

Canada and the EU – Ready for a New Green Deal?



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Markus Lederer (TU Darmstadt, Germany)



In a nutshell...

- Canada and EU still highly embedded in the fossil fuel age (Mitchell 2011), although large differences within both (Schreurs 2011)
- Self-image of good global ecological citizen but in reality “environmentalism by the rich” (Dauvergne 2016)
- Both pursue green-washed, not green growth strategies (“Pipelines-for-Paris”, McLean 2018)
- US politics almost irrelevant, but this might change with a “New Green Deal”

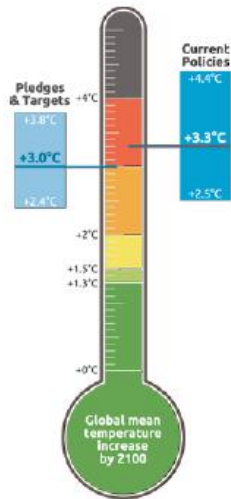
Comparing the EU and Canada regarding climate change

- Emission profiles and targets
- Policy instruments and their coherence
- Politics: multi-level, interest groups and populism
- Bilateral relations

US influence

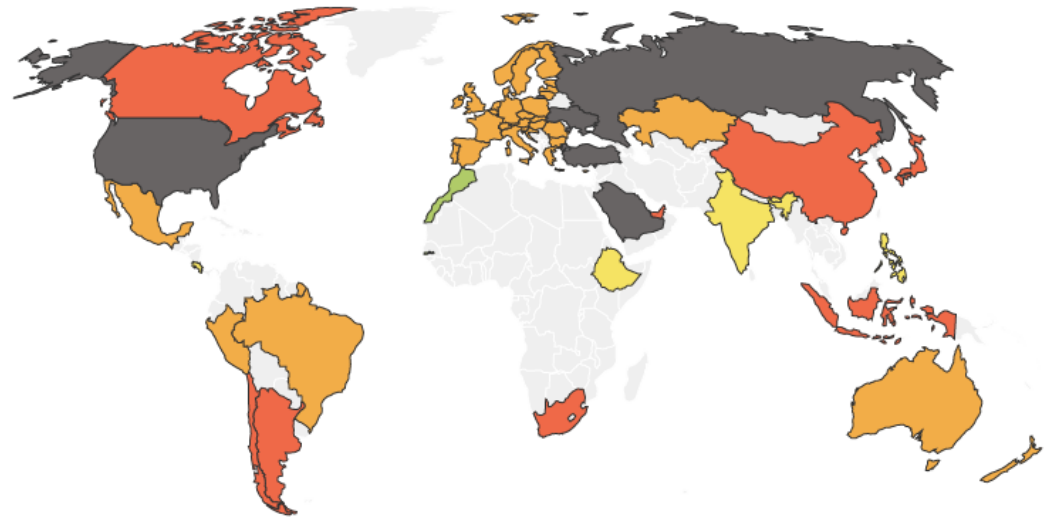
- Geopolitical context
- Populism
- A green new deal?

