



# **Uncovering the Green and just Transition**

Fair Fin and ODG

Observatori del Deute en la Globalització (ODG) www.odg.cat

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#### What is the "Debt Observatory in Globalisation (ODG)"?

We are a team of people who elaborate critical analysis of complex and/or structural processes to show the visible (and not visible) impacts and risks of the economic and political system, producing tools that facilitate interpretation of the current context.

The ODG is also an open platform for participation, debate and action, which promotes the creation of networks and spaces for the construction of alternatives that strengthen popular sovereignties and the empowerment of communities.







#### Publications, acctions, fact finding missions...

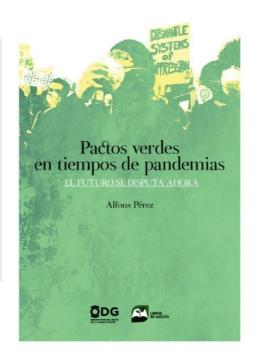


Propuestas ecofeministas para repensar las ciudades



https://odg.cat/campanyes/fons-next-generation-eu/





https://odg.cat/es/publicacion/pact os-verdes-pandemias

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https://

odg.cat/wp-content/uploads/202 2/07/Crisis-energetica-europa-es p-1.pdf







#### Follow the work of ODG:

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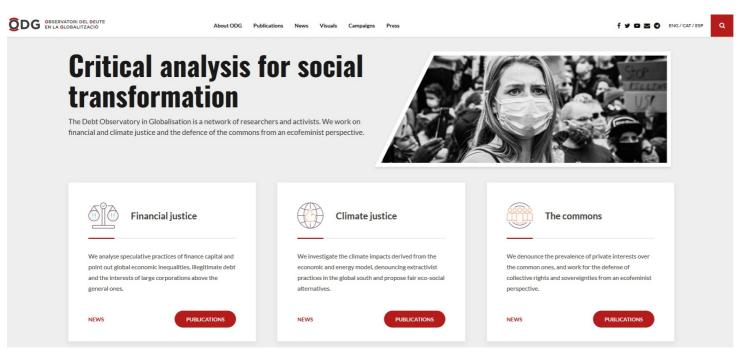








FNG / CAT / FSP



#### Do you want to collaborate with the ODG?

Collaborating with the ODG means supporting a network struggle project that, through critical analysis, communication and advocacy, works for social transformation towards a more just, ecofeminist and respectful society the biophysical limits of the planet.







Fest-te sòcia!

Perquè poguem seguir sent #ContraPoder necessitem el teu suport.



#### Training - Uncovering the green and just transition

#### Content:

BLOC 1 Context and what is the European Green Deal? (25 minutes power point presentation)

Video 1: The financing of the green transition (5 minutes)

Questions from participants on block 1 (10 minutes)

BLOC 2 Financing the European Green Deal (15 minutes power point presentation)

Video 2: Alternatives to finance a real green and just transition (5 minutes)

Questions from participants on block 2 (10 minutes)

BLOC 3 Towards alternatives. Group work (45 minutes)

Participatory dynamic, group work and reporting back



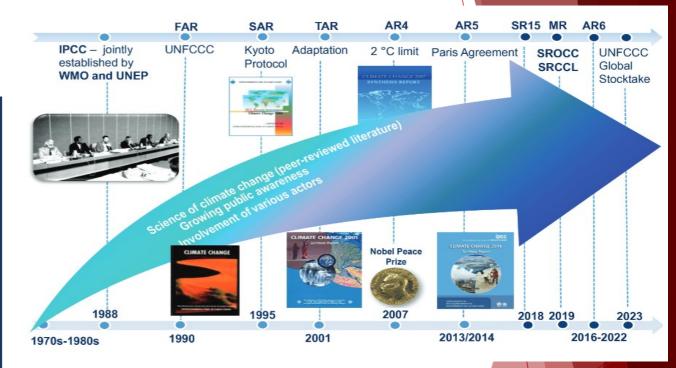
**BLOC 1 Context and what is the European Green Deal?** 



#### **Climate emergency**

October 2018





The IPCC reported that 2 degrees Celsius could be reached in just 11 years and almost certainly within 20 years if we do not reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions.

