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MPUP 5422 – Week 3

Environmental justice and politics

XU Yuan

January 22, 2020

Outline

- ▣ Local NIMBY
- ▣ SO₂ mitigation in the United States
- ▣ Montreal Protocol vs. Kyoto Protocol
- ▣ Solar lobby in Japan



DISTRIBUTION OF COSTS/BENEFITS

-- NOT IN MY BACKYARD



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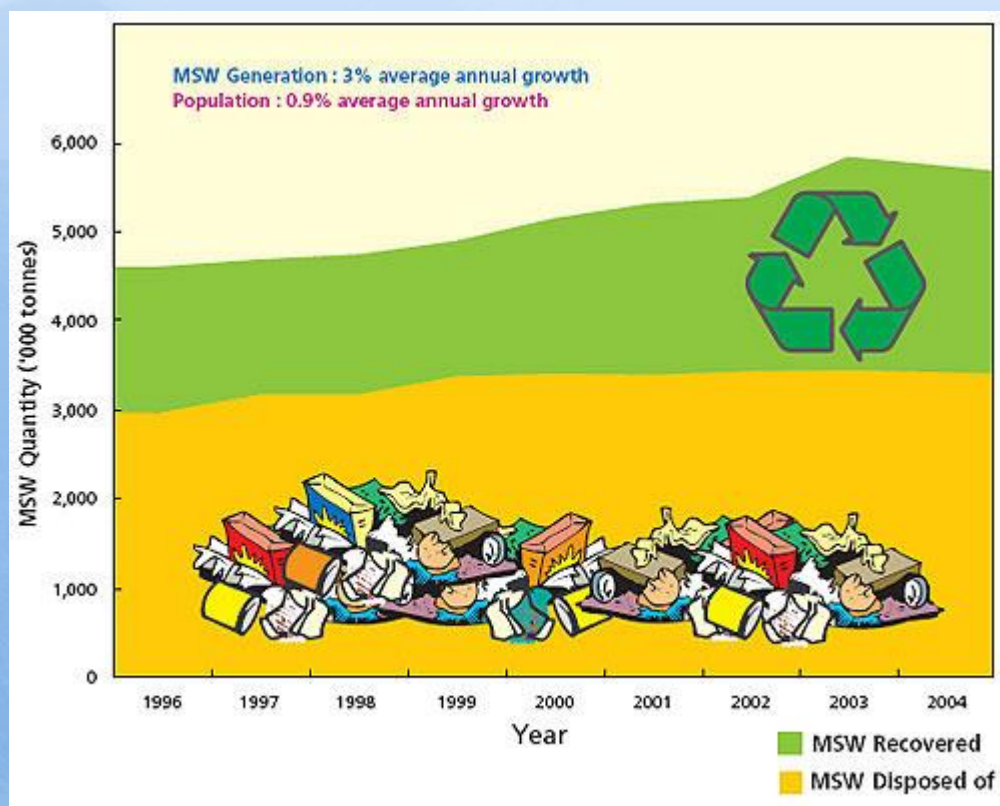
Any difference?



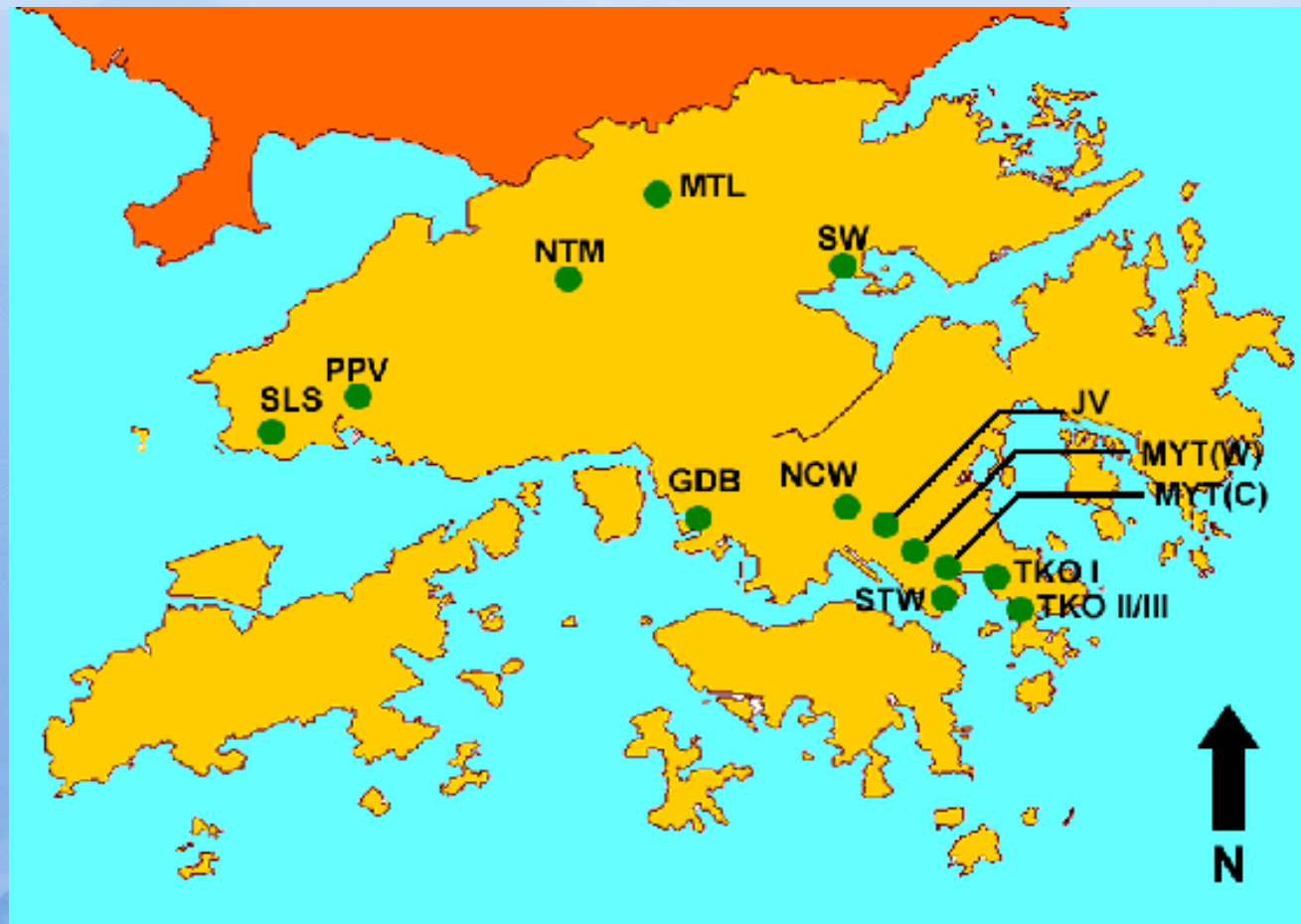
We need power plants and waste management facilities.



Hong Kong's municipal solid waste generation



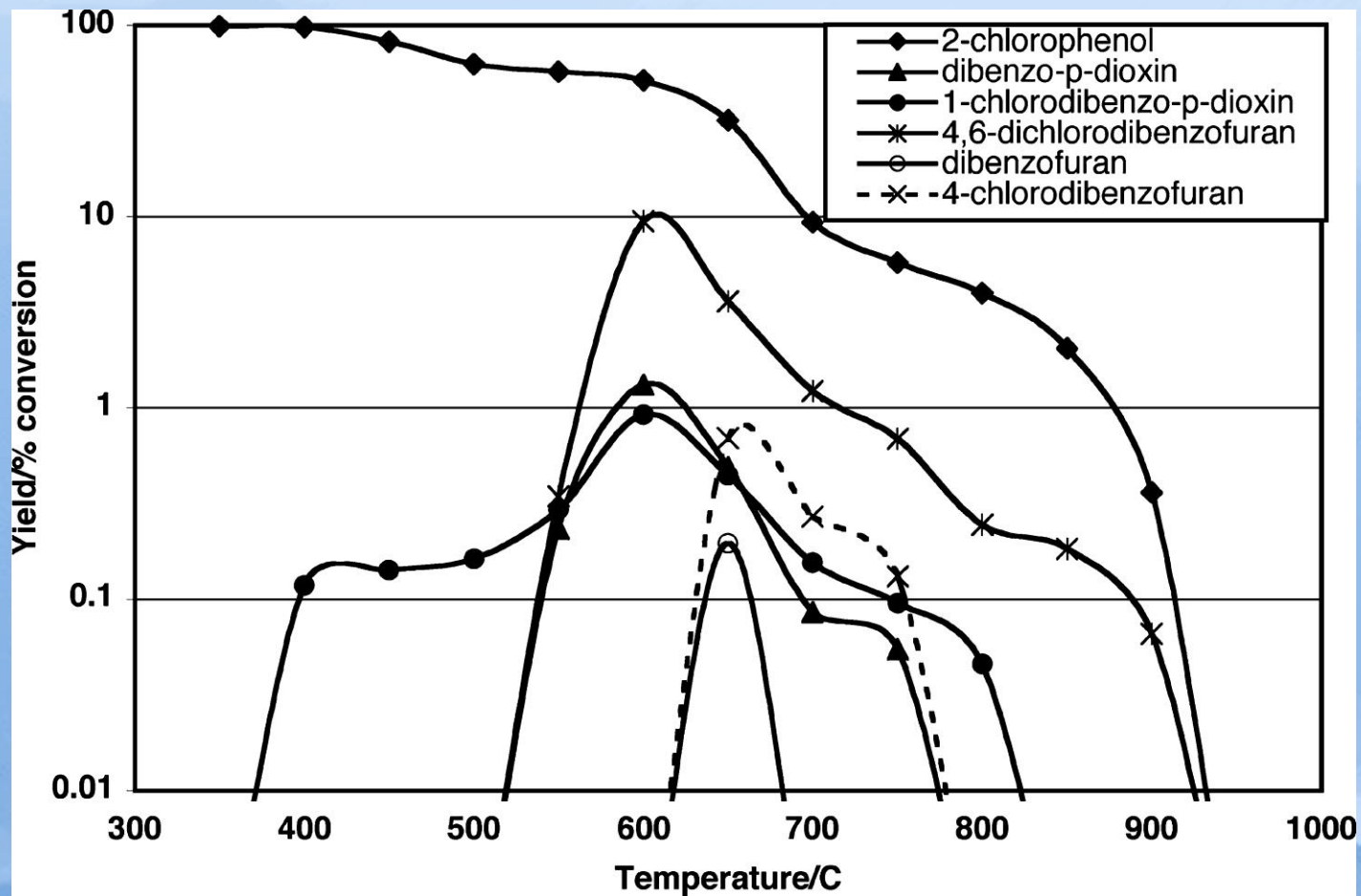
Location of Closed Landfills in Hong Kong



Not In My BackYard (NIMBY)



Dioxin products and temperature



Not In My BackYard (NIMBY)



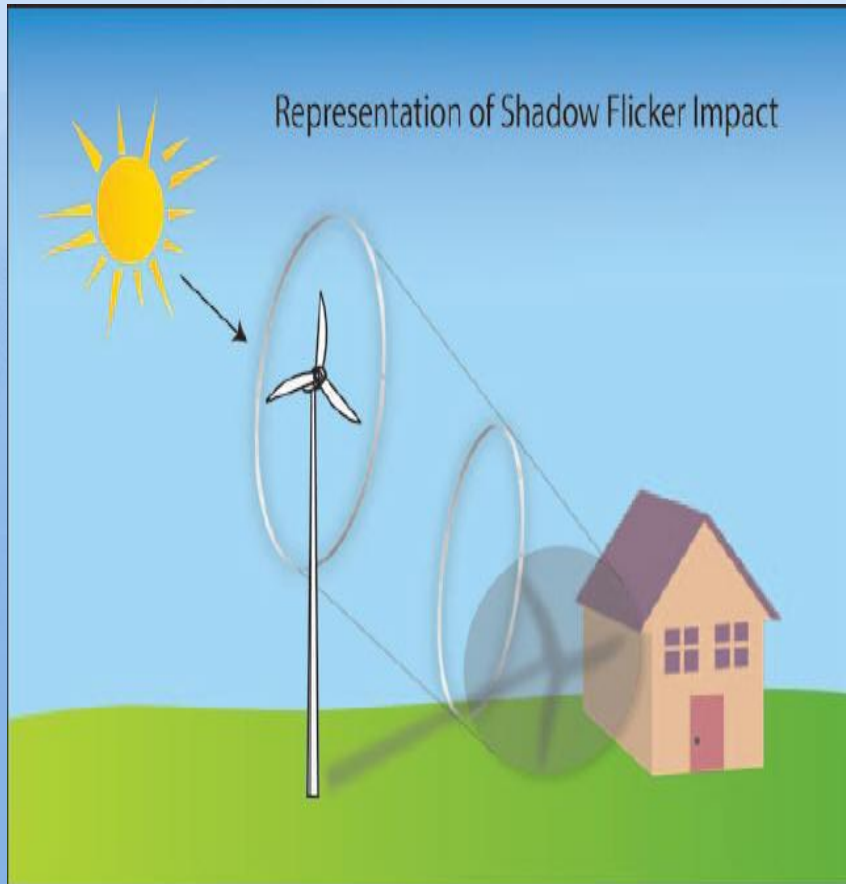
Panyu, Guangdong province



Hong Kong



Environmental impacts of wind turbines



http://www.controlaltenergy.com/Wind_Myths.htm



http://www.mlive.com/news/bay-city/index.ssf/2009/06/wind_turbines_create_bad_buzz.html



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Shale gas wells in the United States

-- In my backyard (IMBY)?