Emission profiles

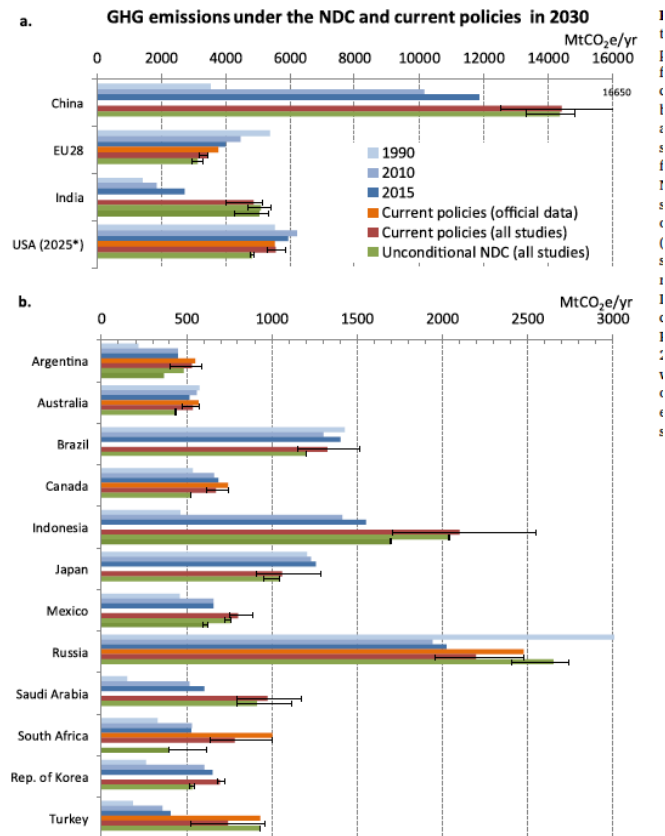


Climate
Action
Tracker

TRACKING
GLOBAL
CLIMATE
ACTION
SINCE 2009

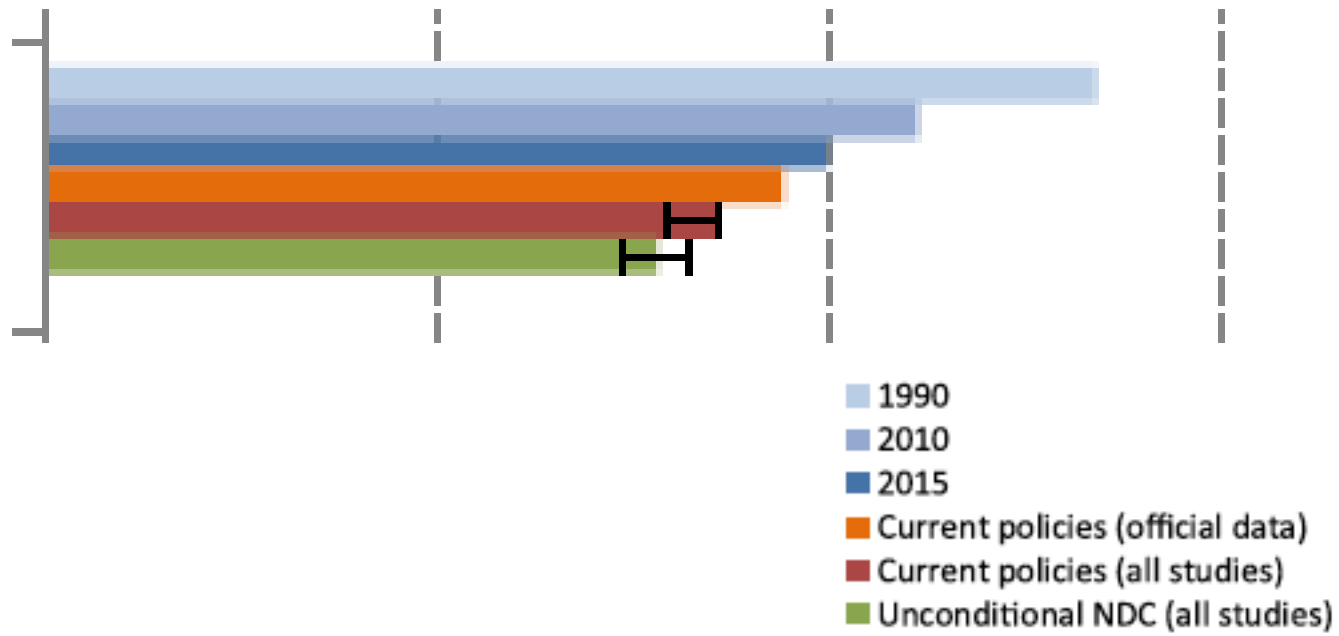


Emission profiles and targets



den Elzen, M., et al. (2019). "Are the G20 economies making enough progress to meet their NDC targets?" *Energy Policy* **126**: 238-250, 241.

Emission profile EU



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Greenhouse gas emissions trend, EU-28, 1990 - 2016 (Index 1990=100)

