Política Internacional e Geopolítica

a reconfiguração do mundo no século XXI

INSTITUTO CULTURAL
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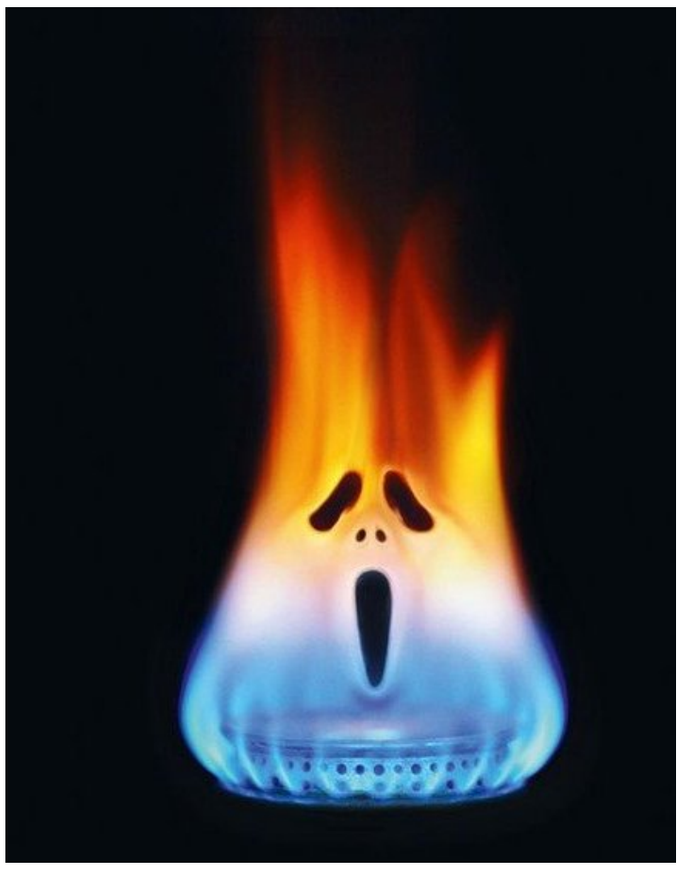
SESSÃO Nº 4

27/10/2021

PARTE I – TEMA PRINCIPAL

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (1)

[FONTE: The Economist, 16/10/2021]



The first big energy shock of the green era

There are grave problems with the transition to clean energy power

Oct 16th 2021

NEXT MONTH world leaders will gather at the COP26 summit, saying they mean to set a course for net global carbon emissions to reach zero by 2050. As they prepare to pledge their part in this 30-year endeavour, the first big energy scare of the green era is unfolding before their eyes. Since May the price of a basket of oil, coal and gas has soared by 95%. Britain, the host of the summit, has turned its coal-fired power stations back on, American petrol prices have hit $3 a gallon, blackouts have engulfed China and India, and Vladimir Putin has just reminded Europe that its supply of fuel relies on Russian goodwill.

The panic is a reminder that modern life needs abundant energy: without it, bills become unaffordable, homes freeze and businesses stall. The panic has also exposed deeper problems as the world shifts to a cleaner energy system, including inadequate investment in renewables and some transition fossil fuels, rising geopolitical risks and flimsy safety buffers in power markets. Without rapid reforms there will be more energy crises and, perhaps, a popular revolt against climate policies.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (2)

[FONTE: The Economist, 16/10/2021]

The idea of such a shortage seemed ridiculous in 2020 when global demand dropped by 5%, the most since the second world war, triggering cost-cutting in the energy industry. But as the world economy has cranked back up, demand has surged even as stockpiles have run dangerously low. Oil inventories are only 94% of their usual level, European gas storage 86%, and Indian and Chinese coal below 50%.

Tight markets are vulnerable to shocks and the intermittent nature of some renewable power. The list of disruptions includes routine maintenance, accidents, too little wind in Europe, droughts that have cut Latin American hydropower output, and Asian floods that have impeded coal deliveries. The world may yet escape a severe energy recession: the glitches may be resolved and Russia and OPEC may grudgingly boost oil and gas production. At a minimum, however, the cost will be higher inflation and slower growth. And more such squeezes may be on the way.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (3)

[FONTE: The Economist, 16/10/2021]

That is because three problems loom large. First, energy investment is running at half the level needed to meet the ambition to reach net zero by 2050. Spending on renewables needs to rise. And the supply and demand of dirty fossil fuels needs to be wound down in tandem, without creating dangerous mismatches. Fossil fuels satisfy 83% of primary-energy demand and this needs to fall towards zero. At the same time the mix must shift from coal and oil to gas which has less than half the emissions of coal. But legal threats, investor pressure and fear of regulations have led investment in fossil fuels to slump by 40% since 2015.

Gas is the pressure point. Many countries, particularly in Asia, need it to be a bridge fuel in the 2020s and 2030s, shifting to it temporarily as they ditch coal but before renewables have ramped up. As well as using pipelines, most import liquefied natural gas (LNG). Too few projects are coming on stream. According to Bernstein, a research firm, the global shortfall in LNG capacity could rise from 2% of demand now to 14% by 2030.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (4)

[FONTE: The Economist, 16/10/2021]

The second problem is geopolitics, as rich democracies quit fossil-fuel production and supply shifts to autocracies with fewer scruples and lower costs, including the one run by Mr Putin. The share of oil output from OPEC plus Russia may rise from 46% today to 50% or more by 2030. Russia is the source of 41% of Europe’s gas imports and its leverage will grow as it opens the Nord Stream 2 pipeline and develops markets in Asia. The ever-present risk is that it curtails supplies.

The last problem is the flawed design of energy markets. Deregulation since the 1990s has seen many countries shift from decrepit state-run energy industries to open systems in which electricity and gas prices are set by markets, supplied by competing vendors who add supply if prices spike. But these are struggling to cope with the new reality of fossil-fuel output declines, autocratic suppliers and a rising share of intermittent solar and wind power. Just as Lehman Brothers relied on overnight borrowing, so some energy firms guarantee households and businesses supplies that they buy in an unreliable spot market.

The danger is that the shock slows the pace of change. This week Li Keqiang, China’s premier, said the energy transition must be “sound and well-paced”, code for using coal for longer. Public opinion in the West, including America, supports clean energy, but could shift as high prices bite.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (5)

[FONTE: Industry Times, 1/10/2021]

China orders power companies to avoid blackouts at any cost

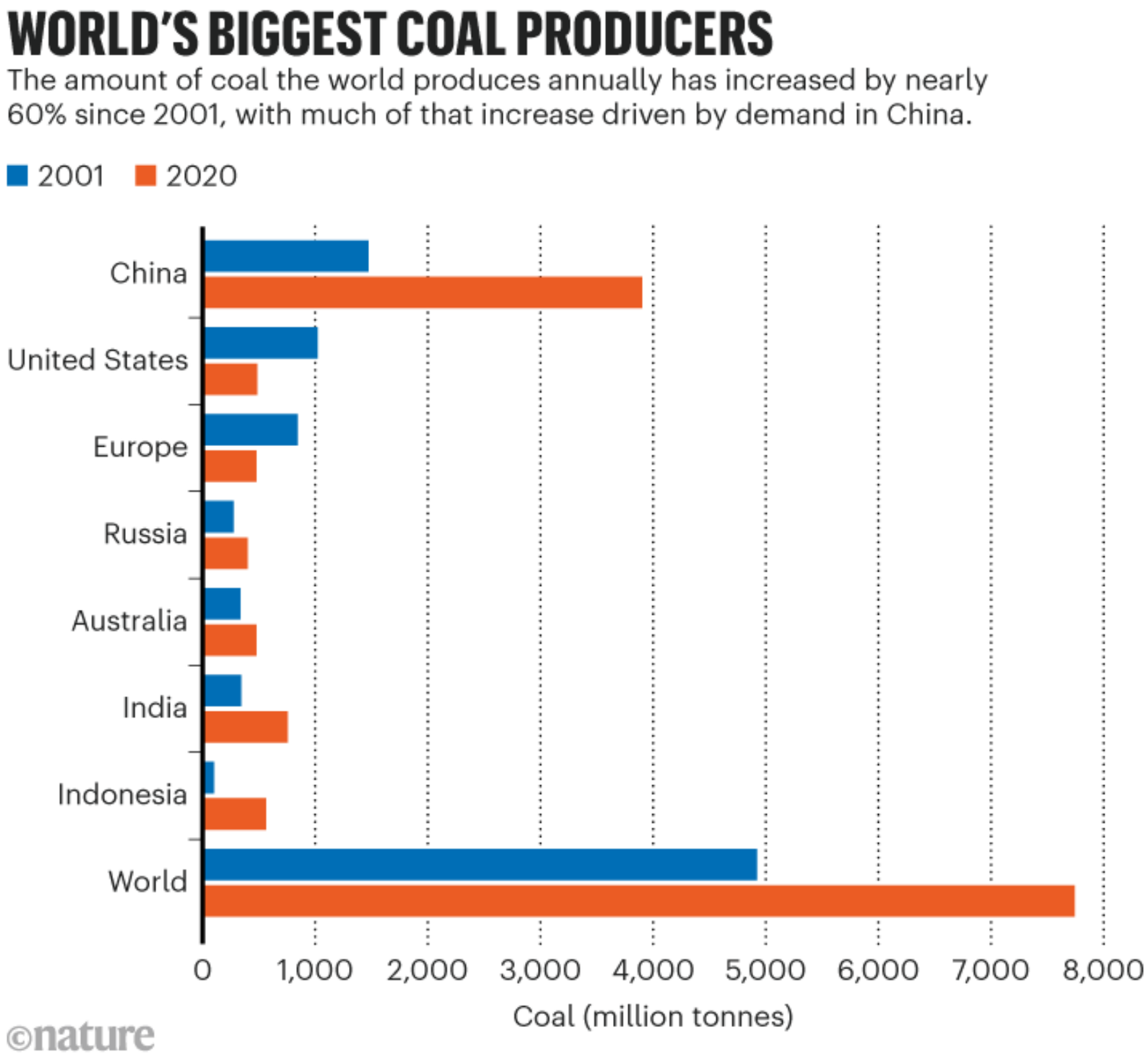
China’s ruling party has ordered power companies to prevent blackouts at any cost. Credit: PixelRaid / Shutterstock.

