



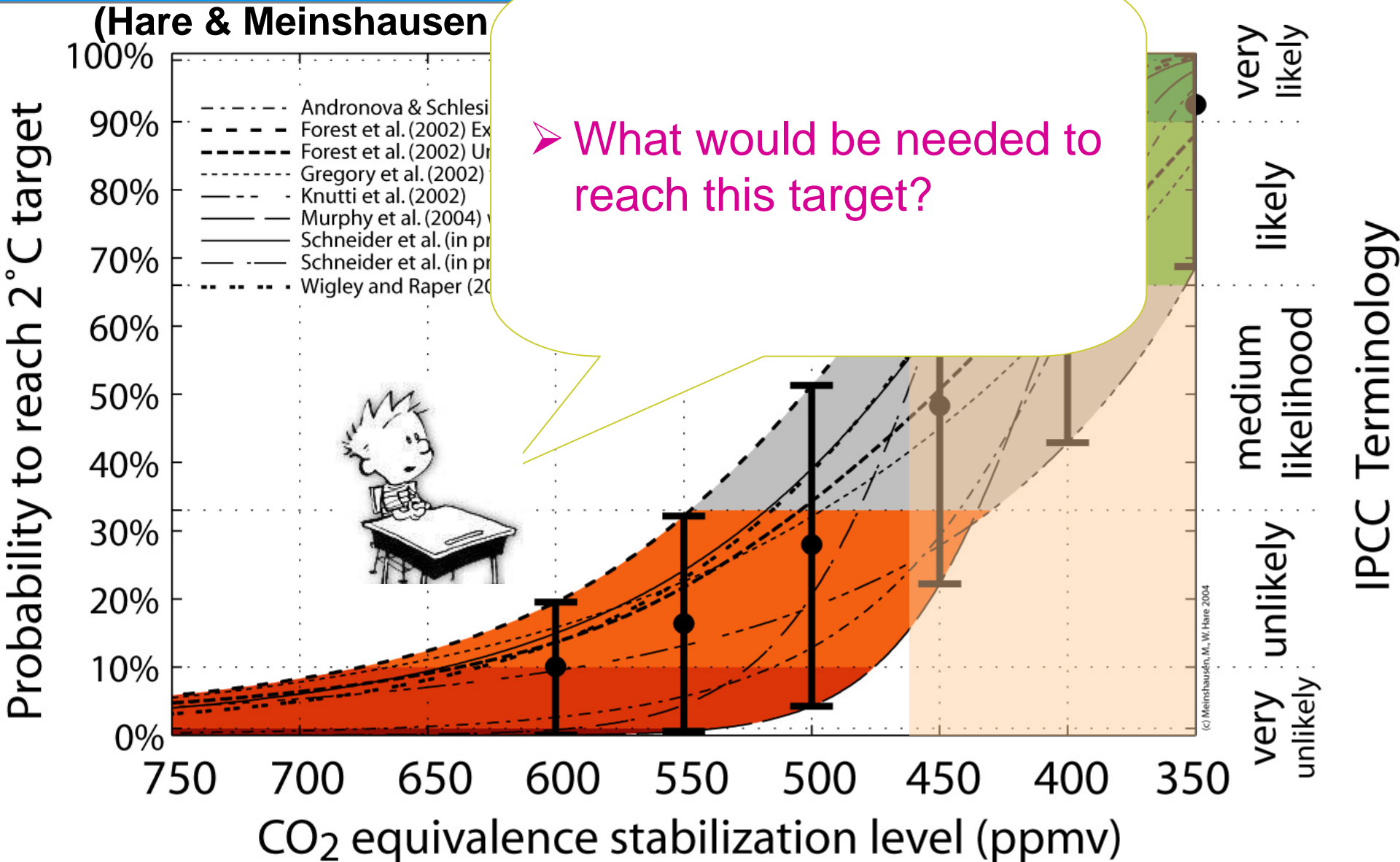
Planbureau voor de Leefomgeving

IMAGE RCP2.6

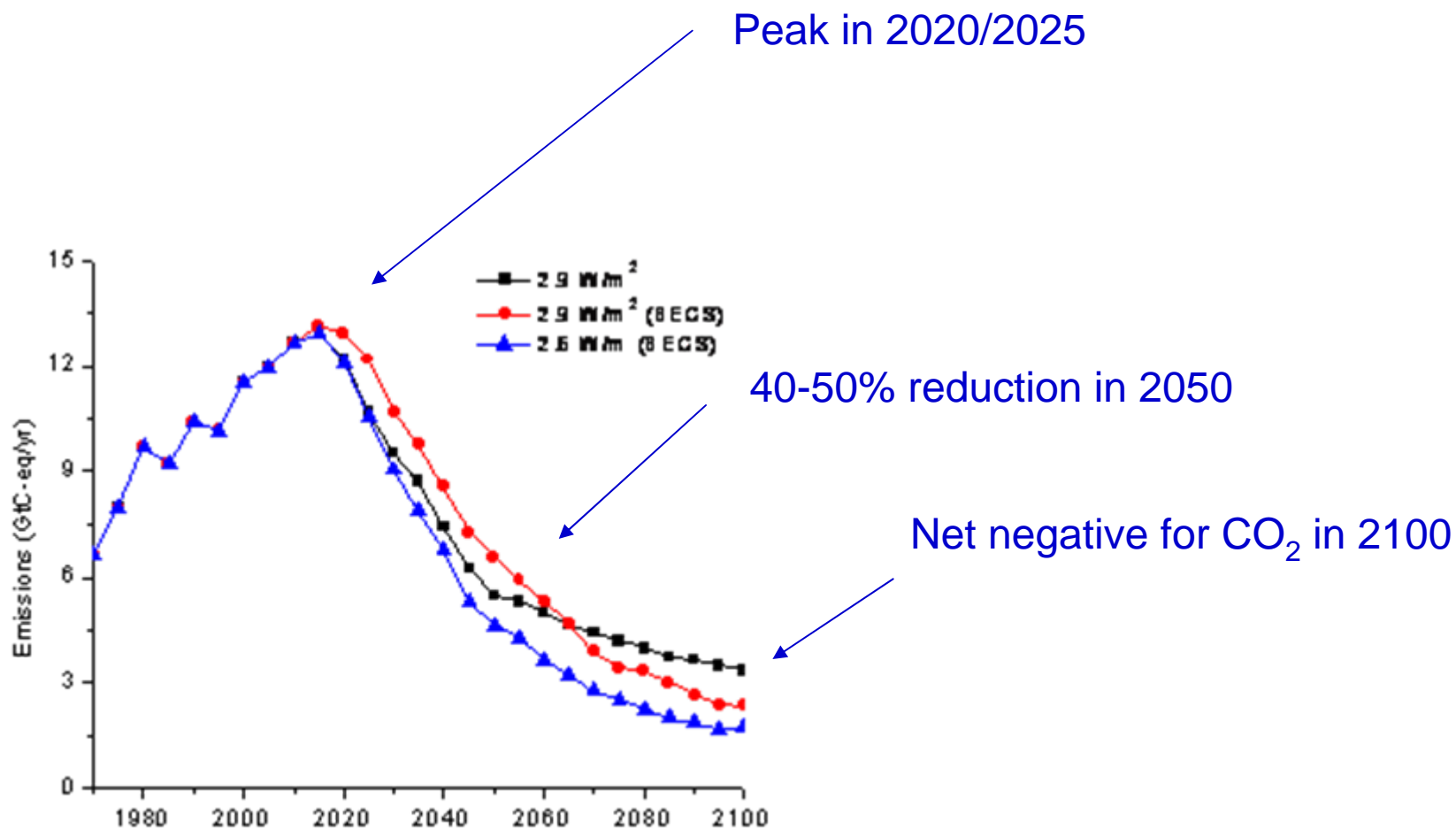
Tokyo, September 2009
Detlef van Vuuren, Tom Kram