We have a decade to act!



#### **Global International networks on Climate Justice**











#### Civil desobedience





Institutional reaction: Green New Deals



# CRASH!



Eleven. Commit Suicide

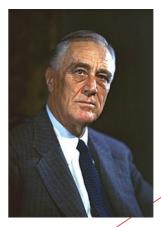
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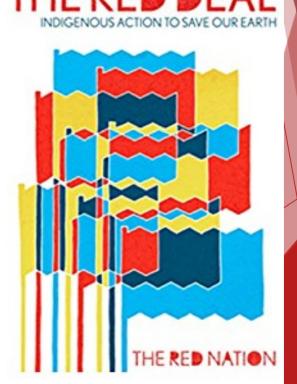


**Non institutional Green Deals** 

# THE GREEN NEW DEAL FOREUROPE









CLIMATE STRIKE 20-27 SEPT

**Institutional reaction: Green New Deals** 





#### 2. What is the European Grean Deal?

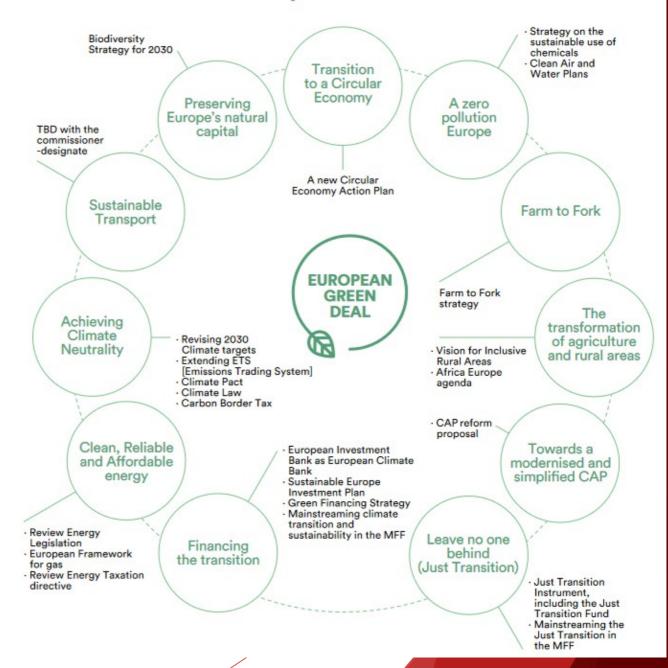
Figure 1

Initiatives, strategies and policies within the European Green Deal framework<sup>29</sup>.



European Green
Deal
Ursula von der
Leyen
2019
1/12/2019

"To overcome the challenges of the climate emergency, the European Green Deal will transform the EU into a modern, efficient, competitive economy, ensuring that there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050".





#### 2. What is the European Grean Deal?

#### Assumptions of the EGD

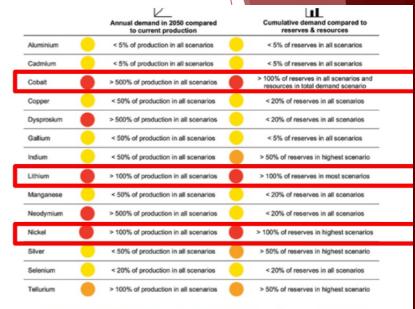
- The EGD is Europe's strategy to be competitive again in the global economy (China, USA), to be a global leader.
- The EGD is Europes growth strategy.
- Economic growth and net zero goals will be compatible, everything will be possible thanks to the new technologies and digitisation.
- Even we are in a climate crisis, economic growth (green growth) is possible, there will be a lot of business opportunity during the transition period.
- In order to finance the EGD, we need massive public investments and we need to invest those funds in "bankable" projects in order to attract lacking funds from the private sector.