China’s ruling party has ordered power companies to secure winter power at any cost, after power rationing caused blackouts in several regions.

At an emergency meeting this week, Chinese Vice-Premier Han Zheng told power companies that his party would not tolerate blackouts. Since last week, power shortages have massively disrupted the industries across China, with little sign of easing.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (6)

[FONTE: Nature]



O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (7)

[FONTE: Industry Times, 1/10/2021]

More than half of China’s power comes from burning coal. A political dispute with Australia caused China to ban imports of Australian goods, which includes coal. China now buys more expensive coal from neighbouring India, leading to a rise in the cost of coal generation.

Chinese leaders have now ordered their coal mining companies to raise coal production in order to drive down prices. Miners will be allowed to exceed their annual quota, with leaders hoping this will drive down coal prices.

Han Xiaoping, chief analyst at china5e.com, told state-controlled media outlet *Global Times* that it is now “rather common” for coal-fired power plants to lose money on the electricity they generate.

However, the ruling party previously ordered that generators should not pass costs on to consumers. This caused generators to limit production in order to maintain tariffs, and power shortages soon followed.

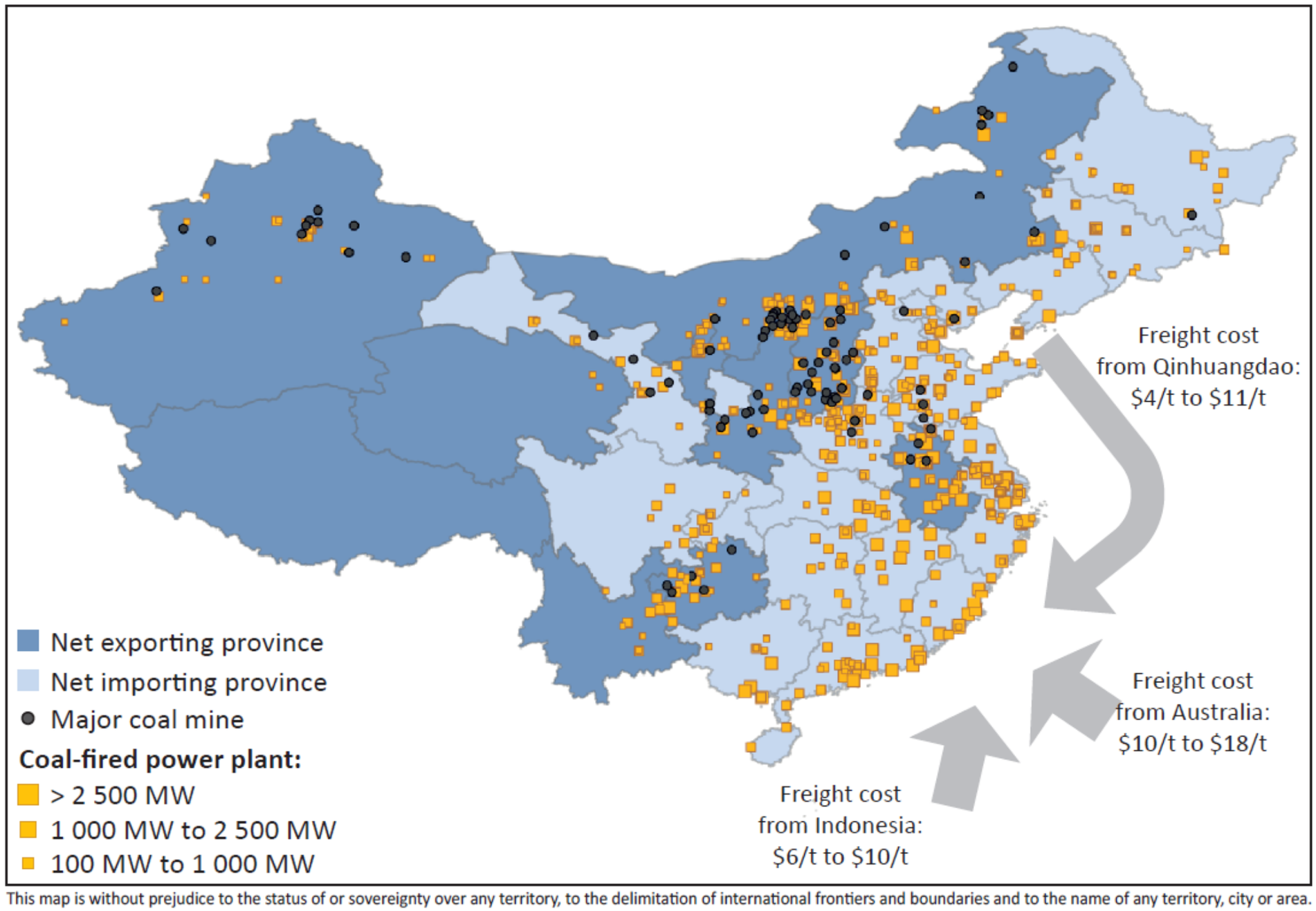
To protect supplies to homes and shops, industry and manufacturing facilities took the blackouts first. The *Global Times* report, credited to staff writers, quotes the partially-anonymised owner of a textile factory in Jiangsu Province. His factory lost power on 21 September, and will not regain power until at least 7 October. Until then, staff remain out of work.

The factory owner said that his factory was one of more than 100 across the Dafeng district of Yantian that had lost power. The report also said that “industry insiders” believe shortages may worsen as temperatures fall into winter.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (8)

[FONTE: IEA - International Energy Agency]

Figure 5.11 ▷ Major coal mines and coal-fired power plants in China, 2013

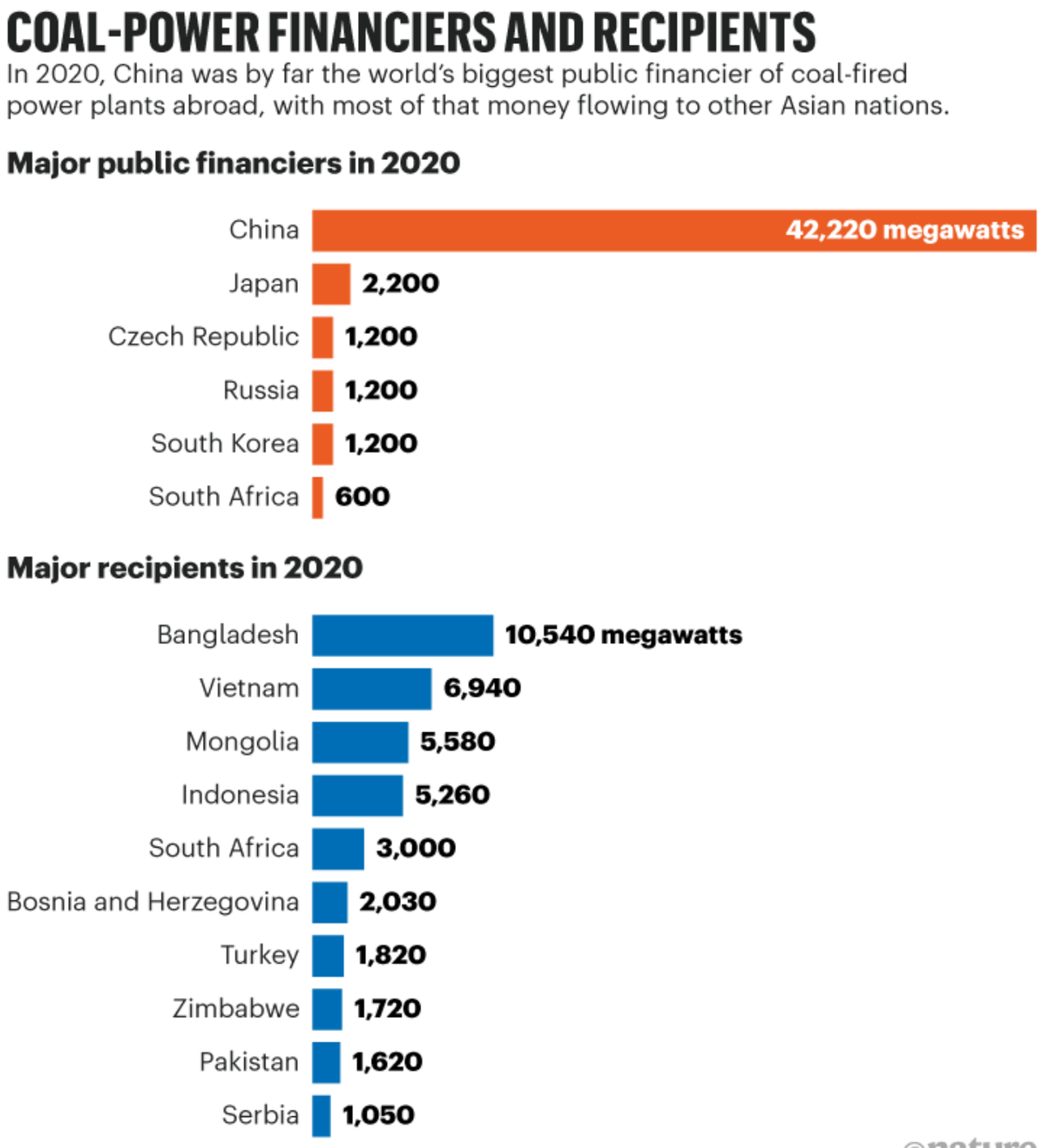


This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Sources: IEA analysis and Wood Mackenzie databases.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (9)

[FONTE: Nature]



O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (10)

[FONTE: NYT, 27/09/2021. IMAGE: Reuters]

Power Outages Hit China, Threatening the Economy and Christmas

High demand and soaring energy prices have forced some factories to shut down, adding further

DONGGUAN, China — Power cuts and even blackouts have slowed or closed factories across China in recent days, adding a new threat to the country’s slowing economy and potentially further snarling global supply chains ahead of the busy Christmas shopping season in the West.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (11)

[FONTE: NYT, 27/09/2021]

There are several reasons electricity is suddenly in short supply in much of China. More regions of the world are reopening after pandemic-induced lockdowns, greatly increasing demand for China’s electricity-hungry export factories.