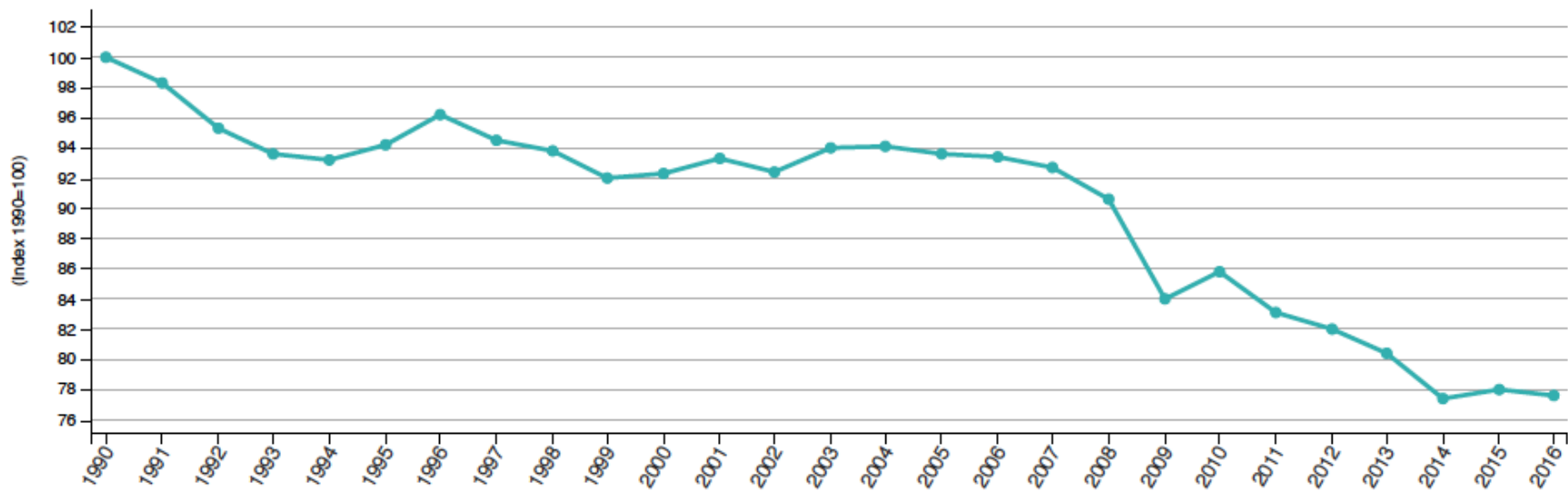
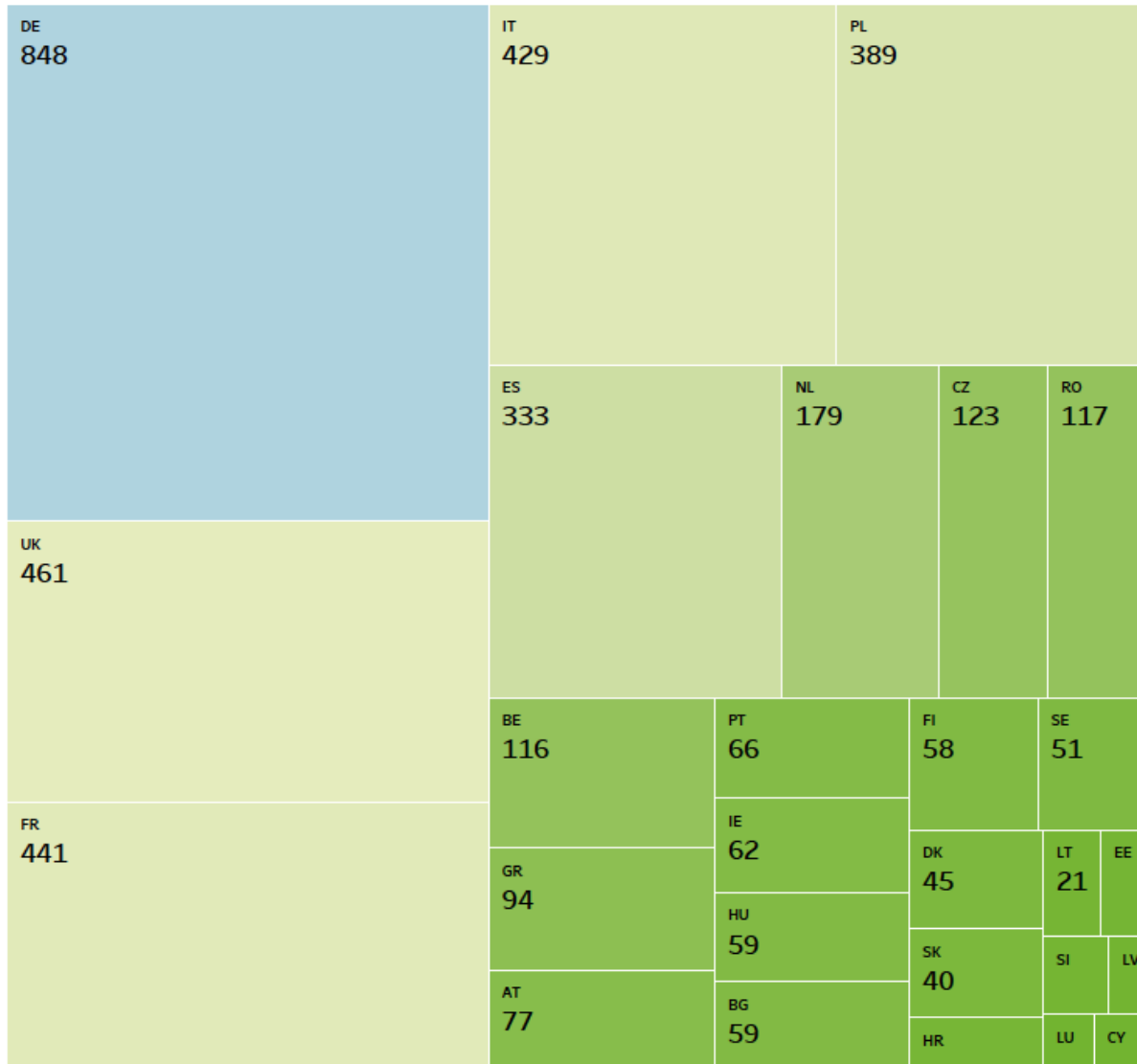


