

1. Outline

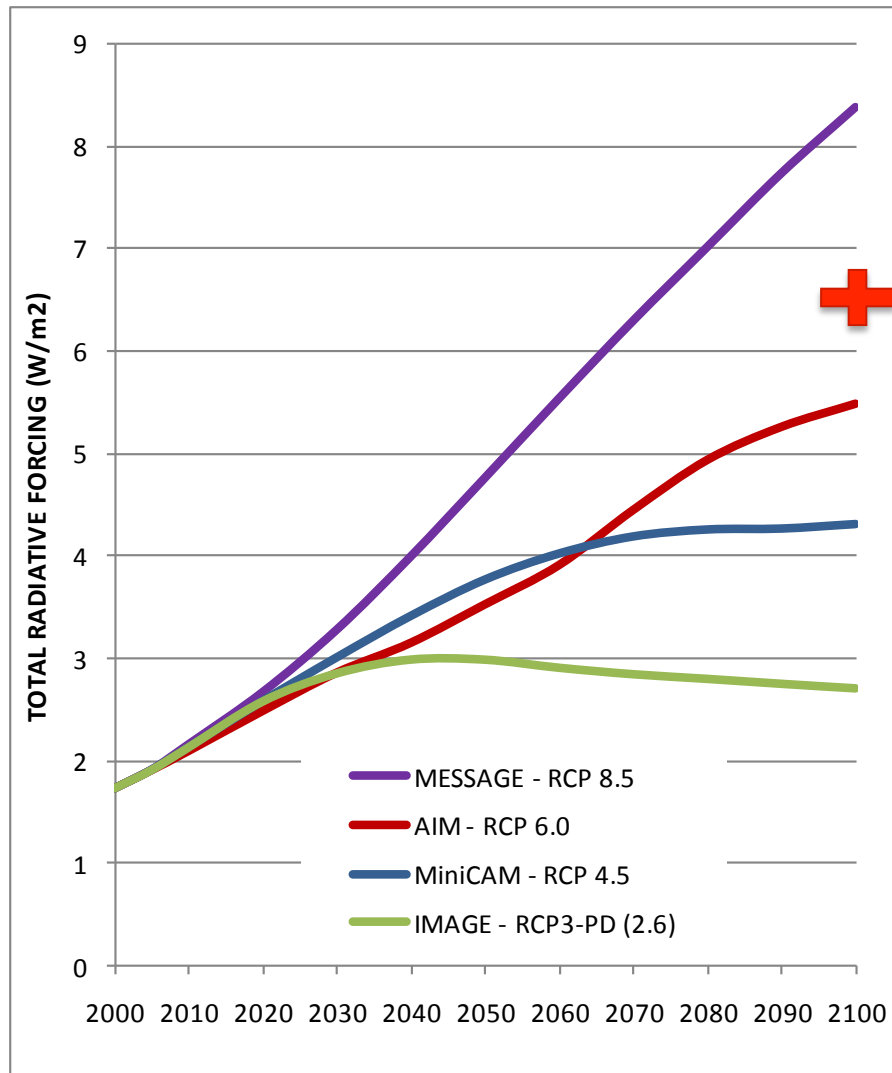
1. Dialogue inter WGIII

- Exploring the impact of climate change on mitigation capacity
- Exploring the equity, efficiency, political acceptability space

2. Dialogue with WGII

- Alternative storylines that deliver the same level of radiative forcing
- Goal: reduce the dimensionality of the problem