The probability to reach the 2°C target



RCP 2.6



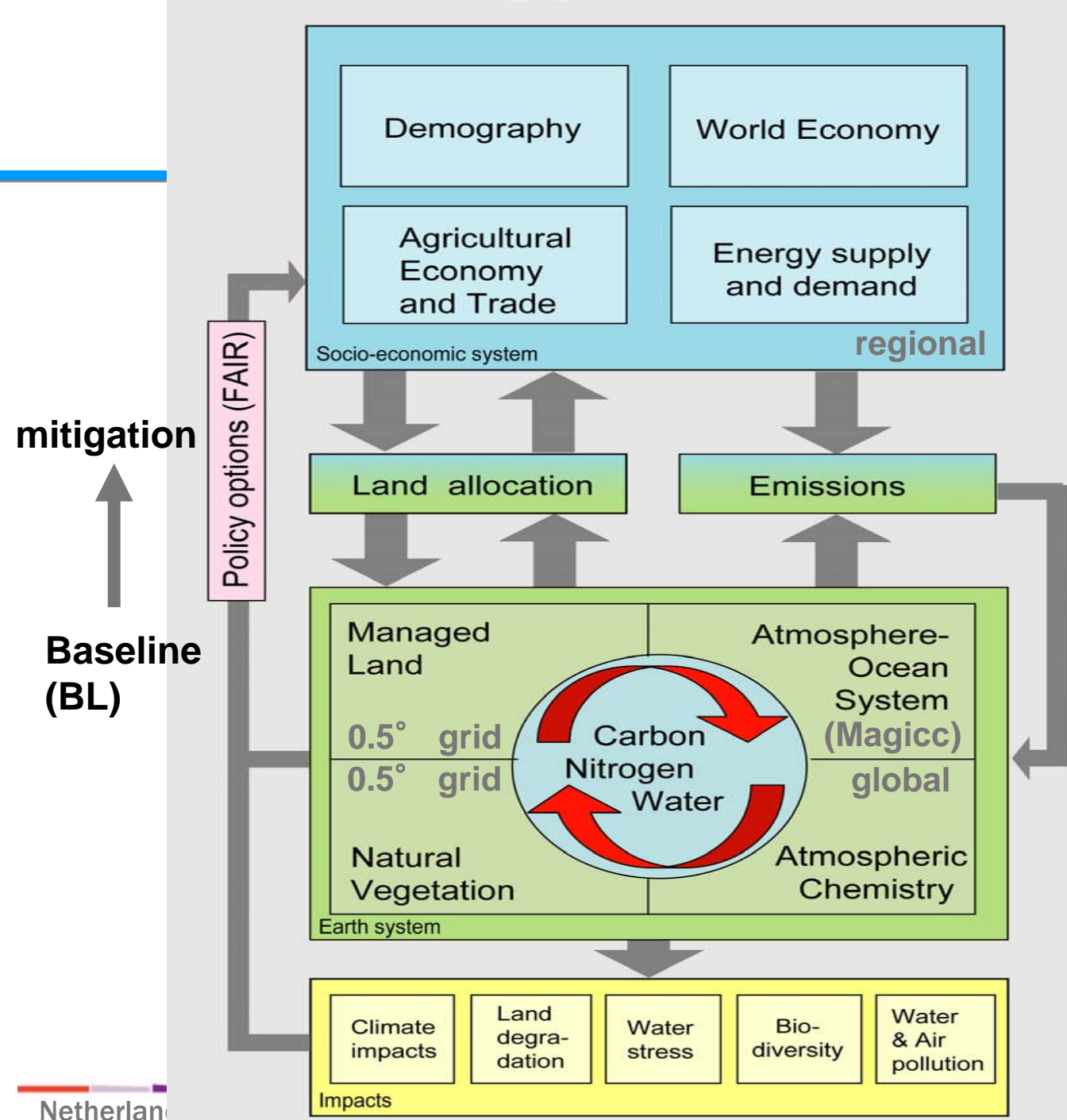
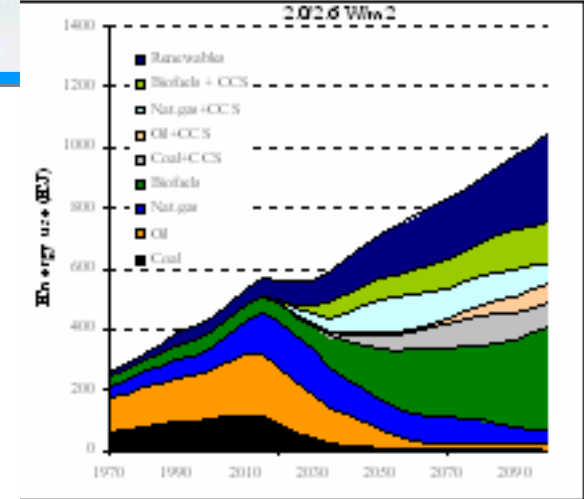
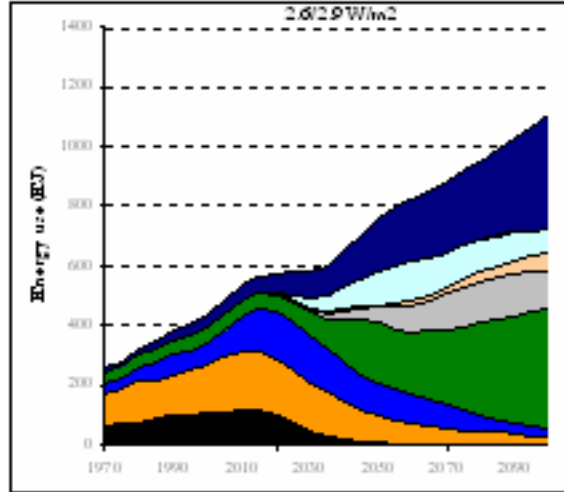
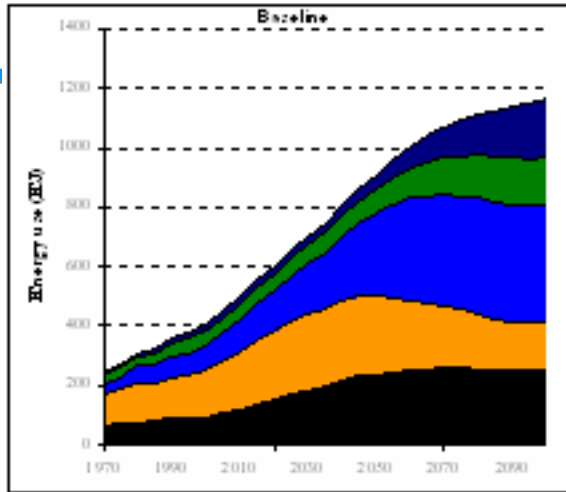