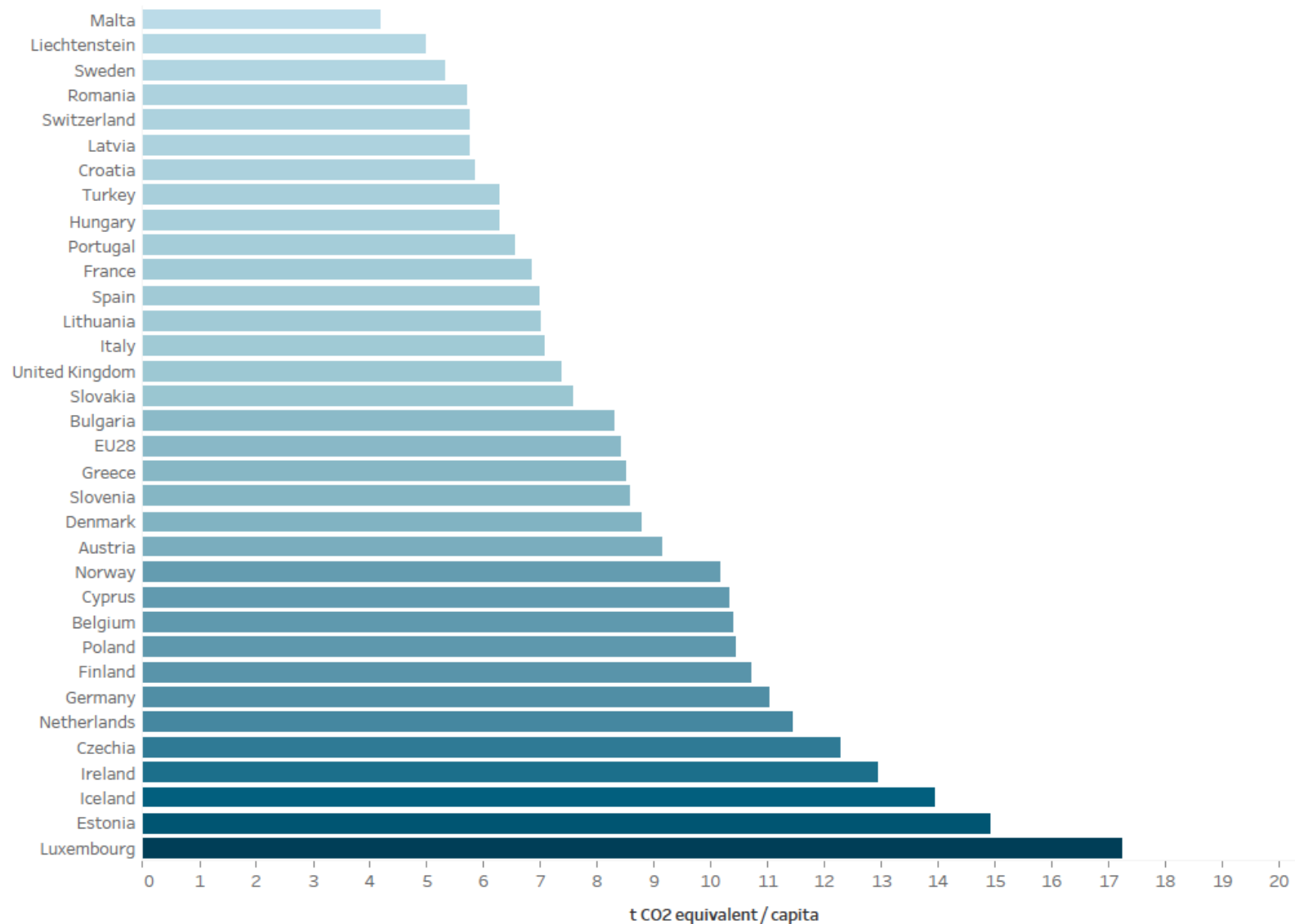
Figure 3: Total historic and projected greenhouse gas emissions in European Member States in million tons CO2 equivalent - 2018



Notes: 2017 = preliminary value, 2018-2030 = projected greenhouse gas emissions according to the 'with existing measures' scenario (WEM)
Sources: EEA, 2018a, 2018b, 2018e, 2018f, 2018m, 2018o.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in 2016

Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions per capita



Source: EEA, 2018a, 2018b, 2018f; Eurostat, 2018g

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution of the EU and its Member States	
Parties	EU and its Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom) acting jointly
Type	Absolute reduction from base year emissions.
Coverage	Economy-wide absolute reduction from base year emissions.
Scope	All greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol: Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methane (CH₄) • Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) • Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) • Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) • Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆) • Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
Base Year	1990.
Period	1 January 2021- 31 December 2030.
Reduction Level	At least 40% domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
% of Emissions Covered	100%.
Agriculture, forestry and other land uses	Policy on how to include Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry into the 2030 greenhouse gas mitigation framework will be established as soon as technical conditions allow and in any case before 2020.
Net Contribution of International Market Based Mechanisms	No contribution from international credits.

