations with government at a later stage (~€4.2bn as of 2021)
- ✓ Early retirement/adaptation allowance mechanisms (labor market policies following the blueprint of German hard coal mining phase-out)

Energy & Climate

- ✓ 12.5 GW of coal capacity will go offline by 2022, only 17GW remain by 2030 (~40 GW in 2019)
- ✓ Phase-out date 2038 with the option of an early phase-out by 2035
- ✓ Confirmed target of 65% renewable electricity production by 2030

Program on structural change

- ✓ Infrastructure & investment support (e.g. transport, digitalization)
- ✓ Innovation (set-up and funding of research institutions in the mining regions, demonstration projects, innovation zones)
- ✓ Establishment of government agencies
- ✓ Civil society and community support programs

Resulting coal capacities in Germany [in GW]

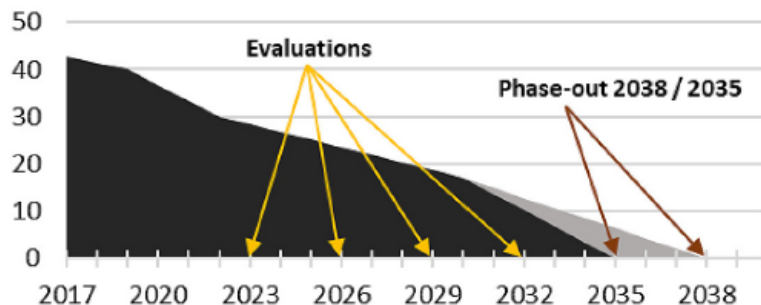
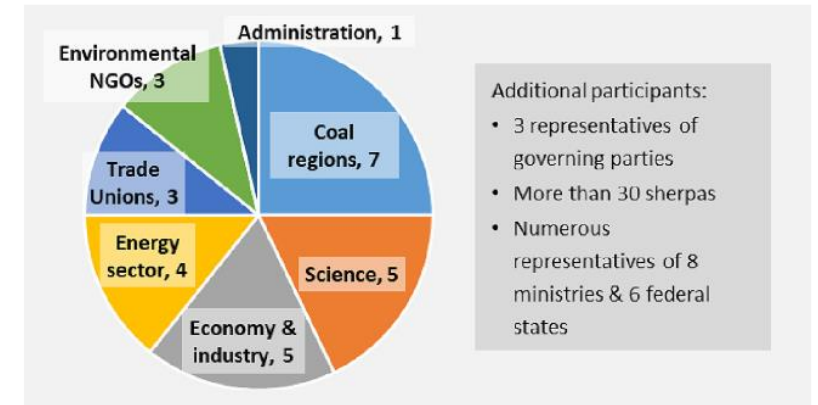


Fig. 3. Recommendations of the German Coal Commission. Authors' depiction based on BMWi [29].



- Additional participants:
- 3 representatives of governing parties
 - More than 30 sherpas
 - Numerous representatives of 8 ministries & 6 federal states

Fig. 2. Affiliations of the 28 members with voting rights and additional participants. Authors' depiction based on BMWi [29].

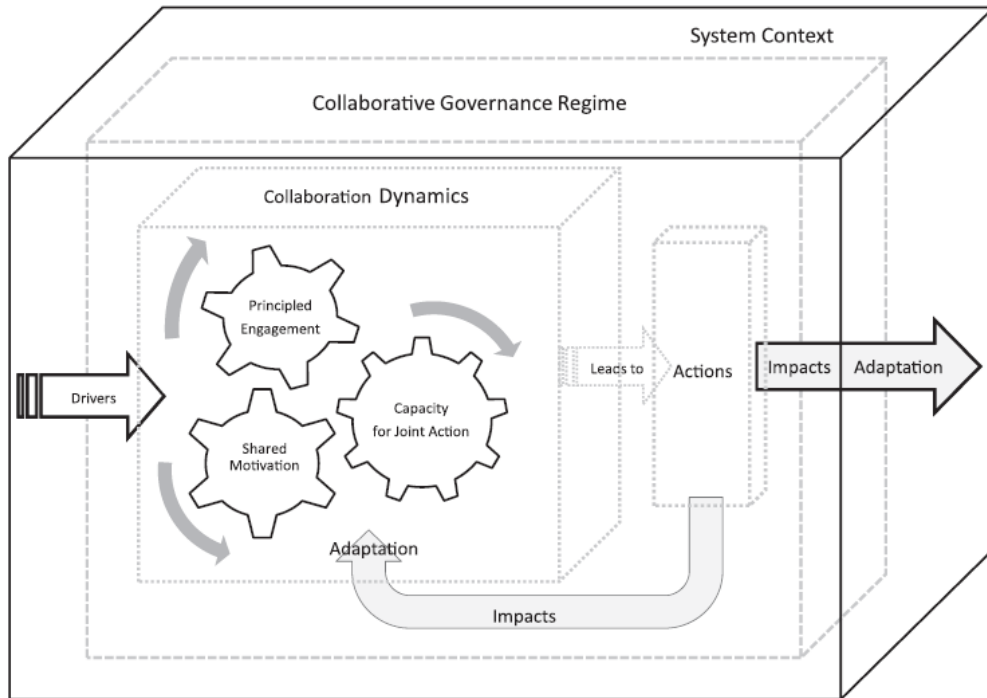
Final recommendations agreed upon by 27 (out of 28) members on January 25, 2019

- One person representing the Lusatian coal region voted against the outcome as her demands to guarantee the safeguarding of villages in Lusatia from potential destruction was not included in the final report.

The German 'Coal Commission', officially 'Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment'



How did the Commission achieved to breach the stalemate, and how were the final recommendations formed?



Collaborative Governance Framework (CGF).
Source: Emerson, Nabatchi, and Balogh (2012)



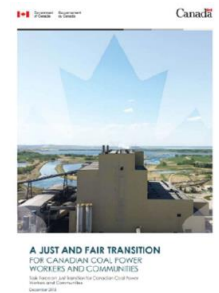
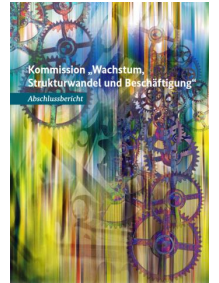
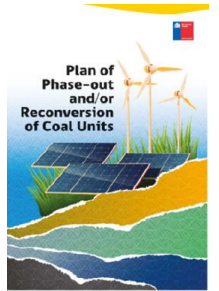
- The Commission's collaborative environment overcame contestations by **building trust and understanding among actors**.
- **Financial incentives** were used to align economic interests with the coal phase-out, feasible due to Germany's economic strength.
- A **broad stakeholder representation** in the Commission facilitated balanced recommendations, despite some criticisms of inclusivity.
- The collaboration was driven by a unique context where **consensus was seen as the most beneficial strategy**, although later laws deviated from these initial recommendations.

Comparison of “Coal Commissions”



Key similarities and differences of four “Coal Commissions”

- **Similar Duration:** about six months (except CZR, extended due to COVID-19 and the need for more data)
- **Commission Mandates:** scope of mandates varied widely
- **Co-chairing Approach:** Common across commissions but controversial in GER due to perceived partiality.
- **Stakeholder Engagement:** high-level dialogue GER, CZE, and CHL; more directly engagement of workers & citizens in CAN
- **Gender & Minority Inclusion:** gender balance and First Nations involvement in CAN; other commissions less than 30% female participation
- **Compensation Plans:** All commissions proposed compensations for affected workers, regions, and companies
- **Implementation of Recommendations:** No clear rules for legislating recommendations; CZE and GER amended the proposed phase-out timelines post-commission
- **Post-Commission Negotiations:** bilateral talks post-commission for compensation details in GER and CHL



Praktičar: vloga v doprinskih in drugih sektorih



Stakeholder Commissions in phase-out processes



Are commissions a useful tool to govern timely and just phase-outs?

- Commissions **foster social dialogue and inclusive deliberation**, leading to broadly accepted policy proposals for just transitions and structural change.
- Commissions alone may not ensure phase-out dates align with the Paris Agreement; **political leadership and ambitious emission targets are crucial**.
- Outcomes hinge on **member selection**, with government-picked panels often reflecting the directing ministry's aims and potentially altering recommendations before becoming law.
- To enhance commission processes, measures to **level out inequalities** are necessary, as well as **adaptive mechanisms for rapidly changing market and policy environments**.
- Commissions may be perceived as tools for governments to outsource tough decisions and diffuse responsibility, but they can still **aid in legitimizing phase-out decisions through increased public debate and support**

Stakeholder Commissions in phase-out processes



Key recommendations for the organization of future phase-out processes



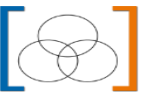
A clear **mandate** to be complied with, setting ambitious targets in line with the Paris agreement. Rules on how to and a timeline until when recommendations are implemented as legislation should be planned for from the outset.



Members should also represent several stakeholders that are affected by the decisions but have been overlooked in the past, including younger/future generations and taxpayers as well as representatives of regions most affected from the climate crisis, and should include a fair gender balance as well as representation of minorities.



Power imbalances between members should be corrected for as much as possible and decision structures and institutional processes be made transparent, while providing opportunities for confidential deliberations.



Thank you for your attention!

Alexandra Krumm

Alexandra.krumm@uni-flensburg.de



Follow
our research:

@akrumm_
@CoalExit
@CoalTransitions
@ri-kolleg



Selected References

- Agora Energiewende, and Aurora Energy Research. 2019. 'The German Coal Commission - A Roadmap for a Just Transition from Coal to Renewables'. Berlin, Germany. https://www.agora-energiewende.de/fileadmin2/Projekte/2019/Kohlekommission_Ergebnisse/168_Kohlekommission_EN.pdf.
- Ansell, C., and A. Gash. 2007. 'Collaborative Governance in Theory and Practice'. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 18 (4): 543–71. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mum032>.
- BMWi. 2019. 'Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment - Final Report'. Berlin, Germany: Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi). https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/EN/Publikationen/commission-on-growth-structural-change-and-employment.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=3.
- Brisbois, Marie Claire, and Rob C. de Loë. 2017. 'Natural Resource Industry Involvement in Collaboration for Water Governance: Influence on Processes and Outcomes in Canada'. *Journal of Environmental Planning and Management* 60 (5): 883–900. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09640568.2016.1182899>.
- Dutterer, Andrew D., and Richard D. Margerum. 2015. 'The Limitations of Policy-Level Collaboration: A Meta-Analysis of CALFED'. *Society & Natural Resources* 28 (1): 21–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2014.945054>.
- Emerson, Kirk, and Tina Nabatchi. 2015. *Collaborative Governance Regimes*. Georgetown University Press. <https://experts.syr.edu/en/publications/collaborative-governance-regimes>.
- Emerson, Kirk, Tina Nabatchi, and Stephen Balogh. 2012. 'An Integrative Framework for Collaborative Governance'. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 22 (1): 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mur011>.
- Gläser, Jochen, and Grit Laudel. 2010. *Experteninterviews und qualitative Inhaltsanalyse als Instrumente rekonstruierender Untersuchungen*. 4. Auflage. Lehrbuch. Wiesbaden: VS Verlag.
- Hanemann, Michael, and Caitlin Dyckman. 2009. 'The San Francisco Bay-Delta: A Failure of Decision-Making Capacity'. *Environmental Science & Policy, Collaborative Governance and Adaptive Management: California's CALFED Water Program*, 12 (6): 710–25. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2009.07.004>.
- Innes, Judith E., and David E. Booher. 1999. 'Consensus Building and Complex Adaptive Systems'. *Journal of the American Planning Association* 65 (4): 412–23. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944369908976071>.
- Jakob, Michael, Jan Christoph Steckel, Frank Jotzo, Benjamin K. Sovacool, Laura Cornelsen, Rohit Chandra, Ottmar Edenhofer, et al. 2020. 'The Future of Coal in a Carbon-Constrained Climate'. *Nature Climate Change*, July, 1–3. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-020-0866-1>.