Export demand for aluminum, one of the most energy-intensive products, has been strong. Demand has also been robust for steel and cement, central to China’s vast construction programs.

As electricity demand has risen, it has also pushed up the price of coal to generate that electricity. But Chinese regulators have not let utilities raise rates enough to cover the rising cost of coal. So the utilities have been slow to operate their power plants for more hours.

In the city of Dongguan, a major manufacturing hub near Hong Kong, a shoe factory that employs 300 workers rented a generator last week for $10,000 a month to ensure that work could continue. Between the rental costs and the diesel fuel for powering it, electricity is now twice as expensive as when the factory was simply tapping the grid.

“This year is the worst year since we opened the factory nearly 20 years ago,” said Jack Tang, the factory’s general manager. Economists predicted that production interruptions at Chinese factories would make it harder for many stores in the West to restock empty shelves and could contribute to inflation in the coming months.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (12)

[FONTE: Reuters, 30/07/2021]

Column: U.S. coal gets boost from higher gas prices: Kemp

LONDON, July 29 (Reuters) - Rising gas prices are encouraging U.S. electricity generators to raise output from coal-fired units slightly this summer, providing a temporary reprieve for the beleaguered coal mining sector.

U.S. coal production, which was already in long-term decline, slumped during the first wave of coronavirus infections and lockdowns, but has been trending upward since the middle of last year as the economy has recovered.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (13)

[FONTE: Yahoo Finance, 18/10/2021]

Sales exceeded $900 million, the highest in seven quarters, and adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization of $280 million to $290 million will be triple the year-ago figure, according to preliminary earnings released Monday by the biggest U.S. coal miner.

The results bode well for U.S. miners, which are heading into earnings season buoyed by increasing consumption at domestic utilities, higher demand for international shipments and prices climbing around the world. The global economic recovery has increased electricity consumption, leading to a shortage of natural gas and strong demand for coal. While world leaders will converge in Glasgow in two weeks for a critical climate conference, the dirtiest fossil fuel will remain the world’s biggest source of power for years to come.

“We remain optimistic about the future, given strong coal pricing and global demand fundamentals,” Peabody Chief Executive Officer Jim Grech said in the statement.

Peabody surged as much as 17% in New York, the most intraday since July. The shares have surged more than sevenfold this year as demand for coal has climbed. The company will issue its full third-quarter results on Oct. 28.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (14)

[FONTE: Yahoo Finance, 18/10/2021]

U.S. Coal Mines Are Running Out of Miners Just as Demand Booms

Will Wade 6 de outubro de 2021, 14:00 WEST

Workers exit a mine entrance during a shift change near Wylo, West Virginia.

Photographer: Andrew Harrer/Bloomberg

Just when the world is clamoring for more coal, U.S. suppliers are facing a shortage of miners.

The number of coal miners in the U.S. has been sliding for years, and is down about 8.6% from before the pandemic. People who have left are reluctant to come back and young people are even more wary about taking a job in an industry that they’ve consistently been told has no future given the global push toward clean energy.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (15)

[FONTE: Yahoo Finance, 18/10/2021]

Biggest U.S. Coal Miner Surges 17% as Global Energy Crisis Boosts Demand

Mon, October 18, 2021, 4:02 PM

(Bloomberg) -- The global energy crisis that’s fueling demand for coal boosted third-quarter results for Peabody Energy Corp., pushing up shares 17%.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (16)

[FONTE: Euronews, 4/10/2021]

Why Europe's energy prices are soaring and could get much worse

Europe's energy crunch has been linked to the continent's dependency on fossil fuels. - Copyright Frank Augstein/AP2011

Europe is battling a record-breaking surge in energy prices that threatens to derail the post-pandemic economic recovery, strain household incomes and even tarnish the nascent green transition.

A series of market, geographic and political factors have coalesced into a perfect storm that shows no signs of abetting as the continent enters the autumn season, temperatures gradually decrease and heating becomes indispensable.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (17)

[FONTE: Euronews, 4/10/2021]

Analysts are already warning the crisis, which is exacerbated by a mixture of temporary and structural problems, will be prolonged and the worst may yet to come.

Together, natural gas and coal still supply more than 35% of the EU's total production, with gas representing over a fifth. The energy mix is vastly different across the bloc: fossil fuels have a marginal share in Sweden, France and Luxembourg, but take up more than 60% of total production in the Netherlands, Poland, Malta and Cyprus.

As coal, the most polluting fuel, is progressively phased out, many countries resort to natural gas as a transitional resource to act as a bridge before green alternatives, like wind turbines and solar panels, are rolled out. Moreover, gas is also used for residential heating and cooking, making the price surge even more noticeable in the final expenses of consumers.

Citizens in countries like Spain, Italy, France and Poland are now facing all-time-high energy bills that add to the economic woes caused by the pandemic. The popular discontent has put governments on high alert, with ministers scrambling to come up with emergency measures, even if they're short-term and only partially effective to cushion the impact.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (18)

[FONTE: Euronews, 4/10/2021]

Why are Europe's energy prices soaring?

"This is about a surge in demand for energy as we come out of the restrictions imposed by the pandemic, combined with a reduced supply of gas on the global market," Tim Gore, head of the Low Carbon and Circular Economy programme at the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), told Euronews

"Then there are other factors exacerbating the problem, particularly in Europe. We have succeeded in getting coal off the grid, and that happens to coincide with a period recently where wind power has been lower because of the weather."

Trouble began brewing in the winter when colder-than-expected temperatures led to a higher-than-usual power demand to warm up buildings. This, in turn, induced a marked decrease in gas reserves, which reached a worrisome 30% by March. In spring, as the vaccination campaign gained traction around the continent, business activity began to intensify rapidly, with offices, restaurants and other venues reopening their doors and consumers pouring in, eager to spend their lockdown savings.

The economic recovery prompted a new wave of energy demand, which further increased during the summer when sweltering temperatures pushed people to use air conditioning and cooling systems. East Asian

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (19)

[FONTE: Euronews, 4/10/2021]

Is there a link between Europe's energy crisis and the new Russia-Germany gas pipeline?

The surprising lack of new supplies from Russia, which is the EU's **leading gas exporter**, is raising fears that Moscow wants to capitalise on the crisis to make the case in favour of the controversial Nord Stream 2 pipeline. The 1,230-kilometre conduct running under the Baltic Sea and

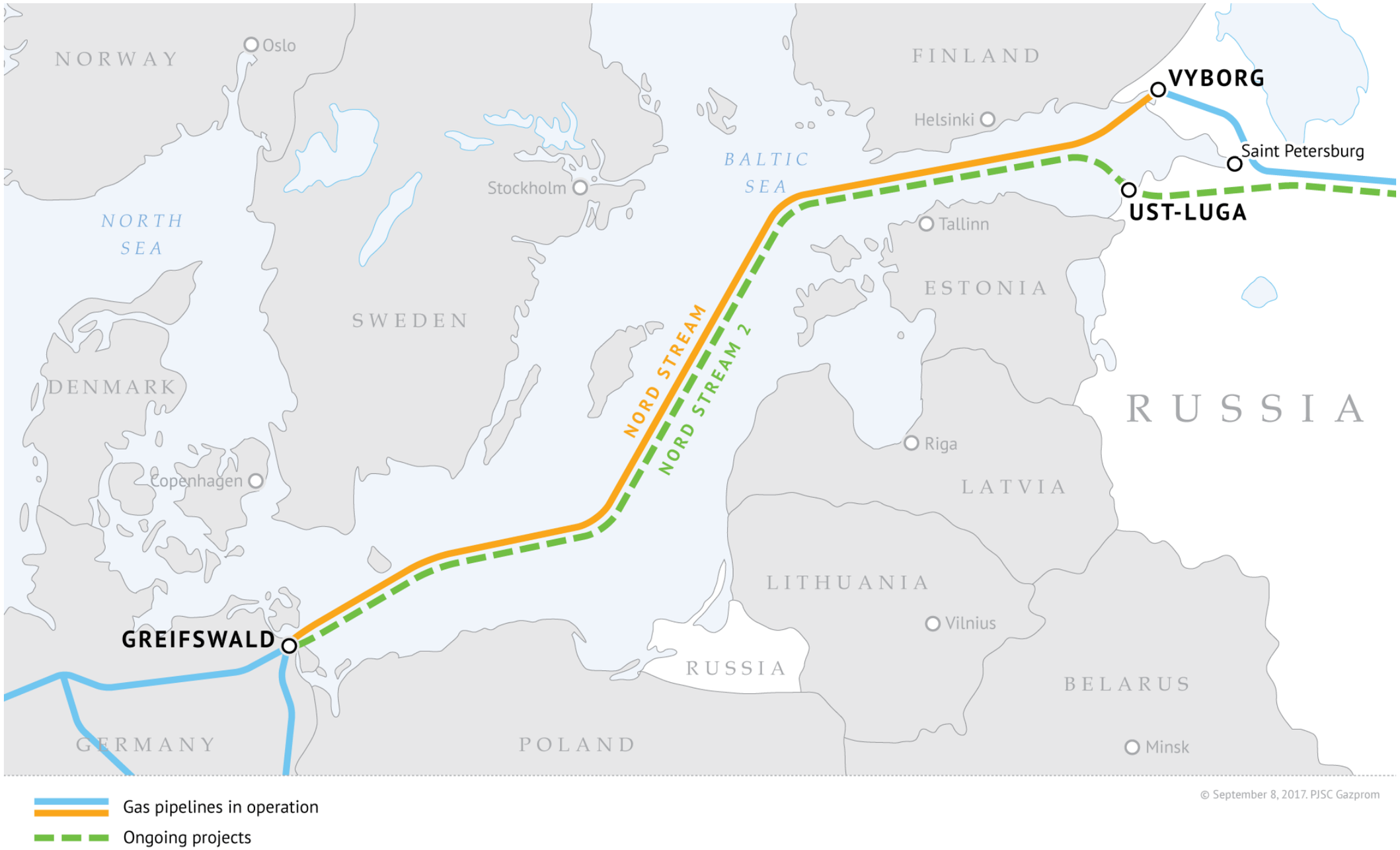
directly linking Russia and Germany **is now complete** but hasn't begun operations due to bureaucratic hurdles. The project **has been heavily criticised** inside and outside the EU for perpetuating the bloc's dependence on fossil fuels and extending President Putin's geopolitical influence.

