Climate and conomic crises: why we need an st Transition', not fossil fuel

SOCIETY THROUGH TEACHING, RESEARCH AND PUBLISHING.

South Africa's "Social Measments United march from Alexandra Township to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Sandton, 31 August 2002

CENTRE FOR SOCIET Patrick Bond

University of KwaZulu-Natal School of Development Studies and Centre for Civil Society, Durban

presented to the **National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa** Central Committee Workshop on Climate Change Johannesburg, 18 July, 2011



cartoons by Zapiro



World Summit on Sustainable Development Johannesburg, 31 August 2002: 30,000 protested UN 'type-two partnerships', privatisation of water, emissions trading, neoliberalism





UNFCCC negotiations

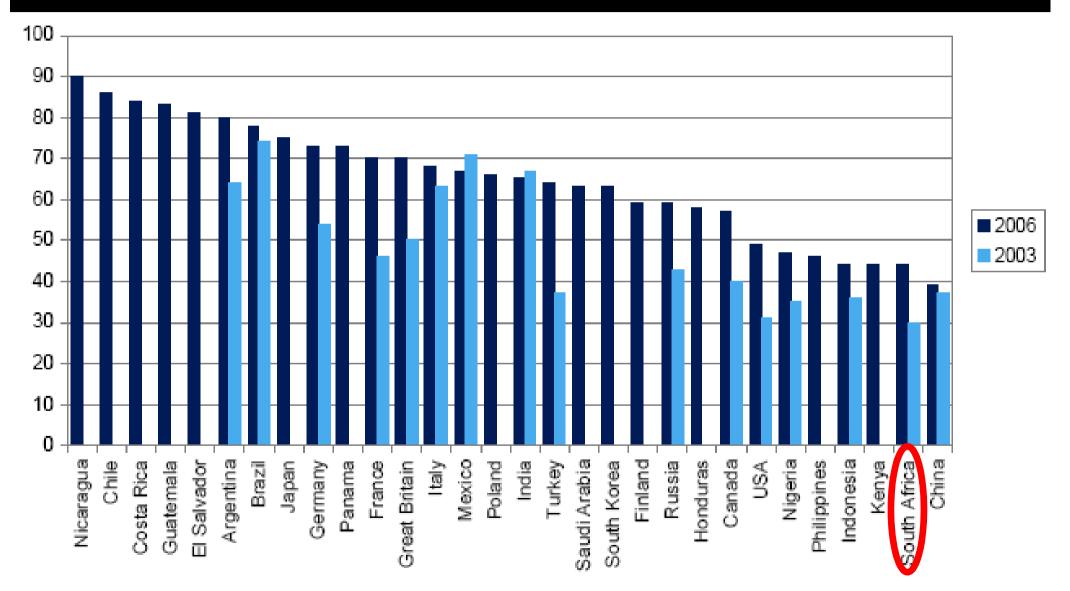
UN & Durban officials want 'civilised' society in tents, out of sight and mind civil society unity for Durban Univ of Technology alternative 'C17' summit



December 3 march route: Curries Fountain to beach

why are we so ignorant about climate?

'Is climate change a "serious problem"? Global Scan polls citizenries: percentage answering 'Yes' (2003, 2006)



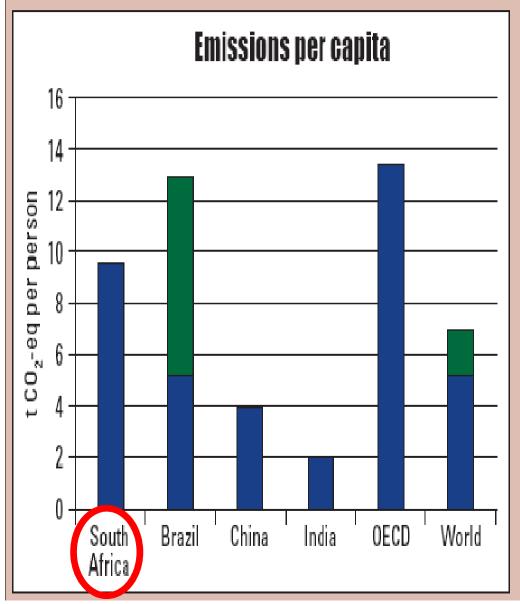
just not in elite interests to tackle climate