IMAGE modelling framework

IMAGE 2.4
www.mnp.nl/image

RCP 2.6



- Nuclear
- Biofuels + CCS
- Oil+CCS
- Biofuels
- Oil
- Renewables
- Natural gas+CCS
- Coal+CCS
- Natural gas
- Coal

➤ Major changes in the global energy system



Default



BioEnergy +



CCS (BECS)

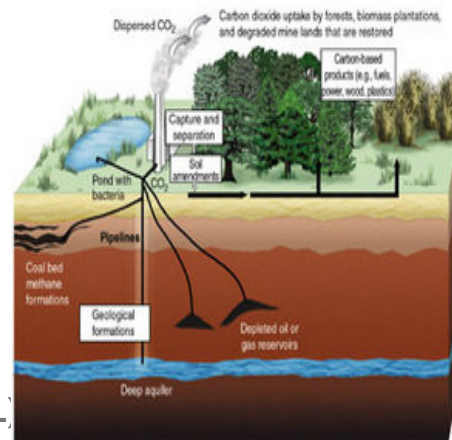


IMAGE 2.6

- Published in Climatic Change (2007), Energy (2007)
- Further review by IAMC
- Implemented in energy system model / physical world oriented IAM by cost-optimisation over time reducing abatement costs (all gases, land use)
- Most important measures include energy efficiency, CCS, bio-energy + CCS... non-CO₂, nuclear, renewables