#### 2. What is the European Grean Deal?

#### BUT....

- No structural changes are introduced in the production and consumption model (e.g. no proposals for food, energy sovereignty, local production for local consumption), nor in the economic governance (no power shift towards citizens).
- EDG is a "deal" between institutions and the main economic actors (big companies and financial actors), citizens are not involved in participating and shaping the green transition. They are considered beneficiaries, e.g. jobs.
- EGD is not taking into account the external impacts, e.g. raw materials, extractivism for green tecnologies and digitalisation.

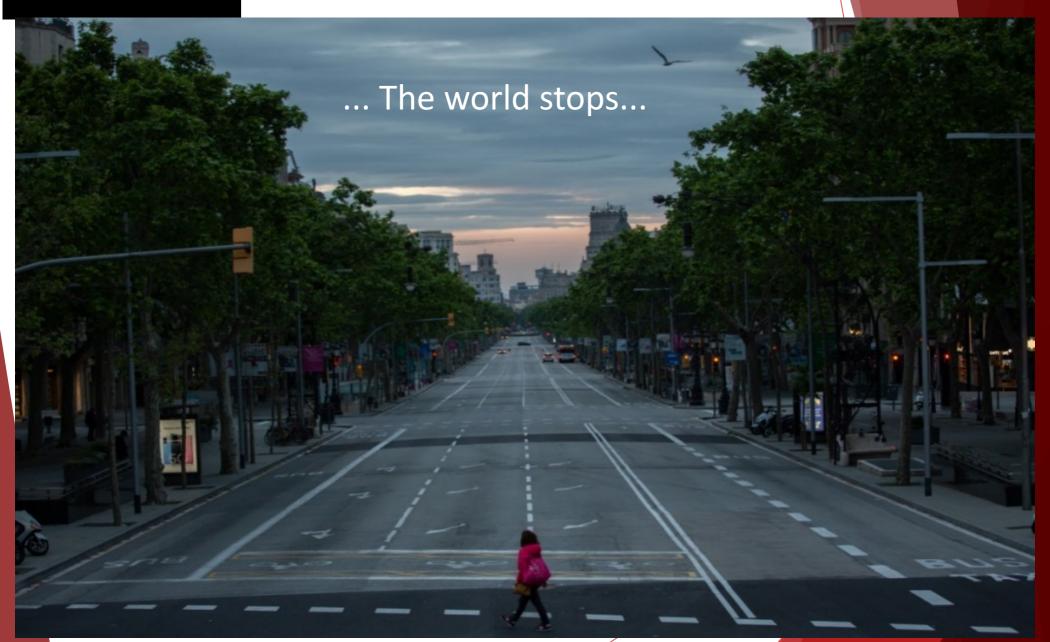


REPRODUCED WITH PERMISSION FROM INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE FUTURES, UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY.
THE FULL FIGURE CAN BE SEEN ON PAGE 27 OF THIS REPORT: https://earthworks.org/cms/assets/uploads/2019/04/MCEC UTS Report lowres-1.pdf