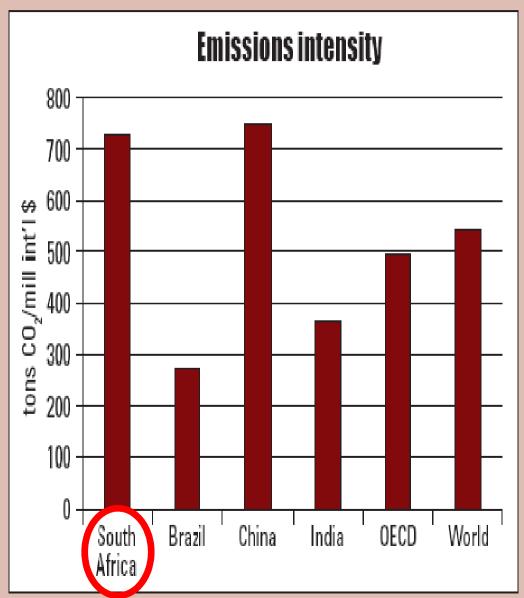


eight problems with Pretoria's climate politics

1. South Africa's vast CO2 emissions, measured as carbon intensity per capita unit of GDP output, amongst the world's highest, far worse than even the US.

Pretoria's 'Long-Term Mitigation Scenario' admits our huge culpability





put these stats together, and in energy sector, SA 20 times worse than US

Table 6: Energy sector carbon emissions, 1999 ⁷²								
Area	Population (mns)	co ₂ / person	GDP (\$bns)	CO2/GDP (kg/\$bn)	CO2 (kg)/ GDP *pop			
S.Africa	42	8.22	\$164	2.11	0.0501			
Africa	775	1.49	\$569	1.28	0.0016			
USA	273	20.46	\$8,588	0.65	0.0023			
OECD	1116	10.96	\$26,446	0.46	0.0004			
World	5921	3.88	\$32,445	0.71	0.0001			

NOTE: The tonnes of carbon dioxide (co2) emissions are those measureable through fuel combustion.

SA 'mitigation'?? carbon-intensive 'development'

- Medupi and Kusile R240bn coal-fired power plants
- Coega's PetroSA R80bn refinery
- SA Climate Green Paper passes the buck: "Most of our climate adaptation and much of the mitigation efforts will take place at provincial and municipal levels."

CASE OF DURBAN:

- port widening and new dug-out harbour at old airport site;
- competing Dube trade port next to new King Shaka Airport;
- new long-distance air routes and reliance on sports tourism;
- vain hope to host 2020 Olympics in White Elephant stadium;
- expansion of South Durban's hated petrochemical complex;
- massive expansion of Durban-Joburg oil pipeline, with doubling of refinery capacity

other *Green Paper* problems:

- 34% target cut by 2020 is bogus because 'Business as Usual' actually 'Growth without Constraints' (fantasy)
- "limit the average global temperature increase to at least below 2° C above pre-industrial levels" too high!
- "Limited availability of international finance for large scale fossil fuel infrastructure in developing countries is emerging as a potential risk for South Africa's future plans for development of new coal fired power stations."
- World Bank loan?
- Green Paper reliance on what are 'false solutions':
- "Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects"
- "nuclear power station fleet with a potential of up to 10 GWh by 2035 with the first reactors being commissioned from 2022" uh oh!
- dangerous waste incineration strategy: "facilitate energy recovery" through "negotiation of appropriate carbon-offset funding"

- 2) main sources of CO2 pollution reflect continuity, not change from apartheid-economics:
 - coal-burning power plants of the parastatal Eskom (now massively expanding), and
 - coal/gas-to-oil conversions of Sasol, privatized and listed on New York Stock Exchange



3. Virtually no contributions to the grid (less than 4 percent in 2010) come from South Africa's incredible renewable energy potential, in solar, tidal and wind sources

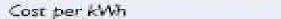


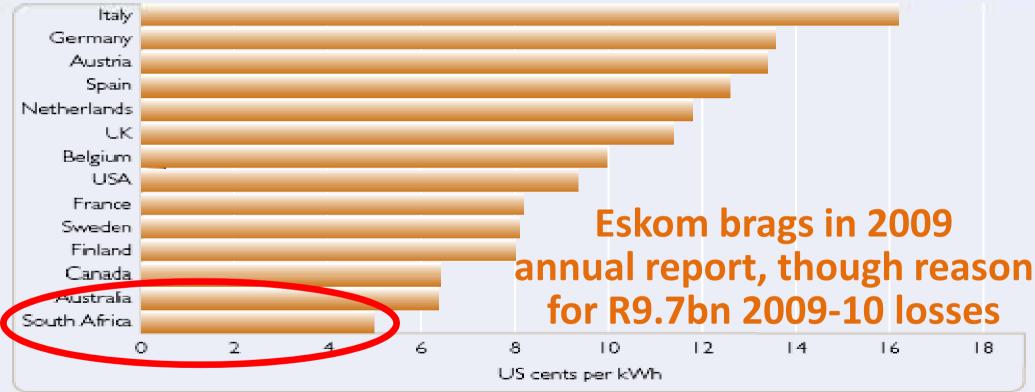
4. The electricity produced by burning coal is cross-subsidised so that it is the cheapest available anywhere in the world for the world's largest mining and metals corporations, BHP Billiton and Anglo **American Corporation, which were revealed** in 2010 to be paying less than US\$0.02/kiloWatt hour of electricity for smelter consumption thanks to apartheidera, 40-year "Special Pricing Agreements"