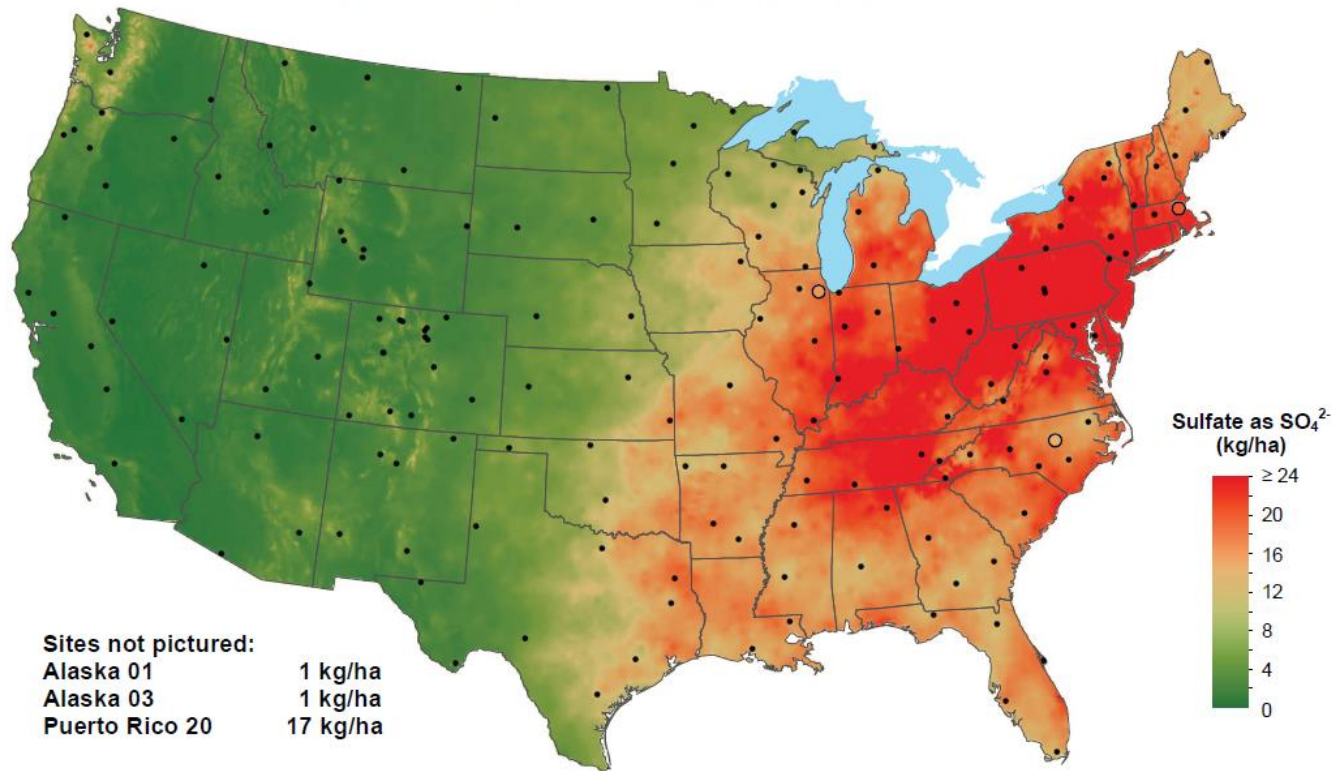
SO₂ MITIGATION IN THE UNITED STATES



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Sulfate ion wet deposition, 1994



National Atmospheric Deposition Program/National Trends Network
<http://nadp.isws.illinois.edu>

A video clip

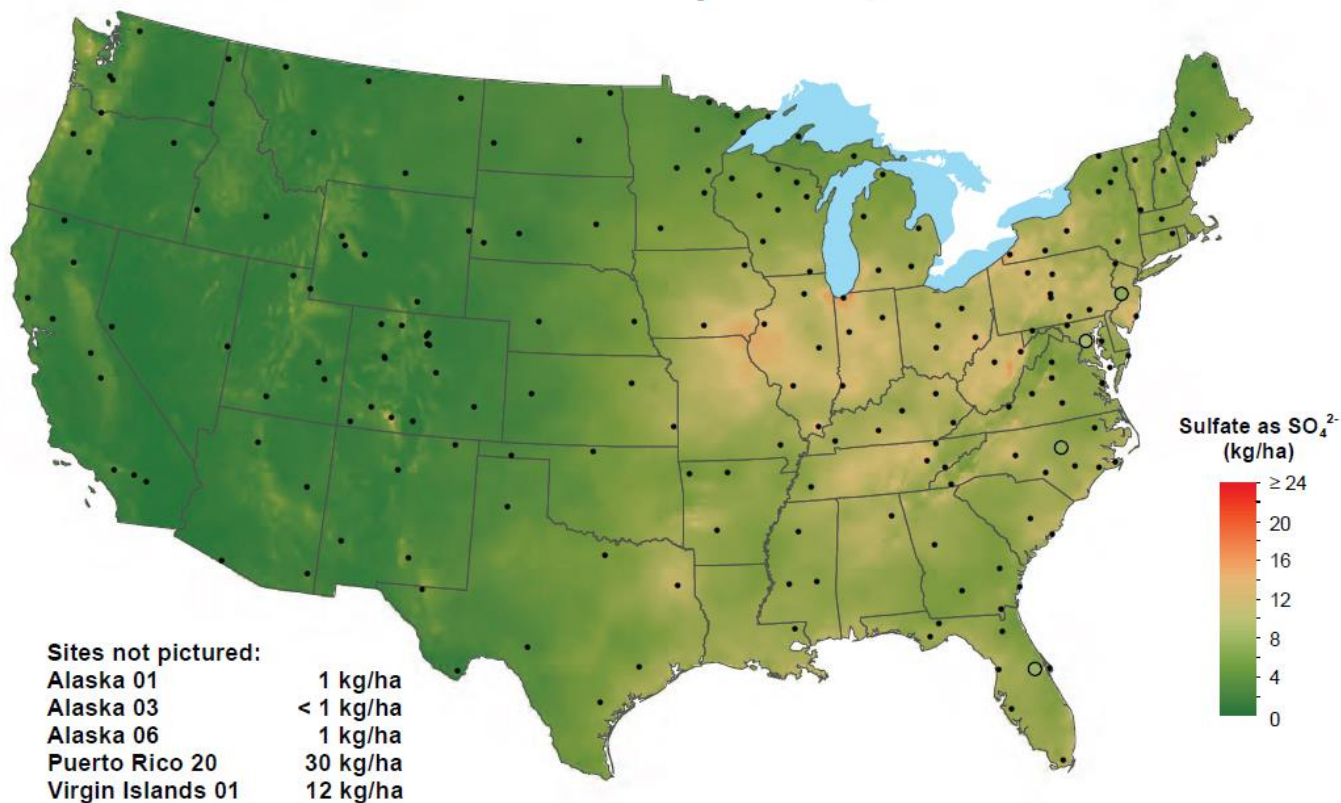
<http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/data/annualmaps.aspx>



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Sulfate ion wet deposition, 2010



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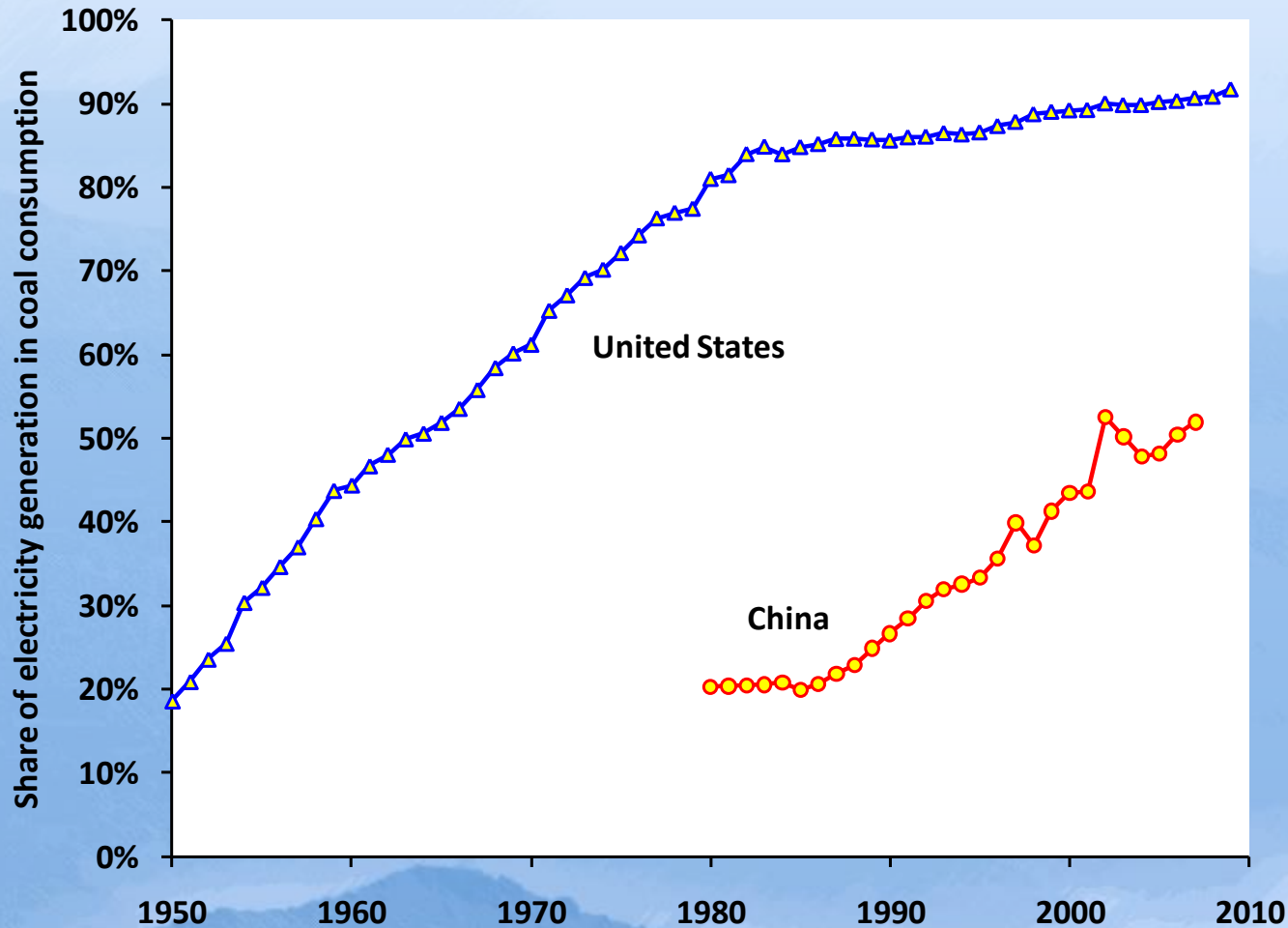
<http://nadp.sws.uiuc.edu/data/annualmaps.aspx>



