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3rd TUM Multidisciplinary Conference and Innovation Week

Where are we headed and how to make use of recovery funds?

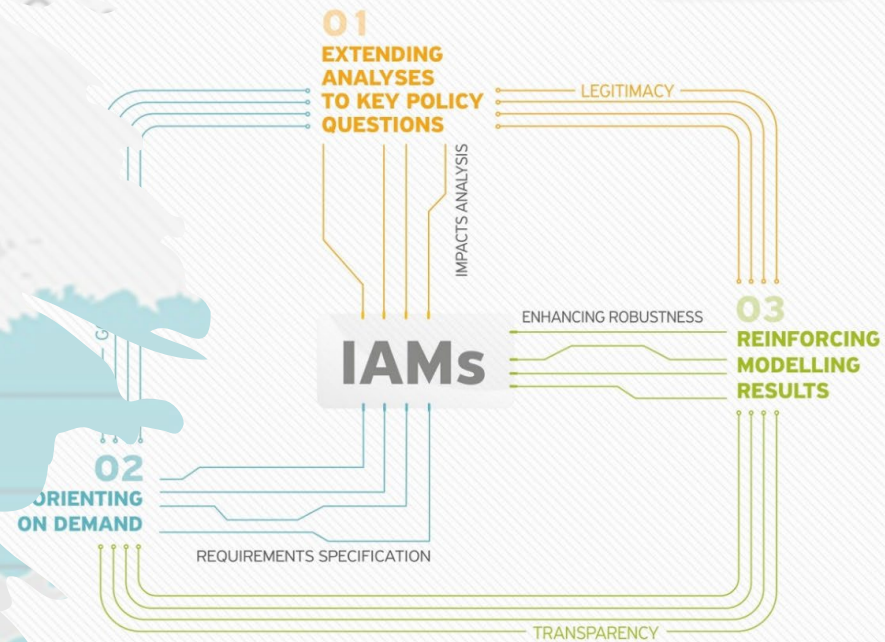
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National Technical University of Athens



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About PARIS REINFORCE



01 Delivering on the Paris Agreement

- Different cooperation/ coordination regimes
- Gaps between NDCs and actual objectives; increasing ambition
- Alignment of NDC analysis with SDGs
- Emission sinks
- Intra-country, distributional NDC implications
- Ancillary benefits and avoided impacts from climate action
- Synergies and conflicts with other policies and initiatives
- Equity across countries

02 Engaging all actors

- Policymakers
- Private industry
- Governments
- IPCC & Researchers
- NGOs
- Unions, Associations
- Other institutions
- Public

03 Informing models

- Multiple-criteria group decision aid
- Systems of innovation
- Fuzzy cognitive maps

Assessing uncertainty

- Portfolio theory
- Regret analysis
- Index decomposition
- Benchmarking IAMs with sectoral models
- Transformative policy mixes