SA offers world's cheapest electricity to metals smelters - phase-out needed!



2009 International electricity cost comparison





The survey is based on prices as of 1 June 2009 for the supply of 1 000kW for a site with a monthly usage of 450 000kWh. All prices are in US cents per kilowatt hour and exclude VAT. Where there is more than a single supplier, an unweighted average of available prices was used. Where available in each country and widely used by the consuming public, deregulated or liberalised contract pricing was used in this survey.

Source: Extract from \$2009 NUS Consulting Group International Electricity Survey and Cost Comparisor, June 2009.

BHP Billiton & SA crony capitalism



Derek Keys, last apartheid finance minister & first SA finance minister allowed Gencor to externalise billions to buy Shell Billiton, then became its CEO



Mick Davis, former Eskom
Treasurer who offered
sweetheart power deals,
and after failing to become
Eskom CEO, went to BHP
Billiton (now heads
Xstrata)

Dorok Co.

Xolani Mkhwanazi, former SA National Electricity Regulator, now BHP Billiton Southern Africa Chief Executive Officer

Derek Cooper, illfated Standard Bank chairperson, recommended BHP Billiton smelter switchoff Zav Rustomjee, former DTI D.G. later a top BHP Billiton consultant

Vincent Maphai, former radical political scientist and HSRC researcher who went to SABreweries public relations and then became chair of Southern Africa BHP Billiton, and attended 29 February 2008 meeting



Richards Bay smelter

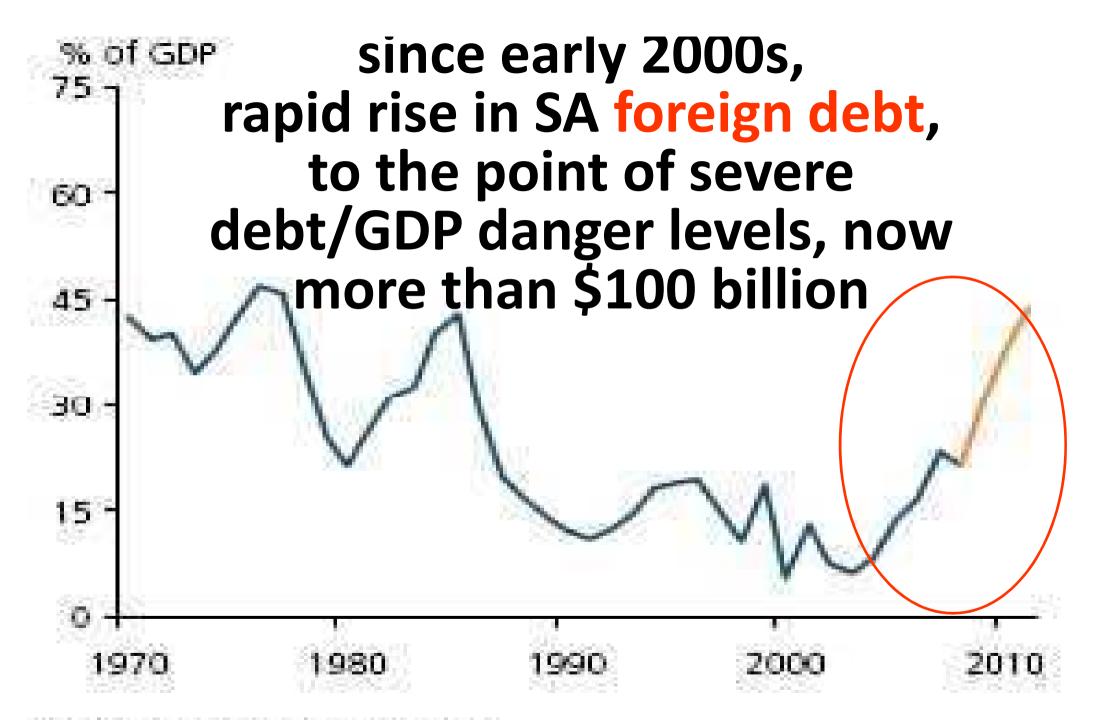
Marius Kloppers, BHP Billiton CEO (Melbourne)