2. WITCH and the RCPs

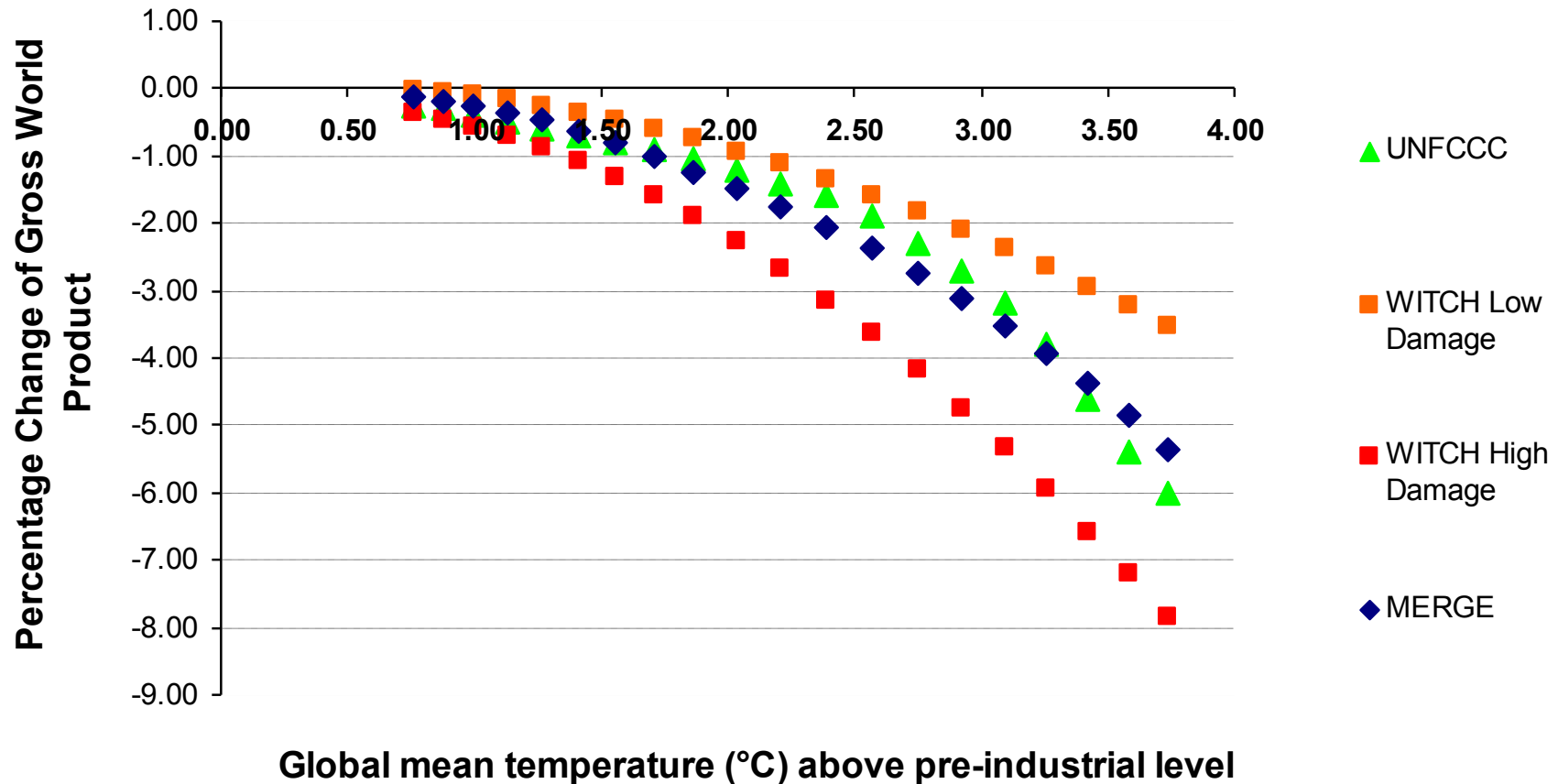


+ BaU Scenario

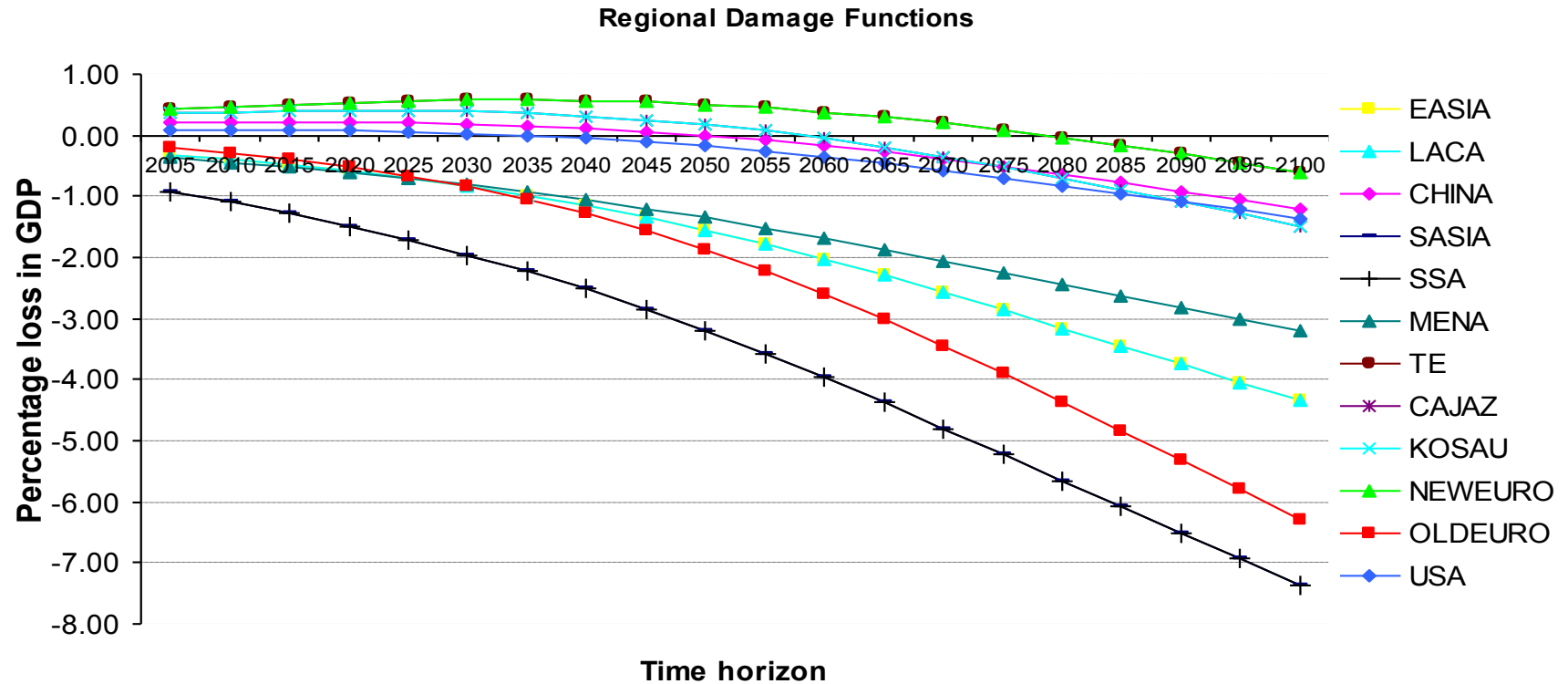
3. Impacts on mitigation capacity

1. Climate change feedback on the economy
 - Standard damage function
 - Extensive work to have a new generation impact model (CLI-EMA, GLOBAL-IQ, YALE-FEEM Partnership)
 - Cost-benefit for fine-tuning of climate policy
2. Adaptation and Mitigation
 - Endogenous adaptative capacity
3. Impact of climate change on mitigation capacity