Most information now available at 0.5x0.5 degree

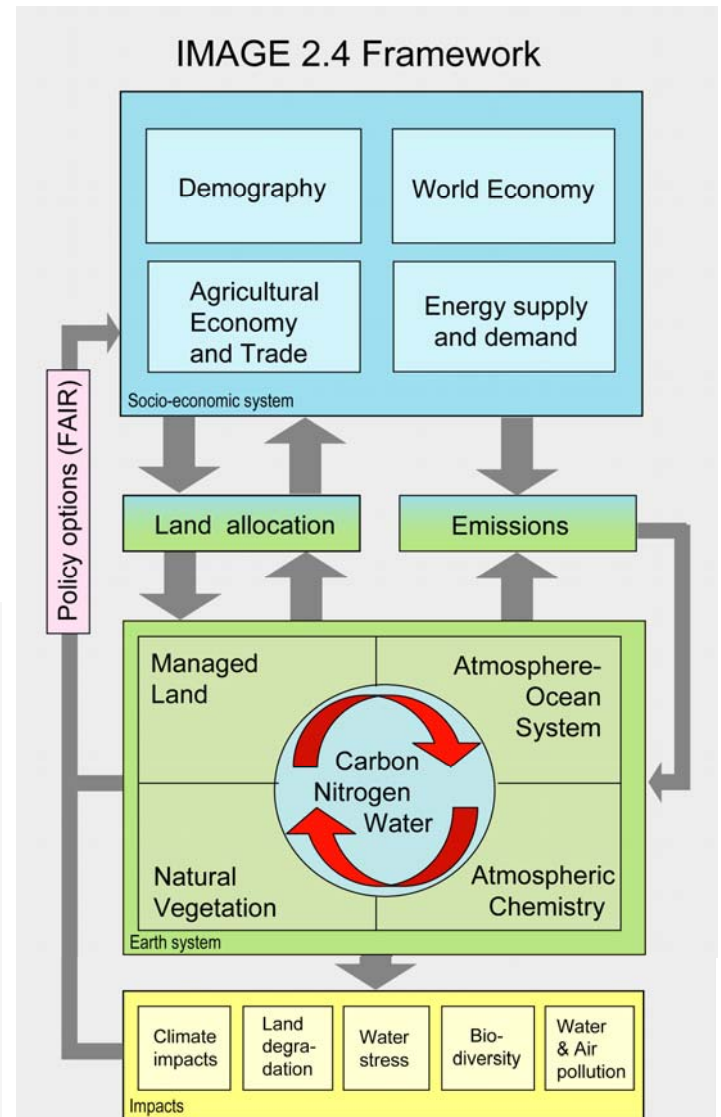
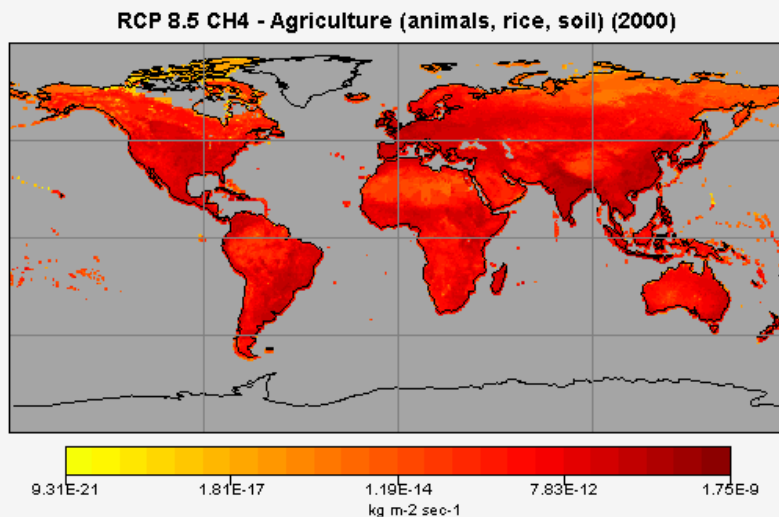
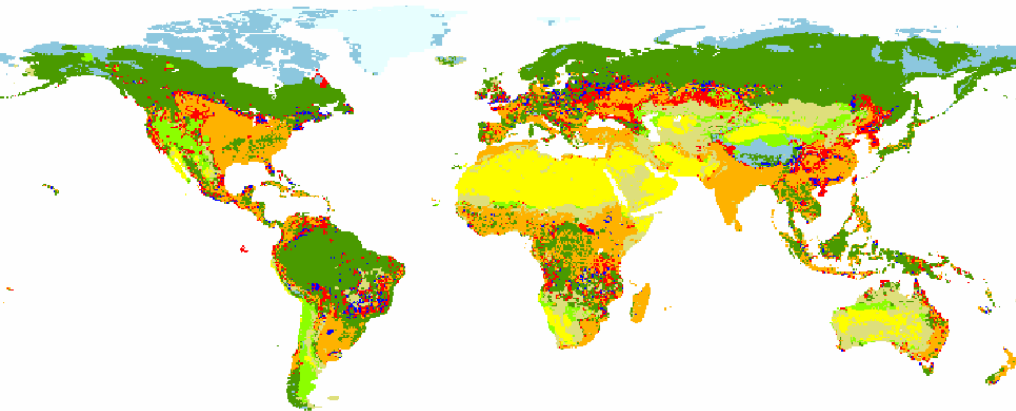


IMAGE 2.6 “inspired” lot of followers...