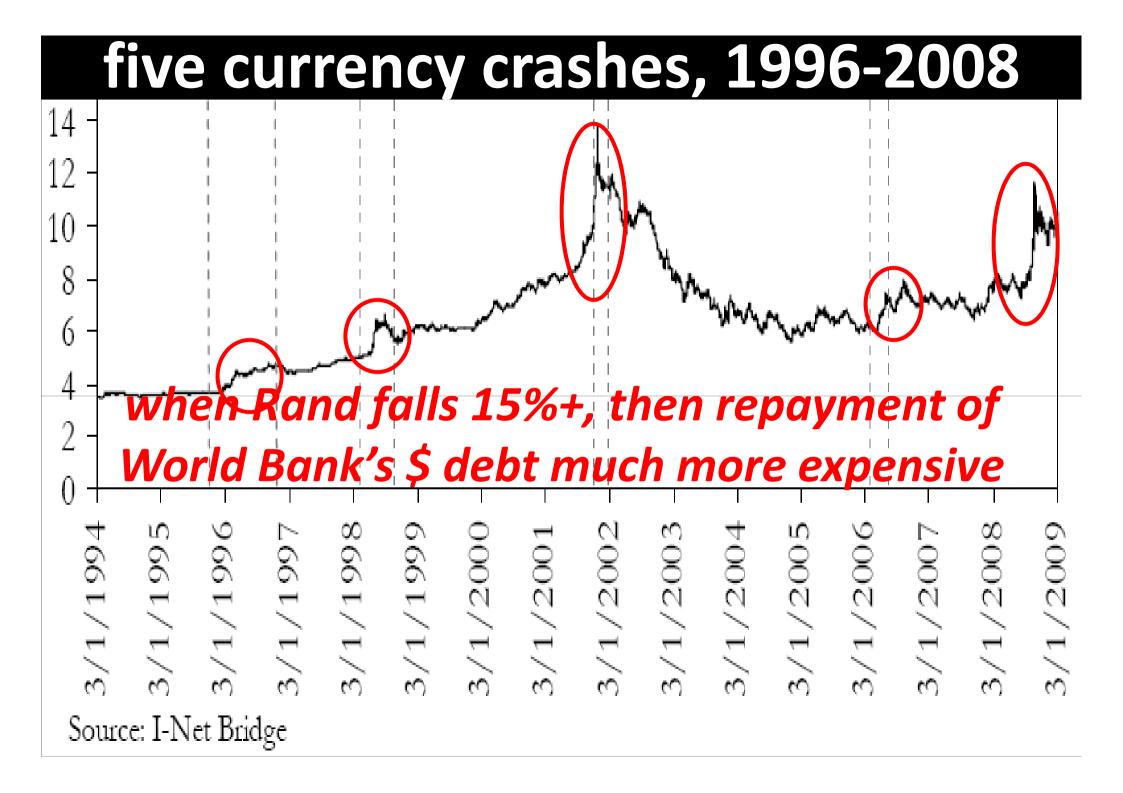
- 5. main metals/mining firms export profits both through illegal transfer pricing and through straight repatriation of dividends to shareholders in London and Melbourne, and downstream consumption of their metals product is minimal due to notorious local overpricing
 - local manufacturers are at a major disadvantage, and
 - profits flow away, causing huge current account deficit, making SA very risky

world's most risky emerging market

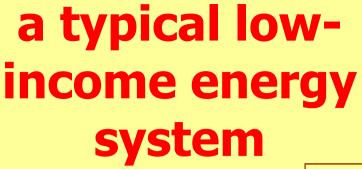
Country	Current-account as % of GDP*	Short-term debt as % of reserves*	Banks' loan/ deposit ratio	Overall risk ranking†
South Africa	-10.4	81	1.09	17
Hungary	-4.3	79	1.30	16
Poland	-8.0	38	1.03	14=
South Korea	1.3	102	1.30	14=
Mexico	-2.5	39	0.93	12=
Pakistan	-7.8	27	0.99	12=
Brazil	-1.5	22	1.36	10=
Turkey	-2.3	70	0.83	10 =
Russia	1.5	28	1.51	9
Argentina	0.2	63	0.74	8
Venezuela	0.8	58	0.75	7
Indonesia	1.2	88	0.62	6
Thailand	0.3	17	0.88	5
India	-2.4	9	0.74	4
Taiwan	7.9	26	0.87	3
Malaysia	11.3	15	0.72	2
China	5.2	7 The E	conomist, 2	E E 6 2000
Sources: HSRC:	Fronomist Intelligence	Unit *2009 forecast	COMOMIST, Z	dies higher ask