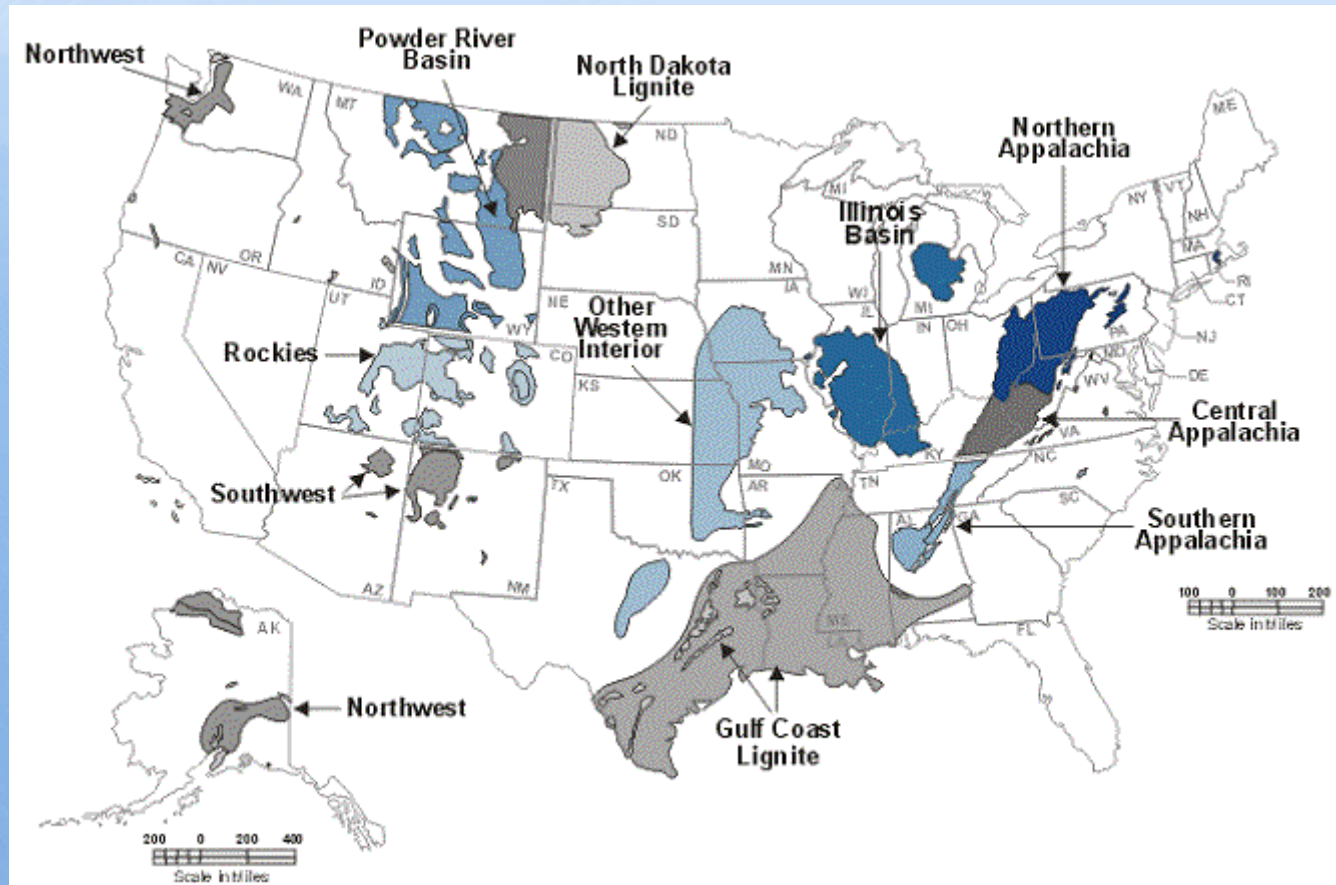
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Electrification of coal consumption

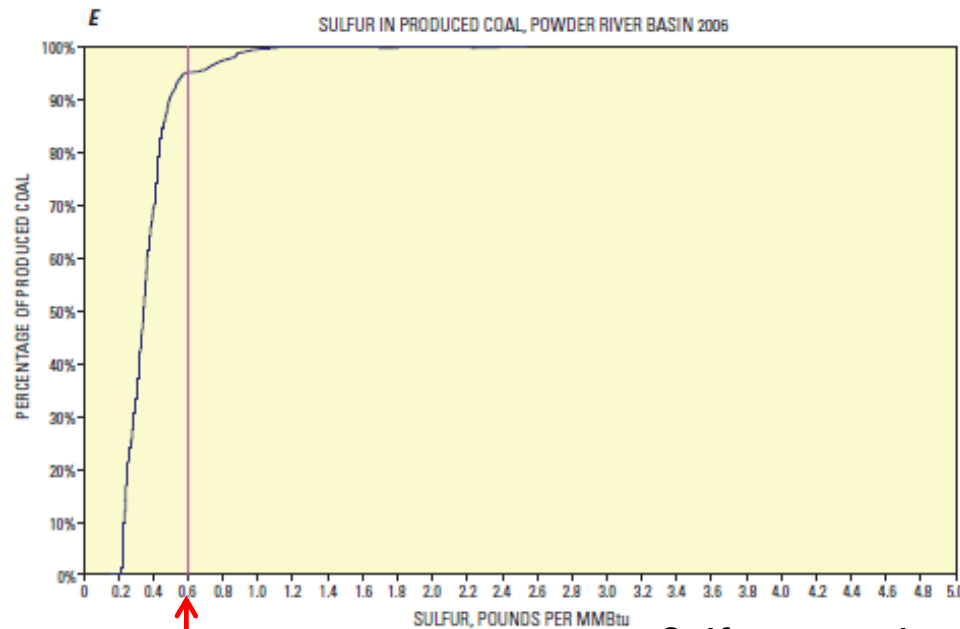


Coal beds in the U.S.

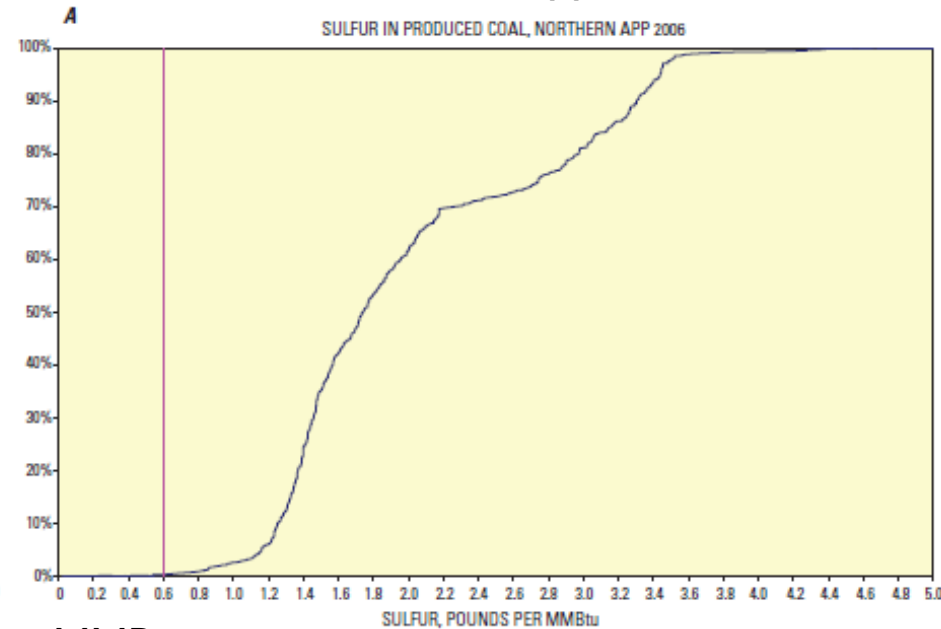


Sulfur contents in the U.S.

Powder River Basin



Northern Appalachian



Sulfur, pounds per MMBtu

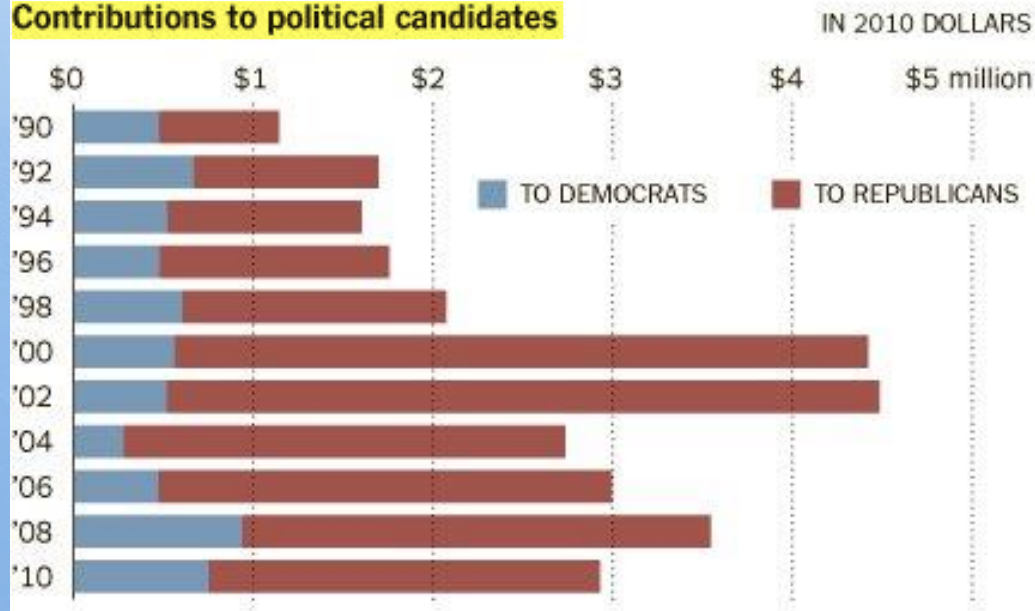
Implied Phase II standard

Political spending by the U.S. coal industry

The Coal Shovel

The full tally is not in, but political spending by the coal industry this year is on track to exceed what was spent in the 2008 cycle.

Contributions to political candidates

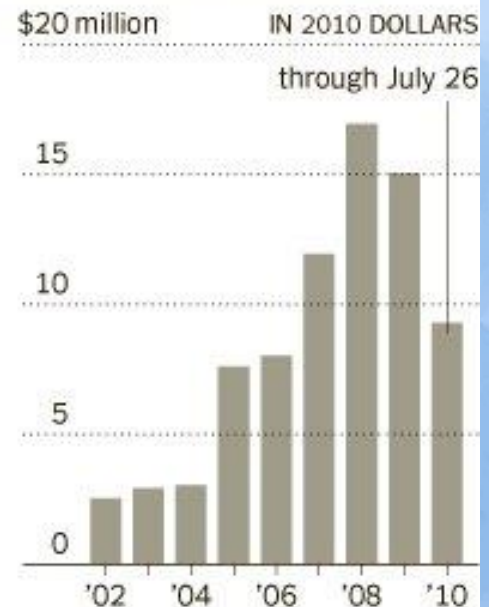


2010 through Oct. 3

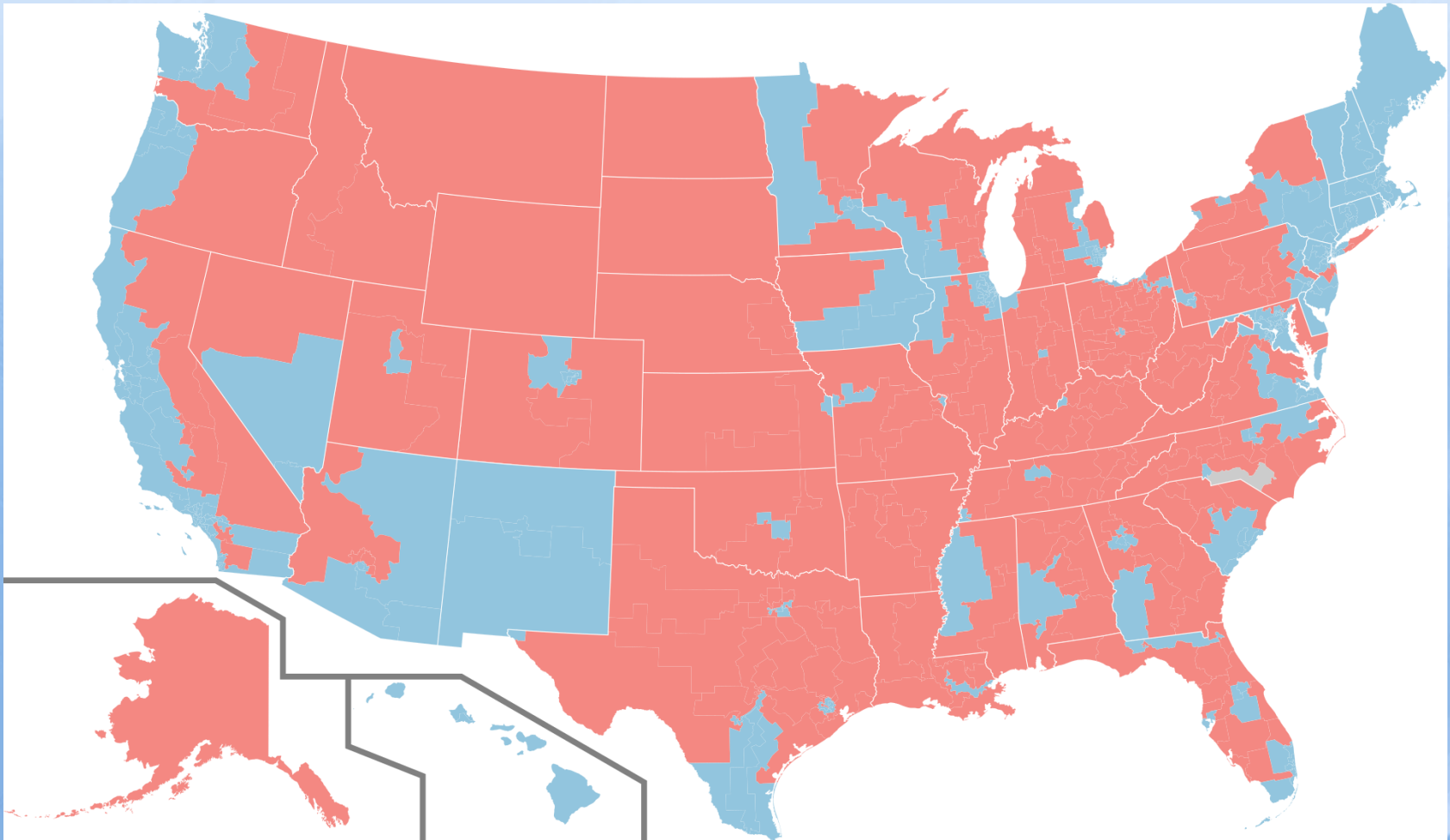
Note: Contributions for '04 through '10 cycles do not include Levin fund contributions to state and local party committees.