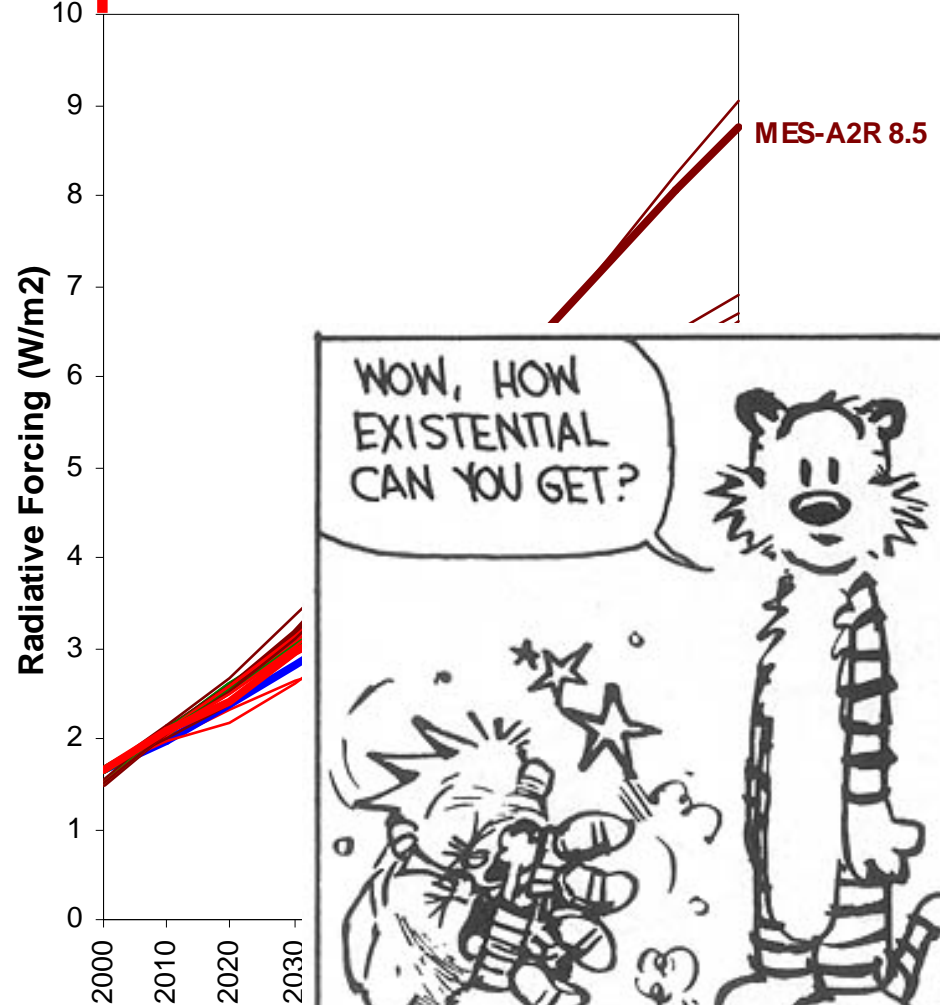
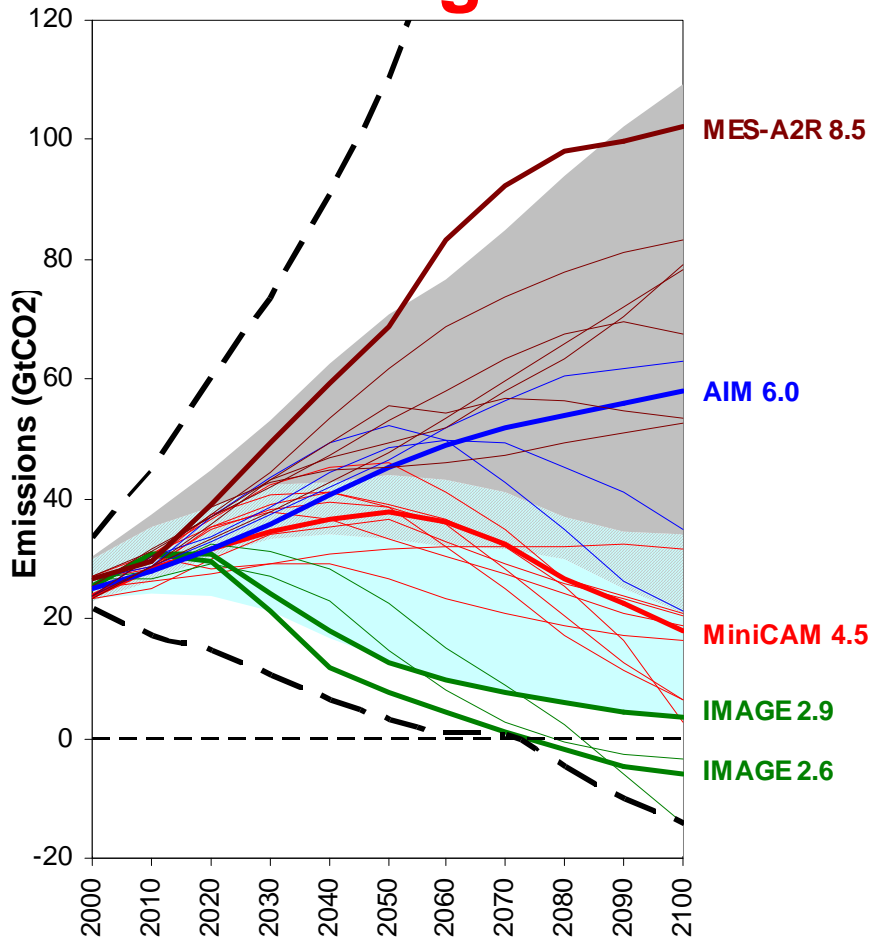
Table: Description of scenario literature on medium to low mitigation scenarios

	Peaking year	2050	No. of scenarios	Cumulative emission 2000-2050	Cumulative emissions 2000-2100
I	<2020 (<i><2015</i>)	-85 to -40 (<i>-50</i>)	27 (<i>6</i>)	220-370	220-415
II	<2020	-55 to -25 (<i>-60 to -30</i>)	25 (<i>18</i>)	280-430	385-485
III	<2040 (<i><2030</i>)	-30 to 25	79 (<i>21</i>)	355-460	550-655

Note: Table account for the studies included in AR4, EMF-22, the ADAM project and the Rao et al. (2008) study.

Questions based on being the lowest

Range of Scenarios published so-far



Research question based on RCP2.6 (1/7)

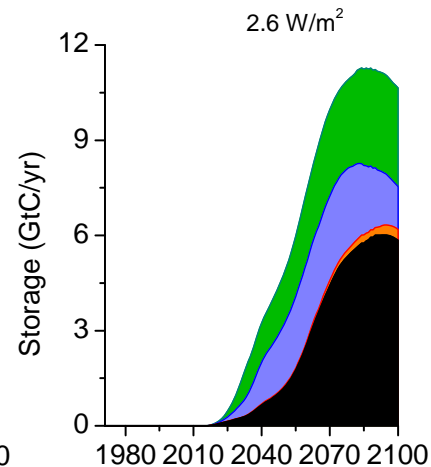
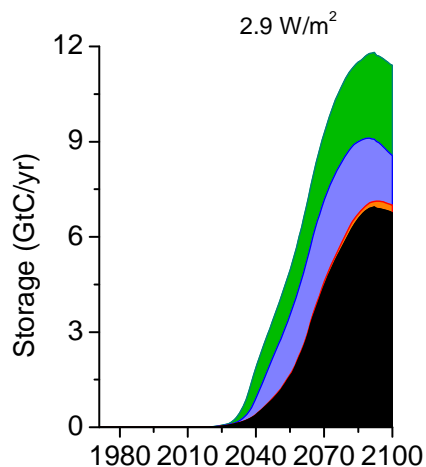
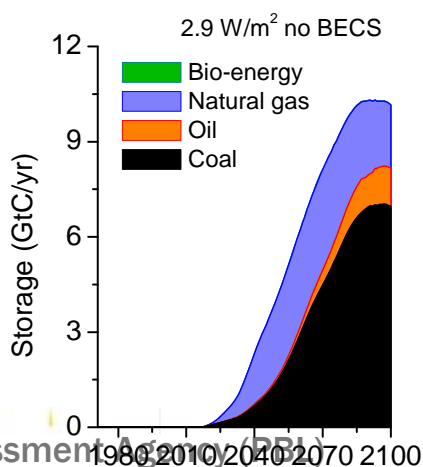
- How many technologies can you loose?
- Amount of CCS feasible??