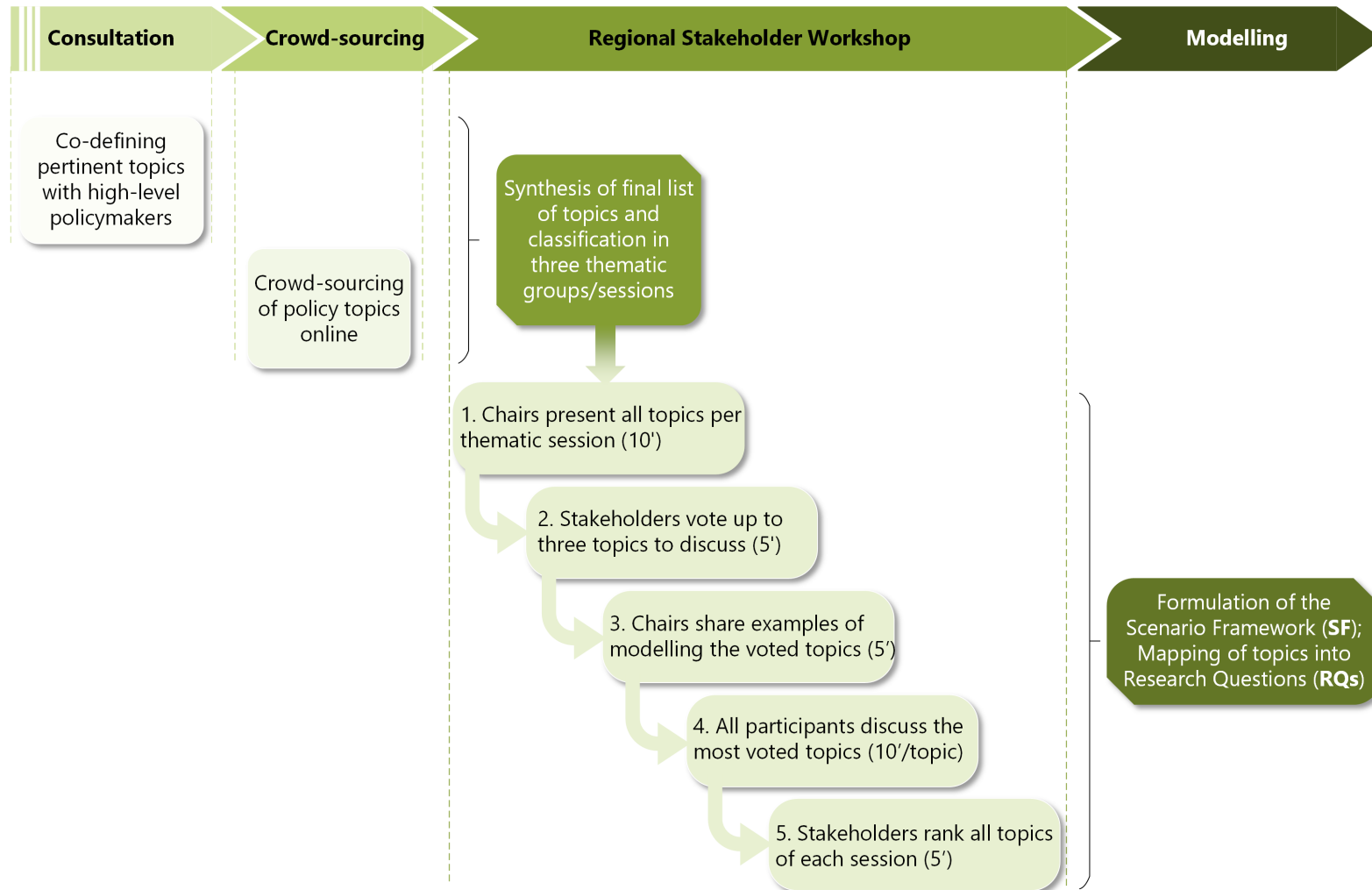
Modelling ensembles

- General Equilibrium
- Macroeconometric
- Partial Equilibrium
- Energy System
- Sectoral