Selected References

- Jewell, Jessica, Vadim Vinichenko, Lola Nacke, and Aleh Cherp. 2019. 'Prospects for Powering Past Coal'. *Nature Climate Change* 9 (8): 592–97. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0509-6>.
- Kallis, Giorgos, Michael Kiparsky, and Richard Norgaard. 2009. 'Collaborative Governance and Adaptive Management: Lessons from California's CALFED Water Program'. *Environmental Science & Policy* 12 (6): 631–43. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2009.07.002>.
- Kern, Florian, and Karoline S. Rogge. 2018. 'Harnessing Theories of the Policy Process for Analysing the Politics of Sustainability Transitions: A Critical Survey'. *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 27 (June): 102–17. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2017.11.001>.
- Koebele, Elizabeth A. 2019. 'Integrating Collaborative Governance Theory with the Advocacy Coalition Framework'. *Journal of Public Policy* 39 (1): 35–64. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0143814X18000041>.
- Margerum, Richard D. 2008. 'A Typology of Collaboration Efforts in Environmental Management'. *Environmental Management* 41 (4): 487–500. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-008-9067-9>.
- Markard, Jochen, Marco Suter, and Karin Ingold. 2016. 'Socio-Technical Transitions and Policy Change – Advocacy Coalitions in Swiss Energy Policy'. *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* 18 (March): 215–37. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eist.2015.05.003>.
- Oei, Pao-Yu, Hauke Hermann, Philipp Herpich, Oliver Holtemöller, Benjamin Lünenbürger, and Christoph Schult. 2020. 'Coal Phase-out in Germany – Implications and Policies for Affected Regions'. *Energy*.
- Rinscheid, Adrian, and Rolf Wüstenhagen. 2019. 'Germany's Decision to Phase out Coal by 2038 Lags behind Citizens' Timing Preferences'. *Nature Energy* 4 (10): 856–63. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41560-019-0460-9>.
- Sabatier, Paul, and Hank Jenkins-Smith. 1988. 'Advocacy Coalition Model of Policy Change and the Role of Policy Oriented Learning Therein', 129–68.
- Sabatier, Paul, and Christopher Weible. 2007. 'The Advocacy Coalition Framework: Innovations and Clarifications'. In *Theories of the Policy Process*, second edition, 189–220. New York.
- Stirling, Andy. 2014. 'Transforming Power: Social Science and the Politics of Energy Choices'. *Energy Research & Social Science* 1 (March): 83–95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2014.02.001>.
- . 2015. 'Emancipating Transformations: From Controlling "the Transition" to Culturing Plural Radical Progress'. In *The Politics of Green Transformations*, edited by Ian Scoones, Melissa Leach, and Peter Newell. London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315747378>.

	Germany	Canada	Czech Republic	Chile
Time frame	06/2018 – 01/2019	04/2018 – 12/2018	07/2019 – 12/2020	06/2018 – 01/2019
Mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Date and pathway for phasing out coal mining and power generation. ▶ Providing economic and social perspectives for a JT in affected regions. ▶ Creating a broad societal consensus surrounding energy- and climate policy-driven structural change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Providing knowledge, options and recommendations on JT pathways for workers and communities. Coal phase-out by 2030 was already agreed. ▶ Engaging with stakeholder groups. ▶ Mandate tailored to regional needs excluding issues of national relevance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Proposal for coal phase-out date. ▶ Identification of measures to transition power supply. ▶ Quantification of costs and impacts of structural change in the regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Evaluation of social, economic, and environmental effects of the phase-out and/or conversion of coal-fired plants.
Focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal phase-out pathway and JT. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ JT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal phase-out pathway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal phase-out pathway and JT.
Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 31 members (4 chairs) ▶ Members from coal regions, energy sector, unions, environmental NGOs, industry, science, and administration. ▶ Meetings often included ~100 people with advisors and other participants. ▶ 10 women, 21 men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 11 members (2 chairs) ▶ Members from the labour movement, county councillor, public energy utility, environmentalist, sustainable development expert, workforce development expert. ▶ Focus on gender balance and First Nations involvement. ▶ 4 women, 7 men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 19 members (2 chairs) ▶ Members from key ministries and offices, unions and industrial associations, non-profit organisations, regions, the Chamber of Deputies and academics. ▶ 1 woman, 18 men. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 21 members (2 chairs) ▶ Members from coal companies, public institutions, industry association, consumer associations, academics, NGOs, civil society associations, municipality, international agency, and the national electrical coordinator. ▶ ~1/3 of participants in commission sessions woman (average attendance 44 people).
Mode of operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Two working groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ structural policy & support for coal regions, energy and climate policy aspects. ▶ Important decisions made behind closed doors in smaller subgroups. ▶ More time for fact-finding than for discussions. ▶ 1 member not supporting agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Directly involving affected citizens and communities, with many community visits and town hall meetings, and (local) expert hearings. ▶ High transparency through clear mandate, rules of procedure and adequate facilitation. ▶ No final formal vote on recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Three working groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ set a timetable for reducing coal use in the context of the energy mix and climate protection. ▶ setting parameters for possible downsizing and legislative issues. ▶ identifying social and economic impacts. ▶ 4 members not supporting agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Five studies were performed to analyse social, environmental, and economic aspects of a phase-out. ▶ No final formal vote on recommendations.
Main outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal phase-out 2035-2038 and phase-out trajectory. No new coal power plants. ▶ €40 billion funding over 20 years dedicated to coal regions in transition. ▶ Compensation for utilities. ▶ Industry compensation in case of rising electricity prices. ▶ Social impacts to be reduced through measures targeting coal workers (e.g. early retirement, retraining). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 10 recommendations based on seven JT principles. ▶ Demands for financial support. ▶ JT plan to be implemented by ministry. ▶ Social impacts to be reduced through measures such as locally organised transition centres, pension bridging, comprehensive program for retraining and educating workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal phase-out 2038. ▶ Periodic review of coal phase-out decisions at least every 5 years. ▶ Found a lack of necessary data to quantify potential economic and social impacts of a coal phase-out on the regions, households and firms, and therefore asks for a continuation of the commission. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Closure of 19% of coal plants within five years, closure of remaining units by 2040. ▶ No new coal power plants without CCS. ▶ Recommendations for community engagement, labour market policies, and to create a Just Transition Strategy. ▶ Compensations for operators. ▶ Agreements to explore the conversion of existing plants to other uses.
Regional concentration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal industry concentrated in three regions across four federal states. Employment concentrated in rural, economically disadvantaged regions. ▶ In 2020 ~20,000 direct jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Coal industry concentrated in four provinces and employment concentrated in rural, economically disadvantaged regions. ▶ In 2018 ~11,000 direct jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employment partially concentrated in three rural and economically disadvantaged regions. ▶ In 2018 ~ 21,600 direct jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ A small number of municipalities affected by shut down. ▶ In 2018 ~ 4,000 direct jobs.
Compensation payments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Many stakeholder interests were met through financial support, e.g., through compensation, infrastructure funding, or transitional payments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recommending provision of funding for infrastructure, regional structural support and for affected workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation payments for coal corporations and regions discussed, but no concrete amount agreed on yet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Compensation for power plant operators via a strategic reserve and for conversion of power plants. No payments to regions agreed on.
Implementation law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Two laws ~1 year after, but several points changed compared to commission's proposal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Just Transition Act still pending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Still pending. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Two bills on coal phase-out and climate change still under negotiation.
Likely exit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 2030 (earlier than commission agreement; discussed by new national government) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 2030 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 2033 (discussed by government, earlier than commission agreement). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Earlier than 2040.

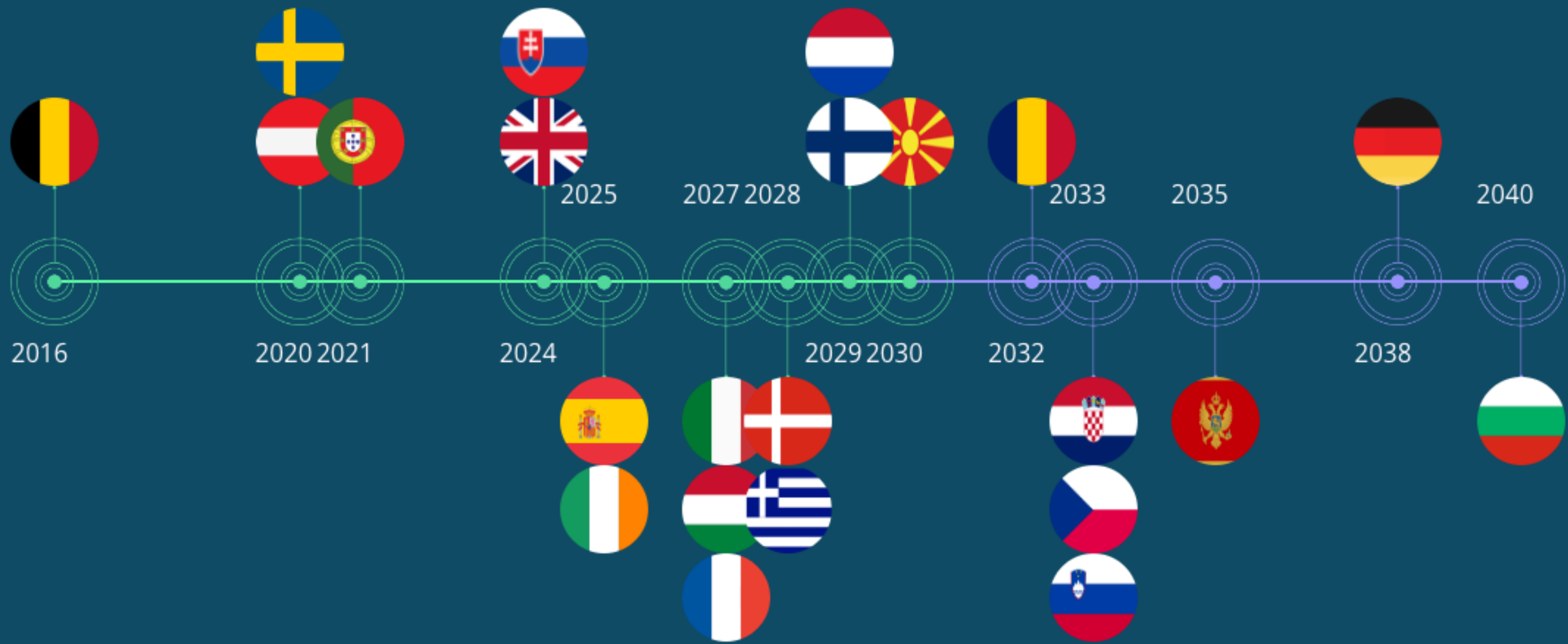
Accelerating ambitious and just coal phase-outs - Lessons from compensation policies

Lola Nacke, Jessica Jewell, Vadim Vinichenko, Avi Jakhmola, Aleh Cherp. Socio-political cost of accelerating coal phase-out. In review.