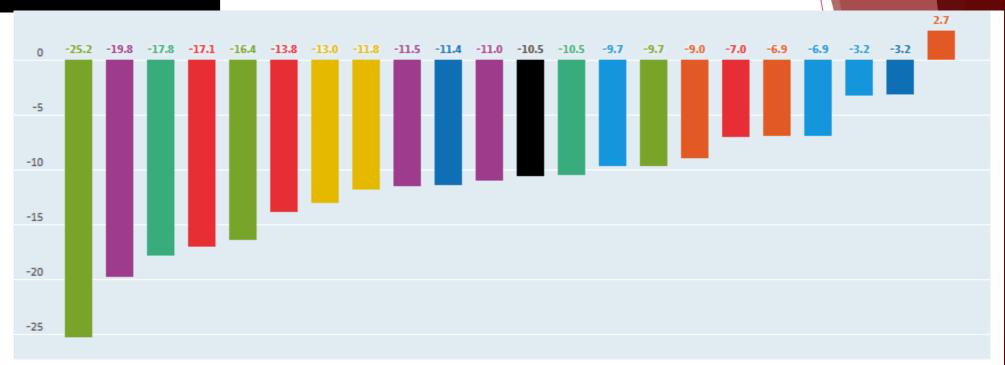


Infant work in Cobalt mine, Democratic Republic of Congo









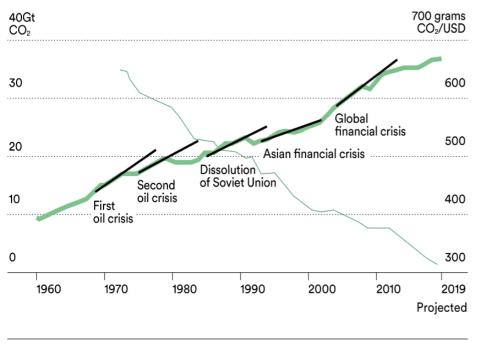


Graph 1. Economic growth in the second quarter of 2020 compared with the previous quarter Source: OECD Quarterly Data<sup>[1]</sup>

**Enexpected GDP falls......** 



Global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity in various times of crisis.



Source: Rapid growth in  $CO_2$  emissions after the 2008–2009 global financial crisis, Global Carbon Project <sup>48</sup>

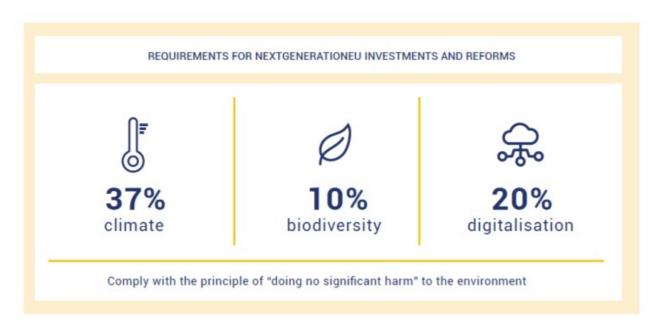




"The recovery plan turns the immense challenge we face into an opportunity, not only by supporting the recovery but also by investing in our future: the European Green Deal and digitalization." Ursula von der Leyen (27/05/20)



#### 2020: NextGenerationEU recovery funds + EGD



European Commission: "The European Green Deal is also our lifeline out of the COVID-19 pandemic. One third of the €1.8 trillion investment from the NextGenerationEU recovery plan and the seven-year EU budget will finance the European Green Deal."

=> NEW "no significant harm" principle for investments



#### 4. European Grean Deal in a time of energy crisis

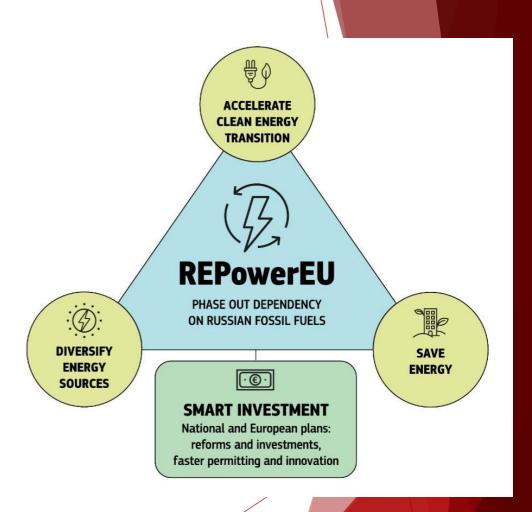
#### 2022: REPowerEU Plan + EGD

Double emergency: Russian dependency+ climate emergency

- save energy
- diversify providers
- accelerate renewables
- reduction administration proceses