Share of energy from renewable sources in the EU Member States

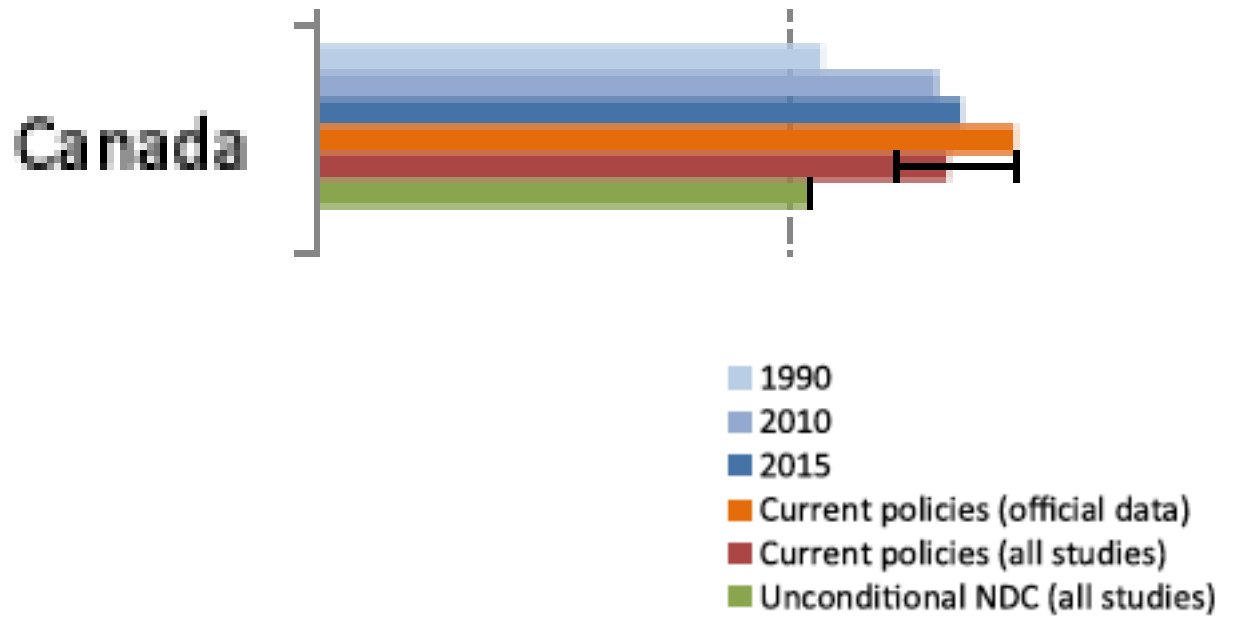
(2017, in % of gross final energy consumption)