Source: Center for Responsive Politics

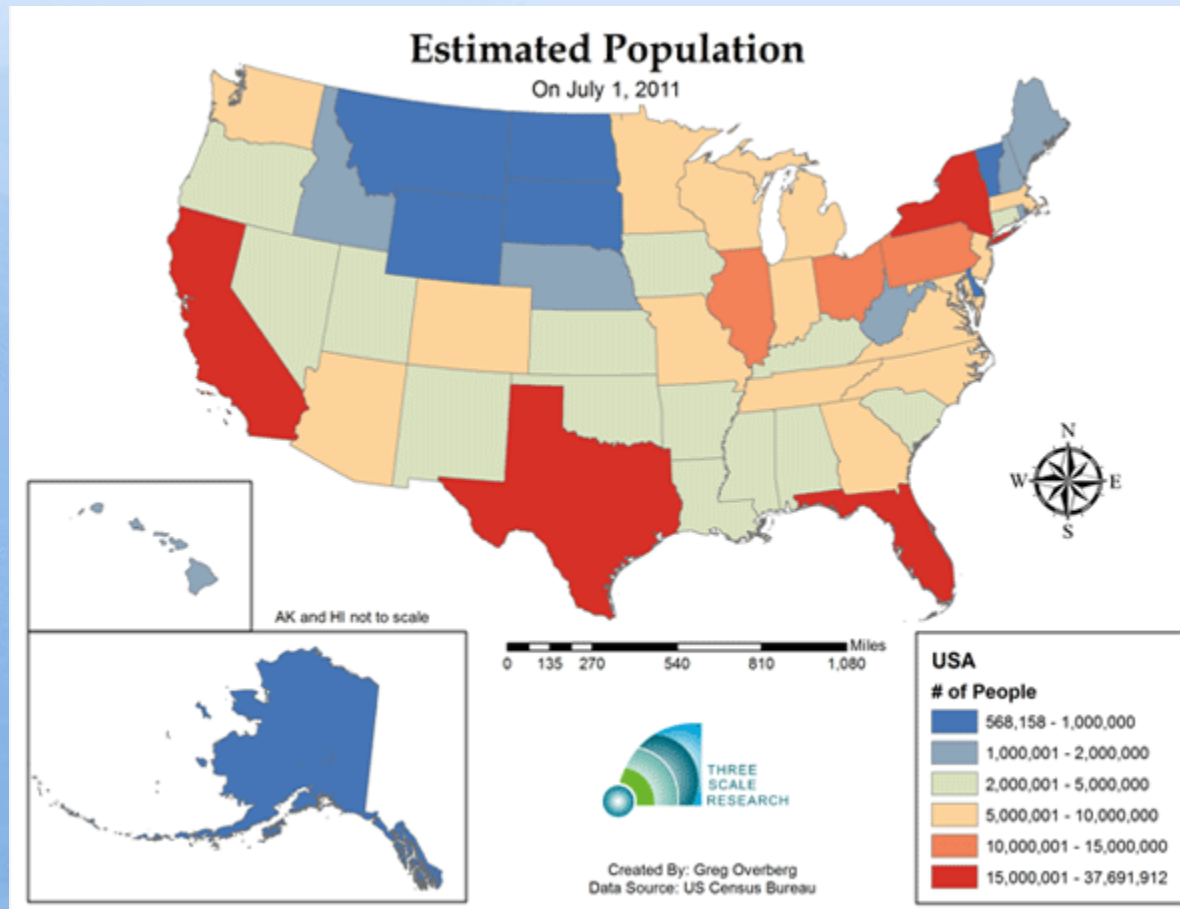
Lobbying expenditures



U.S. House of Representatives in 2019



U.S. population and Senate



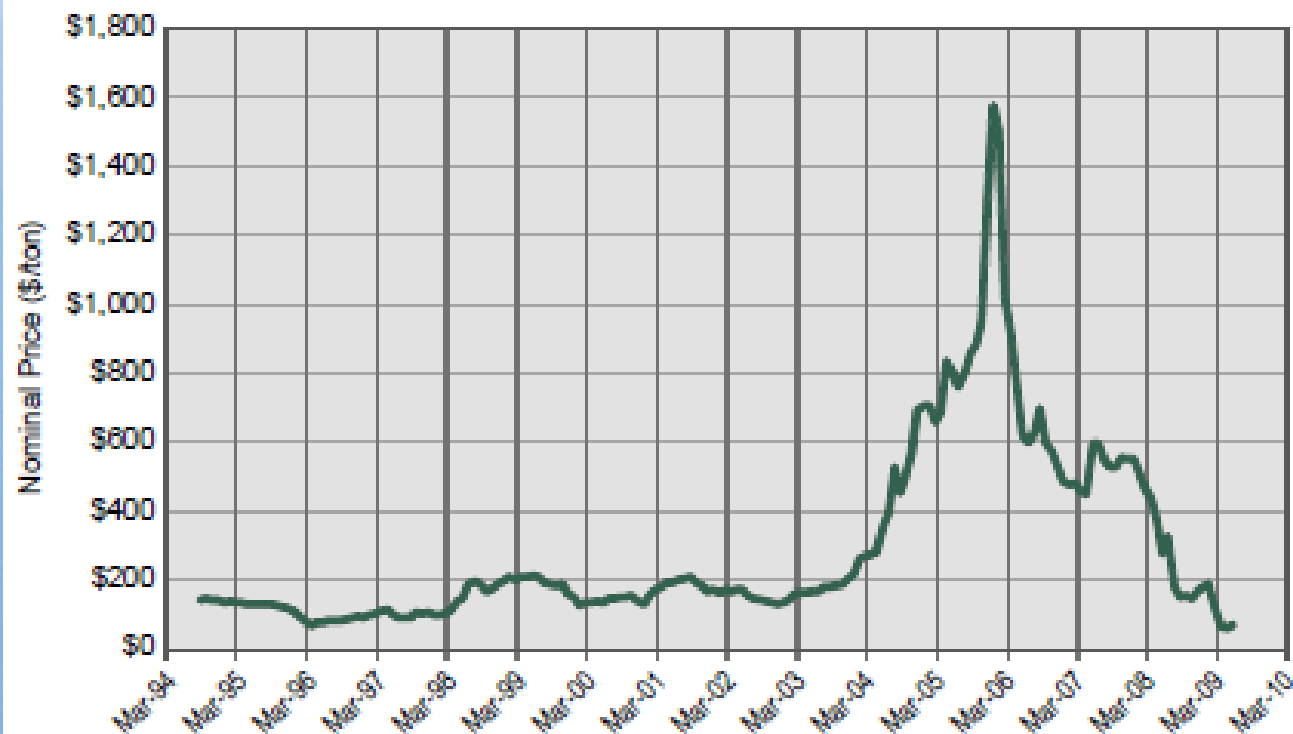
Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990

- The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 set a goal of reducing annual SO₂ emissions by 10 million tons below 1980 levels. To achieve these reductions, the law required a two-phase tightening of the restrictions placed on fossil fuel-fired power plants:
- Phase I (began in 1995)
Affected 263 units at 110 mostly coal-burning electric utility plants located in 21 eastern and midwestern states. An additional 182 units joined Phase I of the program as substitution or compensating units, bringing the total of Phase I affected units to 445.
- Phase II (began in 2000)
Tightened the annual emissions limits imposed on large, higher emitting plants and also set restrictions on smaller, cleaner plants fired by coal, oil, and gas, encompassing over 2,000 units in all. The program affects existing utility units serving generators with an output capacity of greater than 25 megawatts and all new utility units.

<http://www.epa.gov/airmarkets/progsregs/arp/s02.html>



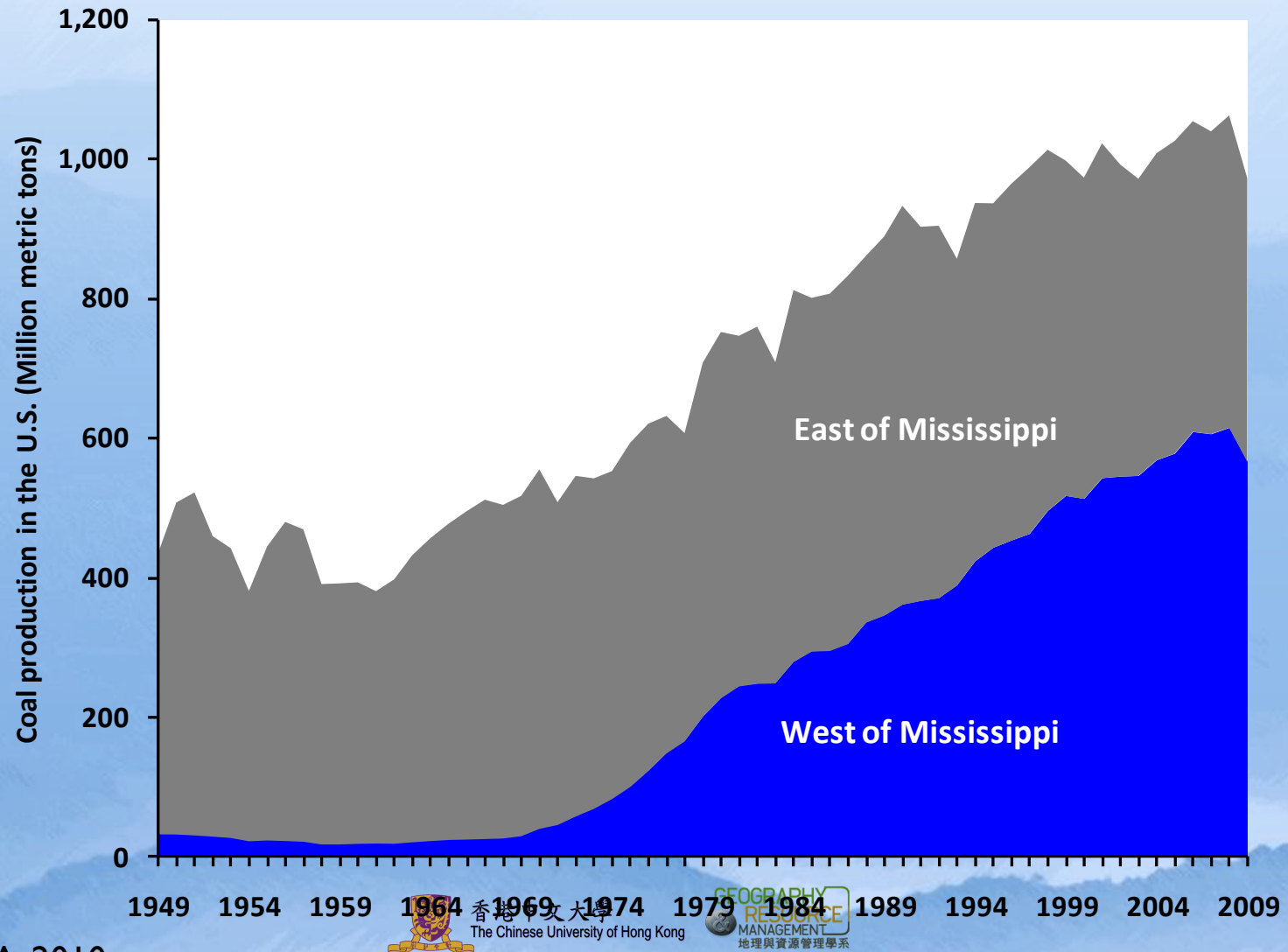
Figure 4: Average Monthly SO₂ Allowance Price, August 1994 - May 2009



Source: CantorCO2e Market Price Index, 2009



Coal mining in the U.S.