Financed through NextGenerationEU funds (€225 billion available in loans from NextGenerationEU funds) + €20 billion in grants from the sale of EU Emission Trading System (ETS)

=> Allows ignoring "no significant harm" principle





#### 5. European Grean Deal and re-industrialization

#### 2023: Green Deal Industrial Plan

Simpler regulatory framework Faster access to funding Trade - securing raw materials

# => Attract private capital to invest in EU's reindustrialization









# **CONCLUSIONS**

Video: Uncovering the Green Transition | 1. El paper del finançament privat en la transició

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ZYbO2SoBJU



# **BLOC 2 Financing the European Green Deal**



# The «Financing gap"

Governments have limited budgets to infest in the transition.

"Not enough money" for the transition.

± 50% of needed investments are not bankable

So private capital is not interested.





#### **DERISKING transition projects**

Make non-bankable investments attractive anyway

⇒ Private capital will fill the financing gap

Strategy: Use limited public funds to take away risks. Privatize benefits, socialize losses.

Support & enabling framework

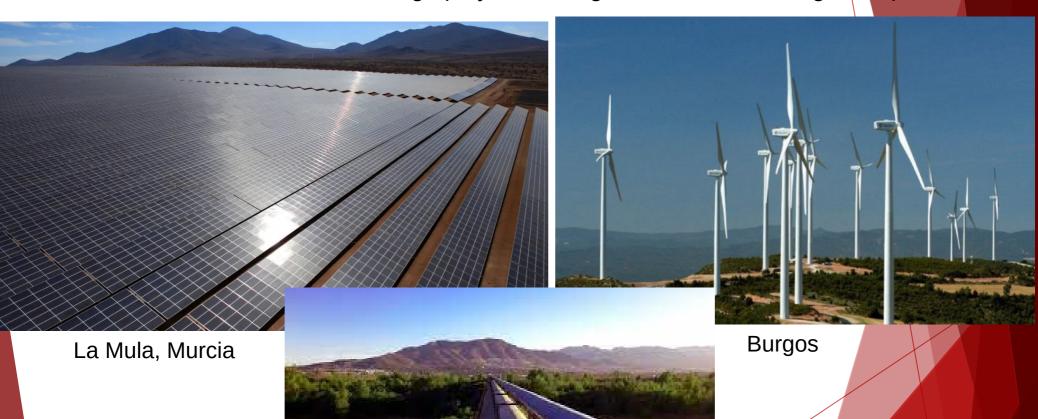
- Public guarantees (through banks)
- Public-private partnerships (concessions between public entity and company)
  - Public loans (favorable conditions)
  - Public grants/subsidies (non returnable)

Different tools and mechanisms but the same objective!



# **UP-SCALING** transition projects

LARGE – LARGE – LARGE: Large projects – Large investments – Large companies



MidCat, Catalunya



#### **Example 1: InvestEU**

In the European Green Deal Investment Plan (2019), the European Comission explained how to mobilize at least €1 trillion to finance the EGD.

#### InvestEU

= "Green" successor to Juncker Plan

€26,2 billion from the EU-budget will be offered as guarantees to mobilize €372 billion of private finance.

InvestEU provides an EU budget guarantee to allow the European Investment Bank Group and other implementing partners to invest in more and higher-risk projects, crowding in private investors. Should an investment fail, the EU budget will bear (a part of) the cost.