MESSAGE

	Default	Biomass constraint	Nuclear constraint	No CCS	No Bio-CCS	No sinks	Eff. constraint
	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No

IMAGE

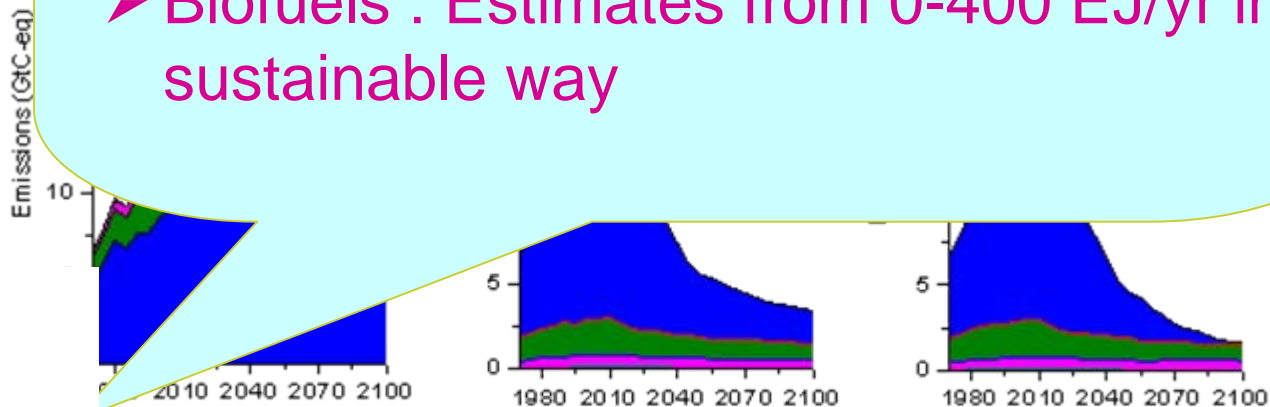
	Default	No Bio-CCS	No-CCS	Eff. constraint	A2 land use
	Yes	2.9	3.5	3.2	3



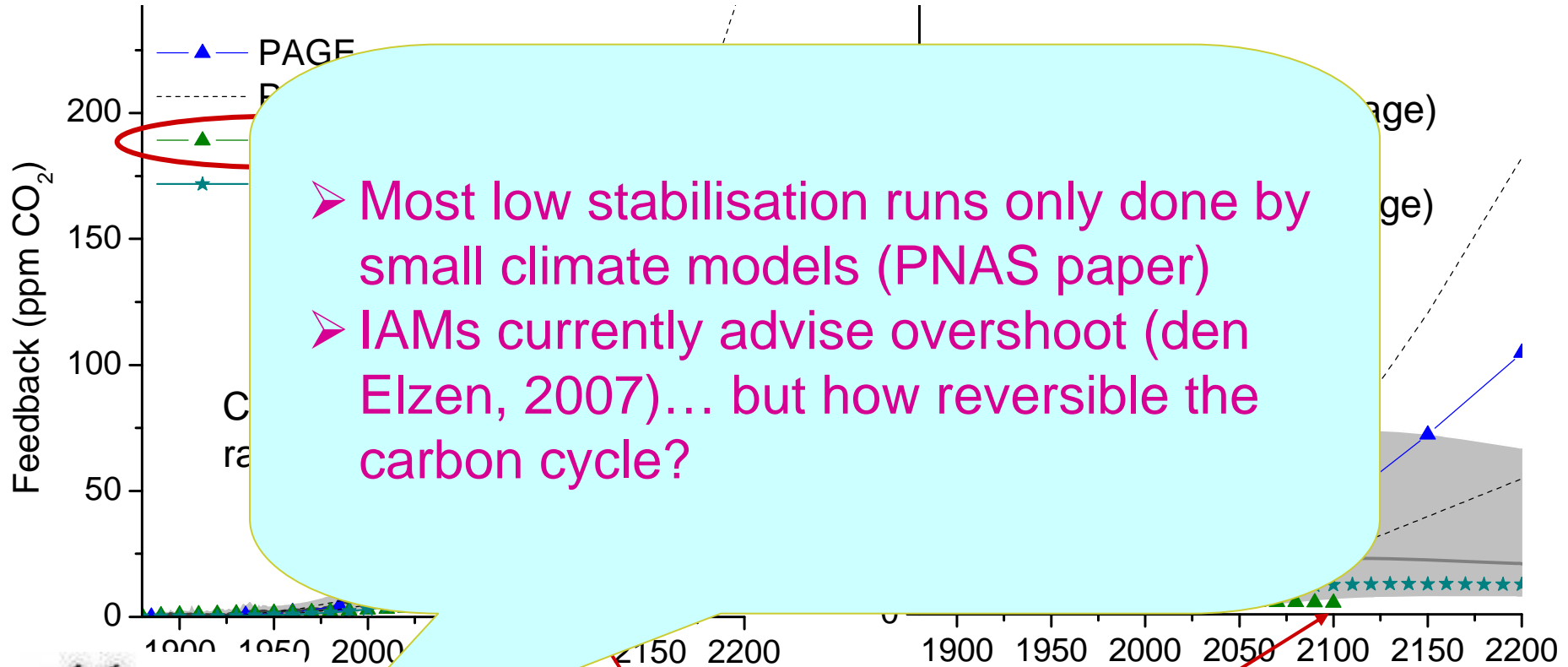
Research question based on RCP2.6 (2/7)

What can be achieved by non-CO₂/for

- Lot of uncertainty for forestry – and little integrated assessment
- For non-CO₂ emissions reduction potential still limited to around 50%.
- Biofuels : Estimates from 0-400 EJ/yr in sustainable way



Is the experiment reproducible under different climate cycle assumptions (3/7)