Gazprom, the pipeline's main backer, and the Russian government have denied any involvement in the energy crunch but insist the pipeline should be put to work "as soon as possible". Critics, however, think the timing of the crisis seems too favourable for the Kremlin's agenda.

"Having carried the authorisation for the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline, a bilateral Russian-German vision which is not part of a shared vision of Europe and doesn't respect the Ukrainian territory, has weakened Europe's position as a guarantor of the common good in favour of mercantilism of some strong countries like Germany," said Carlo Andrea Bollino, a professor at the University of Perugia.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (20)

[FONTE: Gazprom]



O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (21)

[FONTE: Gazprom]

Facts & Figures

By 2035, the EU will need to import about 120 bcm more gas per year

The production outlooks of major gas producers such as Netherlands and UK, as well as Norway, are falling. At the same time, demand for gas is expected to continue, owing to its lower carbon qualities. This means that the EU will need to import more gas. Nord Stream 2 will have the capacity to meet about one third of the EU’s import requirement.

Generating electricity from gas instead of coal produces ~50 percent less CO_2

Switching from coal-fired power generation to gas can help the EU meet its goal of reducing CO_2 emissions 40 percent by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. In fact, Nord Stream 2 could save about 14 percent of the EU‘s total CO_2 emissions from power generation if natural gas from the pipeline were used to replace coal-fired power stations.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (22)

[FONTE: Reuters, 6/10/2021]

Energy price surge reveals EU rift over climate push

Kate Abnett October 6, 20215:13 PM WESTLast Updated 15 days ago

BRUSSELS, Oct 6 (Reuters) - Surging energy costs stoked tensions between European Union countries over their green transition on Wednesday, with wealthy member states saying it proved the need to press on with new climate change policies and some poorer ones wary.

As European gas prices hit record highs on Wednesday, the bloc's environment ministers sat down for their first talks on a major package of green proposals, including taxes on polluting fuels and a 2035 end-date for combustion engine car sales.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (23)

[FONTE: Reuters, 6/10/2021]

Wealthier western and northern states said high energy prices should spur Europe to quit fossil fuels faster, both to curb greenhouse gas emissions and shield consumers from the volatile price of imported hydrocarbons.

"We need that not just for climate reasons, but to protect our people in an insecure fossil fuel world," Irish environment minister Eamon Ryan said in the meeting, which was publicly broadcast.

Poorer central and eastern countries, already nervous that new green policies could inflate consumer bills, urged caution on the plans put forward by the EU's executive.

"The Commission's proposals may significantly worsen the situation," Poland's undersecretary of state for climate Adam Guibourge-Czetwertynski said, referring to high energy costs.

Analysts have said gas prices are the main driver of European electricity costs, while the soaring cost of permits on the EU carbon market has contributed around a fifth of the power price increase.

Opposition to plans to extend carbon trading to cover the transport and heating sectors drew opposition from both wealthy and less affluent states concerned it would mean more pollution fees being passed on to consumers.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (24)

[FONTE: FT, 2/08/2021]

‘Greenflation’ threatens to derail climate change action

Fossil fuels will be needed in the green transition but vital supplies are being squeezed

August 2 2021

Nearly 60% of the world’s aluminium comes from China, which recently capped new smelting because of its fat carbon footprint © Brent Lewin/Bloomberg

The writer, Morgan Stanley Investment Management’s chief global strategist, is author of ‘The Ten Rules of Successful Nations’

The world faces a growing paradox in the campaign to contain climate change. The harder it pushes the transition to a greener economy, the more expensive the campaign becomes, and the less likely it is to achieve the aim of limiting the worst effects of global warming.

O “choque energético” pós-pandemia (25)

[FONTE: FT, 2/08/2021]

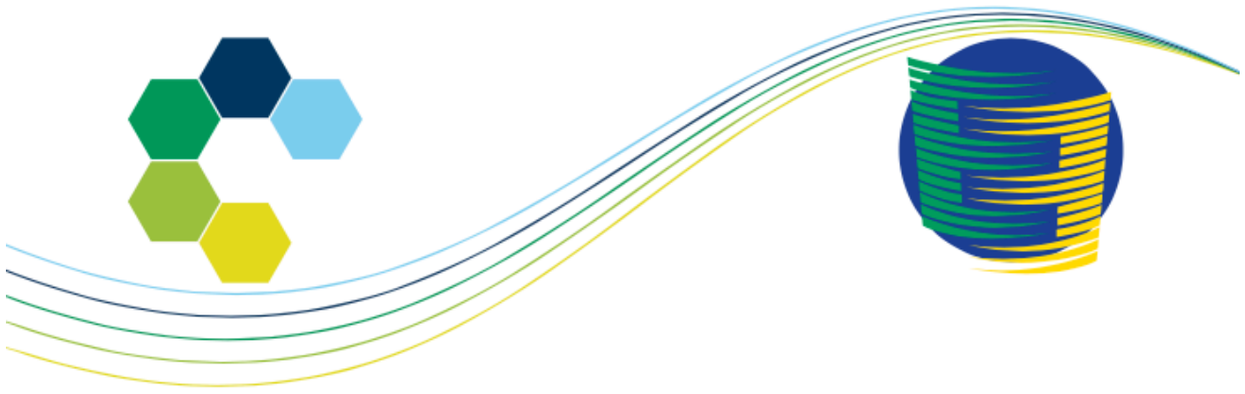
New government-directed spending is driving up demand for materials needed to build a cleaner economy. At the same time, tightening regulation is limiting supply by discouraging investment in mines, smelters, or any source that belches carbon. The unintended result is “greenflation”: rising prices for metals and minerals such as copper, aluminium and lithium that are essential to solar and wind power, electric cars and other renewable technologies.

In the past, the transition to a new energy source provided a big boost to the old one. The advent of steam power inspired the makers of sailing ships to innovate more in 50 years than they had in the previous 300. Electricity had a similar impact on gas lighting. Now, building green economies will consume more oil in the transition period, but producers are not responding the same way because political and regulatory resistance has darkened the future of fossil fuels.

Even as oil prices rise, investment by the big hydrocarbon companies and countries continues to fall. Instead, oil powers are reinventing themselves as clean energy powers. One broker recently wrote that of his firm’s 400 institutional clients, only one was still willing to invest in oil and gas. Even in shale oil, a corner of the market dominated by private players, rising prices are triggering an unusually weak increase in supply.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (1)

[FONTE: International Energy Charter]



