Implementing the Paris outcome for realising the global transition to a low-emission climate-resilient economy

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Presentation Outline

- **Role of science & Integrated Assessment Modelling (IAMs) in emerging climate policy**

- **Paris negotiations from a Science & IAM perspective**

  what do we know?
  what might we expect?

- **General Conclusions**

Role of science & IAMs in emerging climate policy

Near

Policy Horizon

Far

- **Policies & regulations for today's challenges**
  e.g. Energy Union
- **Enabling conditions for innovation & societal change**
  e.g. Climate & Energy Policy Framework, 2050 Roadmap
- **Global climate negotiations & policies** (next slide)
- **Permanently ongoing climate issues**
  impacts, adaptation & nonlinearities
  mitigation in challenging sectors
  sustainable development interactions
- **Climate neutrality and how to get there**

Pure Science — **Technology** — **Economics** — **Social / behavioural**

Paris Agreement in Integrated Assessment context

A fair, ambitious, legally-binding agreement featuring:

EU Positions (September 2015 Council Conclusions)	**Among the Options on the Table** (October draft ADP text)
• **Long-Term Goal** in line with <2°C	**Temperature** (e.g. <1.5-2°C) **Emissions** (reduction/peaking/neutrality)
• **Dynamic** five-yearly ambition mechanism	**Global Stocktake** & **Updating cycle** + 'facilitative dialogue' in 2018/19
• **Transparency & Accountability:** - robust common rules-based regime - national circumstances/ circumstances	**Biennial reporting / expert review** of emissions, mitigation progress, vulnerability, adaptation, support…
• **Low- carbon, climate -resilient sustainable development** Assistance to all (esp poorest & most vulnerable) countries to achieve it	**Stocktake** & other reports include adaptation & means of implementation.

Science in the draft Paris text

'Best available science'

named as basis for:

- **collective long-term goal**
- **Parties' mitigation ambitions**
- **global stocktake**
- **adaptation actions**

IPCC

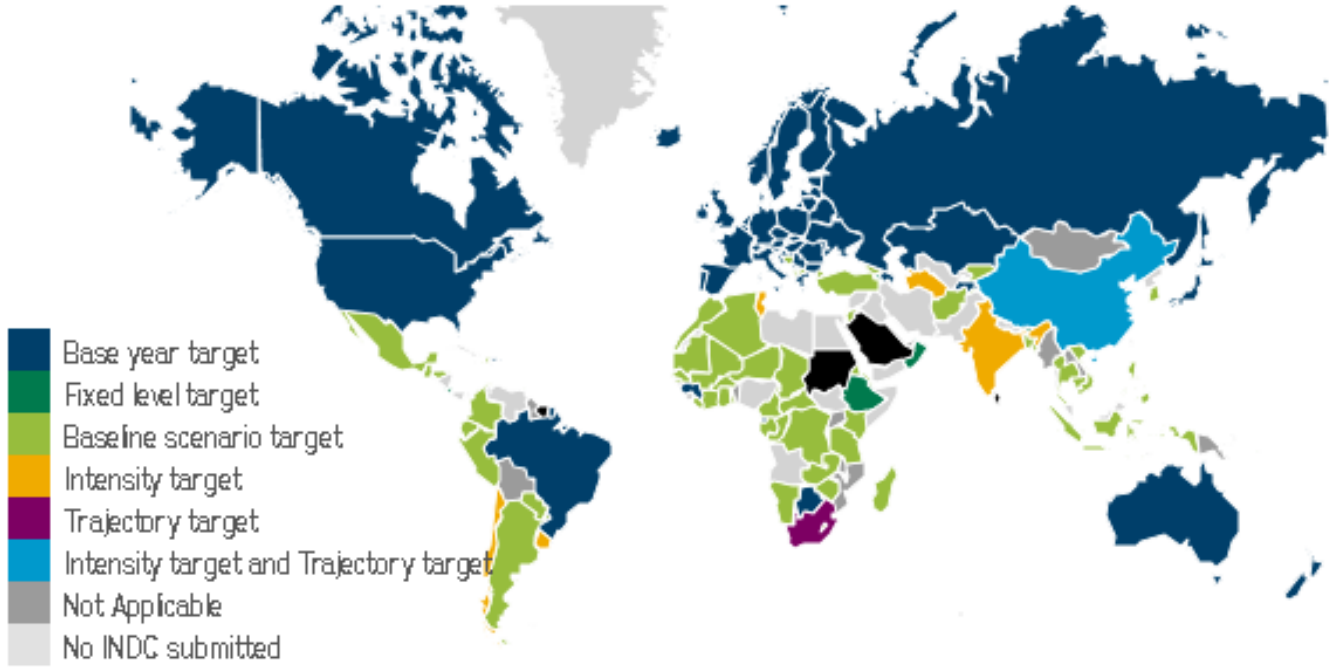
invoked mainly as source of metrics and guidelines