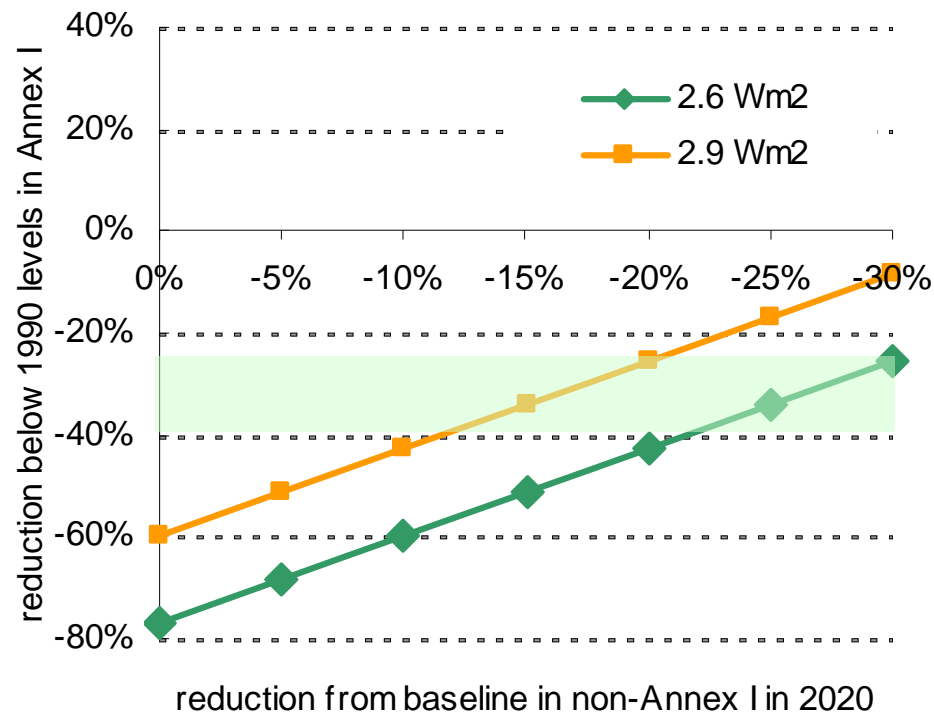


the low end of climate-carbon cycle feedback

backs related to tundra, ecosystem response, arctic etc.

When do countries need to reduce emissions (4/7)

- EMF-22: 2.6 W/m² not feasible with strong delay in participation of developing countries (China/India/Brazil/Russia 2030-2050; Rest > 2050)

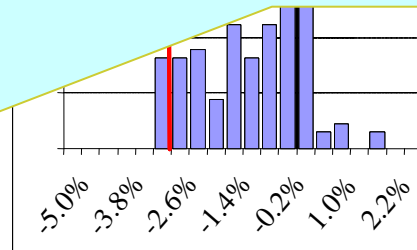
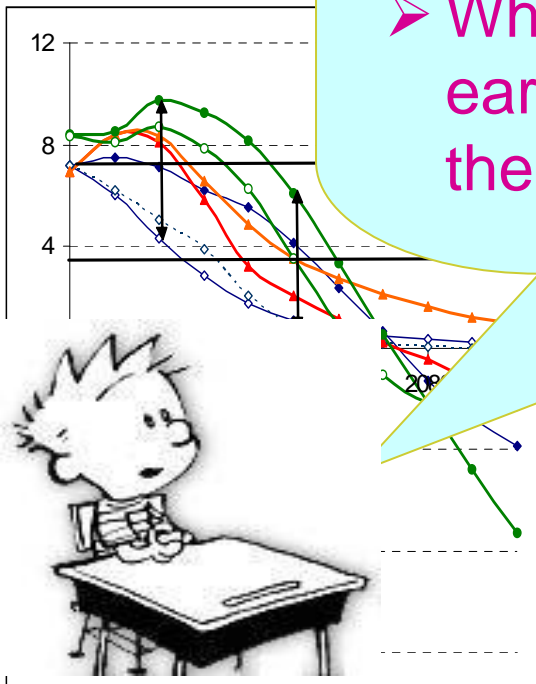


Research question based on RCP2.6 (5/

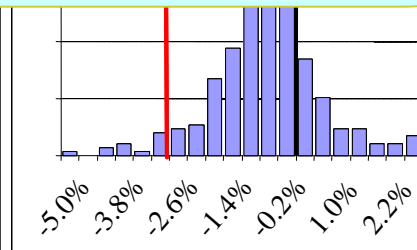


The maximum speed of reduction

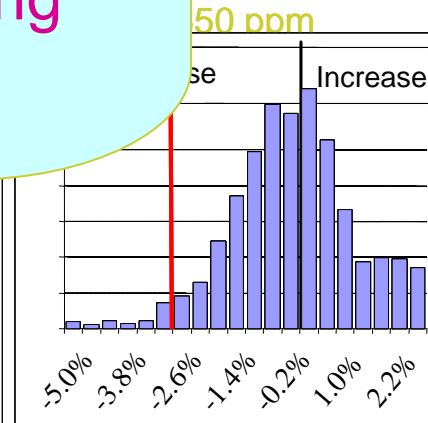
- How to achieve this?
- What is the maximum speed of reduction (socially / politically)?
- Building global coalitions?
- What experience do we have from earlier situations (CFCs, WTO, putting the man on the moon...)



Avg. Max rate: -2.8%
Avg. Rate: -1.1%



-2.5%
-0.6%



-2%
-0.2%

Is the IMAGE 2.6 too high or too low (costs and benefits) (6/7)?

Bill Nordhaus (2007)

The optimal policy reduces the global temperature rise relative to 1900 to

2.8

°C in 2100 and to

3.4
°C in 2200.