4. Damage function - global



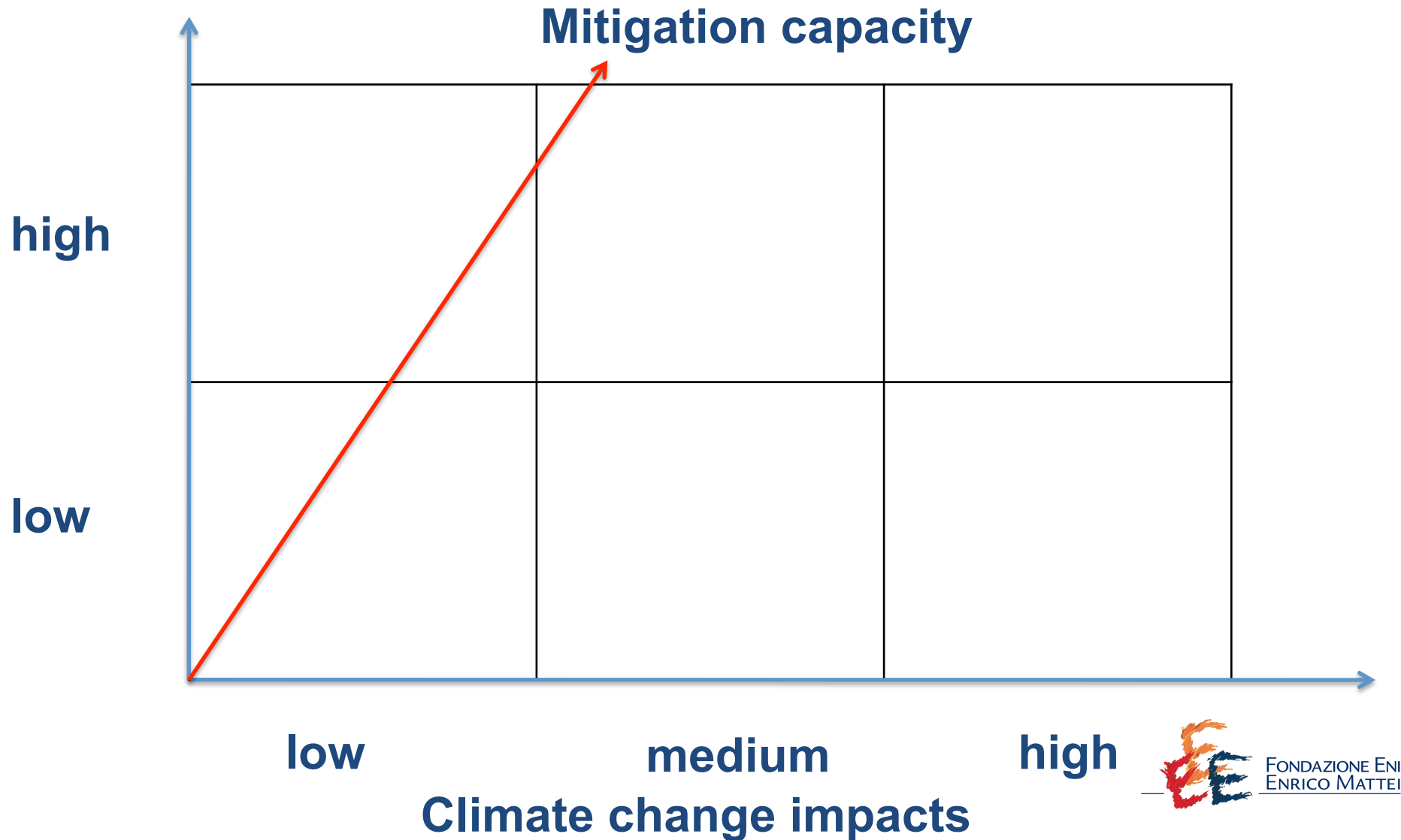
5. Damage function - regional



+ 2.5°C - WITCH high damage function

6. Mitigation capacity

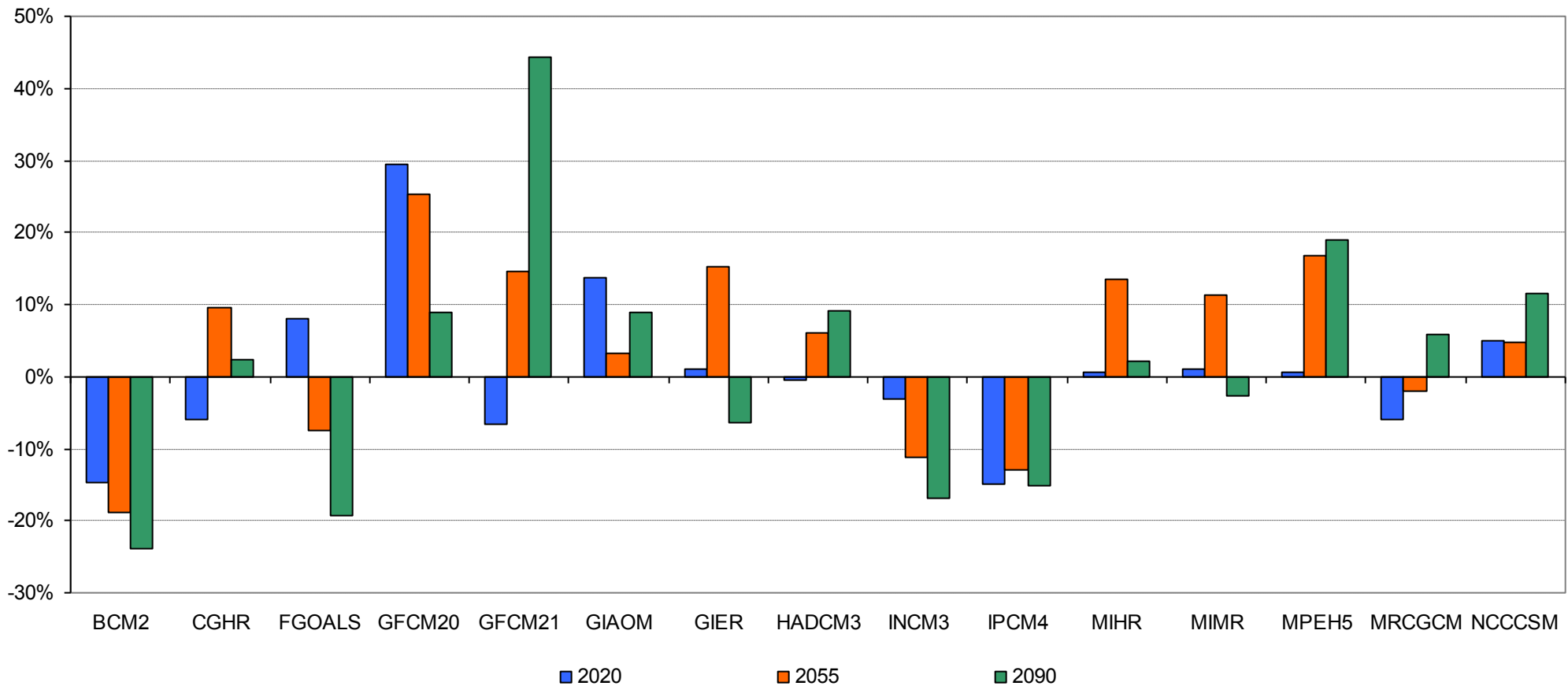
Economic and social development