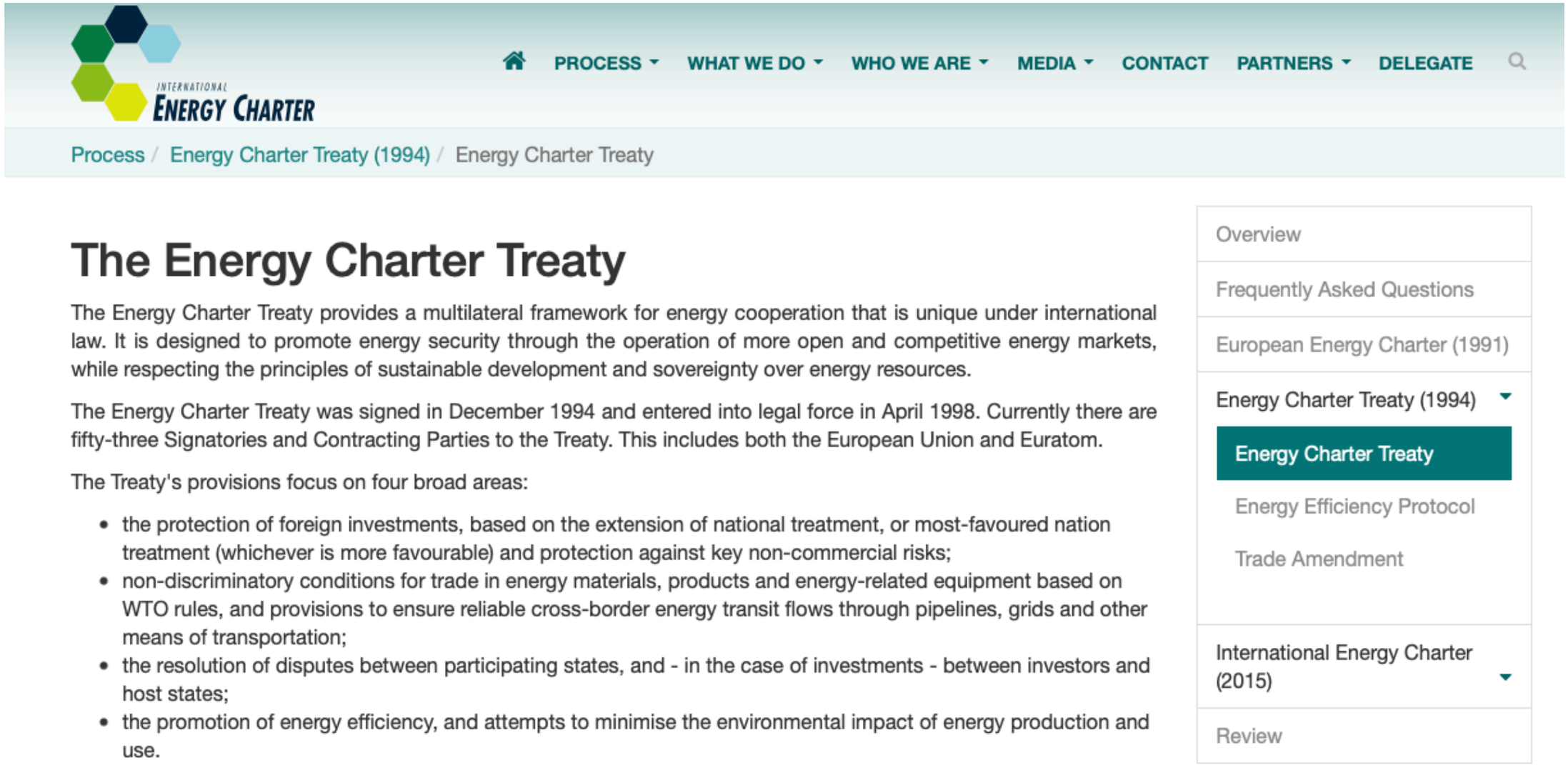
THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CHARTER

CONSOLIDATED ENERGY CHARTER TREATY

with Related Documents

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (2)

[FONTE: International Energy Charter]



Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (3)

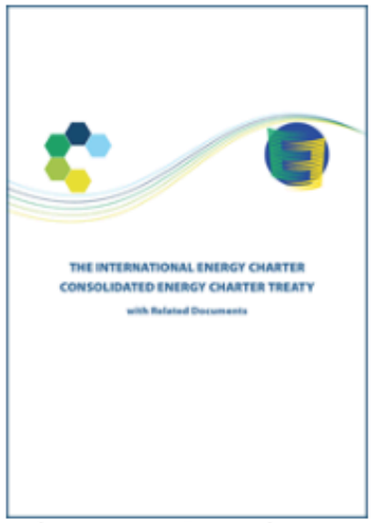
[FONTE: International Energy Charter]

Consolidated Version of the Energy Charter Treaty and Related Documents

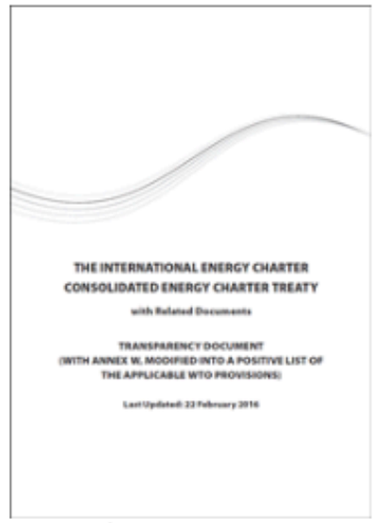
The **consolidated version of the Energy Charter Treaty and related documents** is not a legal document. It is a comprehensive reader-friendly edition is designed to facilitate work with the founding documents of the Charter: it contains text currently in force – with modifications up to date included and with parts which are no longer applicable removed for the sake of clarity. Guidance is provided in the margins by way of Editor's notes.

The consolidated text with **Annex W, modified into a positive list of the applicable WTO Provisions**, is the same text as the consolidated version except for Annex W which has been spelled out into a positive list of all WTO provisions that apply under the Energy Charter Treaty.

For legal analysis, please refer to the original texts of the Treaty and related documents below.



Consolidated Energy Charter Treaty



Energy Charter Treaty - Positive Annex W

The consolidated version of the 1994 Energy Charter Treaty and related documents contains as of 12 June 2015:

- The **International Energy Charter** of 20 May 2015
- The **European Energy Charter** of 17 December 1991
- The consolidated version of the Energy Charter Treaty of 17 December 1994. This incorporates the Understandings, Declarations and Decisions contained in the Final Act of 1994, and includes changes introduced by: the Protocol of Correction of 2 August 1996; the **Amendment to the Trade-Related Provisions of the Energy Charter Treaty**, of 24 April 1998; and the Decision **CCDEC201317** on Technical changes to Annexes EM I, NI and EQ I, of 6 December 2013
- The **Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects** of 17 December 1994

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (4)

[FONTE: DW, 19/04/2021]

Multi-billion euro lawsuits derail climate action

An archaic energy treaty is being weaponized by big emitters to sue EU governments who are phasing out fossil fuels. Hundreds of billions of taxpayer funds could be redirected from climate action to corporate coffers.

In February, German energy company RWE invoked an obscure agreement called the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) to sue the Netherlands for 1.4 billion euros ($1.67 billion) as compensation for phasing out coal by 2030.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (5)

[FONTE: DW, 19/04/2021]

The case is the tip of a litigation iceberg, with another German energy company, Uniper, on Friday confirming it is taking the Netherlands to court over its coal exit, and in parallel is suing for a reported 1 billion euros under the ECT. Such claims are magnified due to an obscure "future

The treaty protects around 345 billion euros worth of fossil fuel infrastructure in the EU, Great Britain and Switzerland, according to analysis by cross-border journalist collective Investigate Europe.

Concern is growing among EU politicians and climate activists that the investor-friendly ECT is slowing climate ambition. It is also shifting the climate action burden from fossil fuel companies to tax payers. Opponents say massive public payouts need instead to be spent on decarbonization and the energy transition.

"That's 1.4 billion that can't be invested in renewable energy," said Paul de Clerck, economic justice coordinator for Friends of the Earth Europe, of the RWE lawsuit.

De Clerck is asking the "EU and its member states [to] pull the plug and quit" the treaty. But that will be easier said than done.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (6)

[FONTE: DW, 19/04/2021]

Shadowy tribunals could threaten climate goals

An international agreement created to protect fossil fuel investments in former Soviet states, the ECT was ratified by the EU and its member states in 1994. Fifty-five countries are signatories to the deal by which energy investors can challenge a state's policies via an investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism.

The only treaty in the world devoted to energy, some 80% of the 136 known disputes (not all are made public) have been brought to the tribunal since 2011, according to Investigate Europe. Most have sought compensation from EU states.

Though some 60% of cases have related to renewable energy investments, the most high profile lawsuits have been responses to recent fossil fuel phaseouts — Germany, for instance, agreed to pay Swedish energy giant Vattenfall and several minor claimants 2.6 billion euros in February as compensation for a nuclear power phaseout following ECT arbitration.

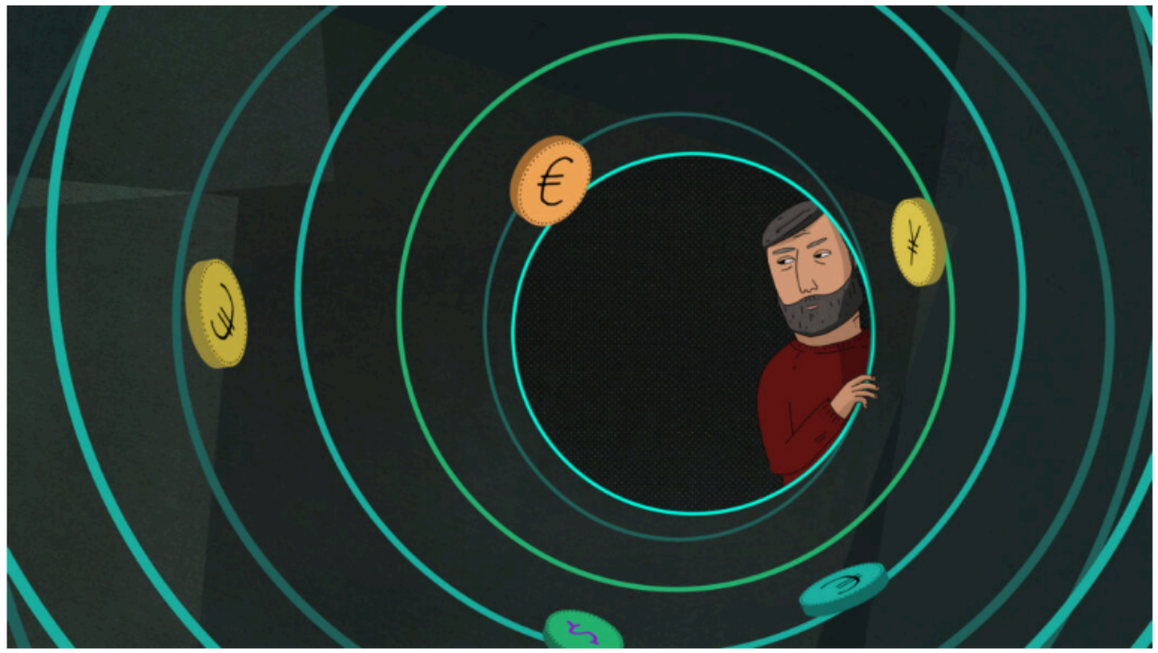
Reporting by Investigate Europe shows how legal counsel representing energy companies in ECT tribunals simply change hats and become the arbitrators that decide the cases. This represents a potential conflict of interest — which was acknowledged by one ECT arbitrator in a statement to Investigate Europe.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (7)