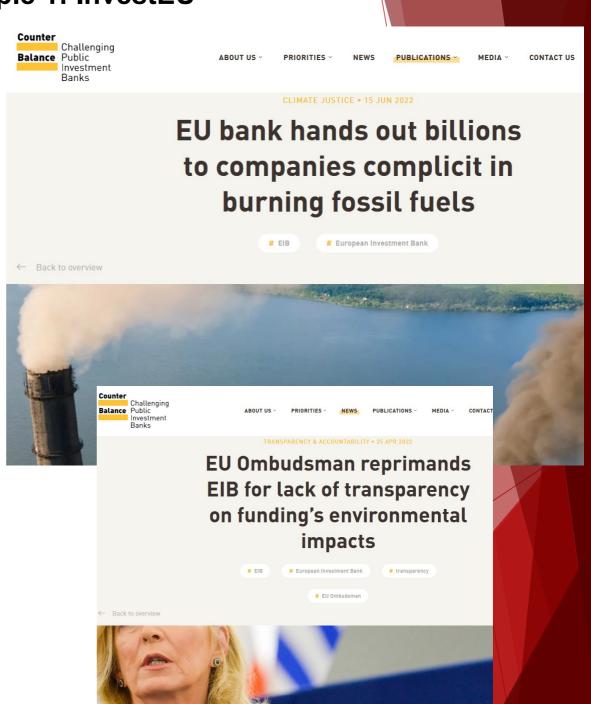
#### **Example 1: InvestEU**

#### **InvestEU**

#### Financing four sectors:

- Infrastructure (energy, digital connectivity, transport...)
- Research, innovation and digitalization
- Small and medium-sized companies
- Social investment and skills

BUT..... LESSONS LEARND FROM THE PAST

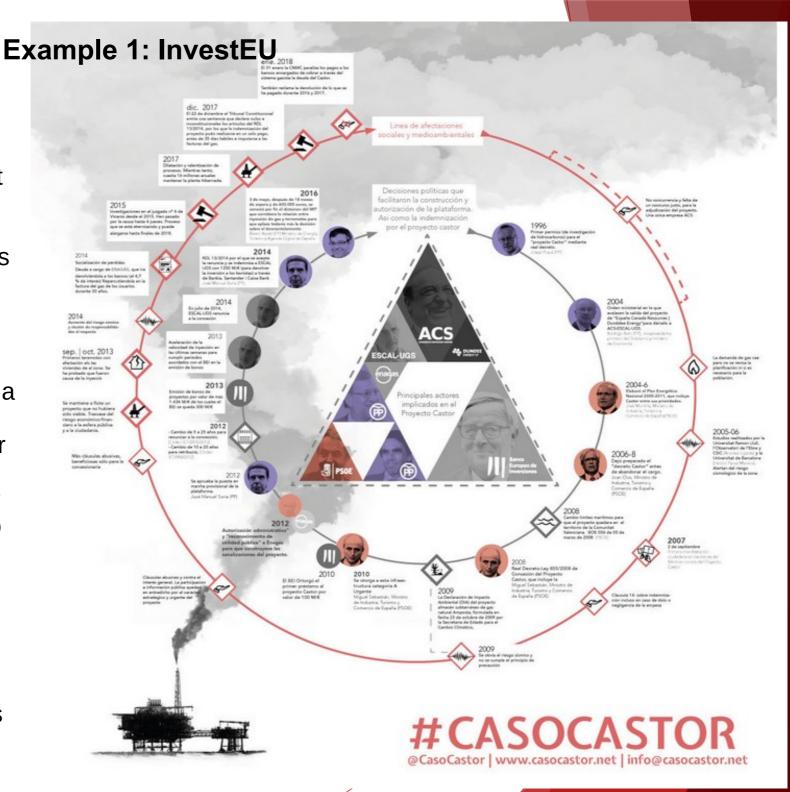




The Castor project is a failed gas storage facility. It caused hundreds of earthquakes on the Mediterranean coast and it never worked. The infrastructure was a project financed through the Junker Plan.

Its largest investor ACS de Florentino Perez was indemnified for his losses.