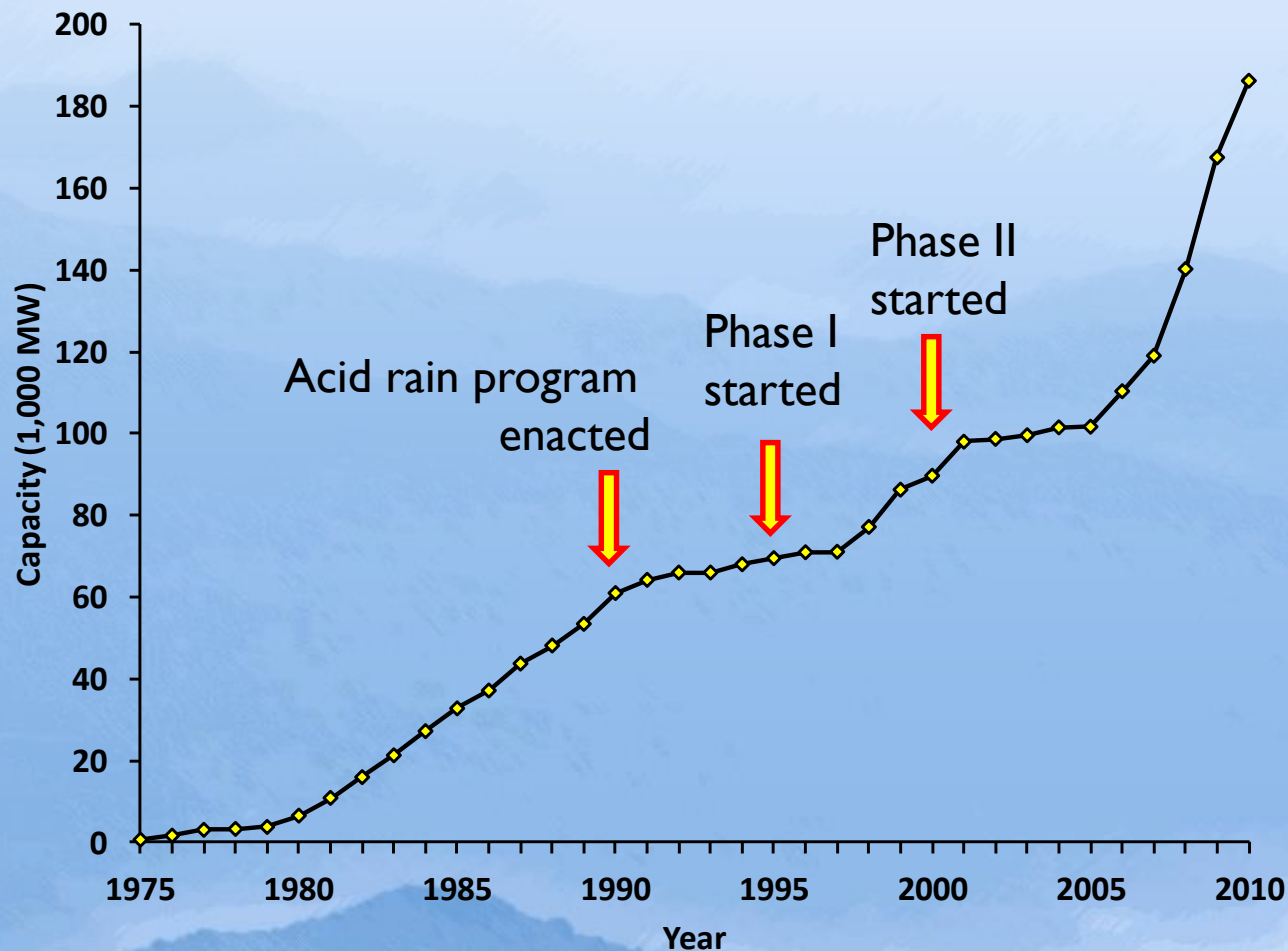
Source: EIA, 2010



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The deployment of SO₂ scrubbers



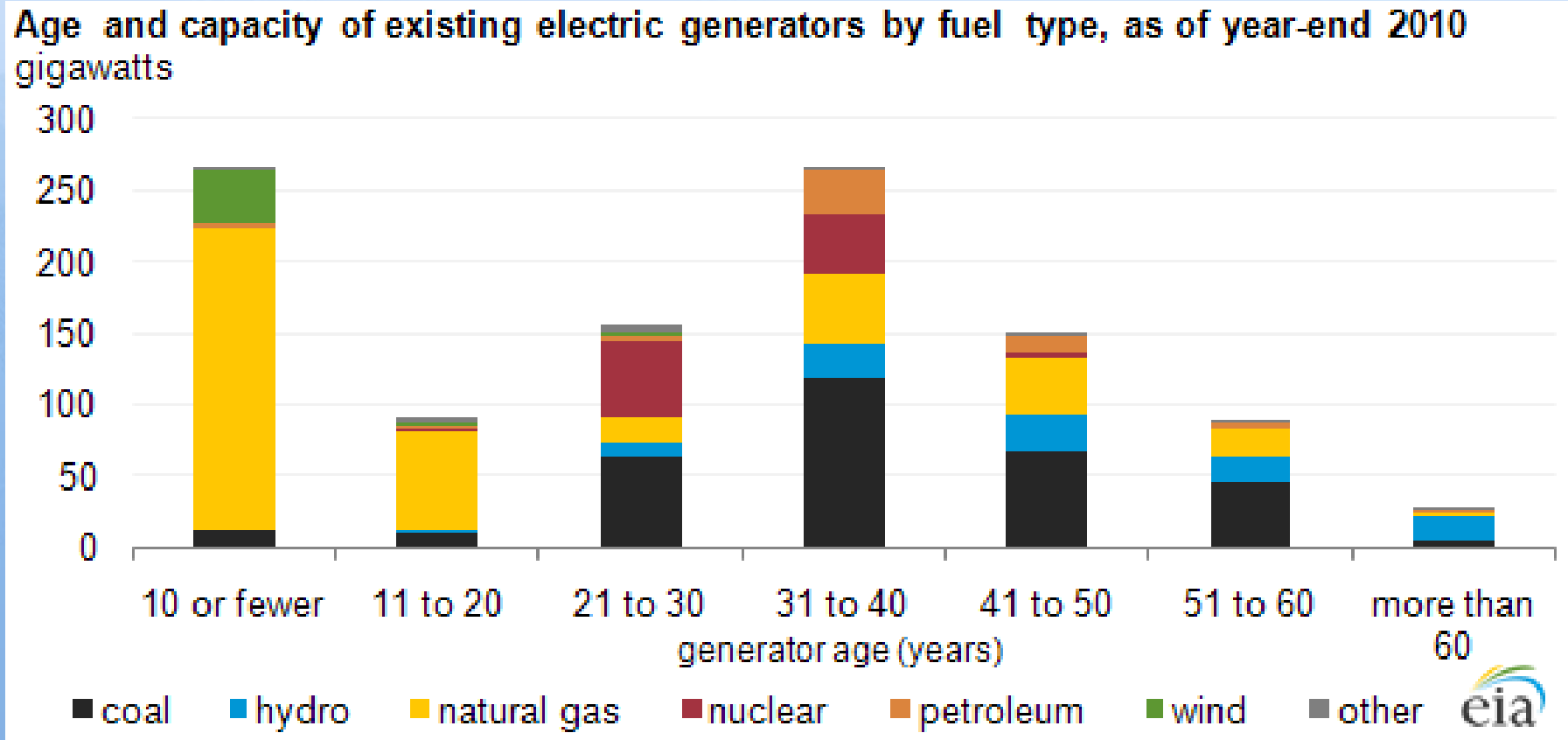
Source: NETL, 2007; EIA, 2012



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The stagnation of the U.S. coal power sector



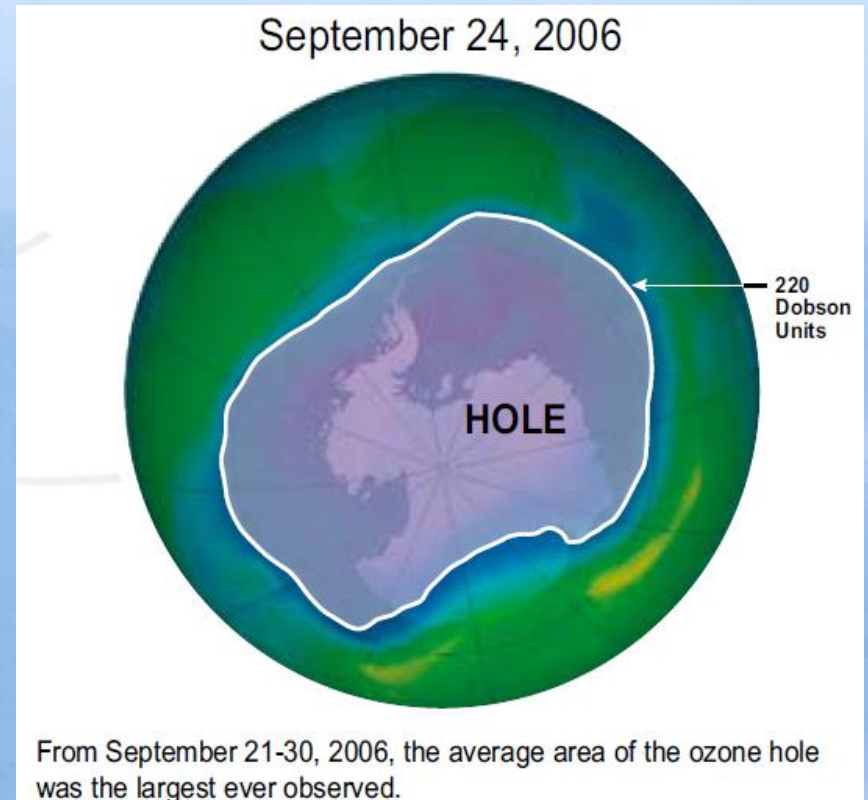
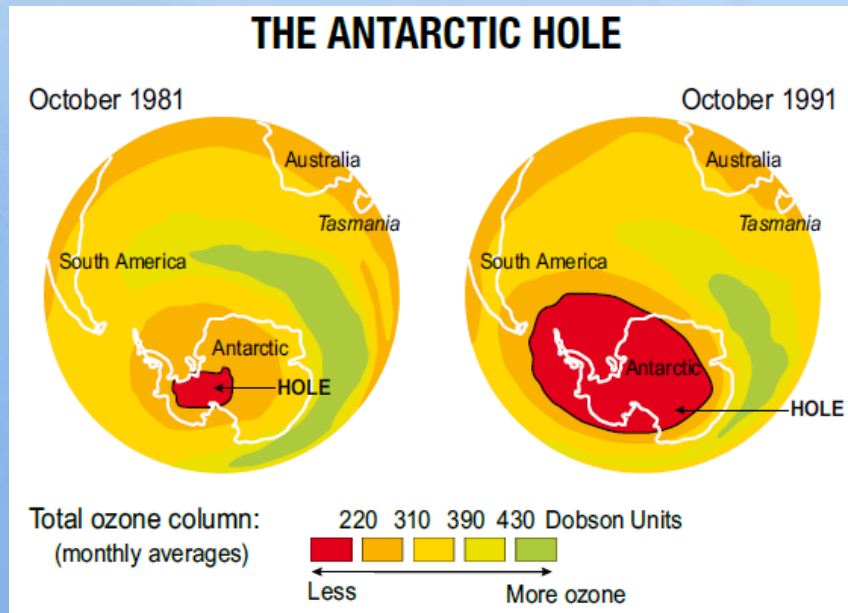
MONTREAL PROTOCOL VS. KYOTO PROTOCOL



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Antarctic Ozone Hole



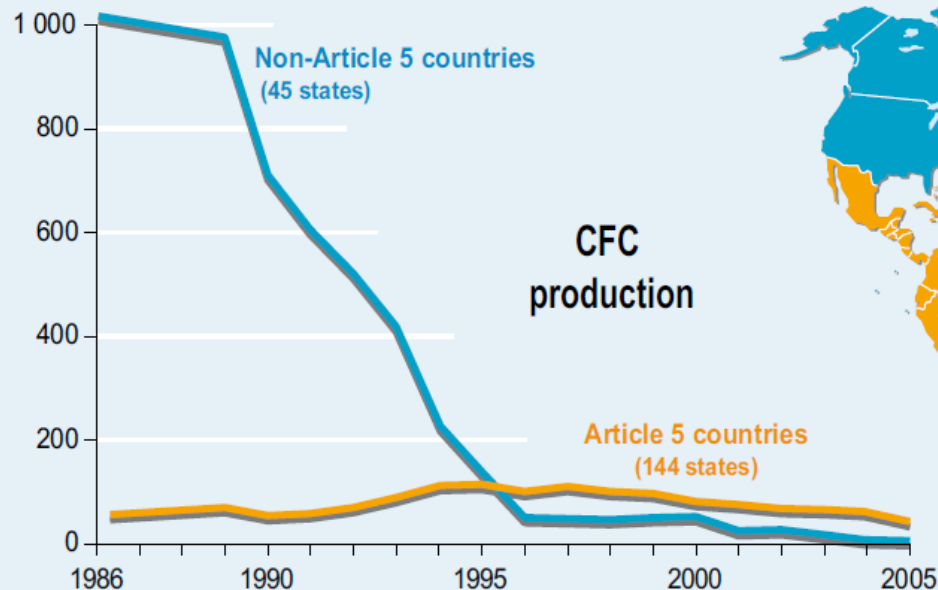
Freon (CFCs)



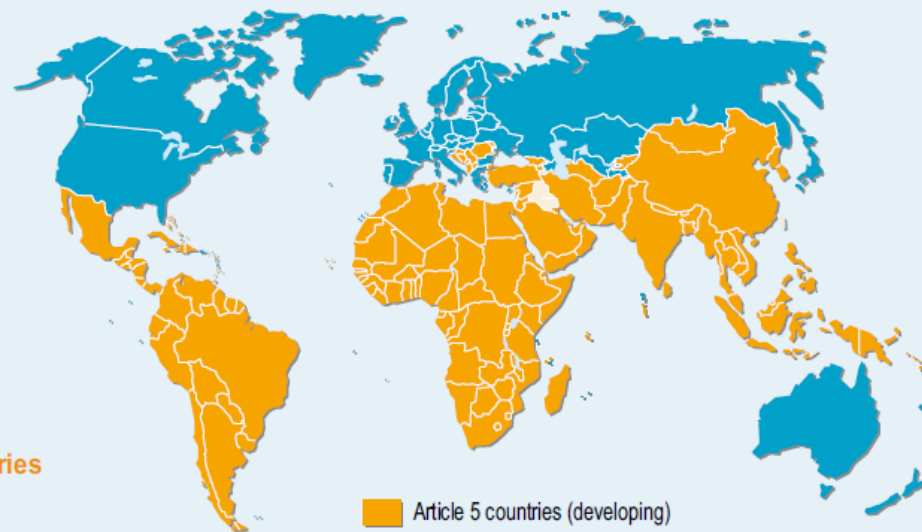
Production of Ozone Depleting Substances

COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITIES

Thousand Ozone Depleting Potential Tonnes (ODP Tonnes)*



* Tonnes multiplied by the ozone depleting potential of the considered gas.