All geographic scales

- National
- Regional
- Global

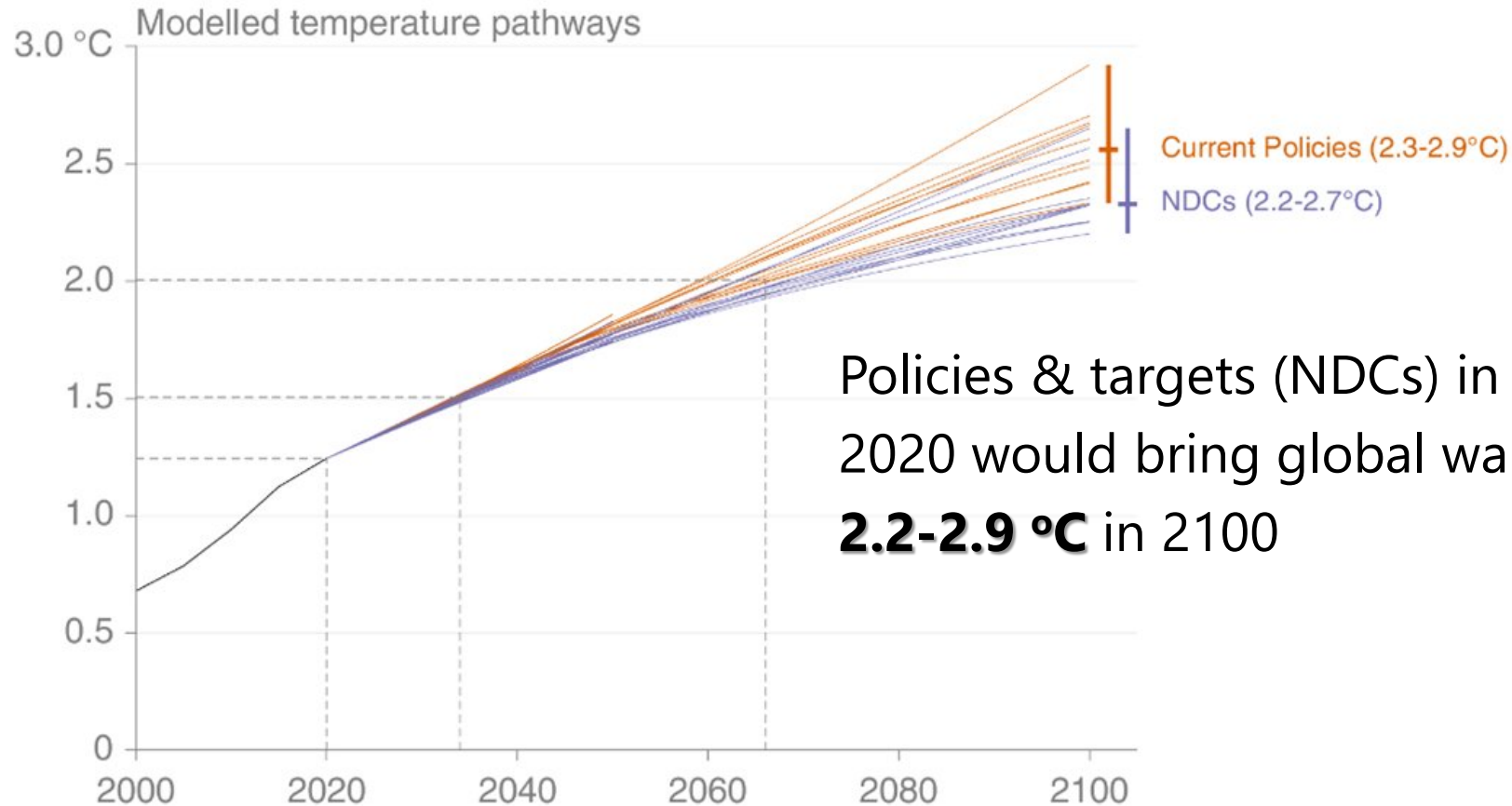
Meaningful model inter-comparisons



The PARIS REINFORCE project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under grant agreement No 820846.

"Where is the EU headed given its current climate policy? A stakeholder-driven model inter-comparison", *Science of the Total Environment*, 793

Understanding **where we are** (defining a realistic baseline)



Policies & targets (NDCs) in place in 2020 would bring global warming to **2.2-2.9 °C** in 2100

©@Peters_Glen, @ParisReinforce • Data: Paris Reinforce, Sognaes et al (2021) Nature Climate Change



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"A multi-model analysis of long-term emissions and warming implications of current mitigation efforts", *Nature Climate Change* 11, 1055–1062