Possible *Special Report* on decarbonisation pathways & 1.5°C impacts

Global Progress in a Nationally-determined context

(160+) INDCs → cycle of NDMCs

Recurring cycle of multiple trajectories



Source: WRI CAIT database

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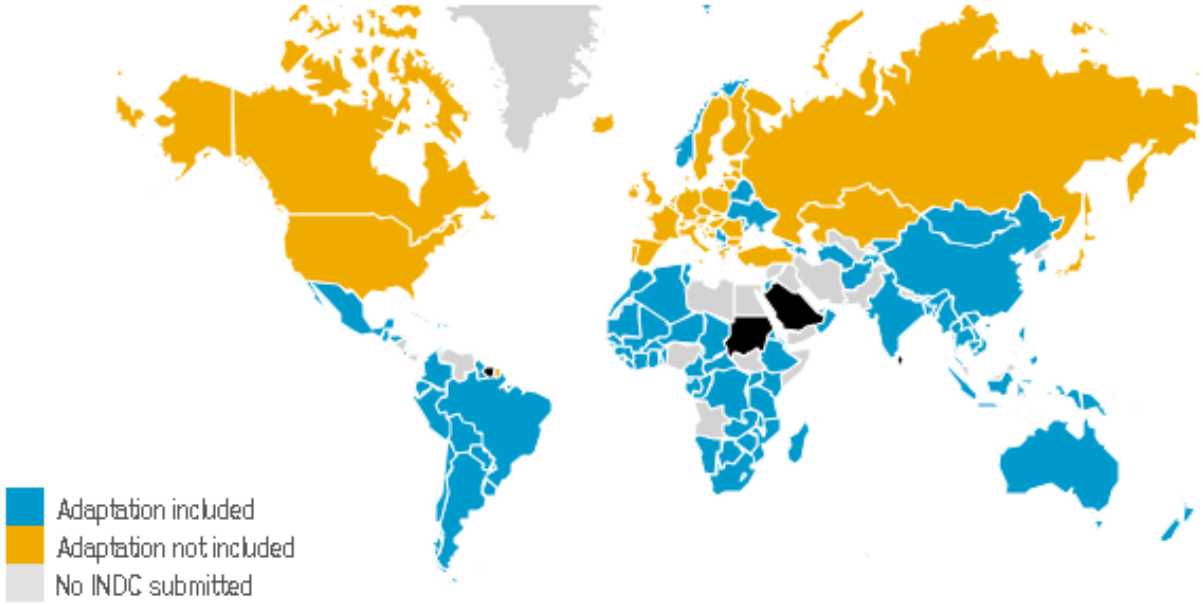

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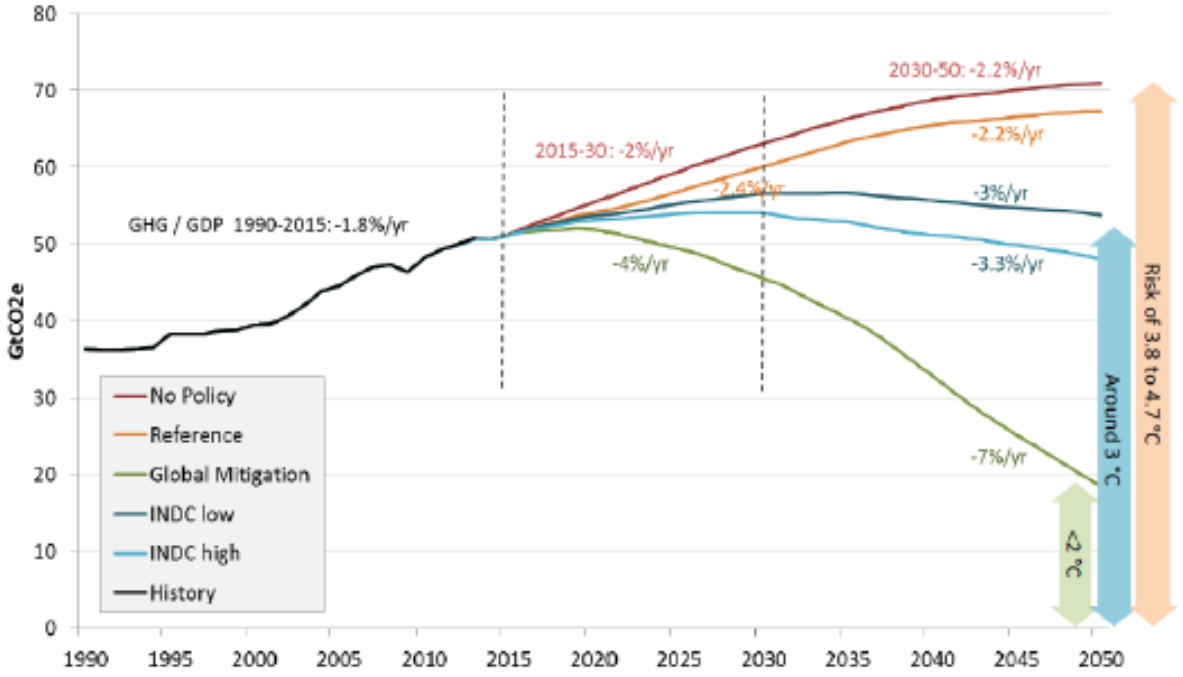