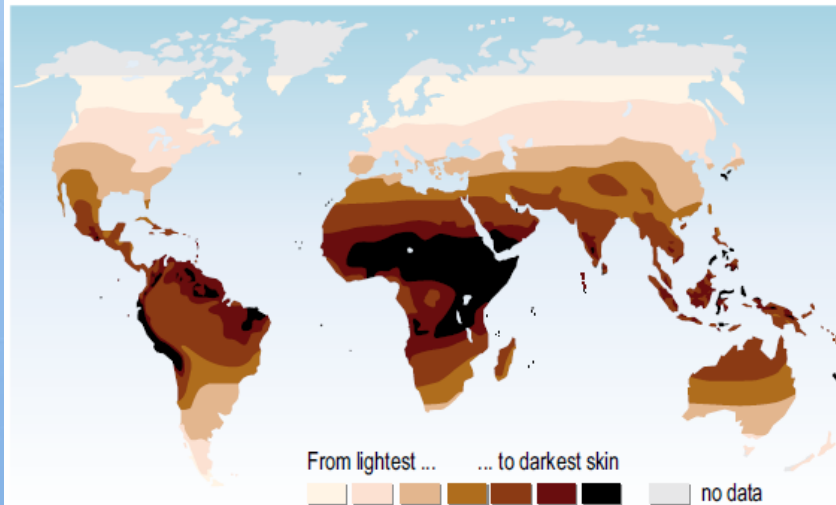


Source: United Nations Environment Programme Ozone Secretariat



Skin cancer: UV protection vs. Vitamin D

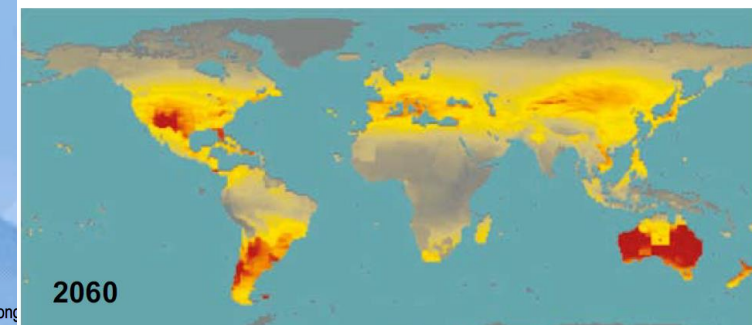
Skin colour map (indigenous people)
Predicted from multiple environmental factors



Source: Chaplin G.®, *Geographic Distribution of Environmental Factors Influencing Human Skin Coloration*, American Journal of Physical Anthropology 125:292–302, 2004; map updated in 2007.

Number of extra skin cancer cases related to UV radiation

Per million inhabitants per year
0 30 60 90 120 220

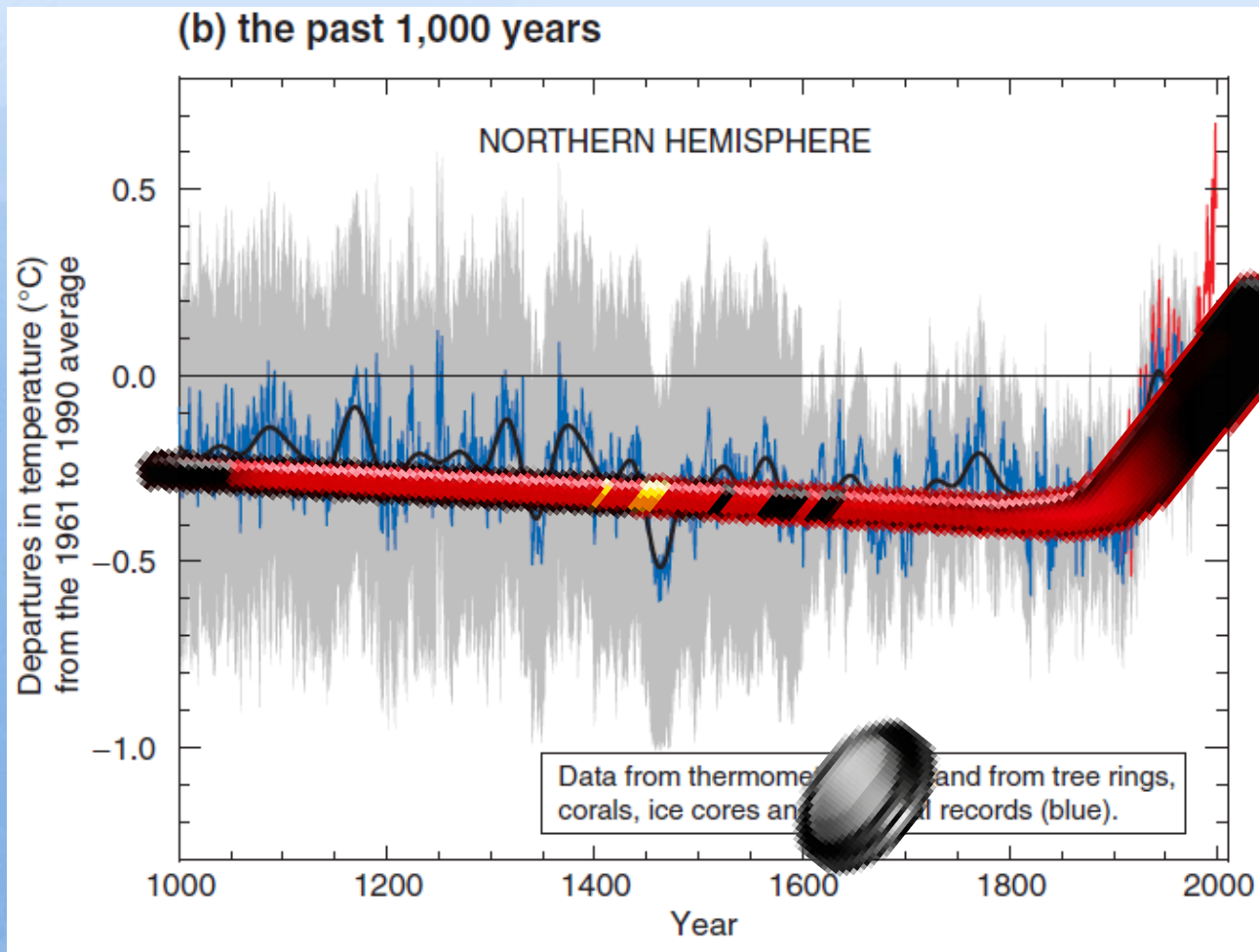


Source: Dutch National Institute for Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), Laboratory for Radiation Research (www.rivm.nl/m/ileuStoffen/straling/zonetherma_uv/), 2007.



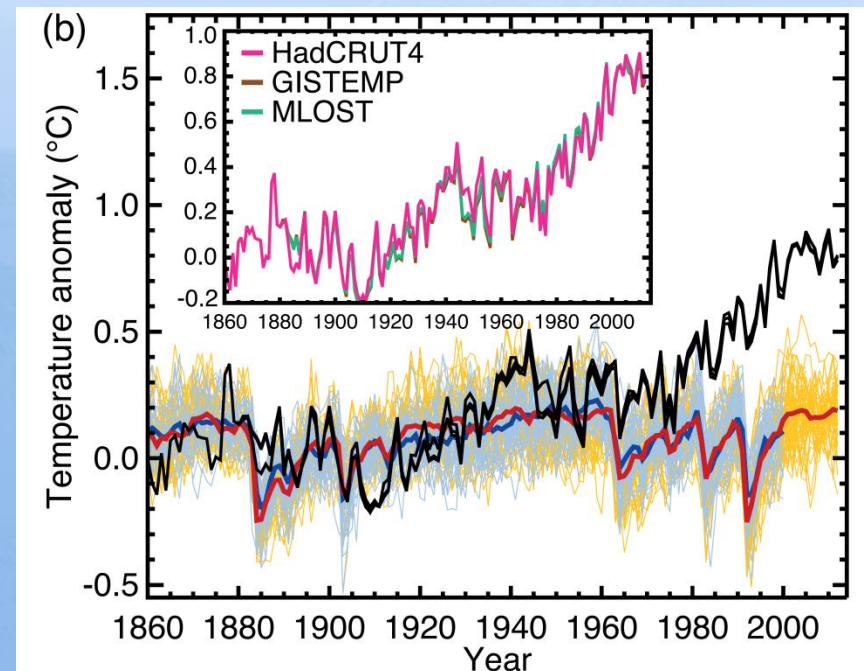
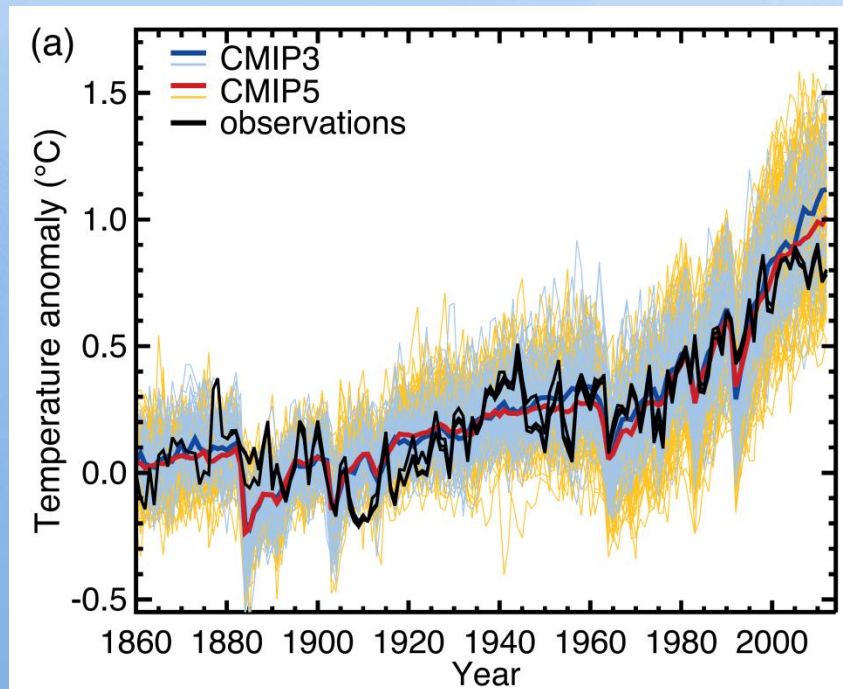
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The hockey stick graph

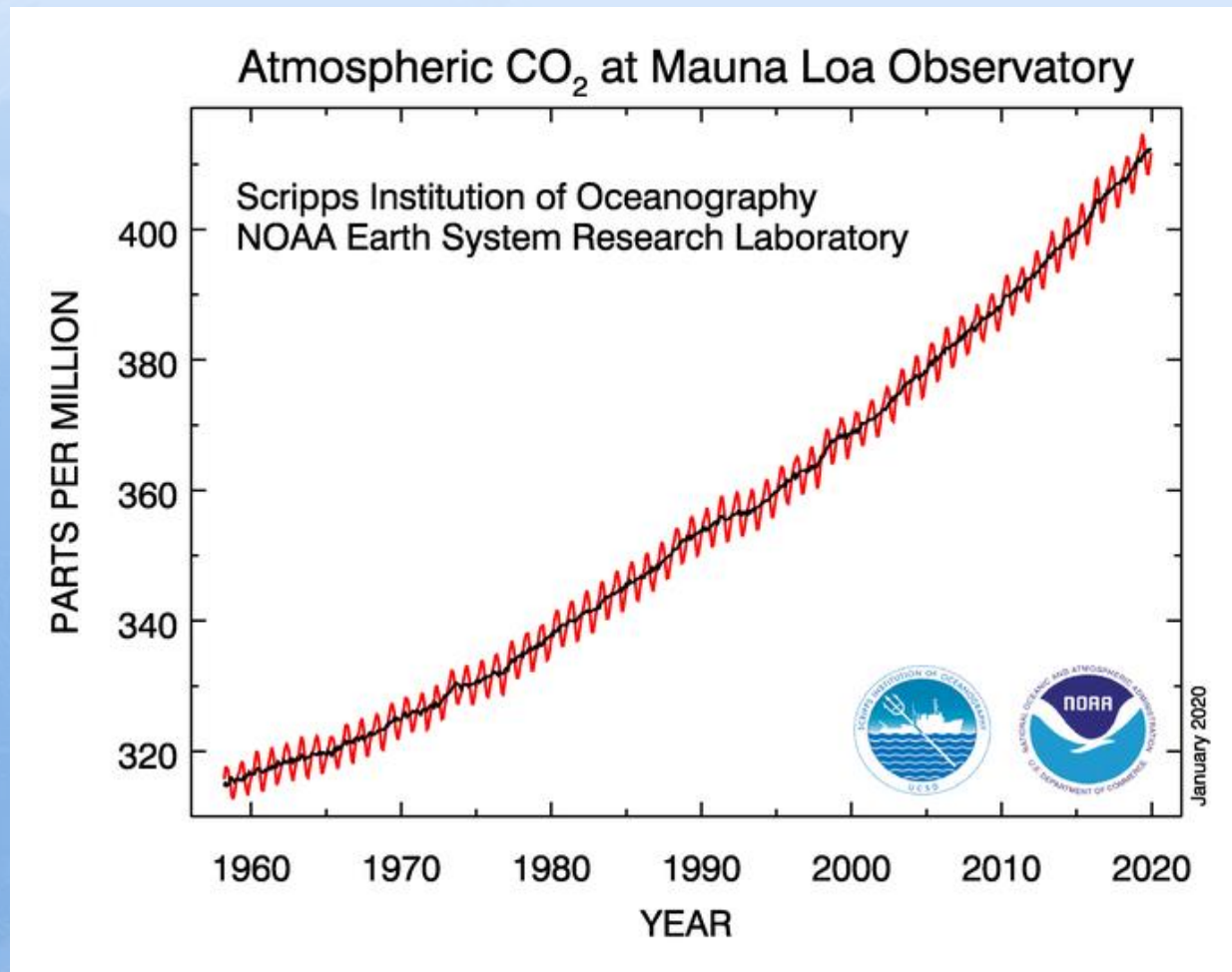


The point of debate

- Are we causing global warming?