The
conomist

Delta's beta: how
Where South Africa
Chinese v America
The ethics of primat

JULY 24TH-30TH 2021

No safe place

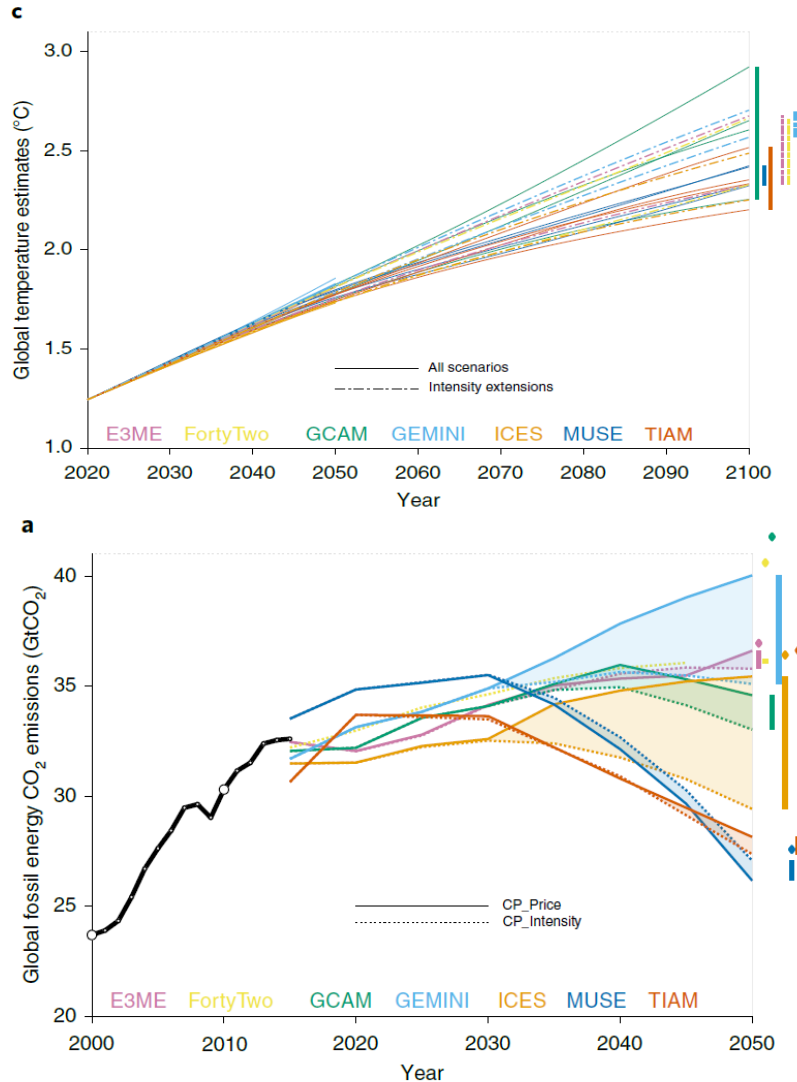
The 3°C future



Where is the world headed? |



False precision to climate outcomes given during COP26 may lead countries to believe good progress is made. Our findings indicate current policies & policy pledges can still lead to **warming outcomes of 3°C** in 2100.

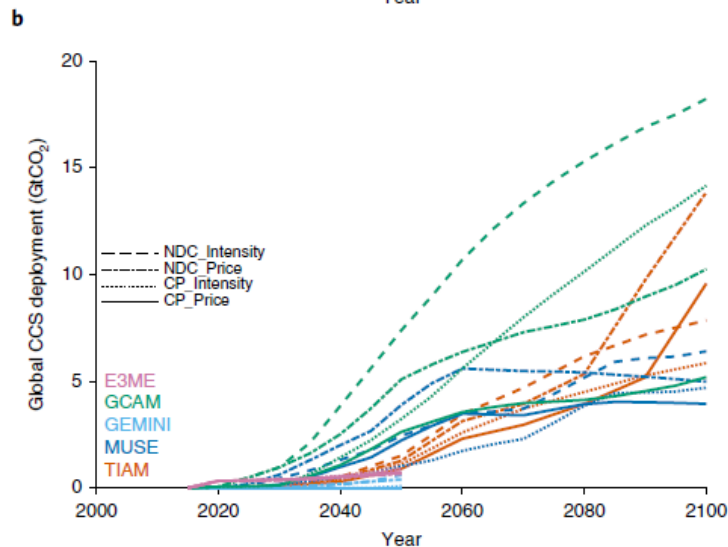
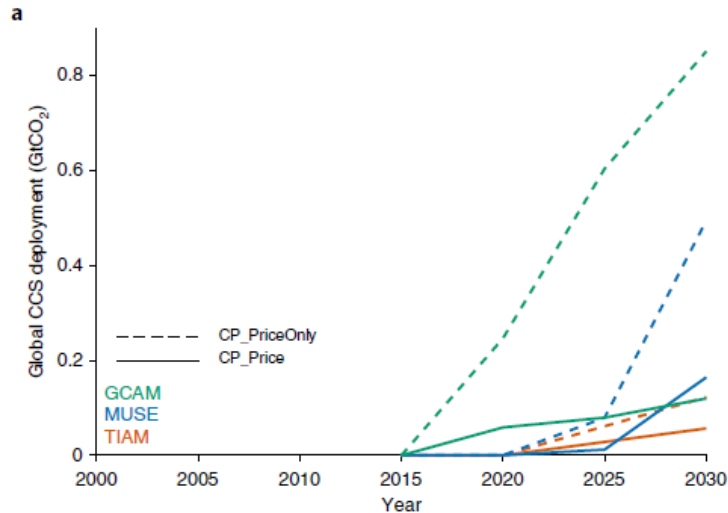


The large model spread highlights the important role of tools used to inform climate policies and pledges, and the critical need to **employ diversified toolboxes.**