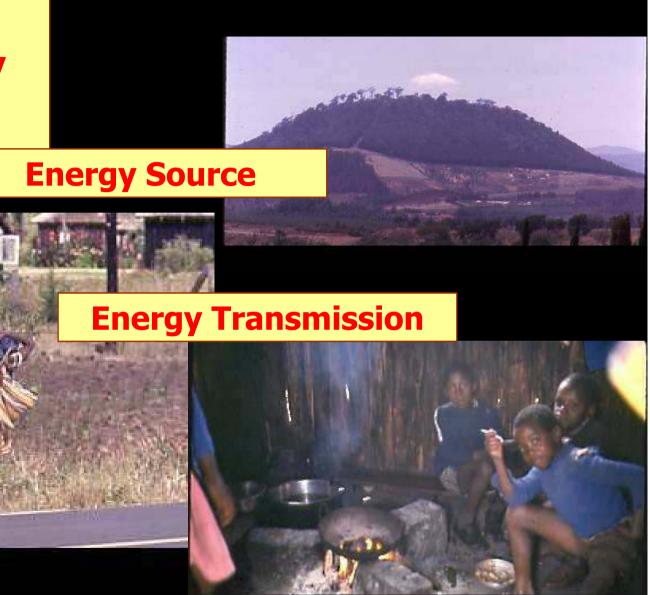


Source: SARB, RMB FM Research



6. because of Eskom price hikes, millions of poor people are regularly disconnected or denied access to the grid due to extreme poverty, especially 1.3 mn 2009 job losses and because of dirty household energy, the passage is often rapid from HIV-positive to full-blown AIDS status via respiratoryrelated opportunistic infections, including the raging TB epidemic.





Energy Use



upsurge of community protest against electricity disconnections, price increases, World Bank loan



7. corruption is built in to energy-intensive mining and industry, ranging from controversial ruling-party dealmaking in the sector, 'Black Economic **Empowerment' shakedowns for well**connected tycoons, and corporate malfeasance in climate deals such as Sasol and Eskom attempts to secure Clean **Development Mechanism subsidies**

8. South Africa's role in global climate politics supports SA's Minerals-Energy Complex



Copenhagen Accord, COP 15, December 2009

"they broke"

• Jacob Zuma (SA)

the UN!"

• Lula da Silva (Brazil)

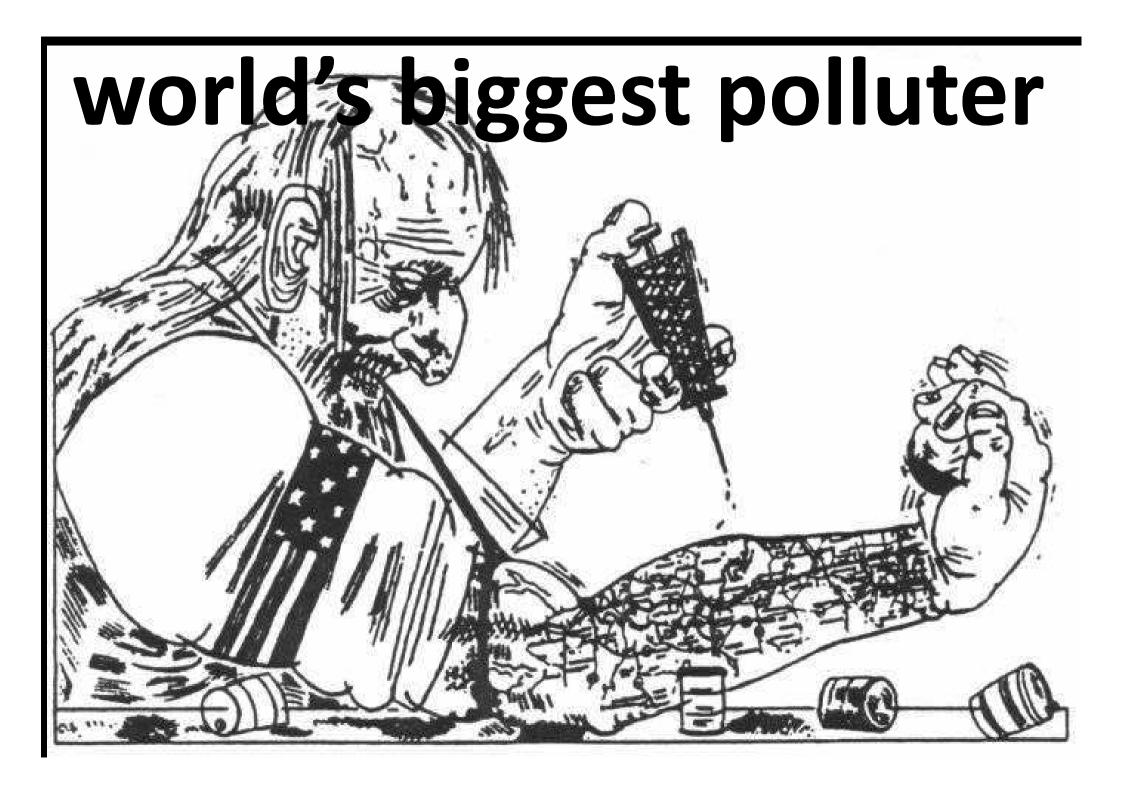
the Mondiaher (USA)