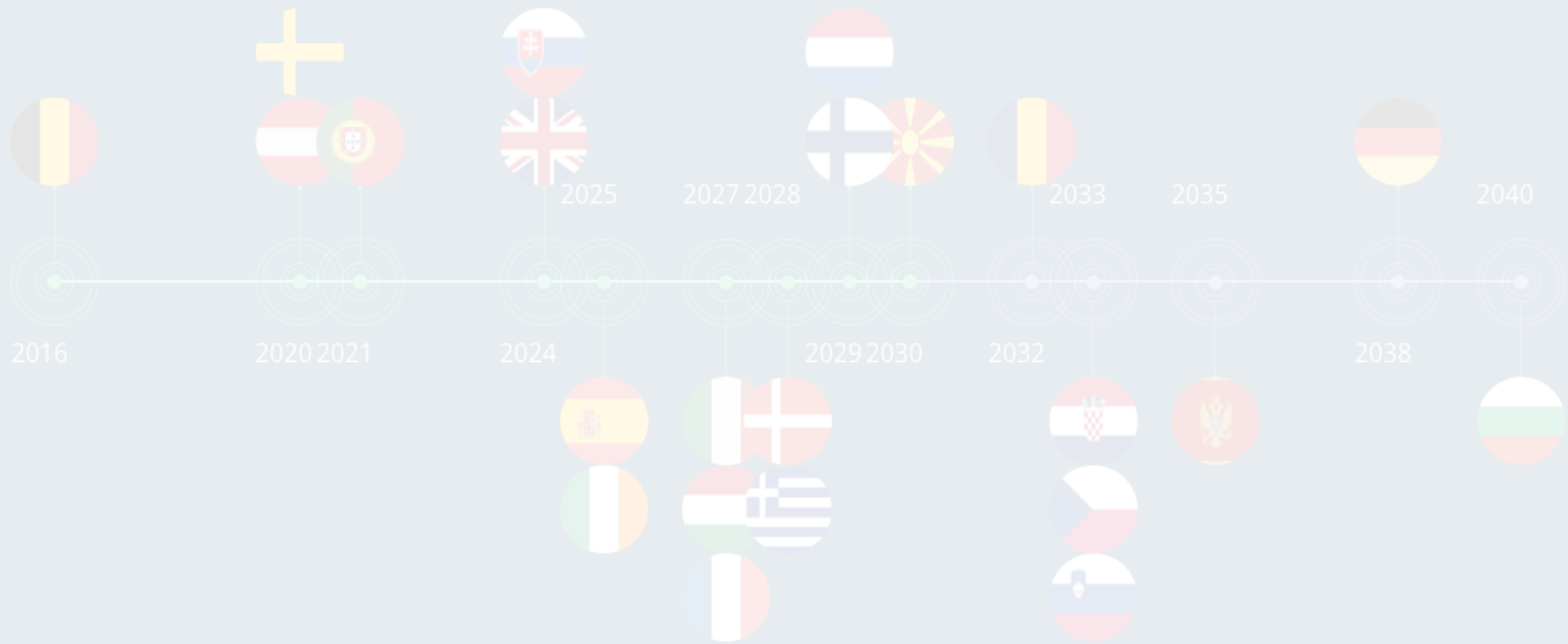
Lola Nacke | Chalmers University
7 February 2024 | CINTRAN webinar



TIMELINE OF COUNTRY COAL PHASE OUT PLANS



TIMELINE OF COUNTRY COAL PHASE OUT PLANS





EUROPEAN COUNTRY COAL PHASE OUT PLANS



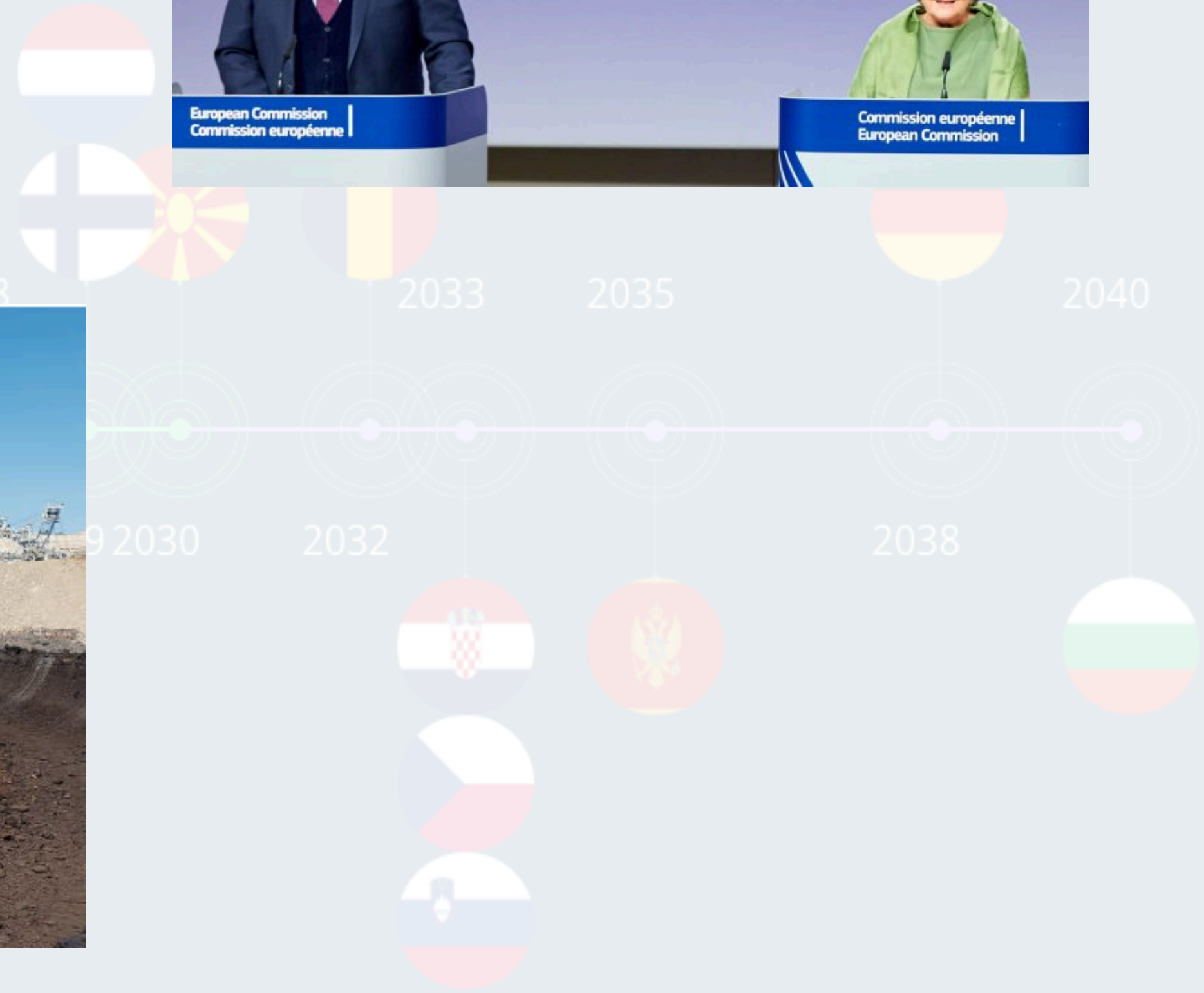


EUROPEAN COUNTRY COAL PHASE OUT PLANS





OF COUNTRY COAL





"we know very well that if we don't have credible just transition policies [...] we will not be able to convince our population to be [...] part of the transition. **We have to mobilise funds...**we have to mobilise

ideas"
(Timmermans 2021)

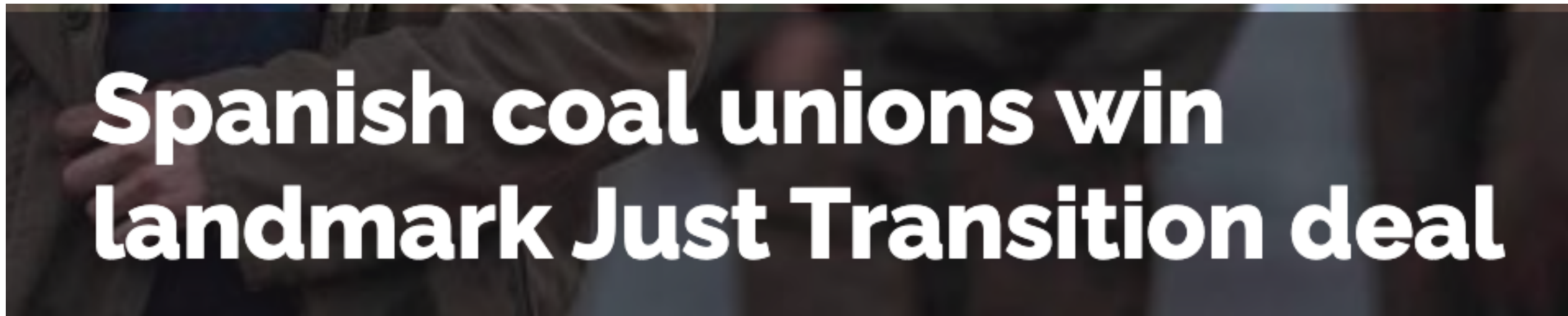


03 Nov 2021, 13:44 [Kerstine Appunn](#)

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions

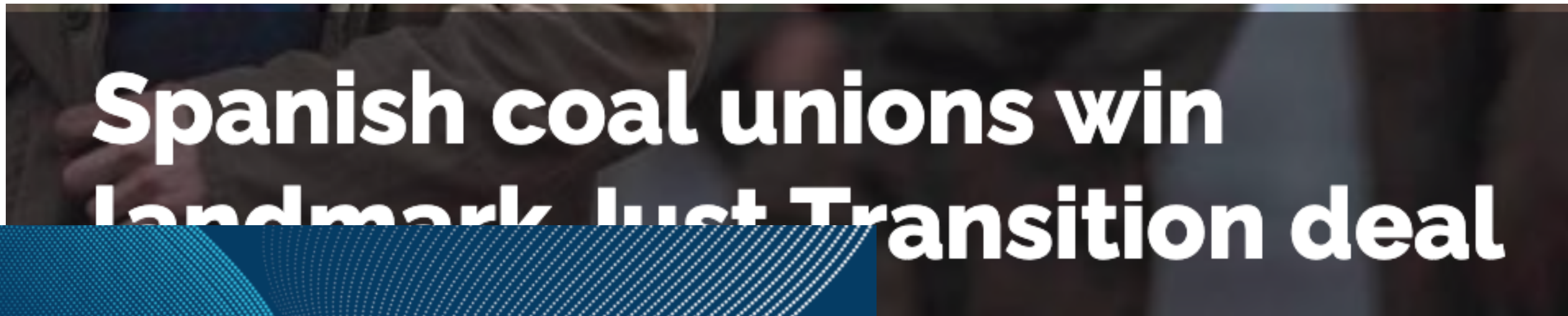
03 Nov 2021, 13:44 [Kerstine Appunn](#)

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



03 Nov 2021, 13:44 [Kerstine Appunn](#)

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



03 Nov 2021, 13:44 [Kerstine Appunn](#)

First stocktake of just transition Germany's coal regions

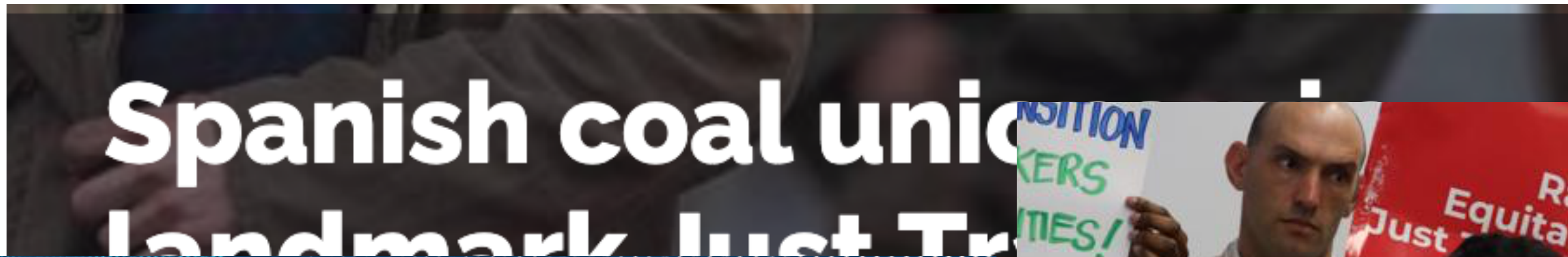
COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister



03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

First stocktake of just transition Germany's coal regions

COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

minister

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal

COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

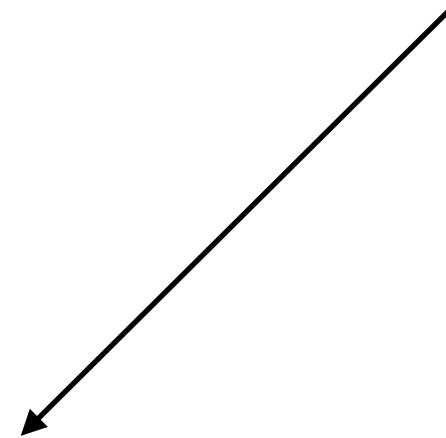
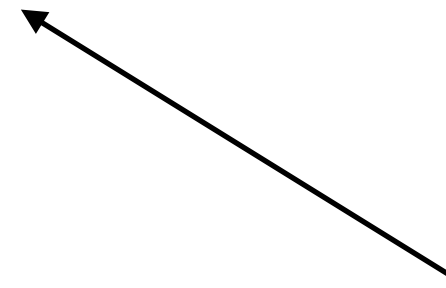
minister

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

minister

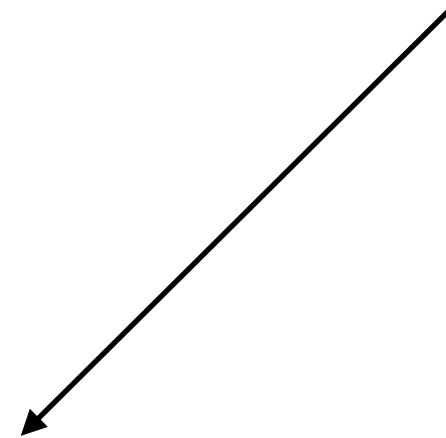
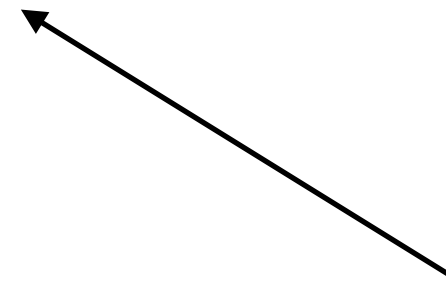
First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal

- We systematically study all countries that phase out coal:



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn
minister

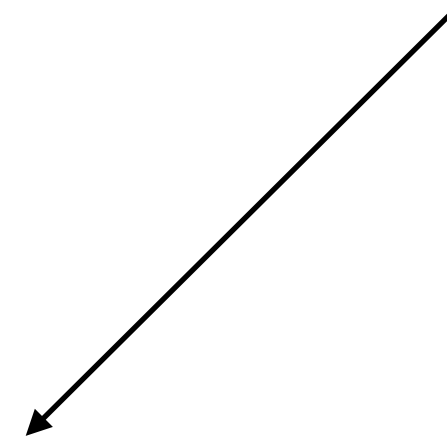
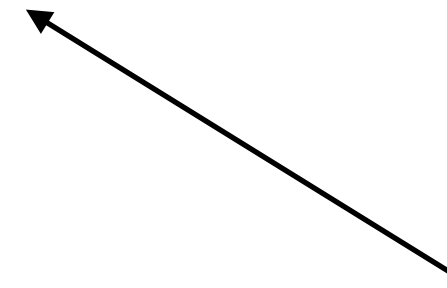
First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal

- We systematically study all countries that phase out coal:



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

minister

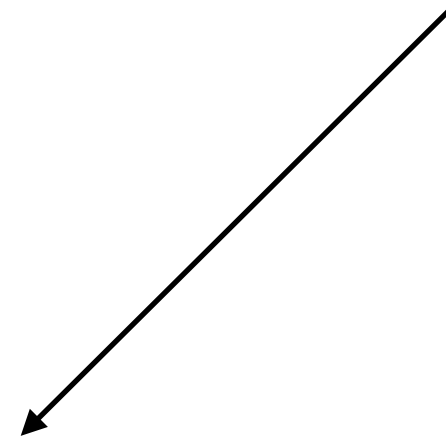
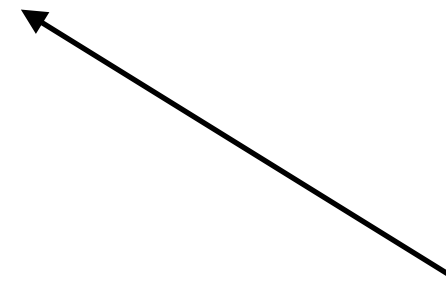
First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal

- We systematically study all countries that phase out coal:
- Do they pay compensation from domestic or international sources (EU or JETP)?



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

minister

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions

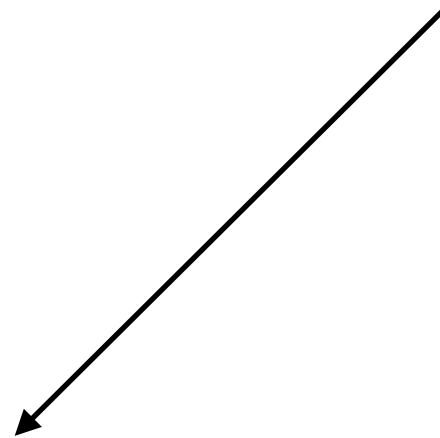
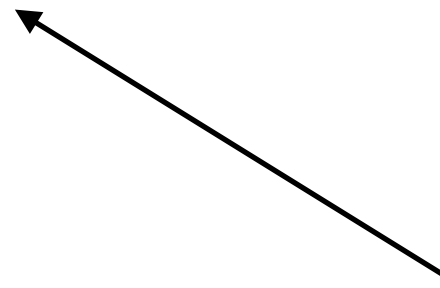


Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal



- We systematically study all countries that phase out coal:
- Do they pay compensation from domestic or international sources (EU or JETP)?
- How much is paid? Who benefits from compensation?



COP26: Indonesia could phase out coal by 2040 with financial help, says minister

03 Nov 2021, 13:44 Kerstine Appunn

minister

First stocktake of just transition funding in Germany's coal regions



Just Energy
Transition
Partnership

Spanish coal unions win landmark Just Transition deal

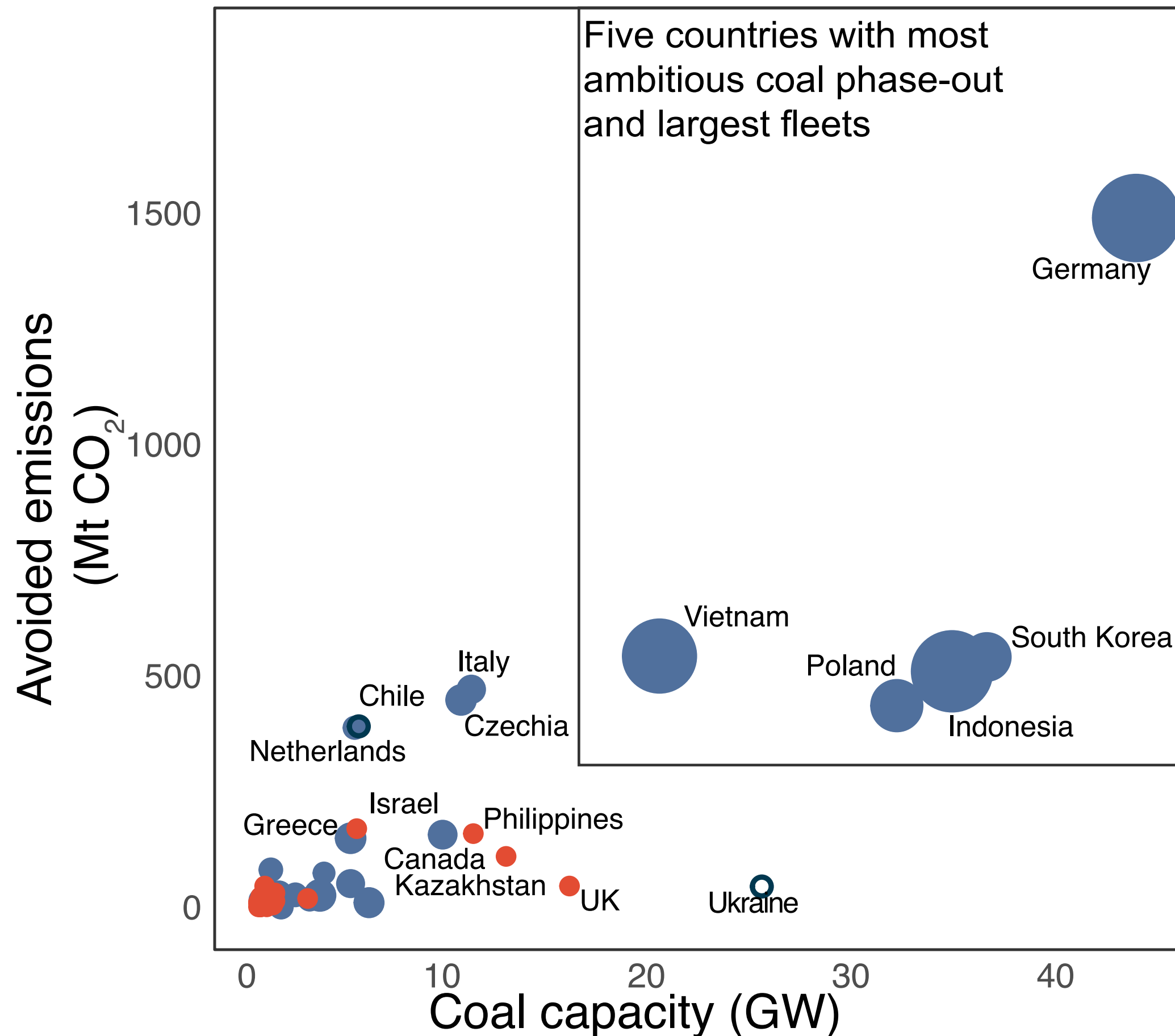
- We systematically study all countries that phase out coal:
- Do they pay compensation from domestic or international sources (EU or JETP)?
- How much is paid? Who benefits from compensation?
- Do they phase out coal faster?

Do countries with compensation have more ambitious coal phase-out?

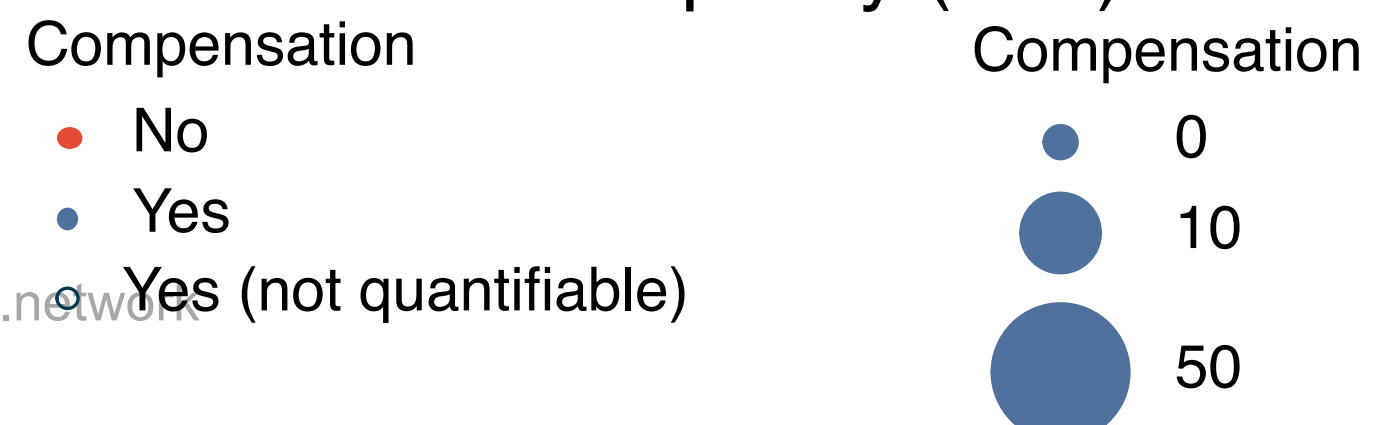
Do countries with compensation have more ambitious coal phase-out?