World GHG emissions (total excl. sinks); percent change in emission intensity per unit of GDP; gap to stay below 2°C, POLES-JRC model

- NDMC framework implies need for **technical expertise at national level**

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- ongoing need for **aggregate, global perspective**

(official & unofficial)

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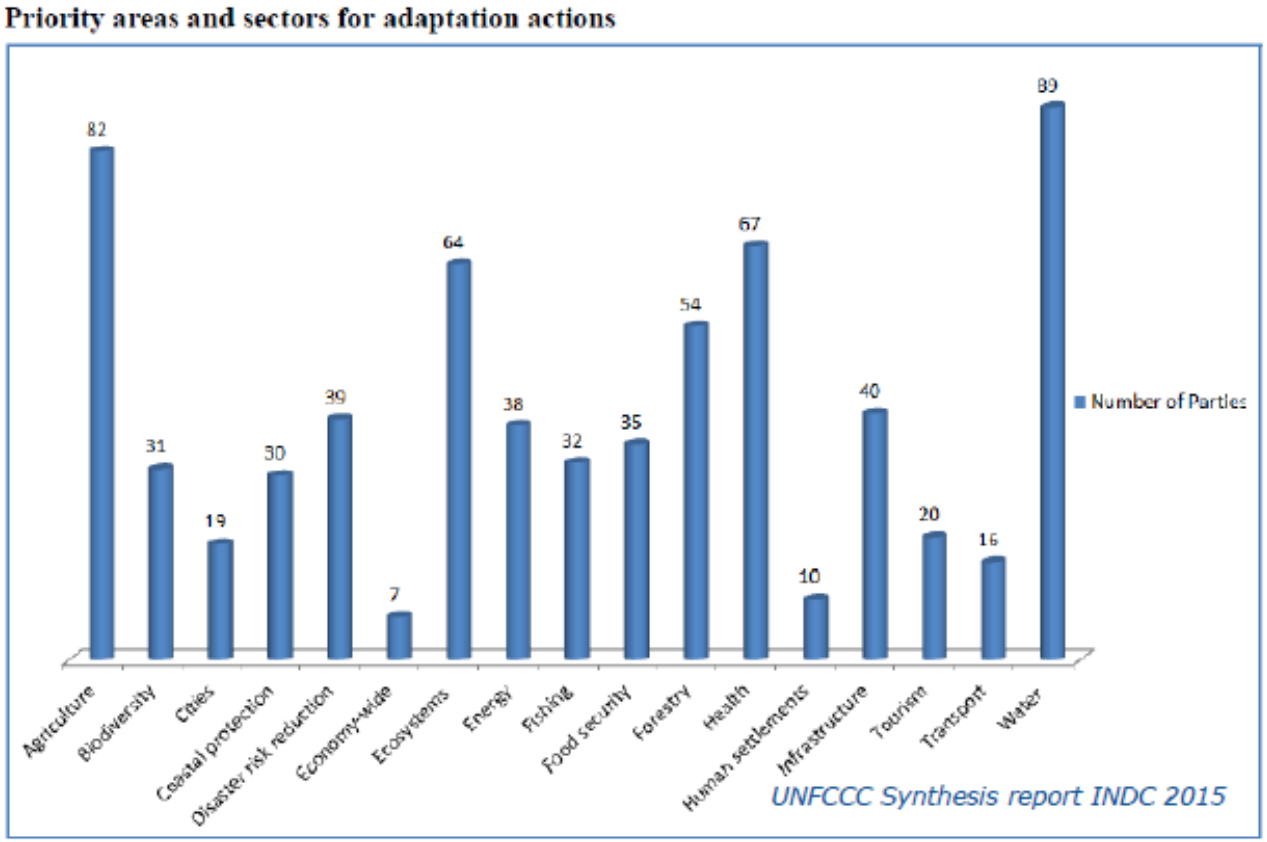
- Need for **Transparency & Accountability**

Analysis for national priorities



- **INDCs/NDMCs rooted in individual national contexts**
- **Sustainable Development Goals, increased interest in co-benefits**

Acting on sustainable development & national priorities, without losing focus of long-term mitigation goals = crucial role for IA community

Recap - Analysis requirements after Paris

- **Long-term Goal**
- ***Facilitative Dialogue* on pre-2020 progress**
- **IPCC Special Reports: Spring 2016**
- **Biennial Reporting / Technical Expert Review**
- **Global Stocktake + NDMC revisions**

Conclusions

Paris implies need for analytical contribution that is:

- **Regular**
- **Geographically diverse (NDMCs -> global stocktake)**
- **Thematically diverse (in line with national contexts)**
- **Linked strongly to sustainable development (co-benefits, capacity-building)**

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- **Need to look beyond 2050.**
- **How to reach climate neutrality?**