[FONTE: Investigate Europe, 23/02/2021]

ECT data analysis: Results and Methods

Energy Charter Treaty 23 February 2021



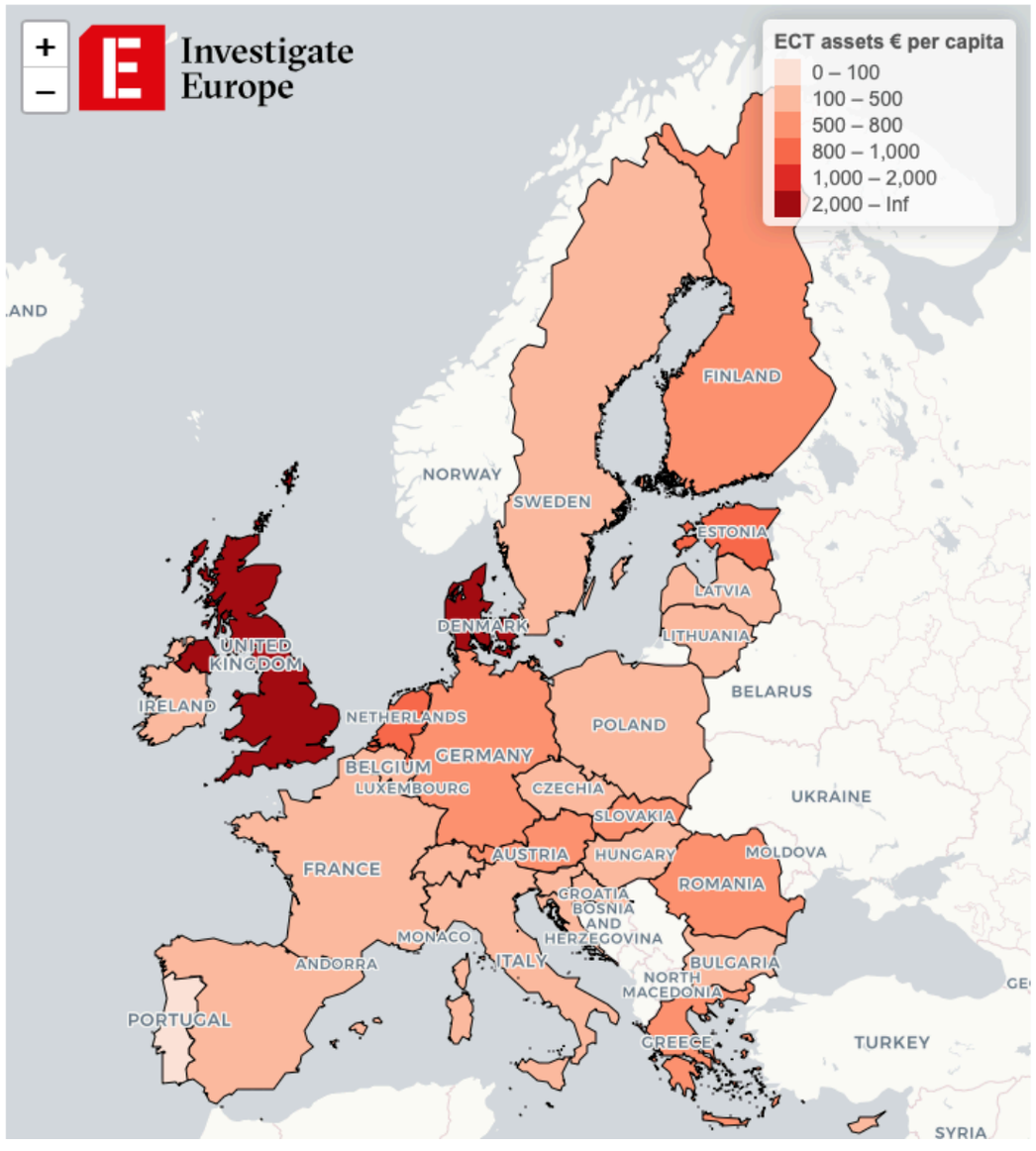
Credit: Alexia Barakou

The value of fossil infrastructure in the EU, the UK as well as Switzerland protected by the Energy Charter Treaty is €344.6 billion. This is the result of an analysis by Investigate Europe. For this, we evaluated data from the analysis services "Global Energy Monitor" and "Oil Change International" on oil and gas fields, coal-fired power plants and gas-fired power plants, liquefied natural gas terminals and gas pipelines.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (8)

[FONTE: Investigate Europe, 23/02/2021]

The value of fossil infrastructure in the EU, the UK as well as Switzerland protected by the Energy Charter Treaty is €344.6 billion. This is the result of an analysis by Investigate Europe. For this, we evaluated data from the analysis services "Global Energy Monitor" and "Oil Change International" on oil and gas fields, coal-fired power plants and gas-fired power plants, liquefied natural gas terminals and gas pipelines.



About the investigation

Energy Charter Treaty

Within 2050, Europe is to have cut almost all greenhouse emissions. That is going to be demanding enough. But the little-known Energy Charter Treaty could become a massive threat to the EU and its member states in trying to achieve their climate targets. Investigate Europe delves into the treaty and its ramifications for climate neutrality.

READ MORE

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (9)

[FONTE: Investigate Europe, 23/02/2021]

The sum of 344.6 billion is immense. It is equivalent to more than 2 years of the European Commission’s total expenditure, including all Covid 19 relief packages, all agricultural subsidies as well as structural funds.

Affected by the enormous potential of possible energy charter lawsuits are states all over Europe. The UK alone has fossil fuel infrastructure worth more than 140 billion euros, the owners of which could sue the state in international arbitration courts. Germany follows with 56 billion, then France, Italy, Denmark and the Netherlands with more than 15 billion euros each.

If one converts the value of the infrastructure to the inhabitants of the states, it becomes apparent that small states could also be massively affected by possible energy charter lawsuits. Compensation payments could have there an even greater impact on the state budget. In Denmark, for example, there is an infrastructure value of 2,700 euros per inhabitant. In Malta and Estonia it is approximately 1,000 euros. In Germany it is 671 euros. In the analysis, the average value is 660 euros per inhabitant.

The analysis also shows that the value of fossil infrastructure is unevenly distributed among the different sectors. Pipelines, for example, are the largest sector with a value of 148 billion euros, followed by oil and gas fields, which are worth 126 billion euros. Both sectors alone account for almost 80 percent of the value of Energy Charter-protected fossil infrastructure in the EU, the UK and Switzerland.

Um “choque legal” na transição energética? O Tratado da Carta sobre Energia (10)

[FONTE: Investigate Europe, 23/02/2021]

PARTE II – NOTAS BREVES

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (1)

[FONTE: United Nations]

United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE UK 2021
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

UN Climate Change Conference
31 October–12 November 2021
(including pre-sessional period 25–30 October 2021)
Glasgow, Scotland, UK

OVERVIEW SCHEDULE

Twenty-sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26)

Sixteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 16)

Third session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 3)

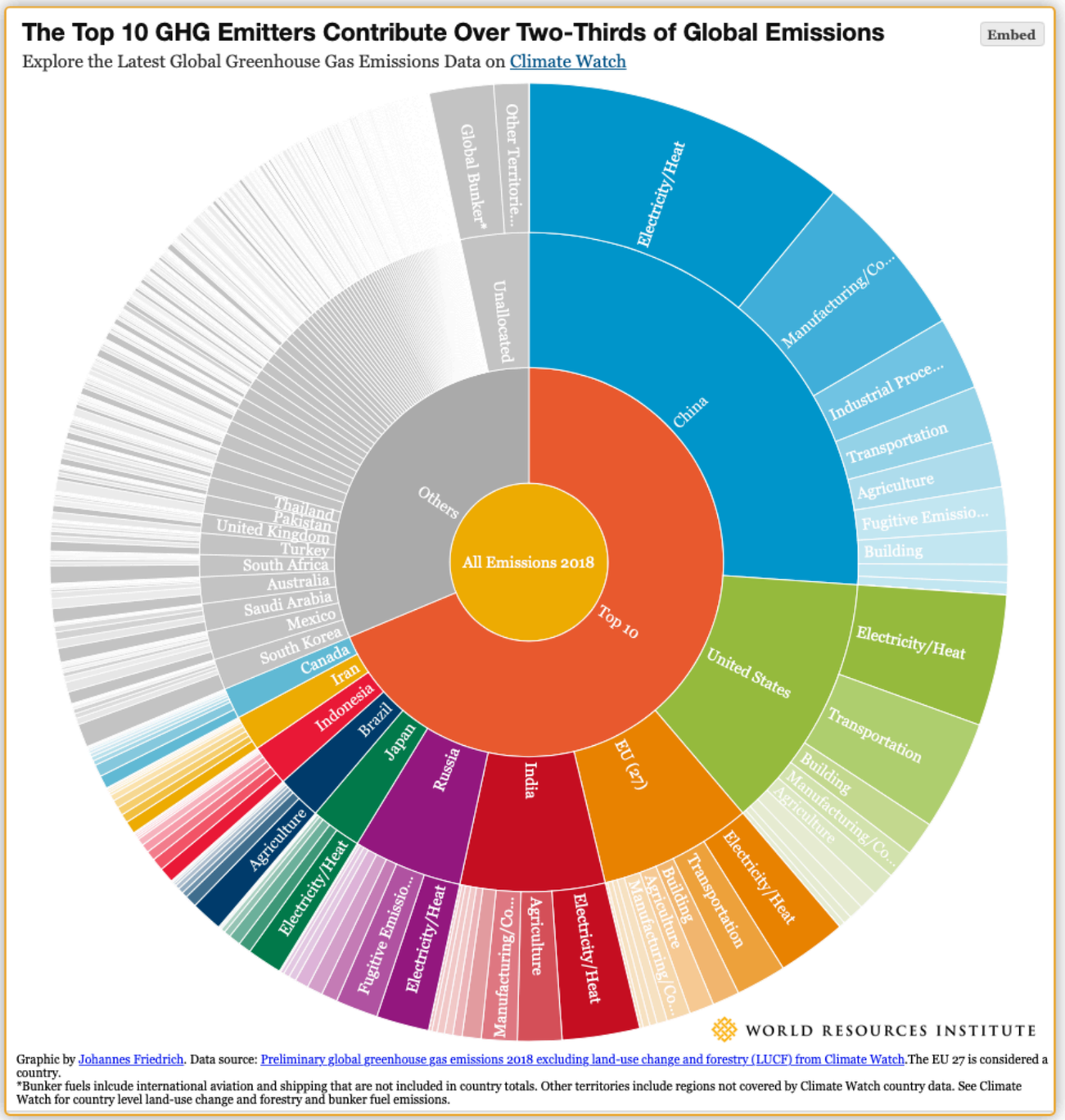
Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 52-55)

Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 52-55)

This overview schedule aims at helping participants to prepare for the sessions.
*It should be considered **indicative** and will be updated with new information periodically.*

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (2)

[FONTE: Climate Watch]



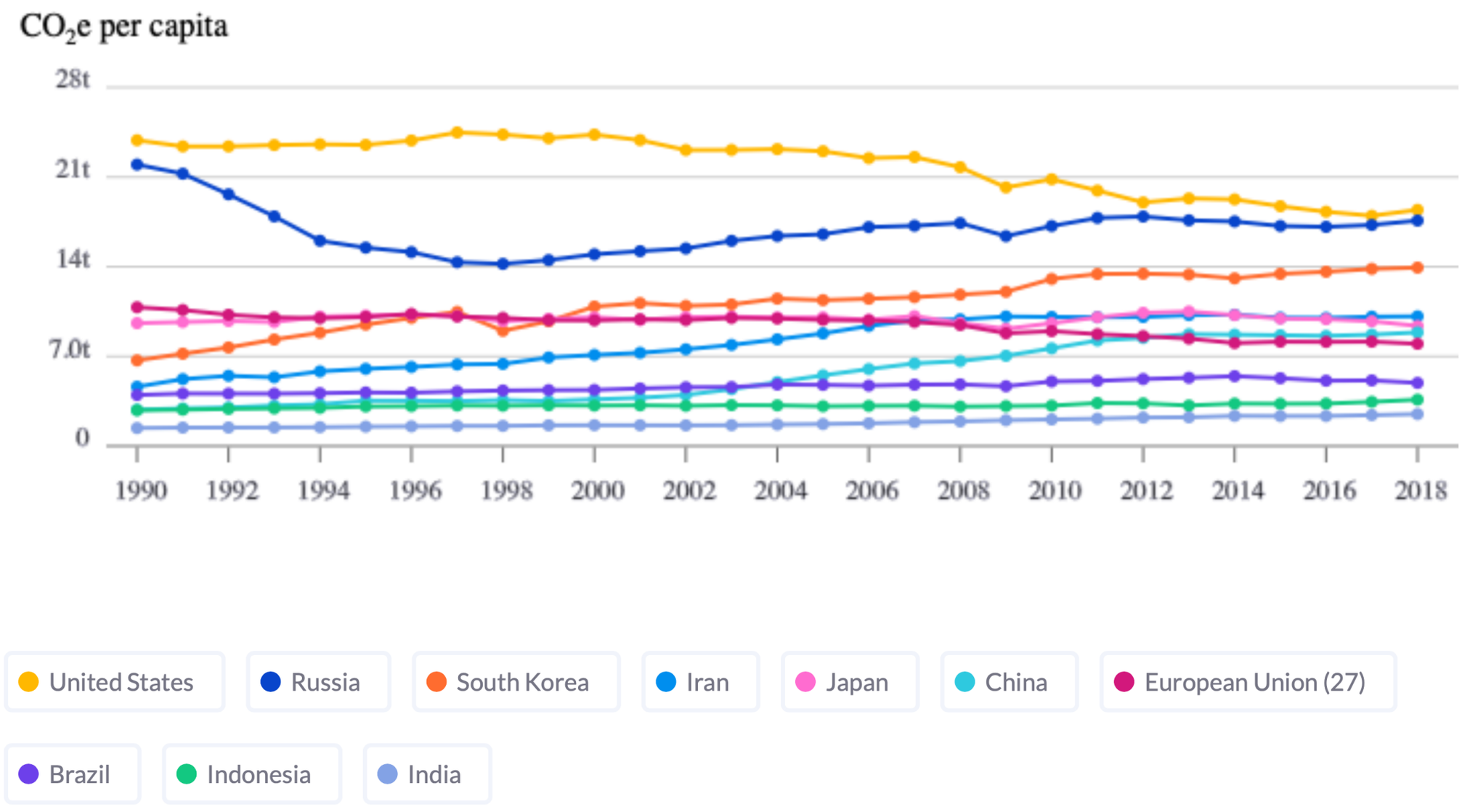
Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (3)

[FONTE: Climate Watch]

Historical GHG emissions

CLIMATEWATCH

Data source: CAIT; Countries/Regions: Top Emitters; Sectors/Subsectors: Total excluding LUCF; Gases: All GHG; Calculation: per Capita; Show data by Countries.



Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (4)

[FONTE: Union of Concerned Scientists]

The 20 countries that emitted the most carbon dioxide in 2018

Rank	Country	CO_2 emissions (total)
1	China	10.06GT
2	United States	5.41GT
3	India	2.65GT
4	Russian Federation	1.71GT
5	Japan	1.16GT
6	Germany	0.75GT
7	Islamic Republic of Iran	0.72GT
8	South Korea	0.65GT
9	Saudi Arabia	0.62GT
10	Indonesia	0.61GT
11	Canada	0.56GT
12	Mexico	0.47GT
13	South Africa	0.46GT
14	Brazil	0.45GT
15	Turkey	0.42GT
16	Australia	0.42GT
17	United Kingdom	0.37GT
18	Poland	0.34GT
19	France	0.33GT
20	Italy	0.33GT
21	Kazakhstan	0.32GT

All emissions from 2018. Fuel combustion only. GT = Metric gigatons

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (5)

[FONTE: Union of Concerned Scientists]

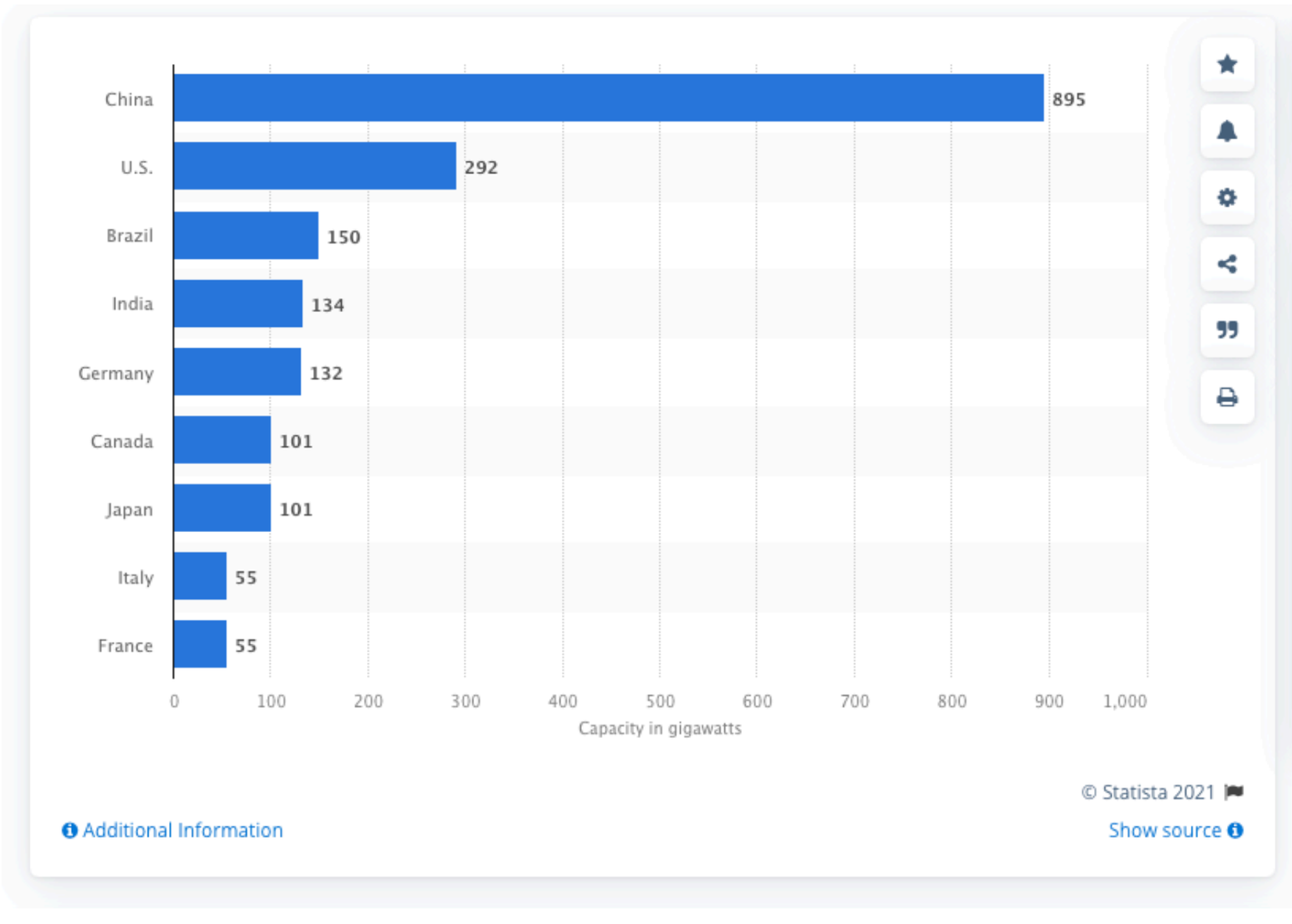
2018 rankings by per capita emissions

Rank	Country	CO_2 emissions (total)
1	Saudi Arabia	18.48T
2	Kazakhstan	17.60T
3	Australia	16.92T
4	United States	16.56T
5	Canada	15.32T
6	South Korea	12.89T
7	Russian Federation	11.74T
8	Japan	9.13T
9	Germany	9.12T
10	Poland	9.08T
11	Islamic Republic of Iran	8.82T
12	South Africa	8.12T
13	China	7.05T
14	United Kingdom	5.62T
15	Italy	5.56T
16	Turkey	5.21T
17	France	5.19T
18	Mexico	3.77T
19	Indonesia	2.30T
20	Brazil	2.19T
21	India	1.96T