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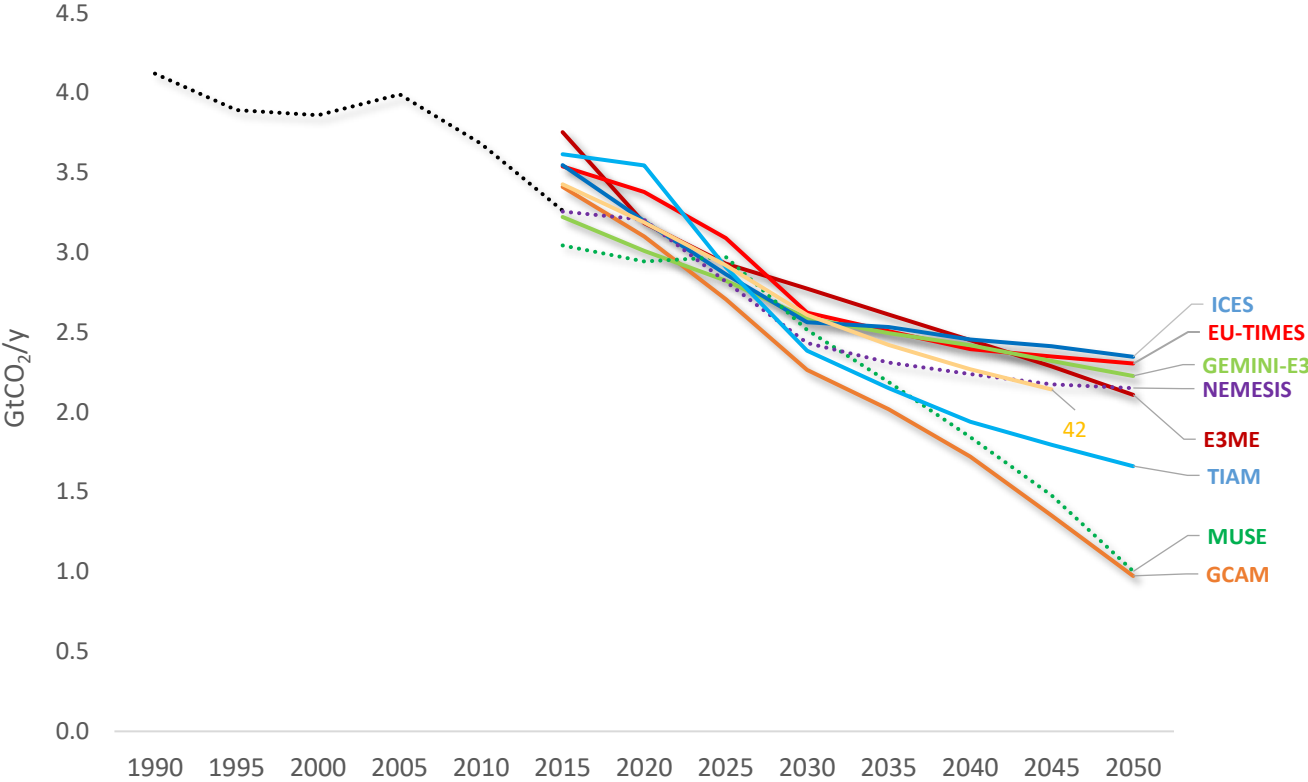


High use of CCS might be an outcome of the use of **carbon pricing** as a proxy for real-world policies

It is important to implement policies in models as they are implemented in the real world. **Real-world policies** may lead to different energy systems than **theoretically modelled policies**.



Co-creating a model inter-comparison with stakeholders: policies currently in place



GHG emissions 2030

- ✓ Previous target (-40% compared to 1990)
- ✗ Green Deal (-55% compared to 1990): We calculate a -39% to -51% range

CO₂ emissions 2050

- ✗ With negative emission technologies: 1.0 – 1.65 GtCO₂
- ✗ Without negative emission technologies : 2.1 – 2.35 GtCO₂



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Upcoming economic challenges

Strong economic impacts from Covid-19 pandemic and measures:

- 1.8 million jobs lost in EU-27 between Sept 2019 and Sept 2020
- IMF expects >2 million additional unemployed in 2021 and no full recovery by 2025

Green Recovery Packages

Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) from EU recovery funds:

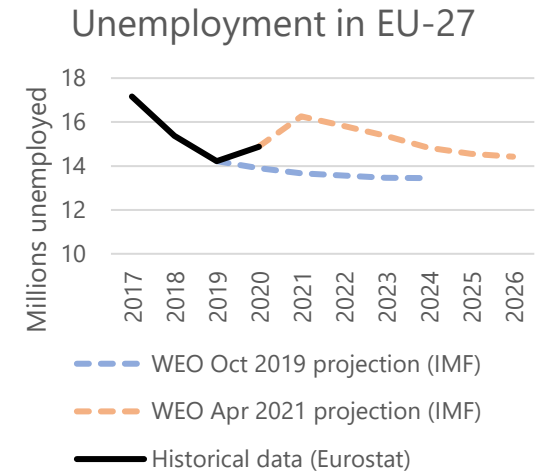
- €200-billion of RRF for green projects
- 29% expected for renewable energy generation *
- 3% for (non-electric) low-carbon mobility *

Also: £ 5 billion clean energy stimulus in United Kingdom

Emission reductions and job creation?