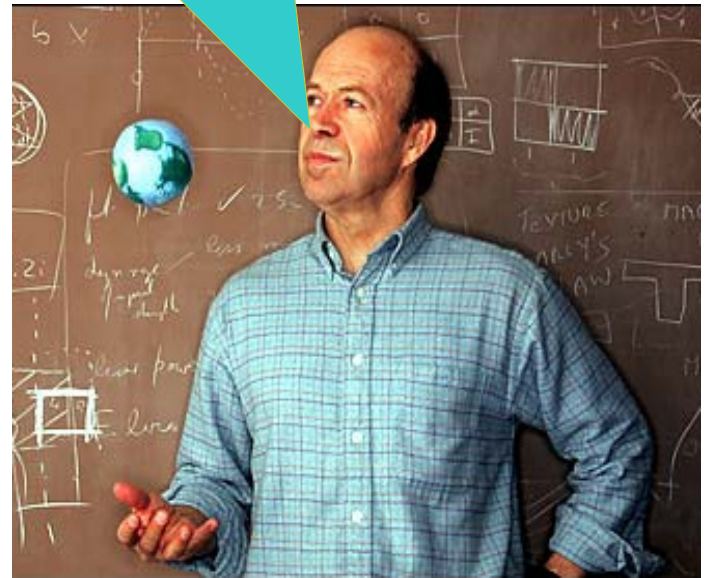


Global Assessment A



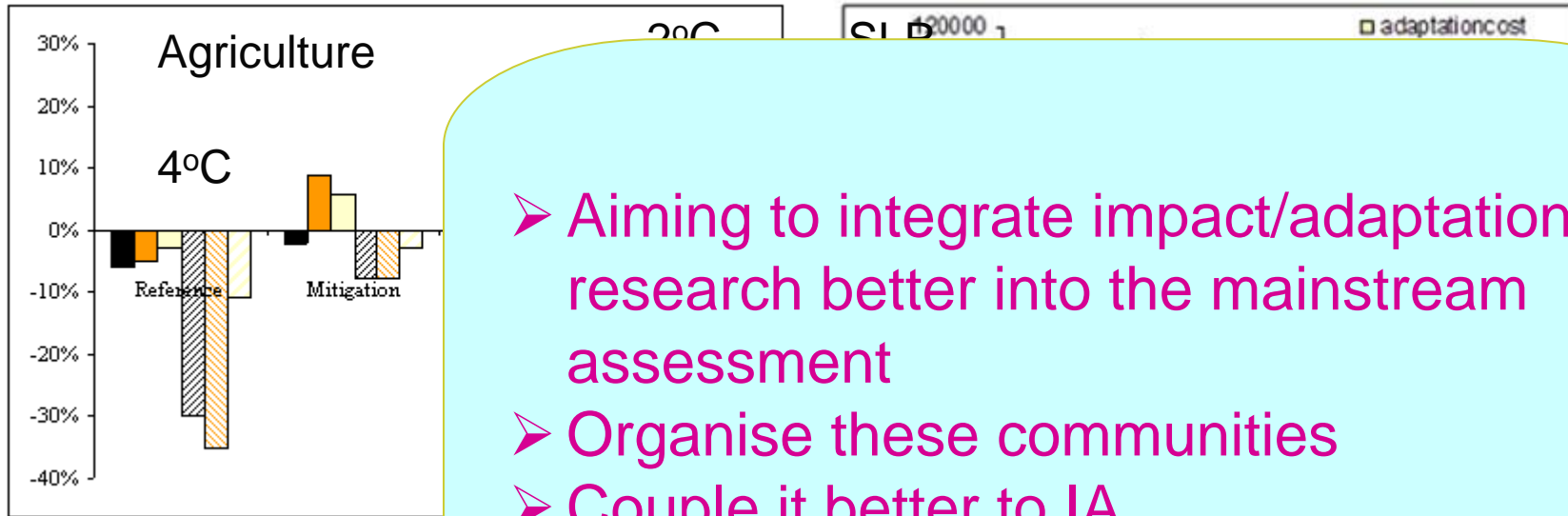
Jim Hansen (2007):

Based on climate model studies and the history of the Earth, the Hansen and Sato conclude that additional global warming of about 1°C or more, above global temperature in 2000, is likely to be dangerous.

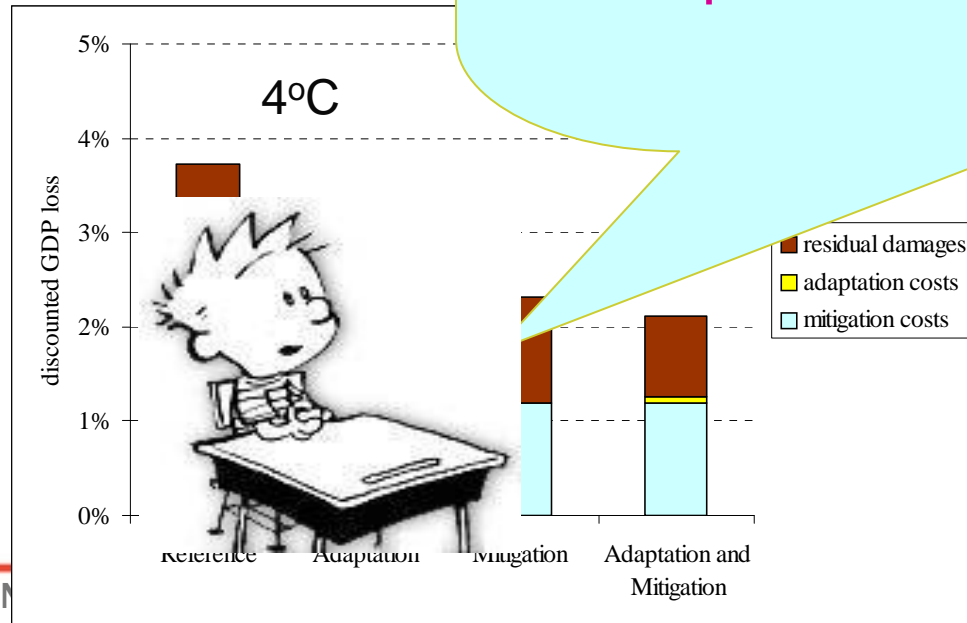


Research question based on RCP2.6 (7/7)

Bringing impacts, adaptation and mitigation together



- Aiming to integrate impact/adaptation research better into the mainstream assessment
- Organise these communities
- Couple it better to IA



(keep risk approach /
monetary approach
connected)

Make adaptation explicit