All emissions from 2018. Fuel combustion only. T = Metric tons

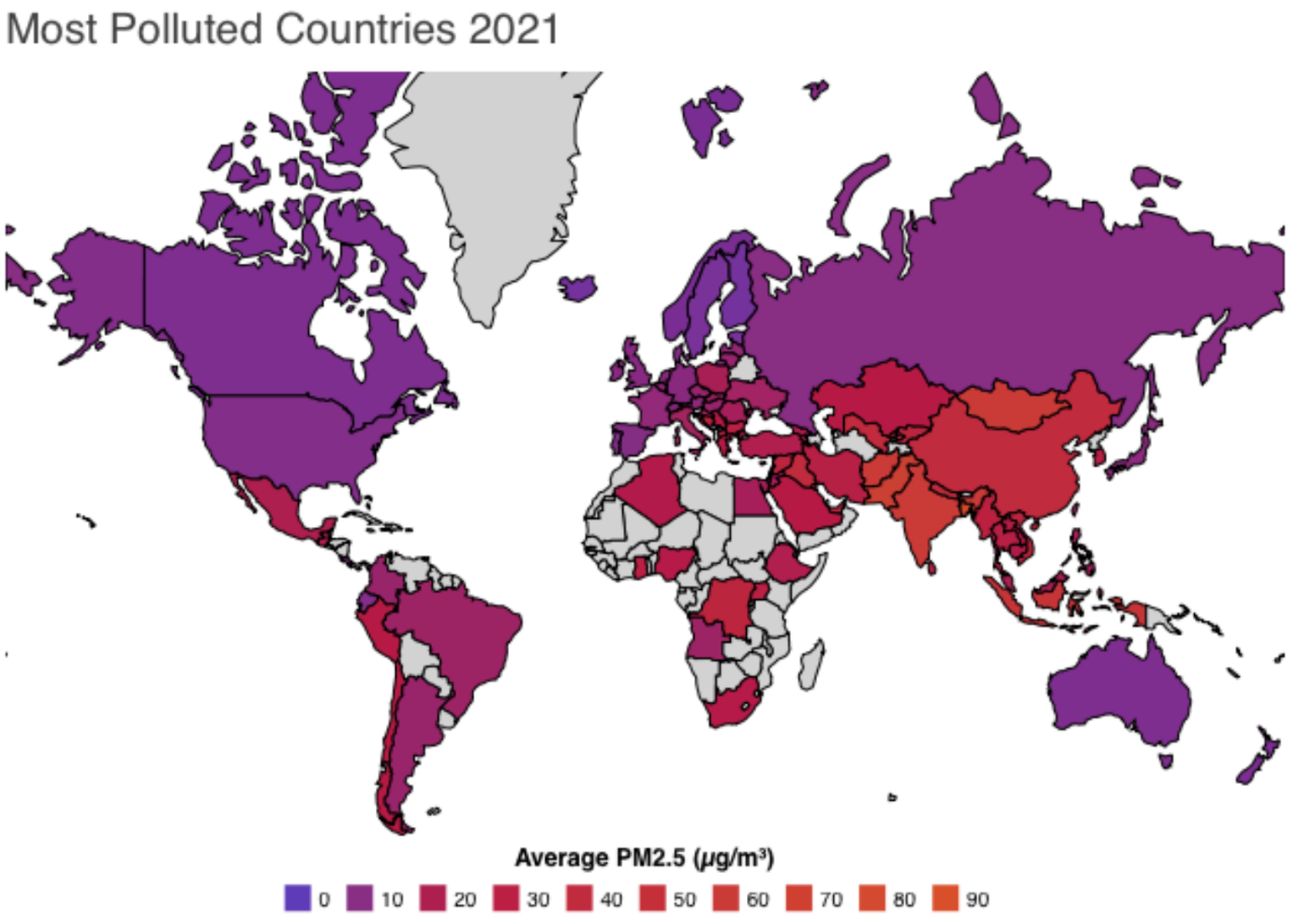
Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (6)

[FONTE: Statista, 2021]



Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (7)

[FONTE: World Population Review, 2021]



Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (8)

[FONTE: World Population Review, 2021]

Most Polluted Countries 2021

Pollution is the introduction or presence of harmful substances or contaminants into the natural environment that causes adverse effects.

Pollution not only hurts the planet, but it is also harmful to humans. Air pollution caused by the burning of fossil fuels in factories, cars, airplanes, and electricity cause health problems such as breathing problems, worsening of asthma, and even congenital disabilities. According to Pure Earth, toxic pollution is among the leading risk factors for non-communicable diseases globally. Non-communicable diseases account for 72% of all deaths, 16% of which are caused by toxic pollution. Toxic pollution is responsible for 22% of all cardiovascular disease, 25% of stroke deaths, 40% of lung cancer deaths, and 53% of deaths from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

The Earth's soil and water can also become polluted from littering or the dumping of chemicals by industries and individuals. This pollution can damage ecosystems, negatively affect plants and trees, and contaminate our drinking water.

As the damage from pollution has become more apparent, more countries are looking to green alternatives to prevent further damage to the Earth. Solar and wind energy, eco-friendly building materials, and non-toxic products are increasingly being used to preserve the planet. While these green initiatives are taking place around the world, some countries have a long way to go.

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (9)

[FONTE: World Population Review, 2021]

1. Bangladesh

Bangladesh is the most polluted country in the world, with an average PM2.5 concentration of 83.30, down from 97.10 in 2018. The country's primary environmental pollutants are air and water pollution, groundwater contamination, noise pollution, and solid wastes. Dhaka City is one of the most polluted cities in the world. In terms of air pollution, Bangladesh's largest source is its brickmaking industry, which employs one million people and creates 23 billion bricks every year. The kilns used in brickmaking burn wood or coal and create mass amounts of smoke and dust. Due to increased demand for bricks, the brickmaking industry is only expected to grow more, leading to more air pollution.

2. Pakistan

The second-most polluted country in the world is Pakistan, which has an average PM2.5 concentration of 65.81. AQI levels in Punjab were consistently between the "near unhealthy" or "very unhealthy" ratings for most of 2019 and even reached as high as 484. Pakistan is experiencing rising pollution from the growing number of vehicles on the roads, large-scale losses of trees, smoke from bricks kiln and steel mills, and the burning of garbage. The Pakistan minister for climate change blamed India for Pakistan's smog; however, Pakistani citizens blame their government for simply not doing enough to monitor or combat the crisis.

3. Mongolia

Mongolia is the third-most polluted country in the world. Mongolia's average PM2.5 concentration is 62.00. The largest pollution source in Mongolia is the burning of coal and other biomass, such as wood or crop residue, in stoves. In Mongolia's capital, Ulan Bator, respiratory infections have increased 270% over the last ten years, and children that live in the capital city have a 40% lower lung function than those living in rural areas.

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (10)

[FONTE: World Population Review, 2021]

4. Afghanistan

Afghanistan is the fourth-most polluted country in the world, with an average PM2.5 level of 58.80. In 2017, numbers show that air pollution was more dangerous than the war in Afghanistan. That year, about 26,000 people lost their lives due to air pollution-related diseases while 3,483 people lost their lives due to conflict. About 80% of drinking water in Afghanistan is polluted as well due to low rainfall, irregular use of groundwater, and insufficient infrastructure in cities. The lack of clean drinking water commonly results in food poisoning.

5. India

India the fifth-most polluted country in the world, with an average PM2.5 concentration of 50.08. Of the 30 most polluted cities in the world, 21 of them are located in India. The most polluted city in India and the world is Kanpur, where the city's medical college receives about 600 respiratory illness patients per month. India's unhealthy pollution levels are from sources such as vehicles, the burning of coal and wood, dust storms, and forest fires. Delhi, India's capital region, is notorious for some of the worst air in India, forcing flight cancellations, causing traffic accidents, closing of schools, and even turned the white marble walls of the Taj Mahal green. Rural areas are just as, if not more, affected by pollution in India as they rely on things such as wood and dung for cooking and heating and still practice the burning of crop stubble.

Cop 26: a difícil tarefa da nova cimeira global do ambiente (11)

[FONTE: Cartoon Movement]

3508 x 2480 px

1

Enrico Bertuccioli 15 October 2021

COP26, the big game

Are the one in power able to reach the goal or we all should wait the return match?

Sugestões de leitura