Transition from fossil to renewable energy usually creates net jobs (Markandya et al 2016), but potential differences between low-carbon technologies:

How to allocate short-term (2021-2025) recovery funds to maximise impacts in terms of both job creation and emission reductions within this decade?



* https://assets.ey.com/content/dam/ey-sites/ey-com/it_it/news/2020/ey-summary-report-green-recovery-v2.pdf



Global Change
Analysis
Model (GCAM)

AUGMECON-R

1. Preparation of baseline with defined EU current policies: *where is the EU headed?*

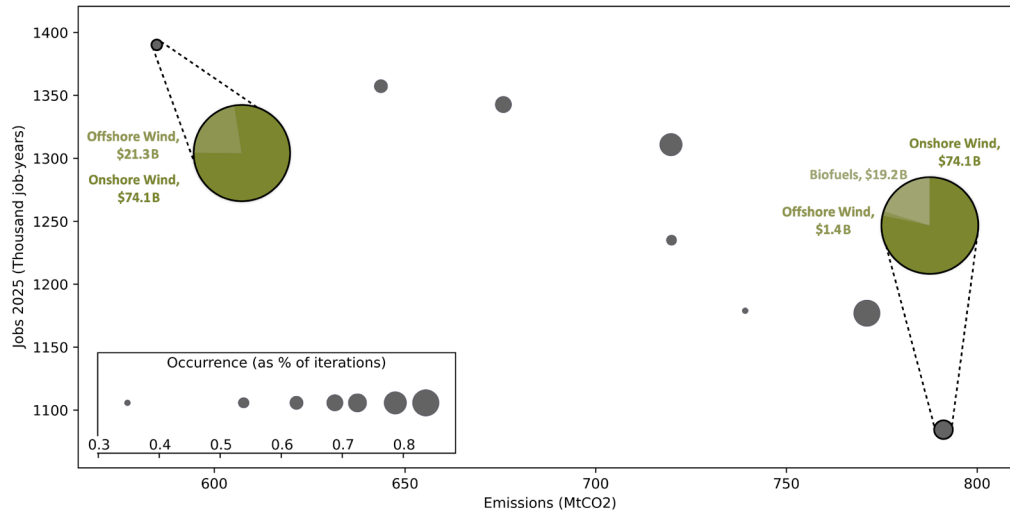
2. Modelling impact of 10 subsidy steps for 7 low-carbon technologies

3. Abstracting modelling outputs and transform into portfolio inputs (employment factors)

4. Determination of (Pareto) optimal subsidy portfolios within selected budget

5. Robustness analysis of Pareto portfolios using Monte-Carlo simulations





Emissions cuts by end of decade vs. near-term employment gains

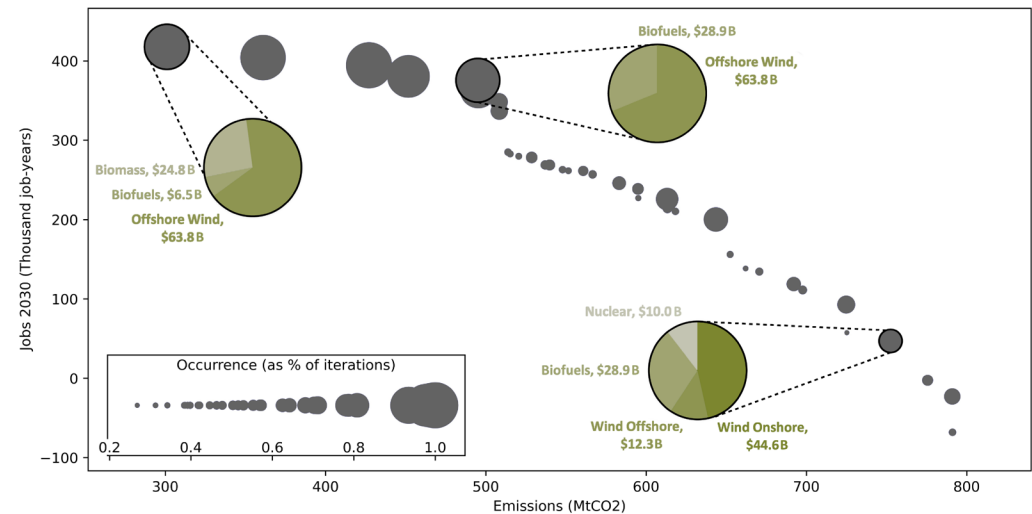
Onshore and offshore wind for employment. From offshore to biofuels for emissions cuts.