• Wondiaher (SI)

Wen Jiabao (China)

• Manmohan Singh (India)





lead US climate negotiator Todd Stern, on demand for recognising climate debt?



Cancun COP 16 revived market fix



in theory, yes, as a 'castle in the sky'... but in reality relying upon carbon markets is like building that castle atop quicksand given the market's corruption, fraud, thievery, stagnation and speculation

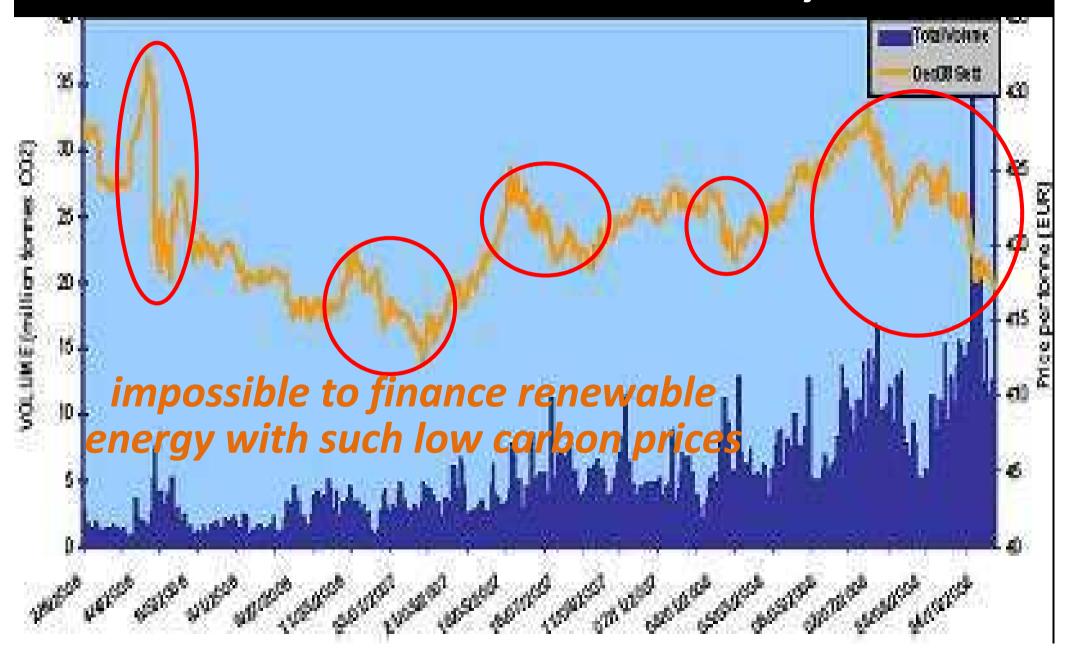
SA promotion of carbon trading

Marthinus van Schalkwyk (then SA environment minister) to International Emissions Trading Association (September 2007):



 'An all-encompassing global carbon market regime which includes all developed countries is the first and ultimate aim.'