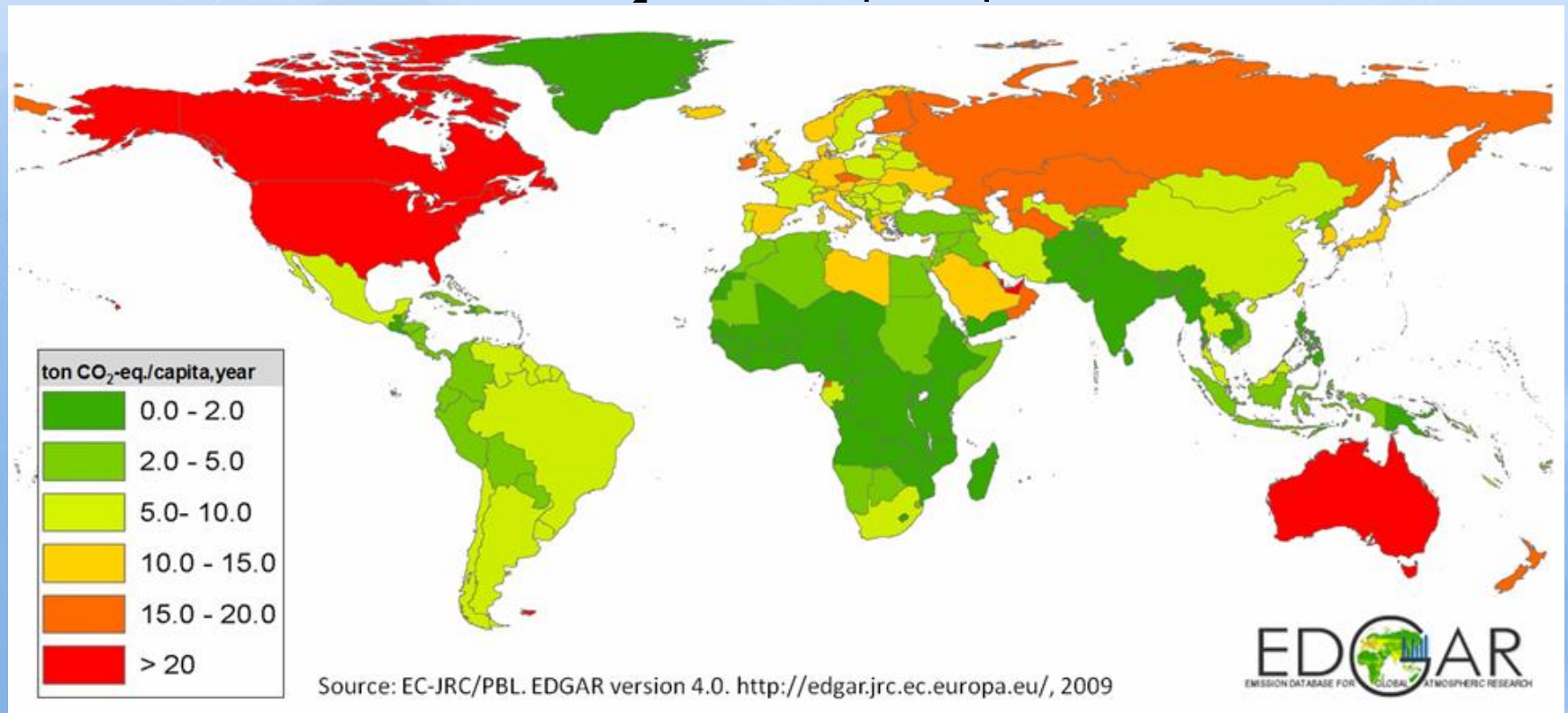


Atmospheric CO₂ concentration at Mauna Loa



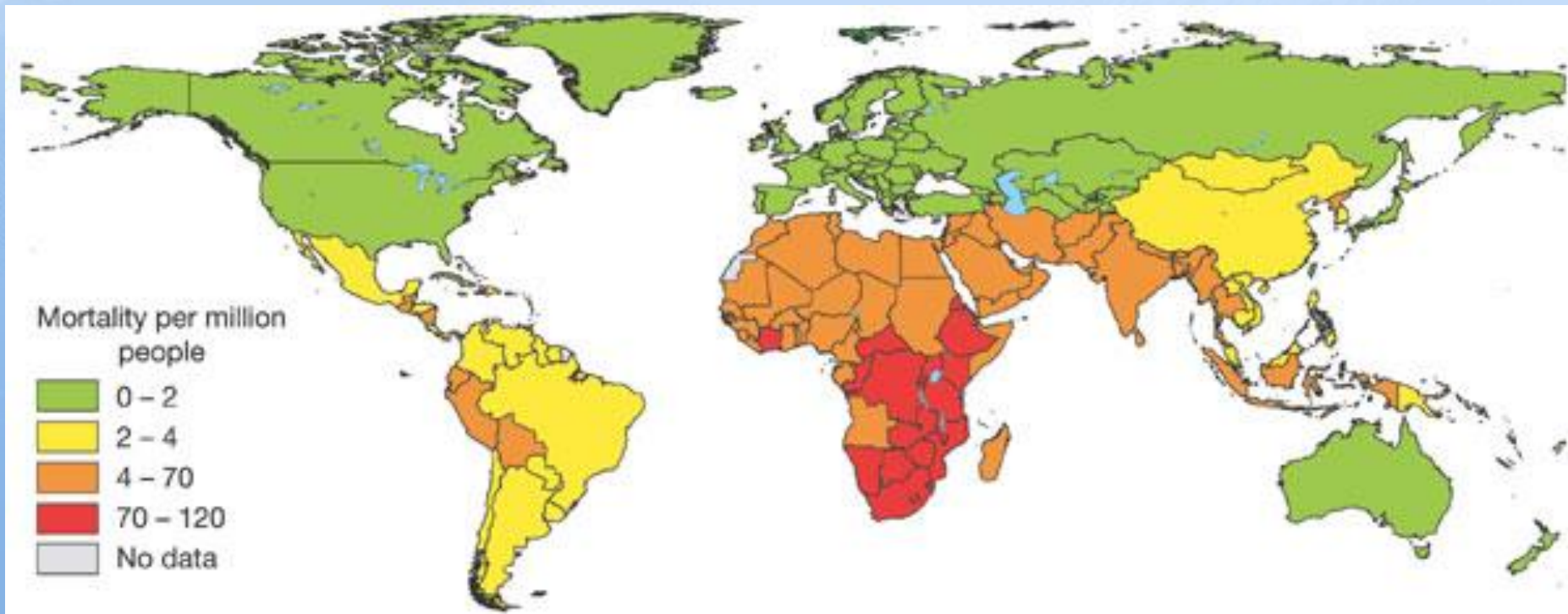
World's CO₂ emissions are mainly emitted by developed and rapidly developing countries

CO₂ emissions per capita



However, developing countries suffer the most from climate disasters

Mortality (per million people) attributable to climate change by the year 2000



Patz, J.A., et al., 2005. "Impact of regional climate change on human health." *Nature* 438(7066): 310-317.



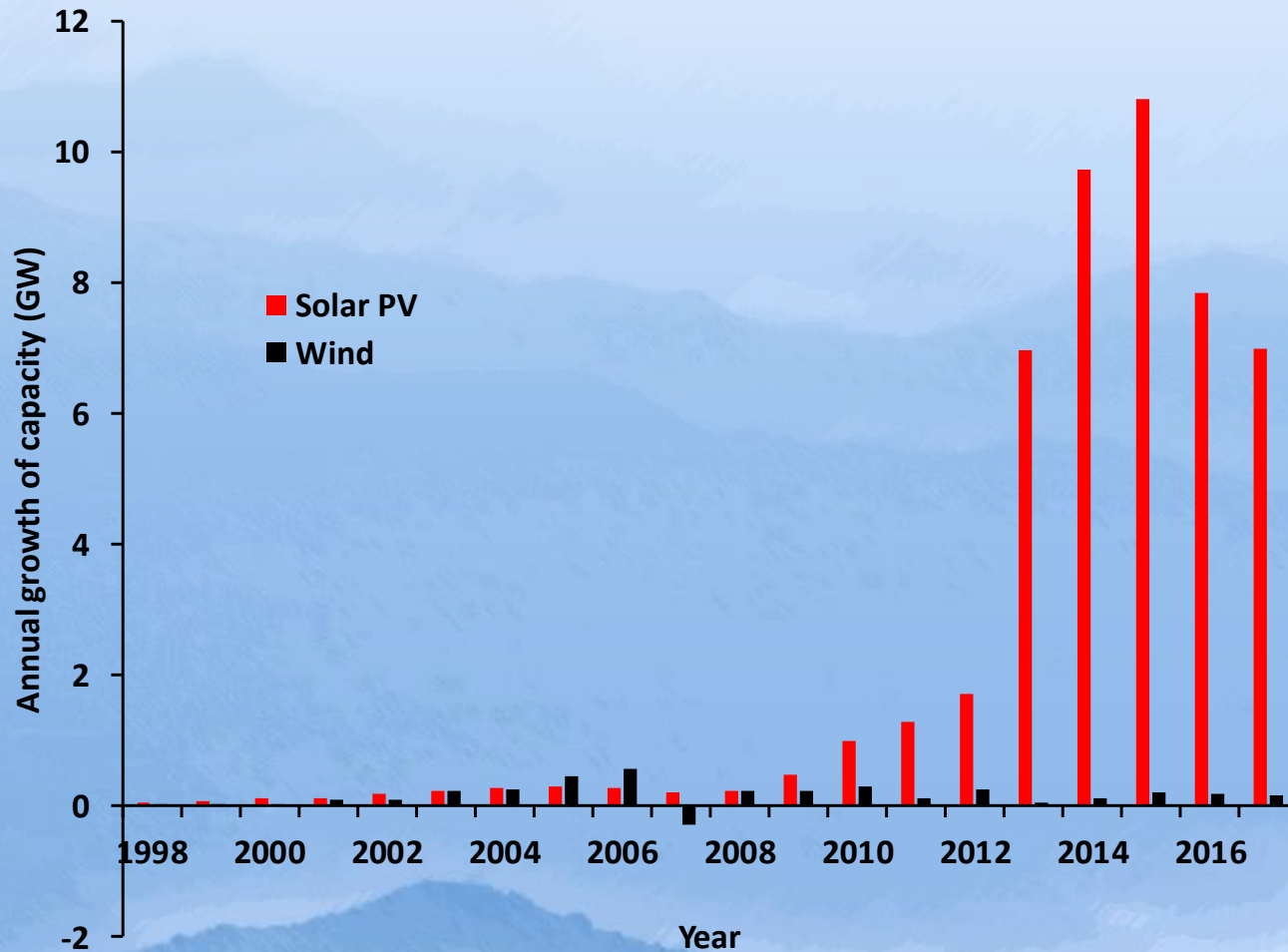
SOLAR LOBBY IN JAPAN



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Renewable energy development in Japan