Portfolios of max. jobs lose momentum in 2030: *can employment gains be sustained in the longer run?*

Shifting the focus: emissions cuts vs. employment gains both by end of decade

Limited employment gains (in comparison): same spending period & different gains per project stage (more jobs in earlier stages)

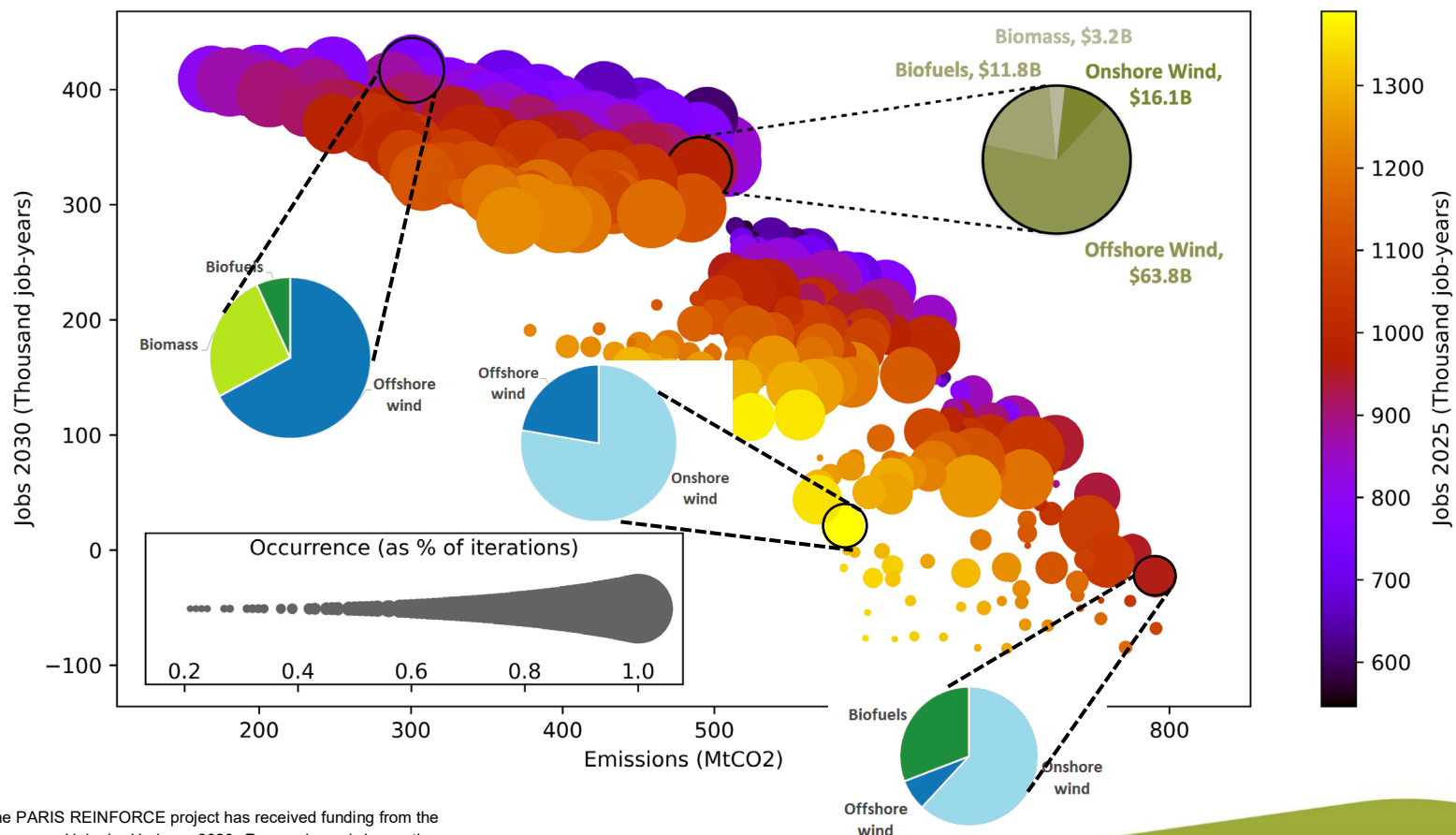
Jobs: offshore wind, biomass, biofuels
Emissions: half budget in onshore wind