EU carbon market crashes, 2006-09



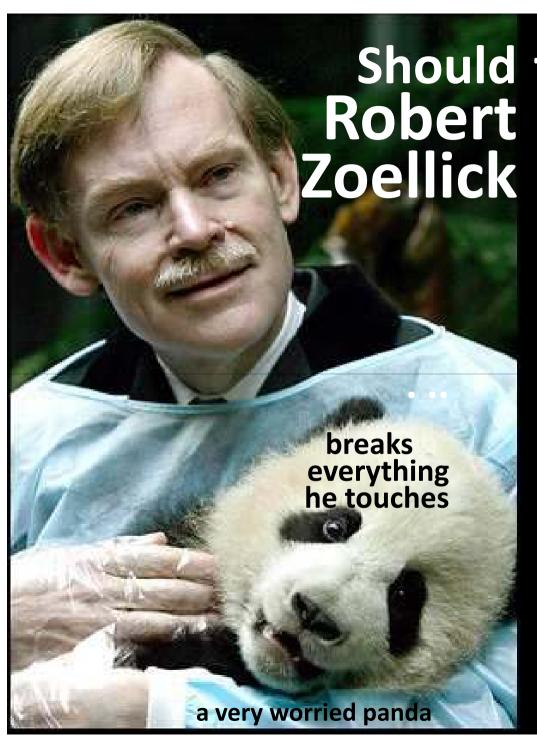
Green Climate Fund – \$100bn/year by 2020 (promised), co-chaired by Trevor Manuel

- \$100 billion isn't enough!
- direct access? 'Basic Income Grants' preferable to corrupt 'aid' (Manuel opposed)
- false solutions to be funded
- Manuel wants carbon trade to provide 50% of GCF revenue
- World Bank is interim GCF trustee despite terrible record of managing climate and development funding



Robert Zoellick World Bank president



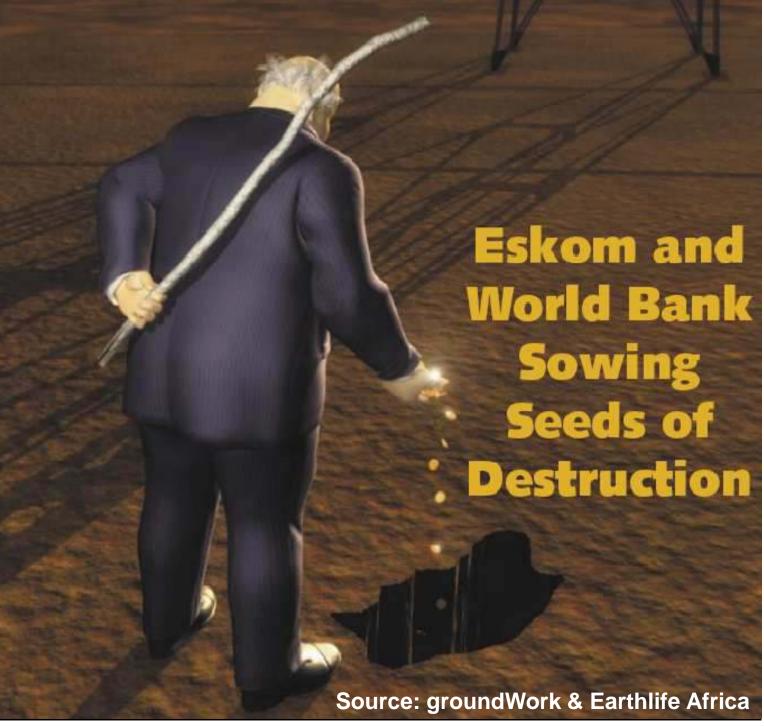


Should the World Bank Robert be lead climate financier?

- oe lead climate financier:
- **Zoelick** fossil fuel loans: \$6.3 billion in 2009-10 year, up from \$1.6 bn in 2006-07;
 - commodity export dogma;
 - resource curse financing;
 - carbon trading promotion;
 - Robert Zoellick qualifications:
 - -WB prez after Wolfowitz was fired
 - -Goldman Sachs int'l banker, 2006-7
 - -US State Dep't #2, 2005-6
 - -US Trade Rep to WTO, 2001-5
 - -Bush Jr's Florida vote-counter, 2000
 - -Enron 'senior political advisor', 1999
 - -neocon Project for a New American
 - **Century** founder, 1998 ('invade Iraq')
 - -Fannie Mae #2, 1993-98
 - -Presidential deputy chief of staff to George Bush Sr, 1992
 - -US Treasury: Deputy Assistant Secretary during S&L crash, 1980s



Pretoria-Washington attack on climate: \$3.75 bn loan from the **World Bank to** mainly finance Eskom's coalfired Medupi power plant... why is it so wrong?