	Nr of countries (without coal mining)
Phase-out & compensation	23 (3)
Phase-out, no compensation	20 (11)

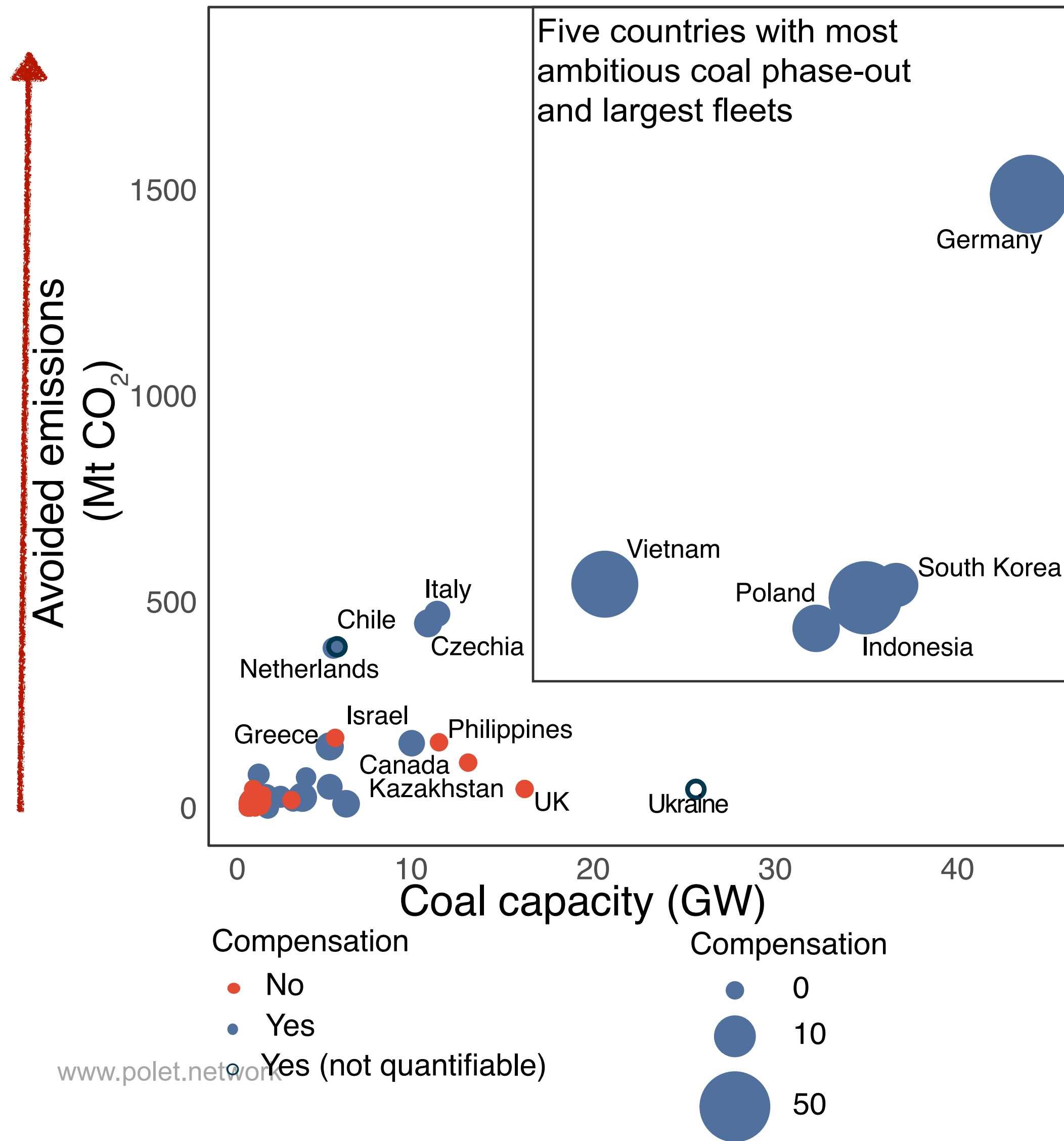
Do countries with compensation have more ambitious coal phase-out?



	Nr of countries (without coal mining)
Phase-out & compensation	23 (3)
Phase-out, no compensation	20 (11)



Do countries with compensation have more ambitious coal phase-out?



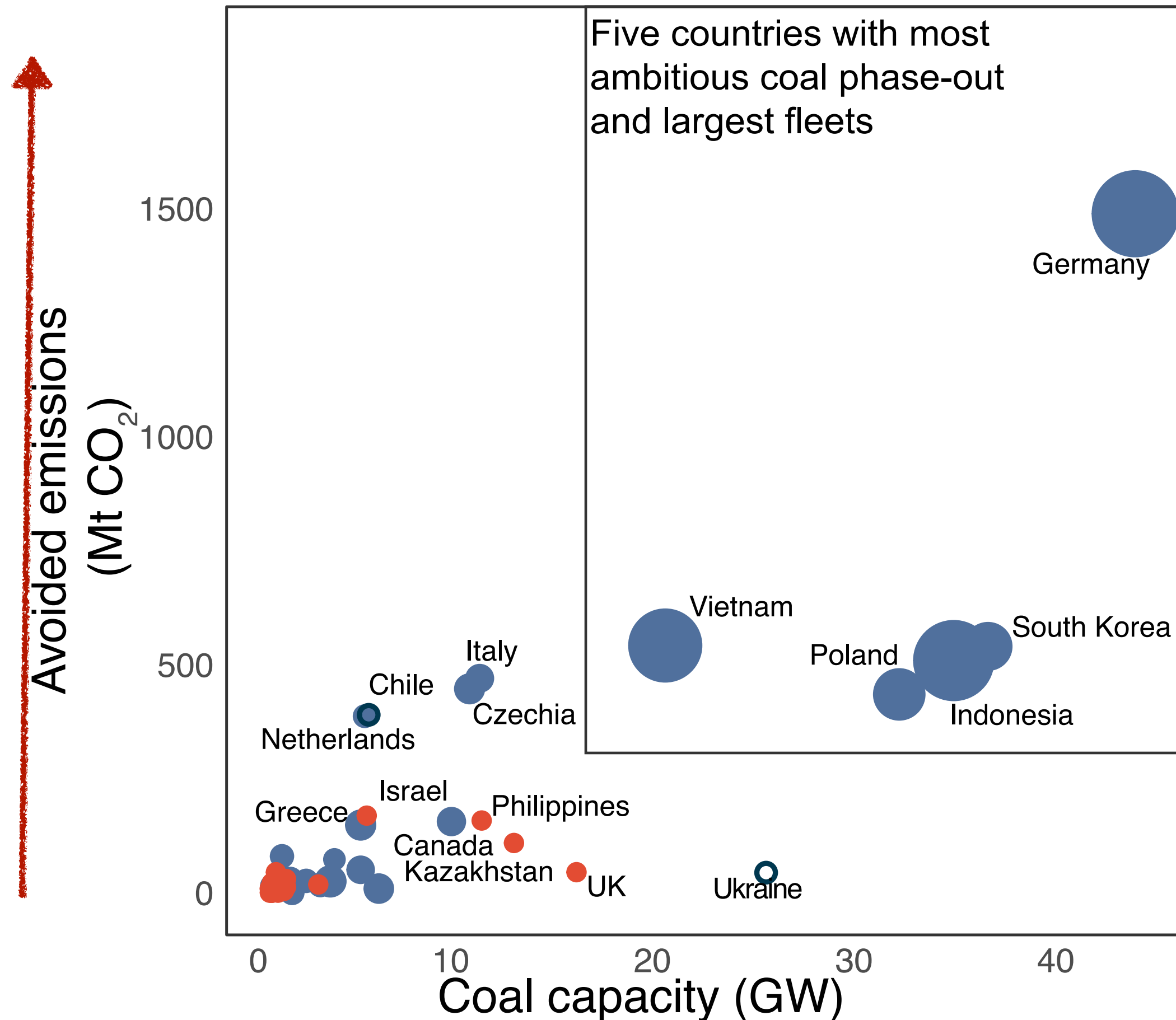
Avoided emissions:

- *Reference scenario*: coal power plants operate until end of expected* lifetime
- *Coal phase-out policy*: coal power plants operate until coal phase-out date

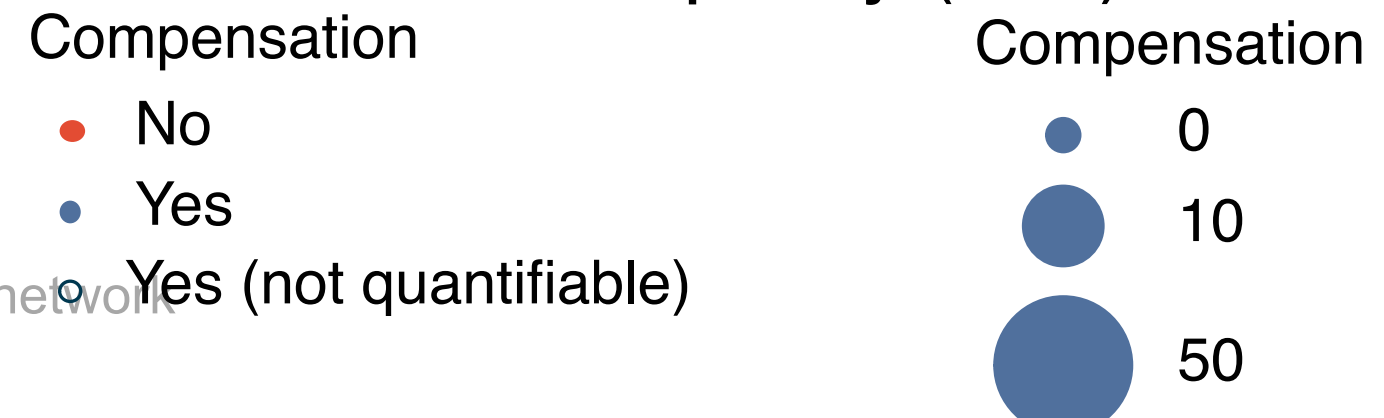
- **High avoided emissions = Phase-out policy is more ambitious**

*National average historical lifetime and standard deviation (Jewell et al 2019; Vinichenko et al 2023)

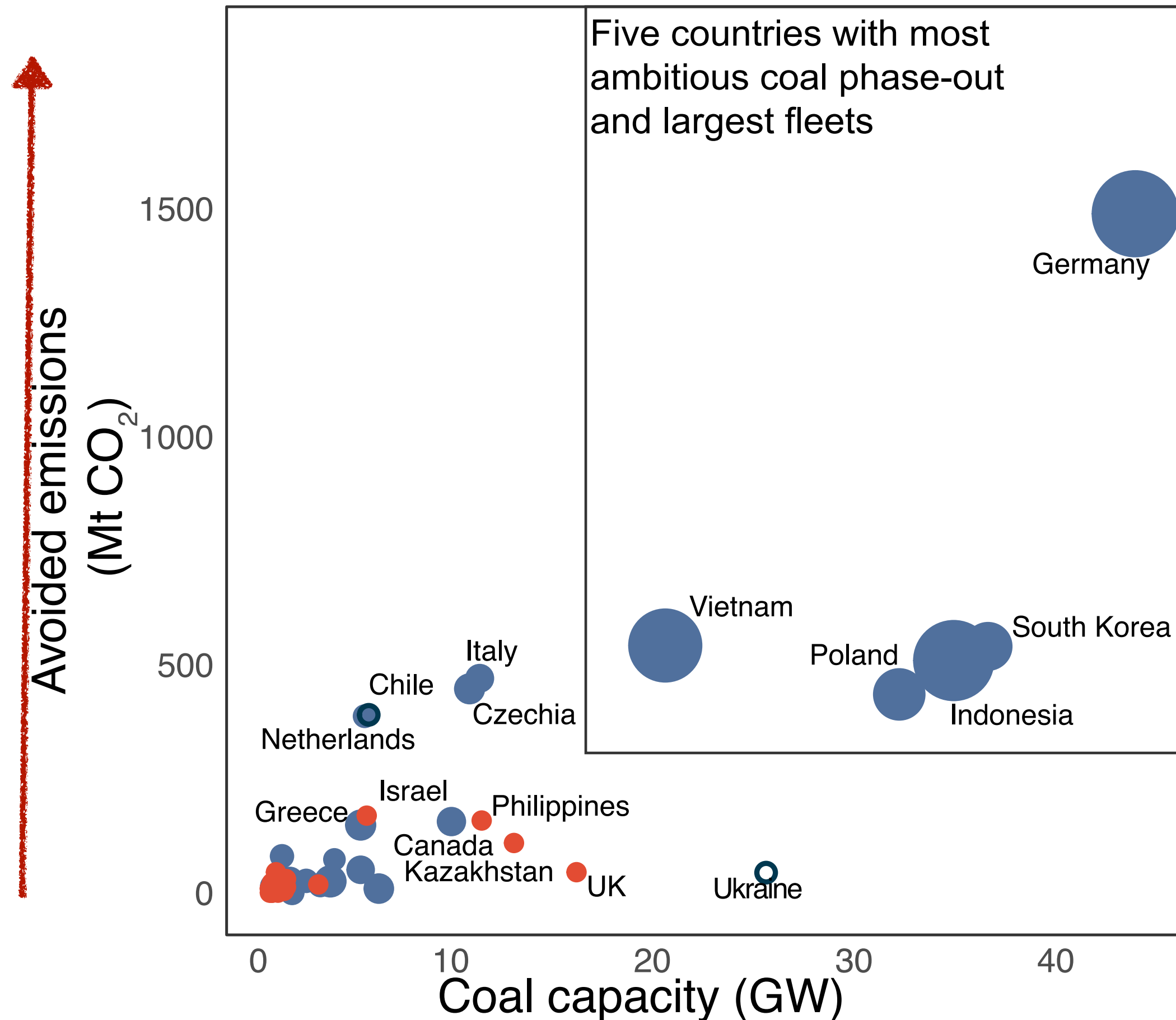
Does compensation enable faster, more ambitious phase-out?