Emission profile Canada

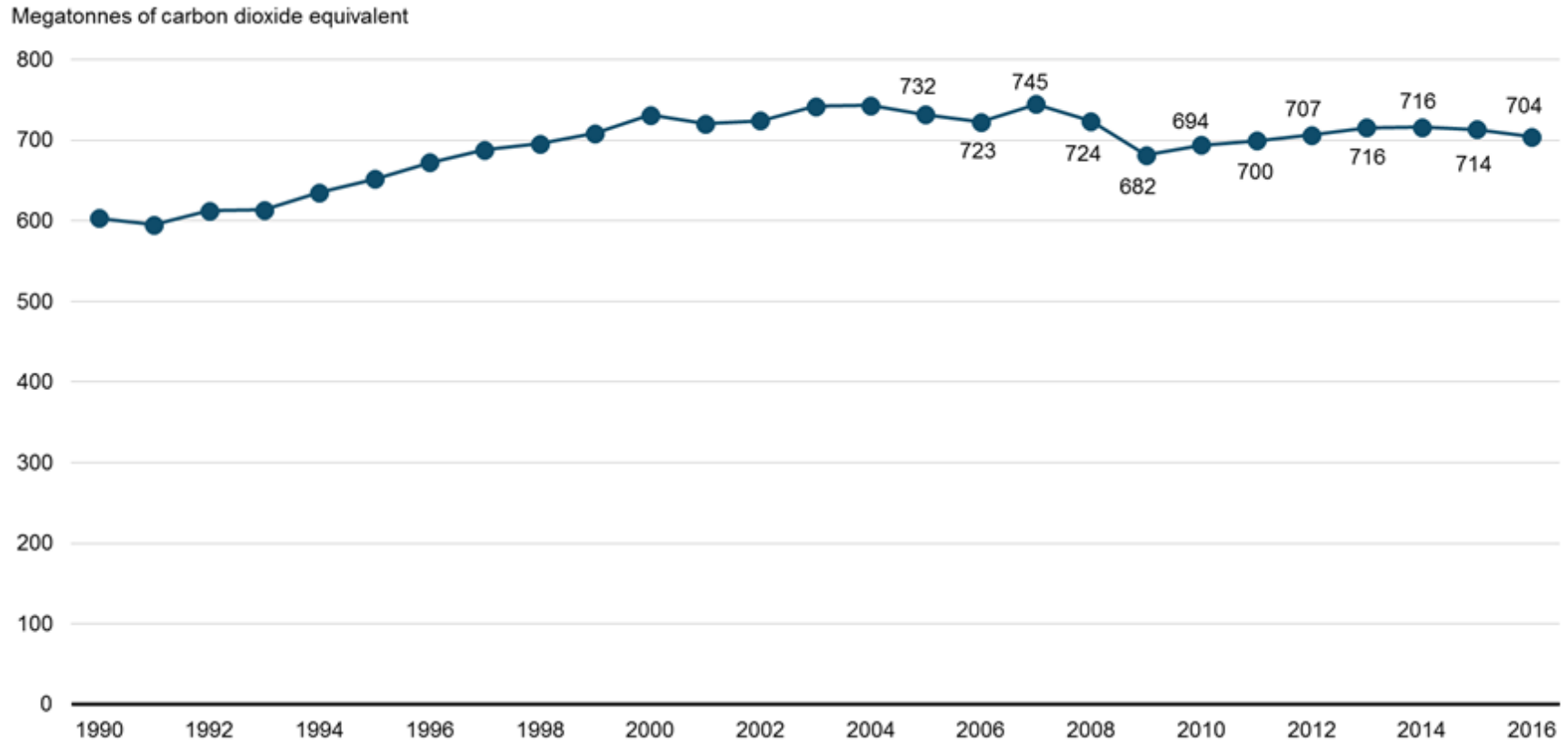


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Emission profile Canada



Emission profile Canadian provinces

Megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent

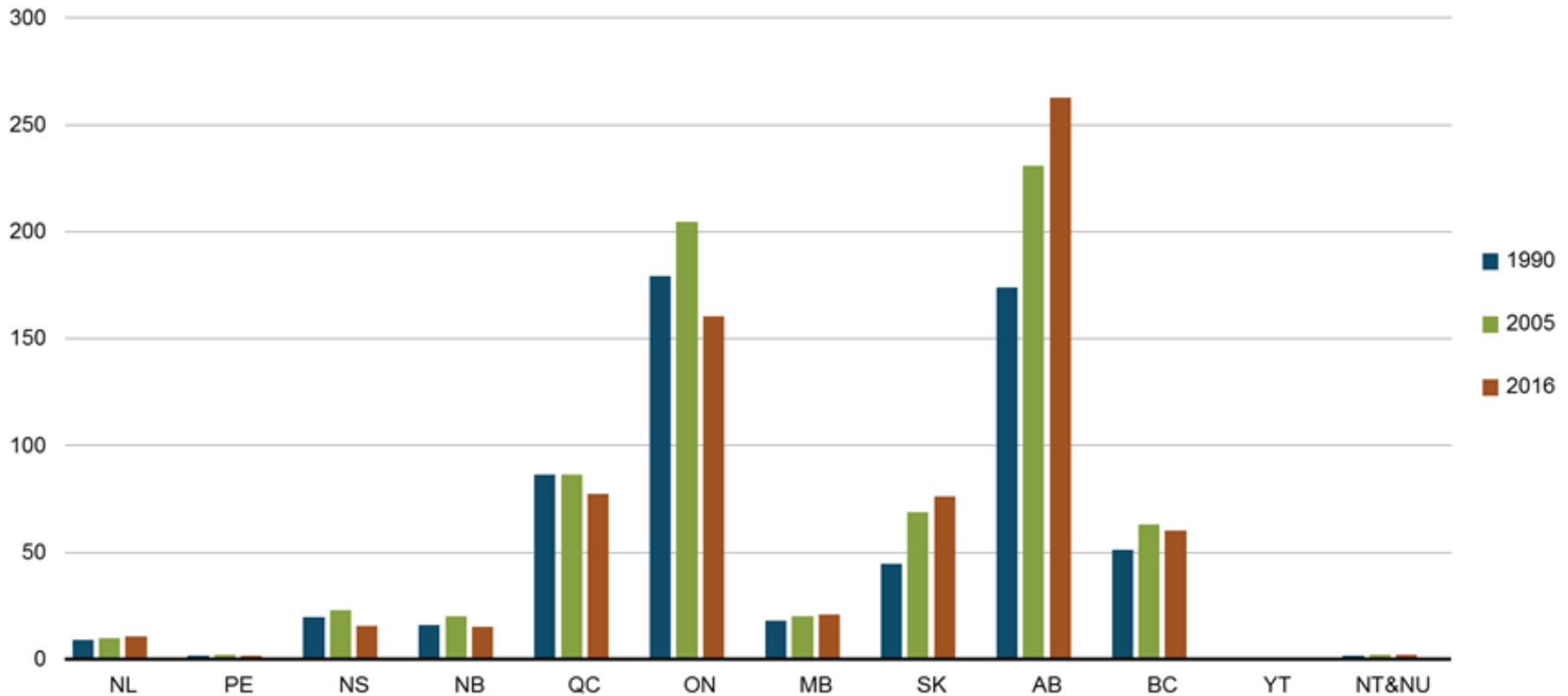
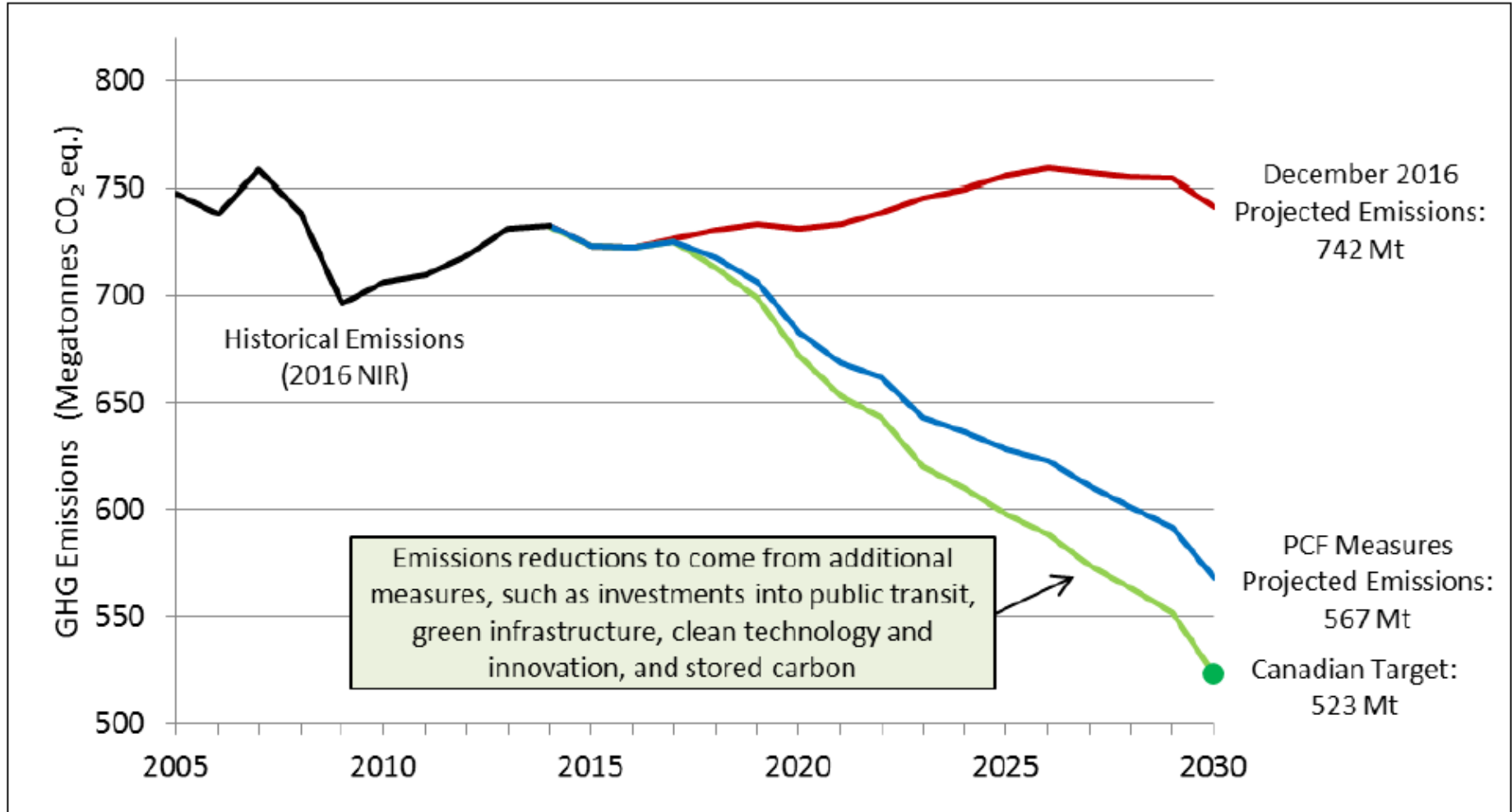


