

*Plenary Session 4*  
*From international context to national strategy*

Implementing Paris:  
How to increase the ambition of NDCs?

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# The paradox of current NDCs vs. the “well below 2C” objective

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- ❑ Make necessary an abrupt and sustained change after 2030
  - 4% annual decrease of global emissions over 2030-2050
  - Multiply by  $\geq 5$  the annual investments in low-carbon power ...
  
- ❑ Delays in the preparation for such a deep change
  - Domestic transformation in key sectors (risks of lock-ins)
  - International RD&D for new technologies
  
- Risks of high costs after 2030
- Feasibility is even questioned

# Some ingredients for a meaningful increase of ambition

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- ❑ Consider the sectoral strategies and not primarily the emission levels
  - The aggregate emission level is not enough to judge the ambition of 2030 targets against mid-century requirements
  - Detailed strategies in key sectors are needed to align short-term actions with requirements for long-term transformations
  
- ❑ Assume a context of ambitious international climate action
  - From a “conditional vs. unconditional” framing to a “enabling conditions” approach
  - Assumptions of key exogenous parameters (costs of technologies, price of energy, international trade system...)

# Some ingredients for a meaningful increase of ambition

- ❑ Accelerate further the investment shifts in power generation

Annual investment over 2020-2030 compared to 2012 levels...	NDCs	If agents anticipate post-2030 climate constraint
Unabated fossils	Almost stable	- 30%
Low-carbon sources	+60%	+150%

- ❑ Increase scale/speed of deployment of key emerging options
  - CCS, electric vehicles, sustainable urban planning, advanced biofuels
- ❑ Consider additional options for the electrification of end-uses
  - Current NDCs= efficiency and decarbonization of generation
  - Need to prepare massive shift to low-carbon end uses after 2030

# Some ingredients for a meaningful increase of ambition

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- ❑ Consider non-energy GHG targets
  - Energy-related emissions are at the core of current NDCs
  - Multi-gas mitigation strategies are more cost effective and flexible than an approach focused only on CO<sub>2</sub>
    - Relying on co-benefits of energy-centered actions to control non-energy emissions is not enough
  - Detailed sectoral strategies are needed to ensure consistency between mitigation and development targets
    - Local pollution, Food production targets...

# Some ingredients for a meaningful increase of ambition

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- The macroeconomic and sustainability parameters matter
  - Structural change can unlock barriers to ambition
    - Eg, Chinese “New Normal”
  - Ambitious climate goals can be compatible with key policy priorities but require well-tailored policy packages
    - Eg, job creation, reduction of poverty and inequalities in Brazil
  - The satisfaction of sustainability objectives can be facilitated by ambitious emission reductions
    - Eg, water in India

# **A multi-year research agenda in the lead-up to FD 2018 and 2020 revision of NDCs**

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  - Transport, Industry, Power, Coal → Individual projects for in-depth investigation



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  - Global vision emerging as a composite of national pathways → Community template to collect scenarios from individual project

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- ❑ Engage with non-State actors
  - Companies, cities/regions, Investors → adjusted approaches for their specific needs