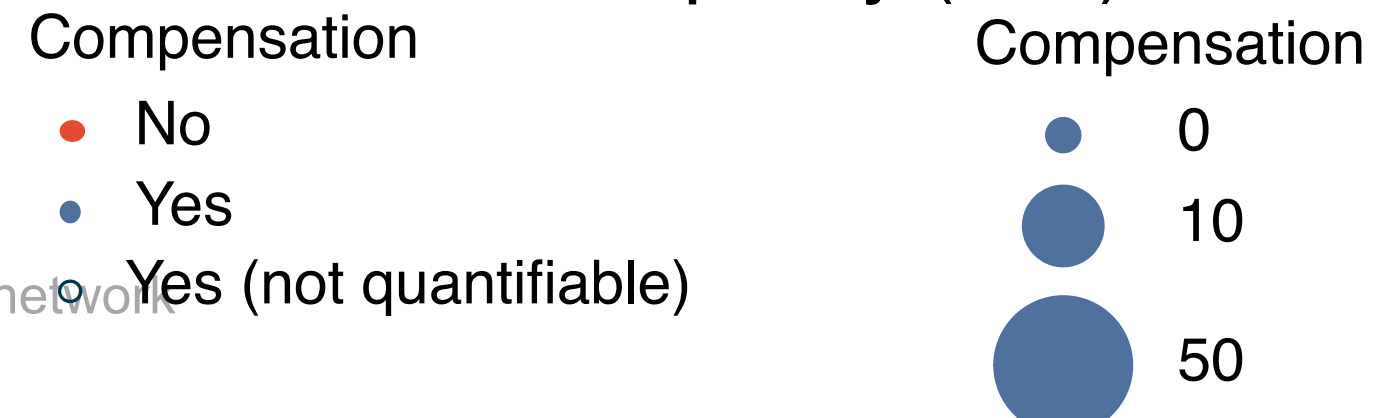
	Nr of countries (without coal mining)
Phase-out & compensation	23 (3)
Phase-out, no compensation	20 (11)



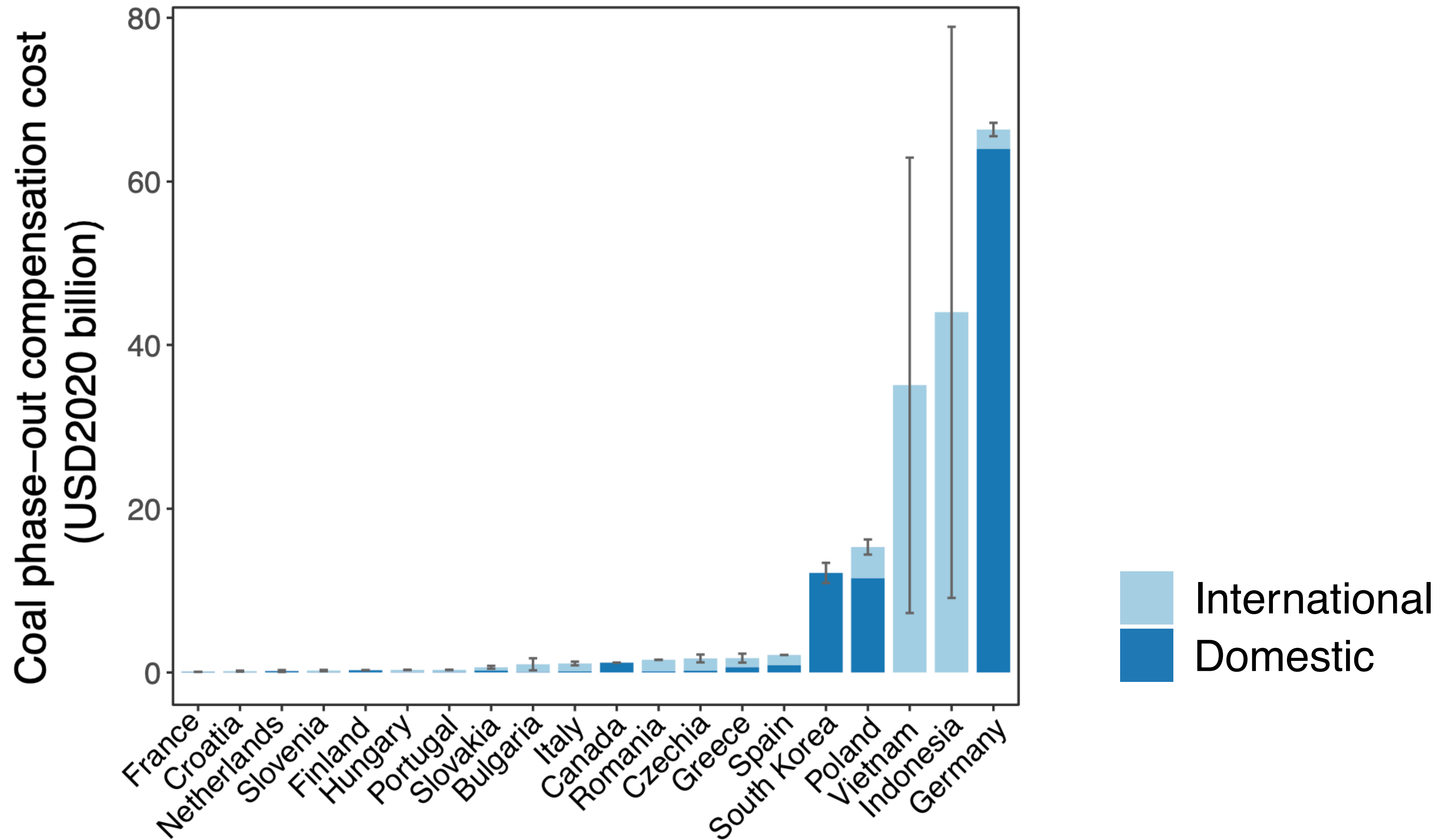
Does compensation enable faster, more ambitious phase-out?



	Nr of countries (without coal mining)	Coal capacity GWe	Avoided emissions Gt CO ₂
Phase-out & compensation	23 (3)	258	5.8 (4.7-7.7)
Phase-out, no compensation	20 (11)	51	0.7

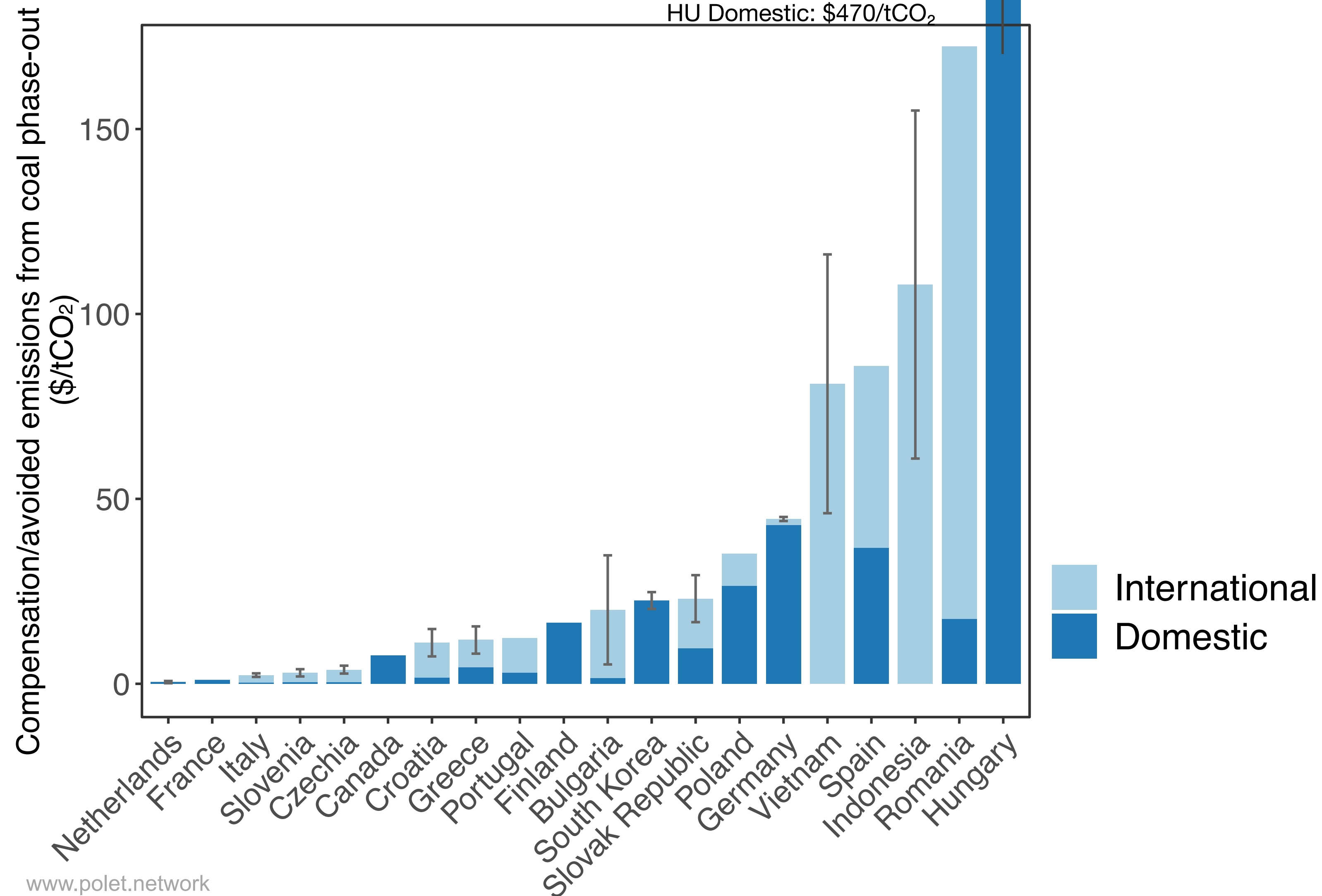


How much does it cost to phase-out coal?