Figure 1: Pathway to Canada's 2030 target



Policy instruments

- Strong focus on market-based instruments and ecological modernization
- Canada: Pan-Canadian Framework for Clean Energy and Climate Change
- EU: European Emission Trading System

Multi-level and interest politics

- Federal systems and strong variation between provinces/member states (Schreurs 2011) (e.g. Alberta and Poland as “spoilers” of progressive cc policies)
- Different degree of influence of interest groups (oil vs. utilities/automobiles) but similar tactics of “green-washing”
- Vivid civil society and some contestation

Bilateral relations

- Canada and the KP: Where was the EU in 2011?
- Common project: Make the PA work.... but both more focus on procedures than substance...

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- Classical
 - Focus on energy security and pipeline politics (Kinder-Morgan pipeline, North Stream 2)
- Critical
 - Carbon use and extraction (Canada) as well as highly mobile society (EU) part of the identity and national culture
 - Hinterland vs. country-side (Dalby 2017)

Populism

- Trump as excuse for nationalist discourses and climate as a field of popular contestation
- Relatively high awareness regarding threats of cc in the public in both polities (Canada > EU)

Green New Deal

- Climate politics a new battlefield against Trump
- 100% RE within 10 years; complete overhaul of domestic transport and EE in buildings
- Strong focus on social justice and blue collar workers