7. New impact model

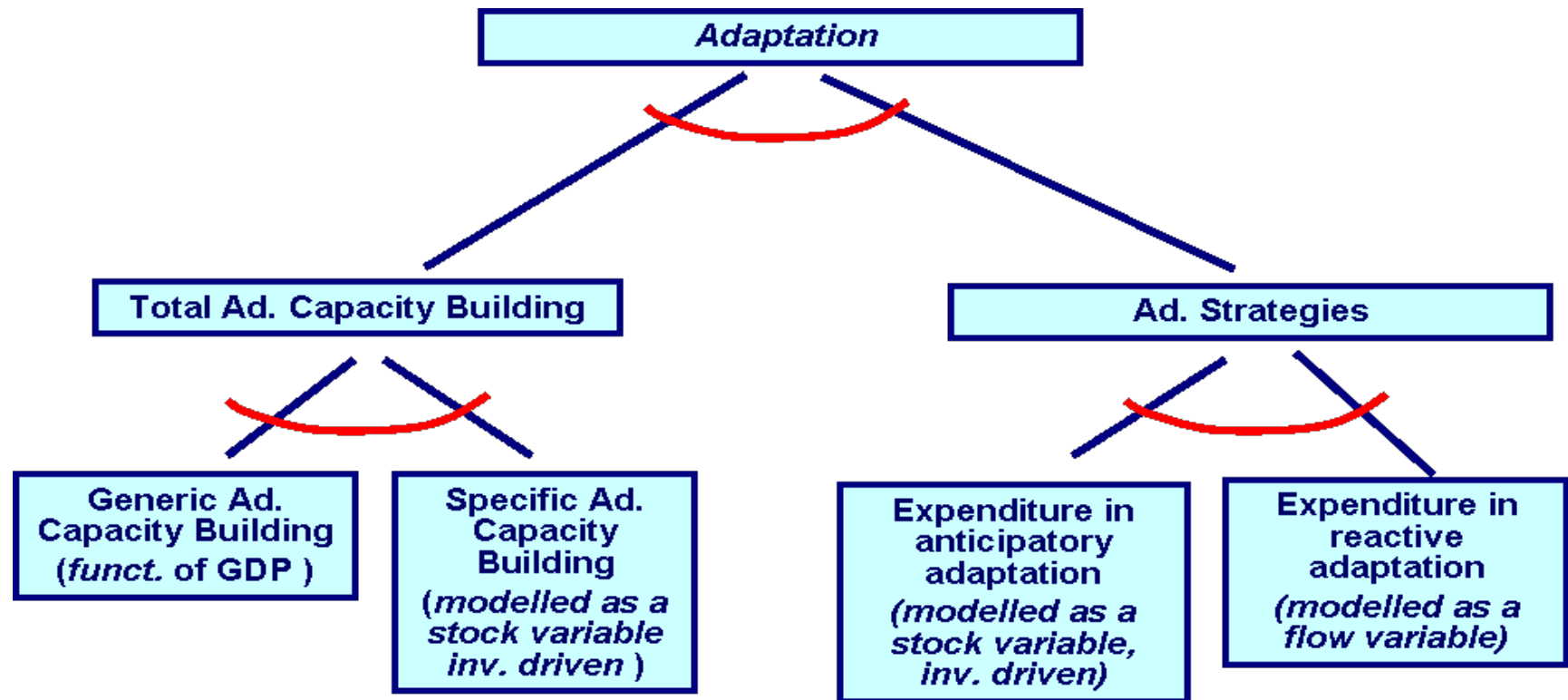
- Joint work with Robert Mendelsohn at Yale University
- Regional impacts on most sensitive sectors integrated into a single framework
- Compatible with most IAMs