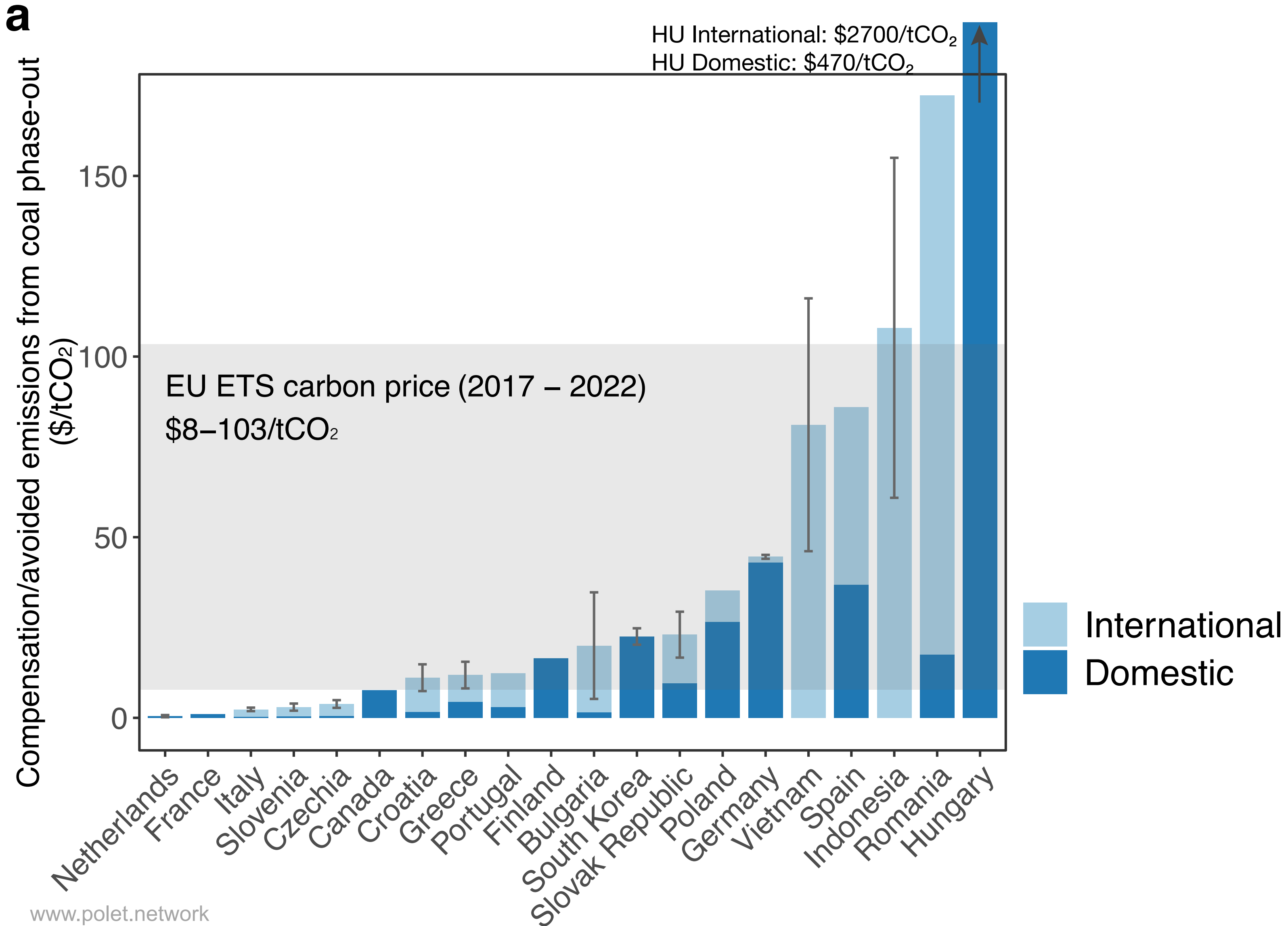


How much does it cost to phase-out coal?

a



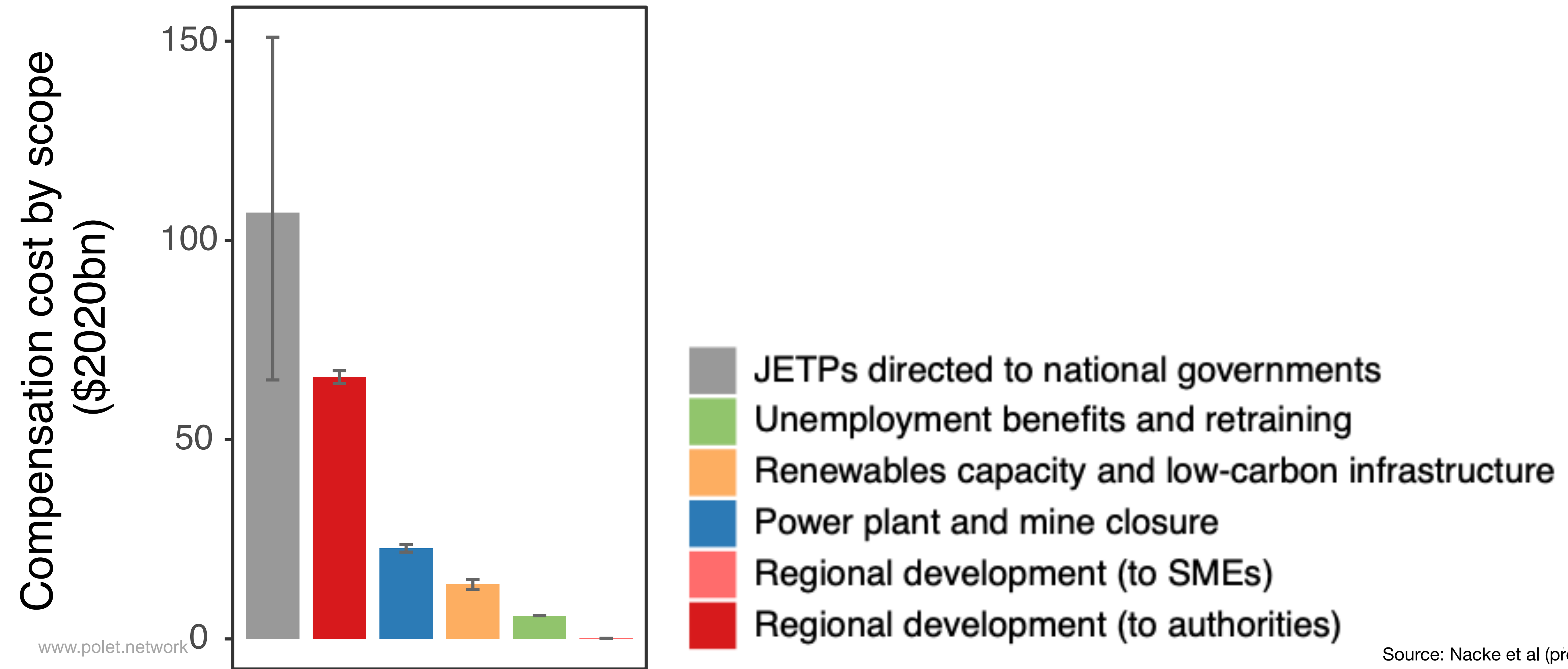
How much does it cost to phase-out coal?



Who benefits from coal phase-out compensation?

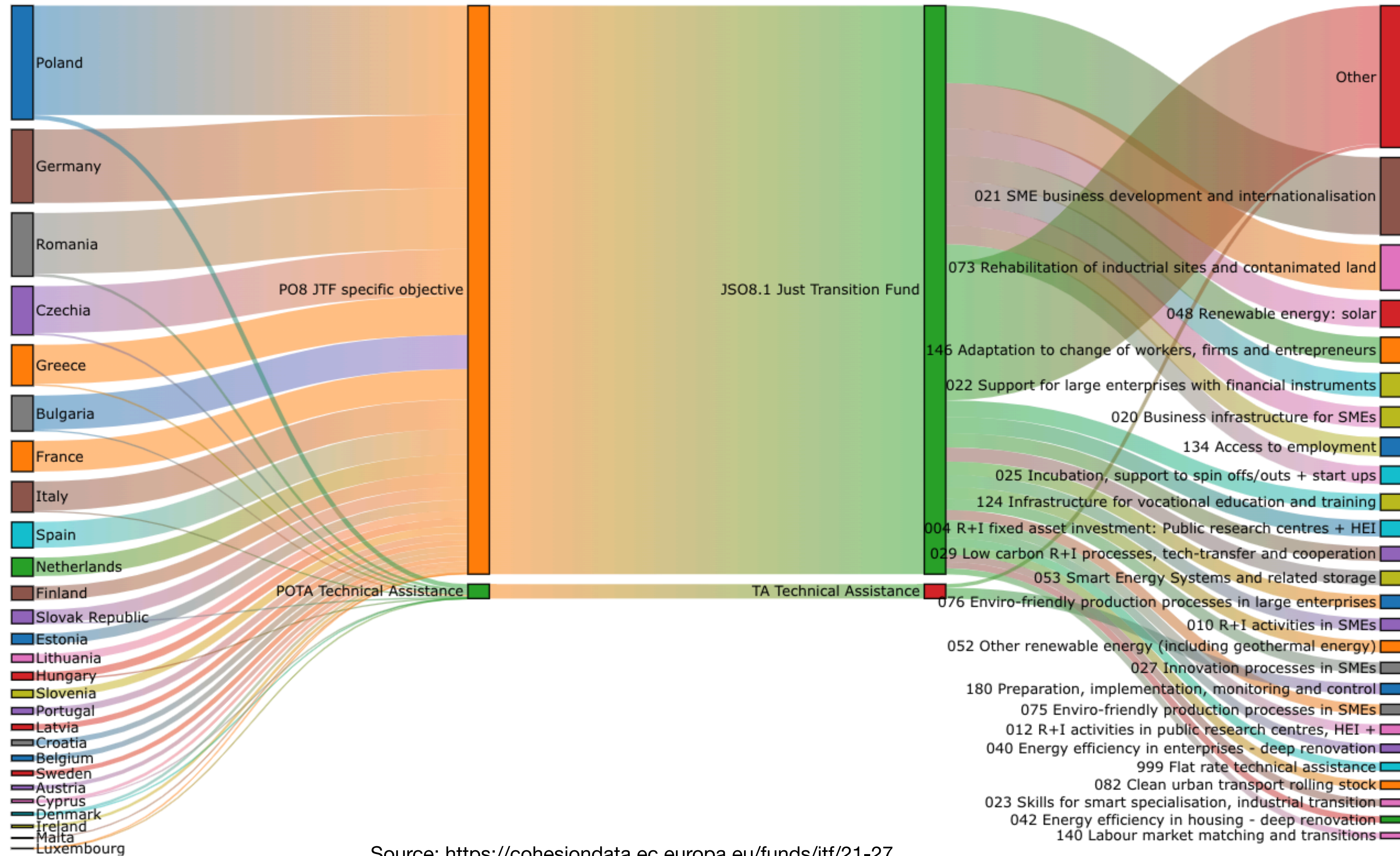
- JETPs directed to national governments
- Unemployment benefits and retraining
- Renewables capacity and low-carbon infrastructure
- Power plant and mine closure
- Regional development (to SMEs)
- Regional development (to authorities)

Who benefits from coal phase-out compensation?