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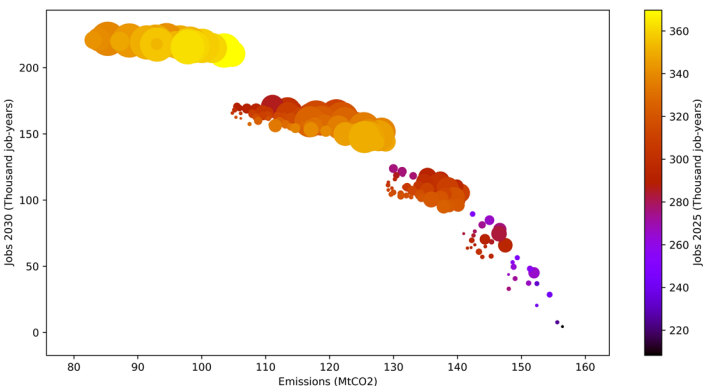
Emissions cuts by end of decade vs. employment gains (both near-term and longer-term)

Can the technological mix be diversified for better balance between near- and longer-term employment gains, by aiming to optimise emissions cuts, employment by 2025, and employment by 2030 simultaneously?

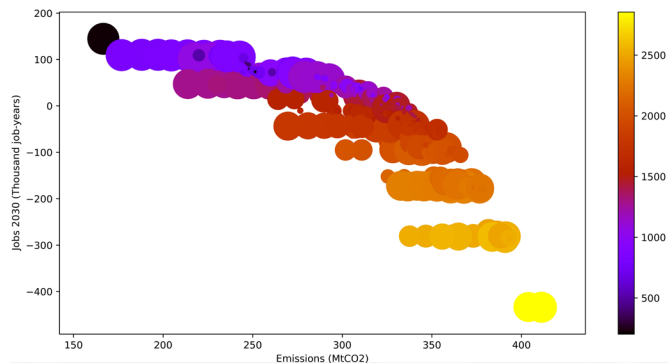


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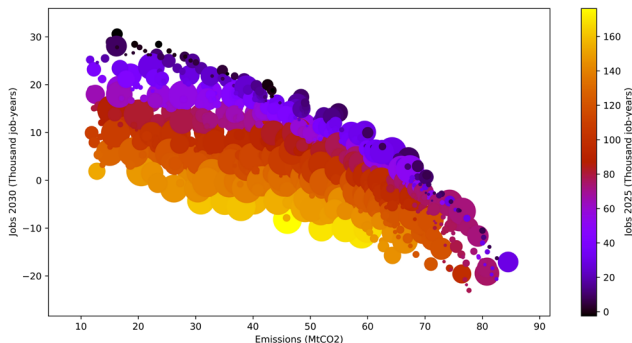
Both the EU and other major emitting countries would strongly benefit from **greener agendas**, on their way to recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic.



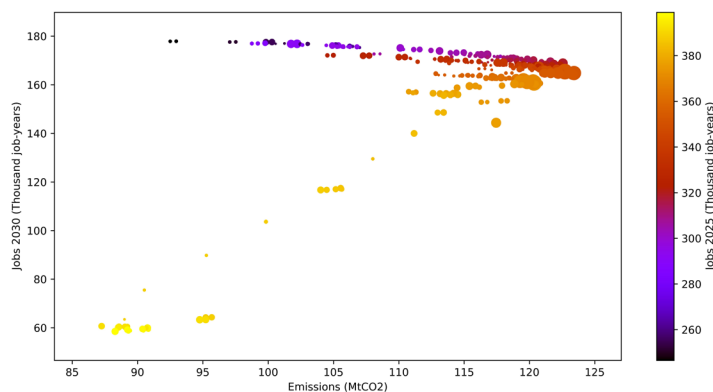
Canada



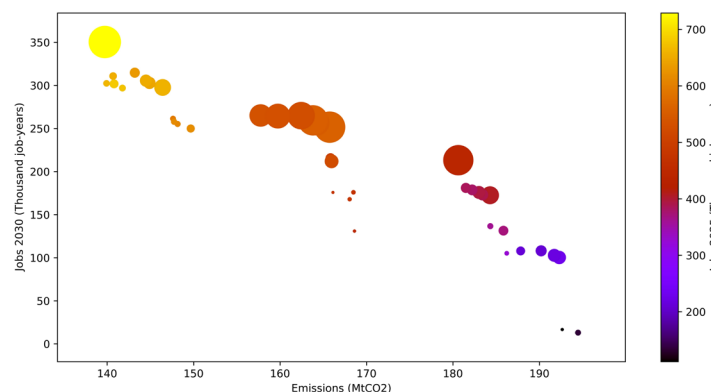
China



India



Japan



USA



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Thank you

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