The project cost more than 1,350 million euros to Spanish taxpayers





# **Example 2: InvestEU**





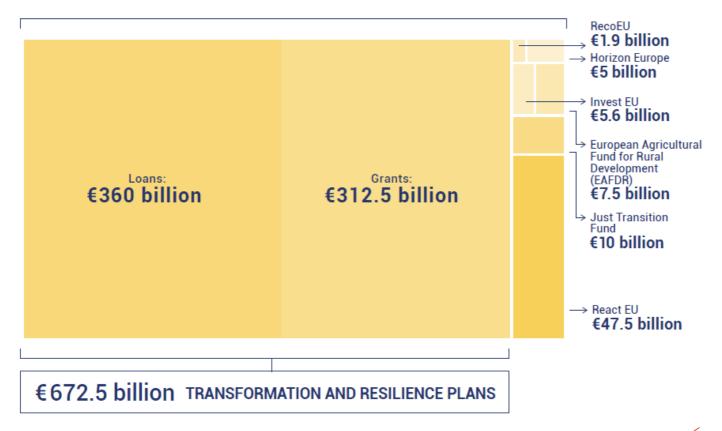






Figure 2: THE NEXTGENERATIONEU INSTRUMENTS

NEXT GENERATION EU: €750 billion

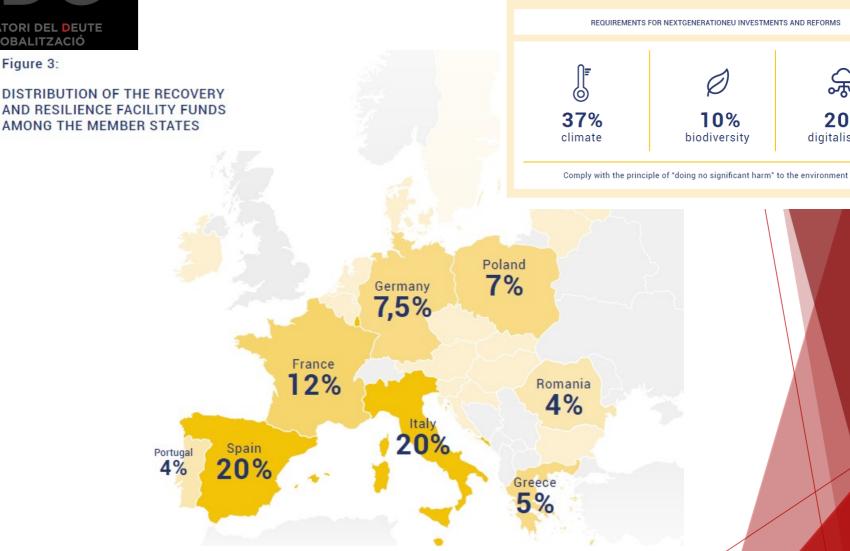


According to the European Union, NGEU is a temporary instrument for financing the green, digital transformation and modernisation of the European economy. It contains €750 billion which will provide loans and grants to EU Member States over the next 7 years. €390 billion is allocated to grants, and slightly less (€360 billion) is allocated to loans.



20%

digitalisation



#### The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)

Among the various NGEU instruments, the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is the most prominent as it is equipped with 90% of the total budget: that is to say, with €672 billion euros. To access RRF funding, Member States must present national plans and commit 70 of the money in the first two years (2021 and 2022).



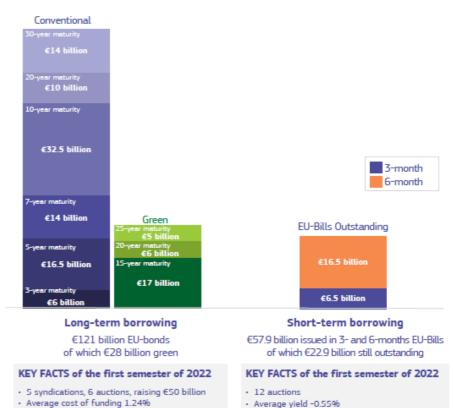
How is NextGenerationEU financed?