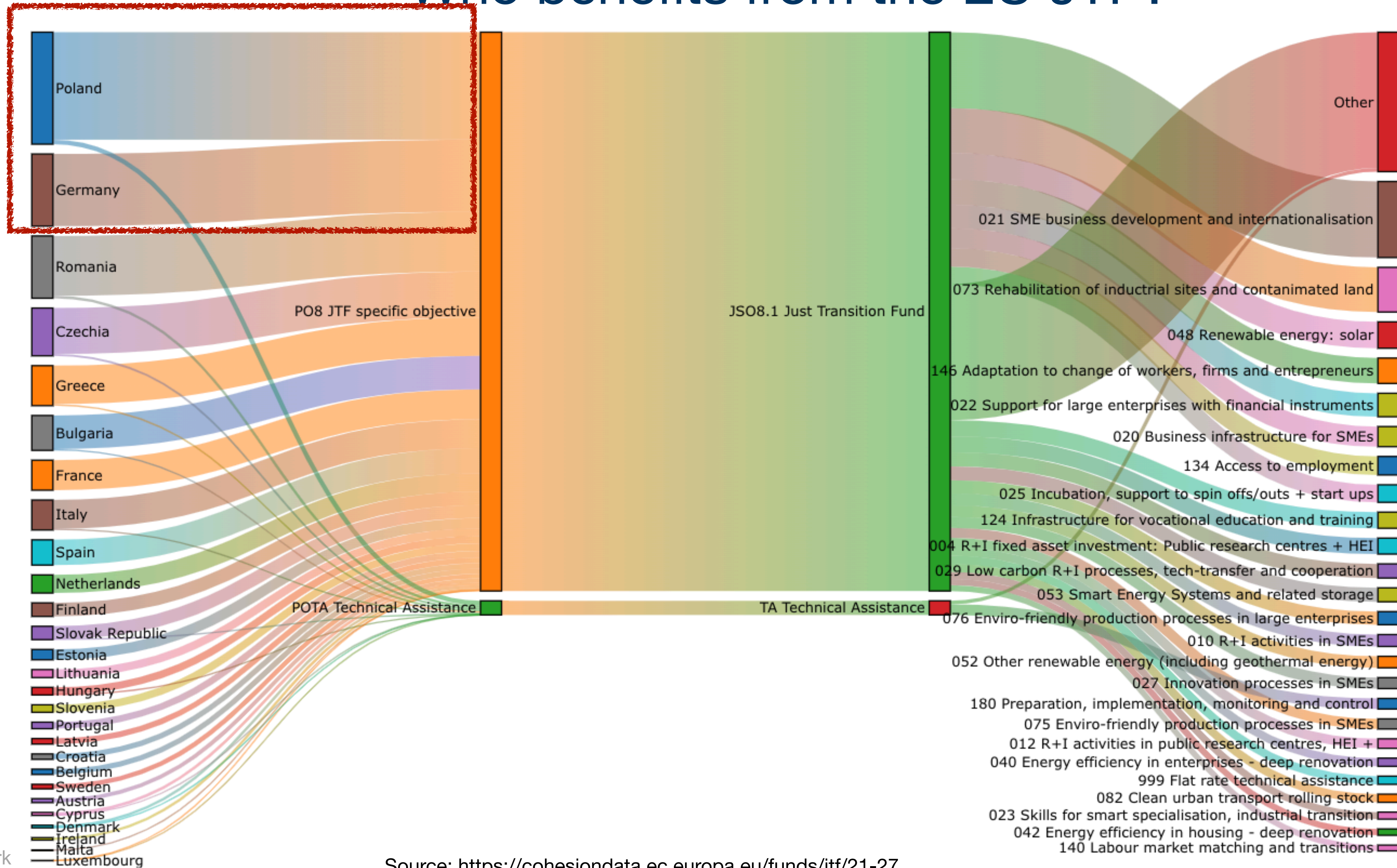


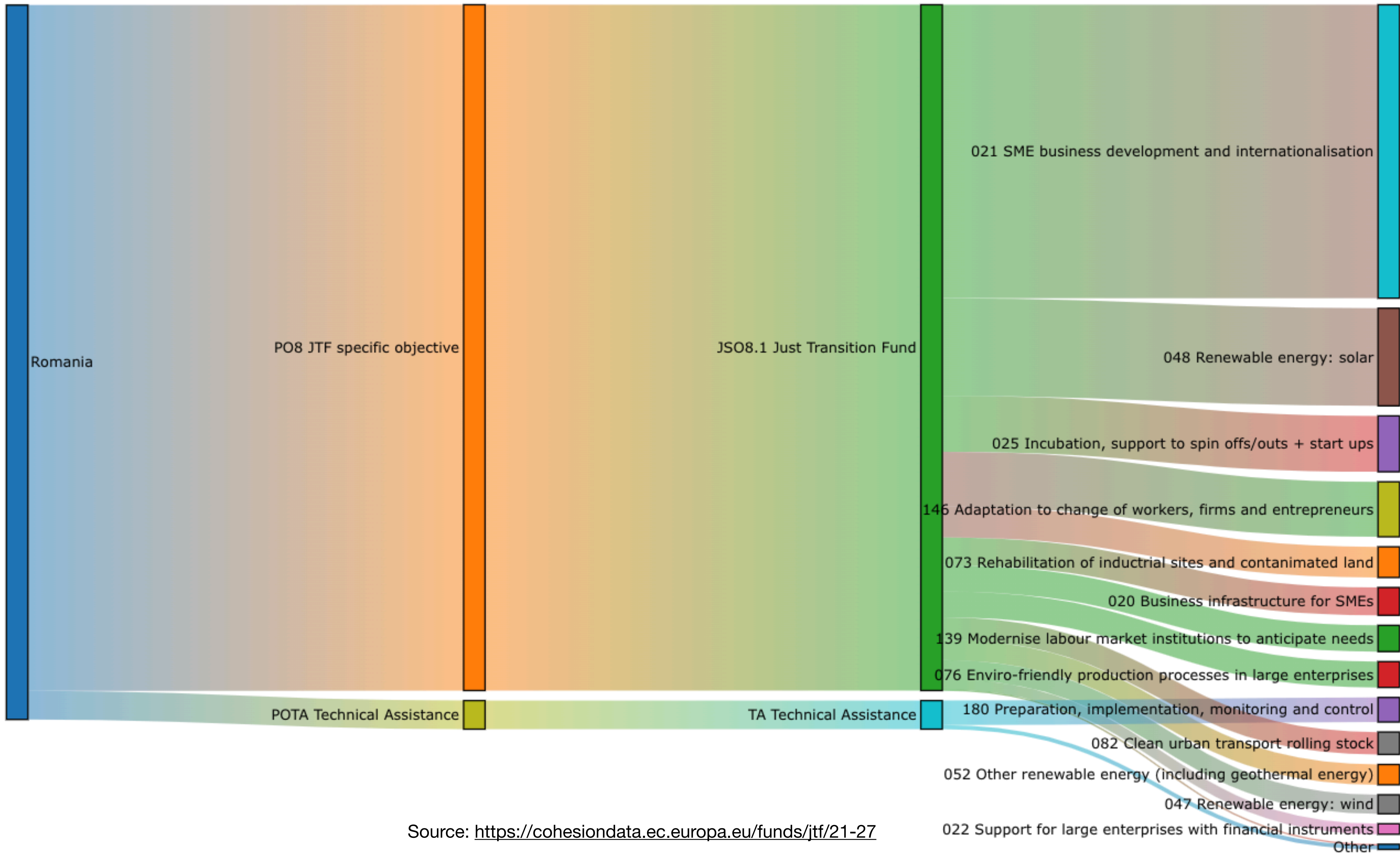
Who benefits from the EU JTF?

Who benefits from the EU JTF?

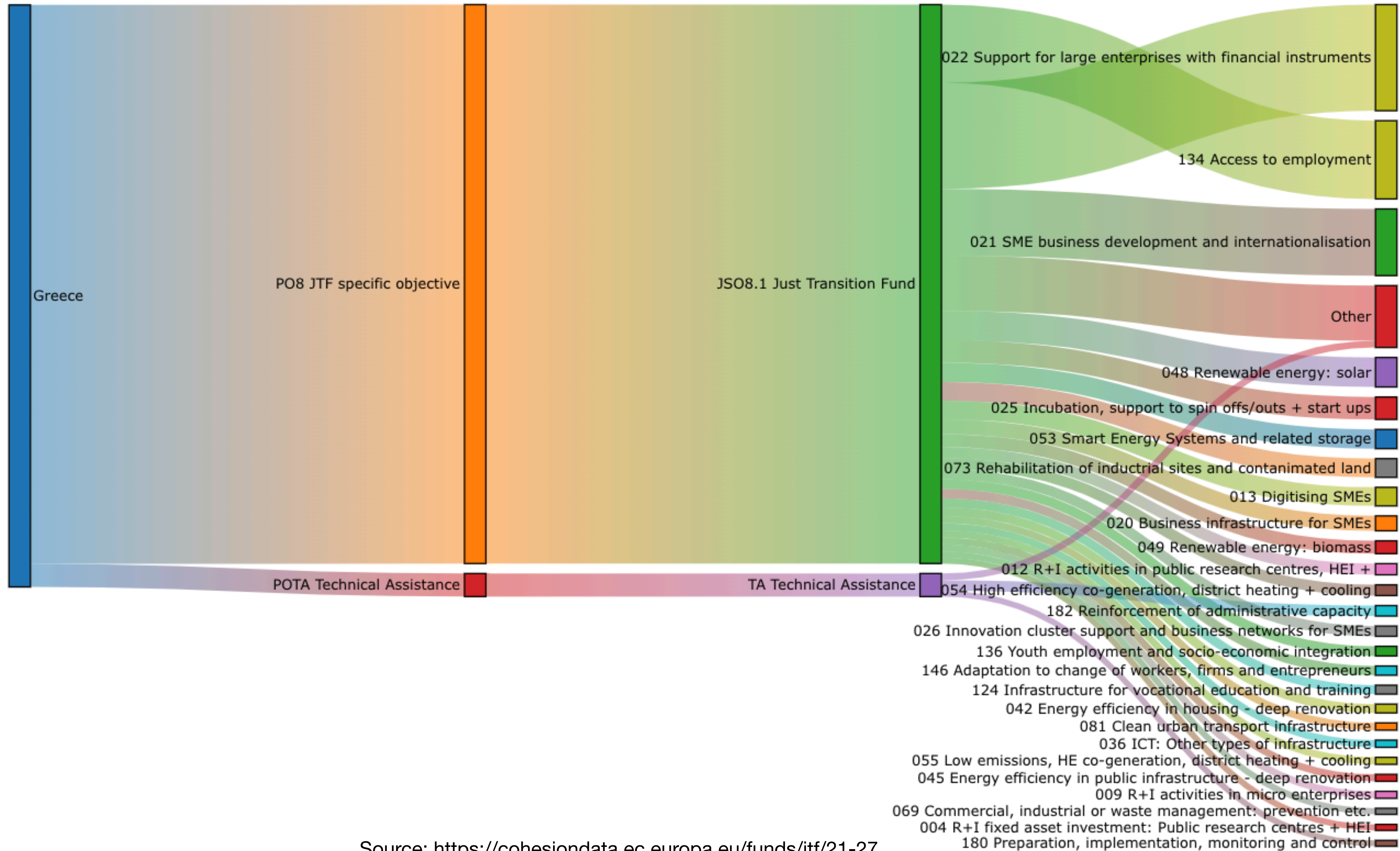


Who benefits from the EU JTF?





Who benefits from the EU JTF?



What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs
2. The cost for coal phase-out per ton of avoided emissions is comparable to the cost of emitting one ton of carbon under the EU ETS

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs
2. The cost for coal phase-out per ton of avoided emissions is comparable to the cost of emitting one ton of carbon under the EU ETS
3. Most compensation is received by countries and regions heavily dependent on coal

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs
2. The cost for coal phase-out per ton of avoided emissions is comparable to the cost of emitting one ton of carbon under the EU ETS
3. Most compensation is received by countries and regions heavily dependent on coal

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs
2. The cost for coal phase-out per ton of avoided emissions is comparable to the cost of emitting one ton of carbon under the EU ETS
3. Most compensation is received by countries and regions heavily dependent on coal

What can we learn from compensation policies for coal phase-out?

1. Countries with financial compensation tend to have more ambitious coal phase-outs
 2. The cost for coal phase-out per ton of avoided emissions is comparable to the cost of emitting one ton of carbon under the EU ETS
 3. Most compensation is received by countries and regions heavily dependent on coal
- Further questions:
 - Will this funding be effective? How will it be used, and how will regions and countries that receive it fare in the long term?
 - Will there be more compensation to other major coal consumers in the Global South - and how much will this cost?