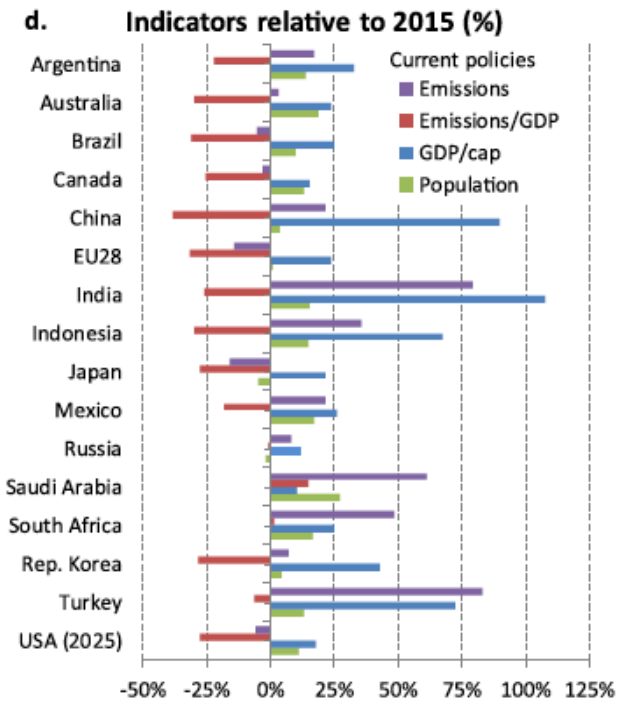
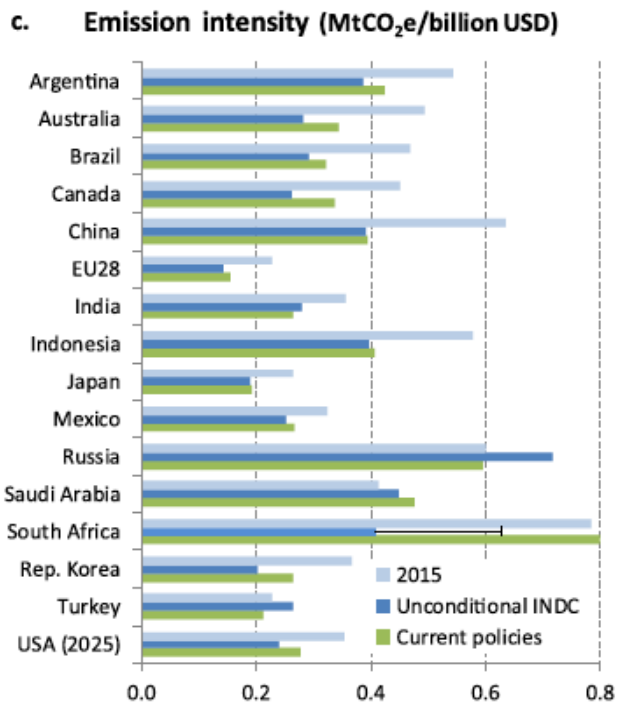
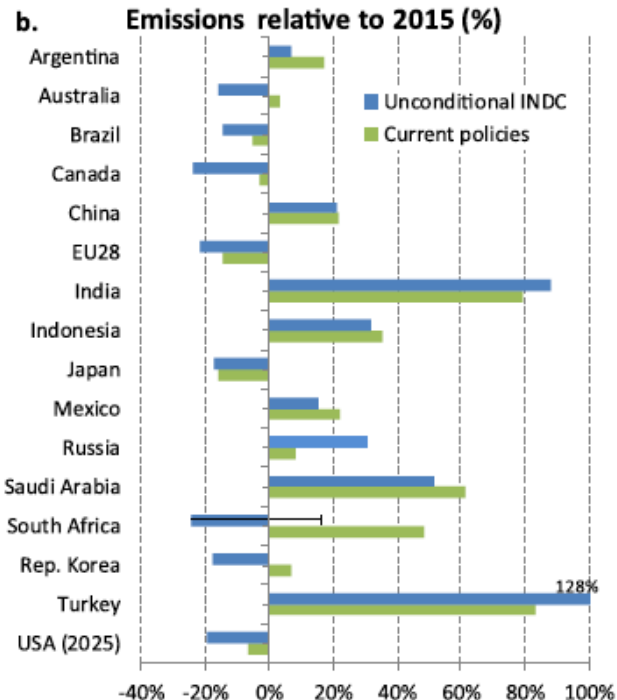
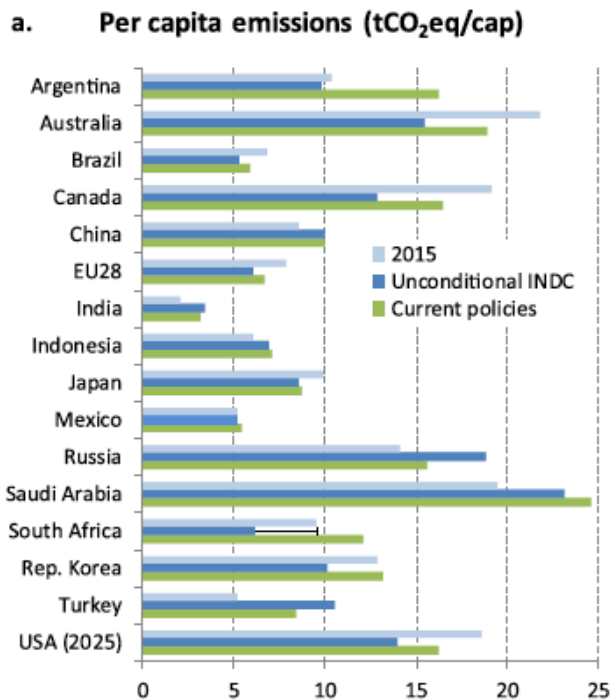
Green New Deal in Canada and EU?

- Decarbonization as social and geopolitical project
- Some domestic self-entrapment taking place
- Divestment and rights-based approaches a first start
- More government intervention necessary

Conclusion

- “I want you to panic” (Greta Thunberg, Davos, 24.01.2019)
- New geopolitical culture needed





den Elzen, M., et al. (2019). "Are the G20 economies making enough progress to meet their NDC targets?" *Energy Policy* 126: 238-250, 246.