NGEU is financed by taking on debt through the financial markets. The European Commission plans to issue bonds (debt) to the value of €900 billion euros up to 2026

#### "Furobonds"

- bonds issued by the European Union
- mutualized debt: The 27 member states share the risk and responsibility before private creditors.
- + Co-financed by new sources of income:
- Tax on plastics
- Digital tax

#### NextGenerationEU funding at 30 June 2022



#### Use of proceeds at 30 June 2022

5.9 to 16 times oversubscribed

Other programmes under the EU budget

· Bid-to-cover ratio of 1.63x



#### KEY FACTS

- 21 Member States received grants and loans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.
- 6 Member States have also received a disbursement on the basis of the fulfilment of milestones and targets.



Strategic projects for economic recovery and transformation (PERTE)

= large public-private partnerships, consortia led by large companies such as Repsol, Enagas or Seat.

The Spanish Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan, will receive 160,000 million euros from the NextGenerationEU funds.

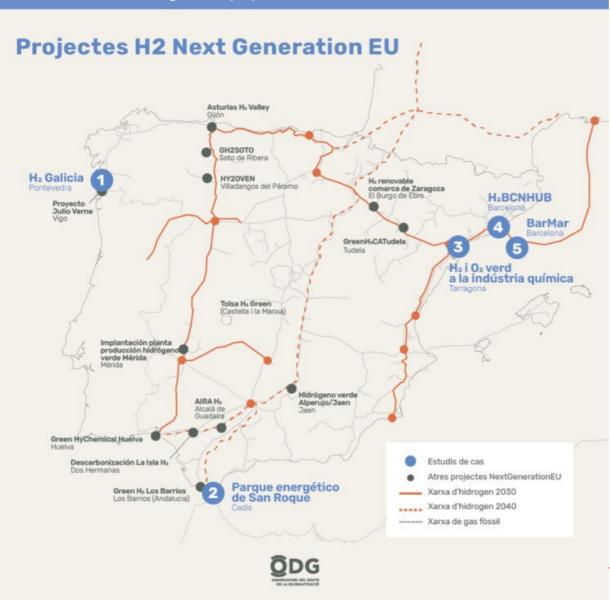
These are public subsidies and loans to be spent between 3 and 7 years on projects for industrial modernisation -mainly for digitalisation, and for the energy, automotive and transport sectors- in order to "fast-track" the green and digital transition of the European economy.

- +84 billion euros loans to be repaid to Brussels.
- +76 billion euros of public subsidies, more than half will be delivered through PERTES = 160 billion euros





Darrere l'hidrogen finançat pels Next Generation EU: 5 estudis de cas













### COMUNITATS ENERGÈTIQUES LOCALS (CELS)





# Impulsem la sobirania energètica dels municipis

Proposta Municipalista 2023 Xarxa per la sobirania energètica







OPINIÓN · OTRAS MIRADAS

# Los fondos para la nueva economía de los cuidados deben llegar a las cuidadoras

#### MARÍA PALOMARES AREAS

DIRECTORA EJECUTIVA DE CALALA FONDO DE MUJERES, FUNDACIÓN QUE FINANCIA ORGANIZACIONES FEMINISTAS DE BASE EN CENTROAMÉRICA Y EL ESTADO ESPAÑOL



Trabajadoras del hogar durante una protesta reciente.- Imagen de archivo de EFE















Cómo la inversión pública socava la transición ecofeminista

#### Cómo sería un futuro ecofeminista posible

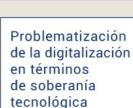














Reconocimiento





















#### **BLOC 3 Towards alternatives**

Video Uncovering the green transition | 2. Alternatives per finançar una transició verda realment justa

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ud65ZEXCTZ4





**Towards alternatives** 

**Group work** 

What alternatives for a green and just transition do you like, what could work and why?

Think of: Different focus for a green deals, what means just, what should a responsible financing look like, what kind of projects should we finance, scale of project, different decision making processes...?

Reporting back to the group.





# Muchas gracias! Thanks a lot!

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