Source: BP, 2018



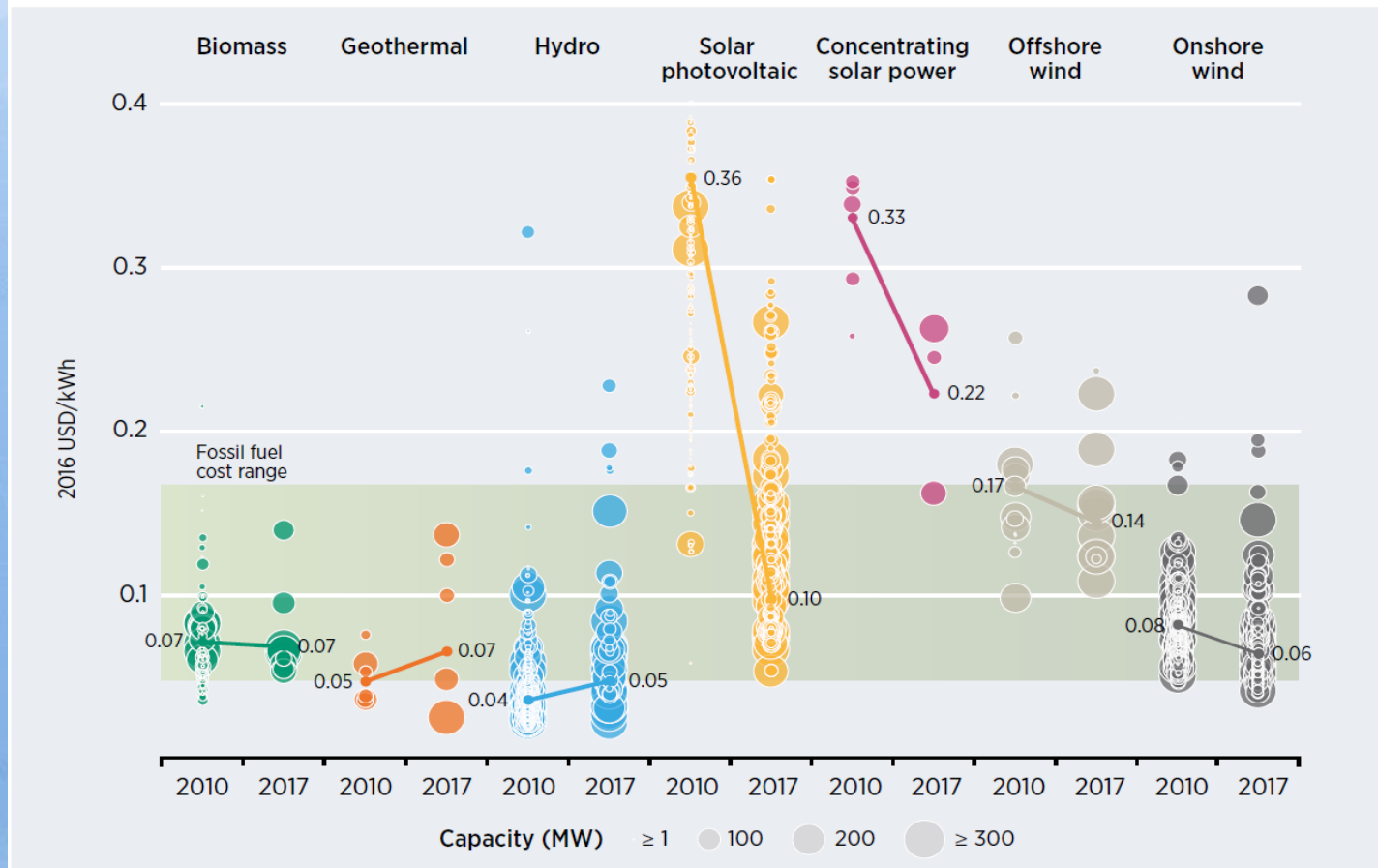
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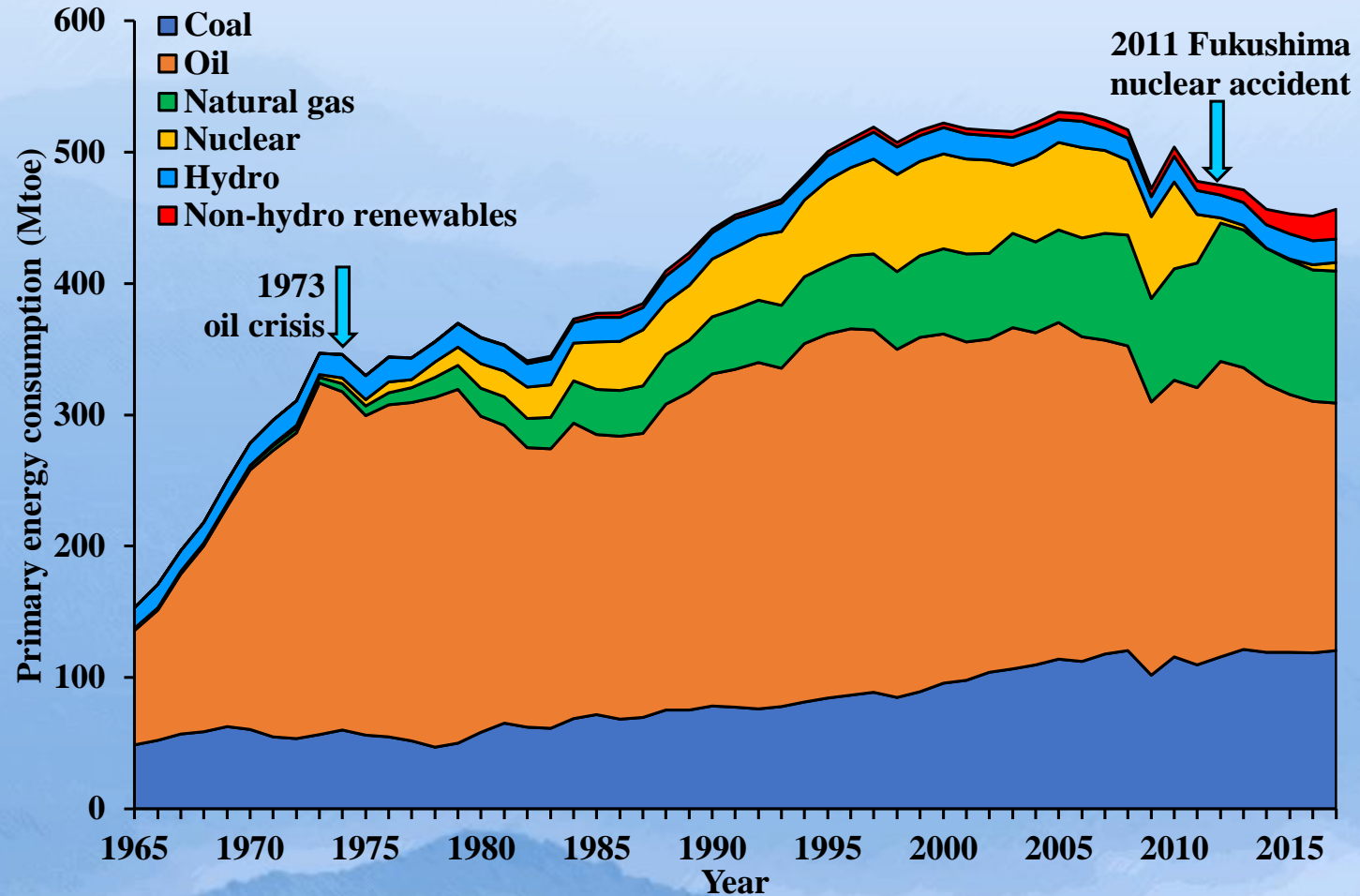
Japan's market economy?

-- Economic optimization

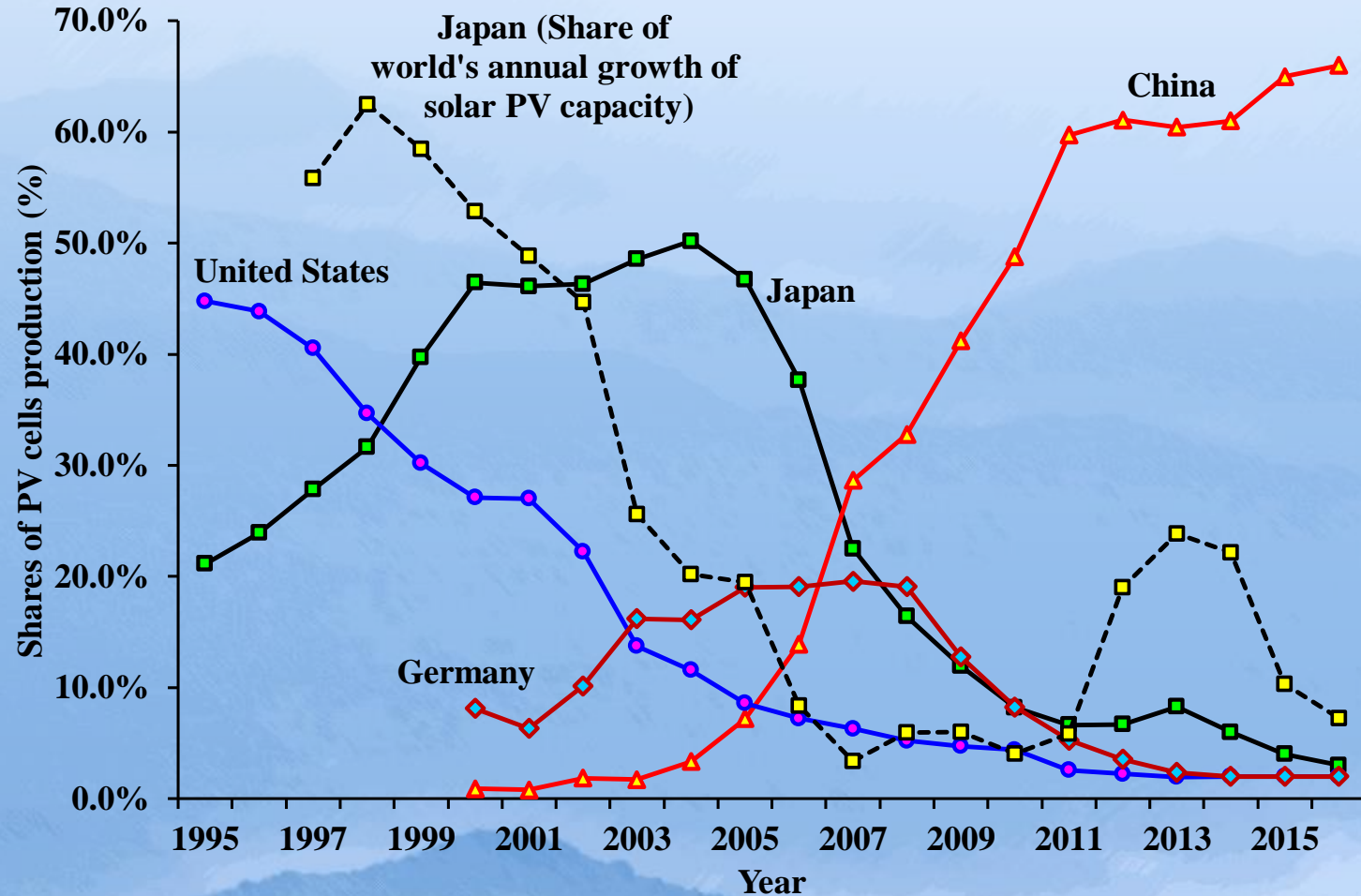
Figure 2.1 Global levelised cost of electricity from utility-scale renewable power generation technologies, 2010-2017



Bureaucracy and the first energy transition



The solar industry in rising global competition



Independent power producers after Fukushima

Time constraints and energy crisis

Energy Type	Time needed from project preparation to FIT approval	Time needed from FIT approval to the start of operation
Biomass (5,000 kW)	1 year	2~3 year
Geothermal (30,000 kW)	3~4 year (environmental assessment)	3~4 year
Median- or small-scale Hydropower (1000 kW)	3 year (local agreement)	~5 year
Solar PV (10,000 kW)	1 year	1~1.5 year
Wind (20,000 kW)	3~4 year (environmental assessment)	1~3 year



Solar lobby and high feed-in-tariff

Feed-in Tariff

Energy type	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Solar PV (>10 kW)	40	36	32	29	24
Solar PV (<10 kW)	42	38	37	33	31
Onshore wind (> 20 kW)	22				
Onshore wind (<20 kW)	55				
Offshore wind	-	-	-	36	36
Geothermal (>15000 kW)	26				
Geothermal (<15000 kW)	40				
Hydro(1000kW~30000kW)	24				
Hydro (200kW~1000kW)	29				
Hydro (<200kW)	34				

	Initial capital cost* (\$/kW)	Capacity factor*	Electricity generation cost* (\$/MWh)	FIT level** (¢/kWh)
Britain	1160	10%	130	16.5
China	1181	16%	102	14.3~15.8
France	1050	14%	93	10.6 (biding price)
Germany	1000	11%	103	8.9 (biding price)
India	898	19%	90	7.7~9.2
Japan	2205	14%	192	22.5
Turkey	1240	16%	122	13.3

Source: METI, 2016

Source: METI, 2017. Energy White Paper 2017. Tokyo, Japan