climate destruction
local ecologies, health
procedural problems in World Bank process
poor people pay excessive prices
multinational corps. get ultra-cheap power
profit outflow to multinationals
increased foreign debt
privatisation
ANC corruption
World Bank's apartheid history

Eskom's Medupi: world's fourth-largest coal-fired plant, to emit 25-35 mn CO2-equiv. tonnes/year (more than 115 countries)





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Medupi has no pollution scrubbers yet ambient SO2 standards already excessive, area is water-scarce, 40 new coal mines needed, and mining causes extreme water degradation



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Bank's Dec. 2009 'consultation' had no attendees from affected areas; Bank procurement rules violated; Eskom has huge governance crises, including extreme leadership turmoil (e.g. chair and CEO fired each other, Nov. 2009)





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25%/year price rise; 127% real increase for 2008-12; electricity disconnections, ubiquitous 'service delivery protests' and threatened national labour strike



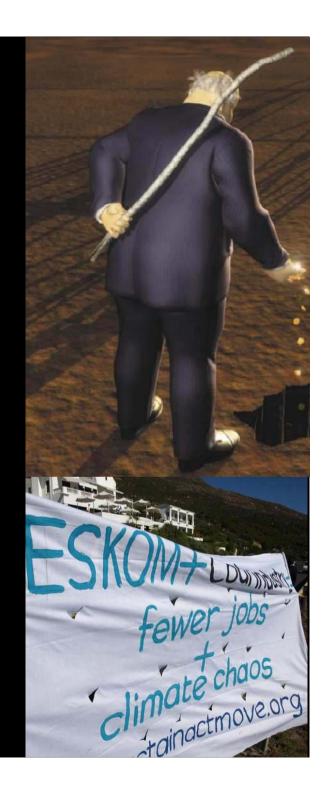
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sweetheart deals: multi-decade 'Special Pricing Agreements' made during late apartheid give BHP Billiton and Anglo American R0.14 (\$0.02)/kWh electricity for smelters (1/8th what households pay); resulting in Eskom's R9.7 billion (\$1.3 bn) loss in 2009

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BHP Billiton, Anglo, Arcelor Mittal, Xstrata and other beneficiaries of Eskom largesse headquartered (and send their profits) abroad, hence putting pressure on current account deficit (SA riskiest emerging market)



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SA's foreign debt is already dangerously high - \$100 billion — and repayment costs on Medupi loan will soar when R/\$ rate crashes (as now happens regularly)

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privatisation of electricity generation is underway in this loan (for 'figleaf' renewable component) – and will be increased for Kusile (to 49% private ownership); unions fighting for full public supply

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ruling party investment arm, Chancellor House, to 'earn' at least R50 mn (probably more) pure profit from contracts in conflict-of-interest Hitachi tender; Eskom chair Valli Moosa acted 'improperly', according to state investigators

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No DRIY
to Eskon

ANC corruption
World Bank's apartheid history



from 1951 (3 years after formal apartheid began) to 1966, loans to Eskom of \$100 mn resulted in **no** electricity to black townships or rural areas; Jubilee SA demands 'reparations' for Bank's apartheid profits

vital need for SA's 'Million Climate Jobs' campaign, so that NUMSA workers have a Just Transition: guaranteed, well-paid jobs that help society and save the planet!



One million climate jobs

Solving the economic and environmental crises













search for a **'Just** Transition'

Total	1,000,000 jobs
Education	50,000 jobs
Industry and landfill	50,000 jobs
Changing transport	300,000 jobs
Renovating buildings	175,000 jobs
Making renewable electricity	425,000 jobs

- £27 billion in wages for one million jobs over one year.8
- £5 billion in employers' national insurance and pension contributions."
- . £20 billion in costs like materials, fuel, supplies, rent and interest.

Total cost £52 billion

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what is 'climate justice'?

core principles from Rights of Mother Earth conference, Cochabamba, Bolivia (April 2010)

- •50 percent reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2017
- •stabilising temperature rises to 1C and 300 Parts Per Million



Evo Morales

acknowledging the climate debt owed by developed countries

- •full respect for Human Rights and the inherent rights of indigenous people
- •universal declaration of **Mother Earth rights** to ensure harmony with nature
- •establishment of an International Court of Climate Justice

•rejection of carbon markets, and REDD's commodifed nature and forests

- promotion of change in consumption patterns of developed countries
- •end of intellectual property rights for climate technologies
- payment of 6 percent of developed countries' GDP for climate change