8. Impact as % of US land value



■ SRES B1 - 1.1-2.9 °C in 2100

9. Adaptive capacity in WITCH



10. Equity-efficiency

Robustness of incentives

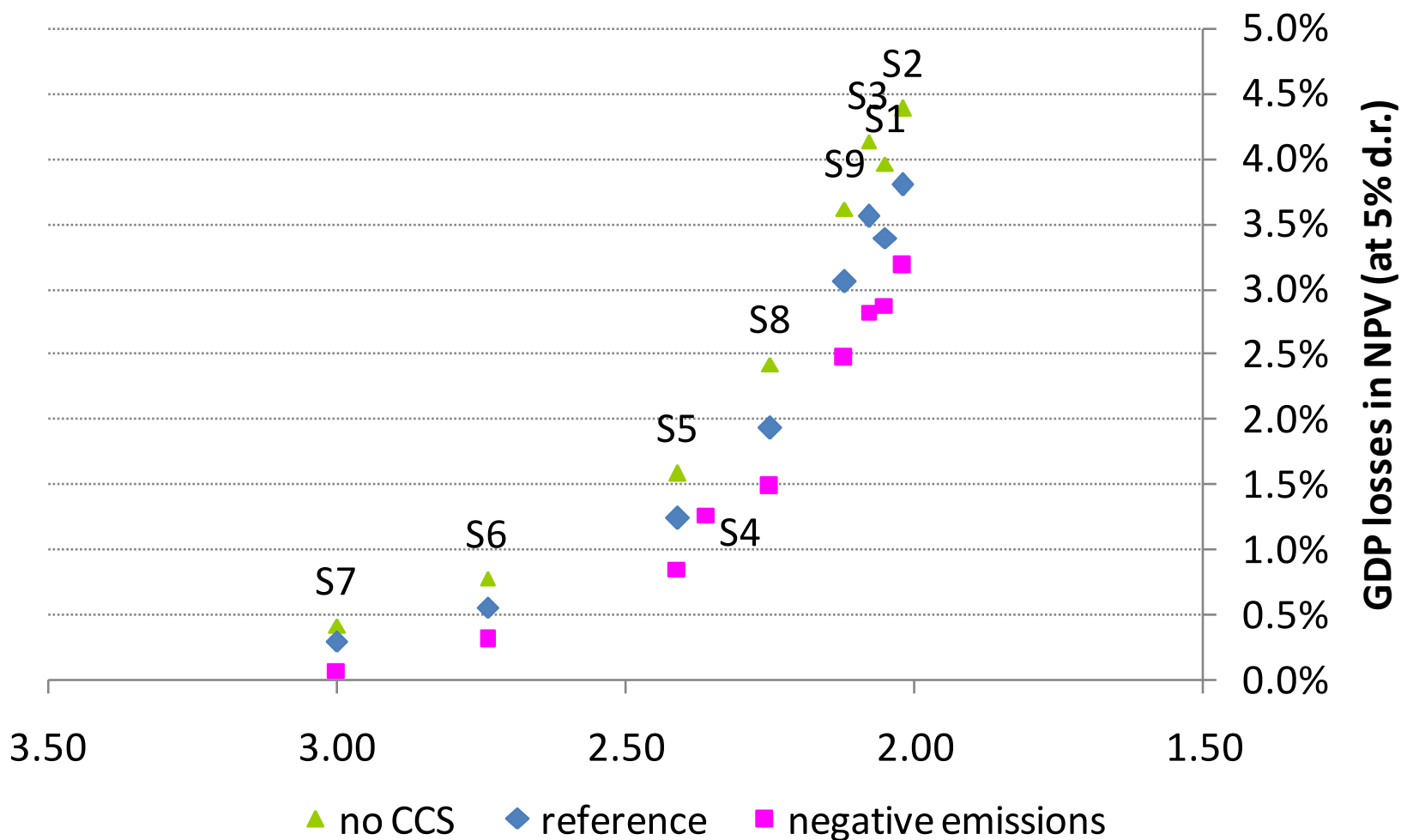
- Coalitions' stability

Analysis of second-best policy tools

- Sub-regional markets (or non uniform carbon pricing) vs domestic carbon taxes or global carbon markets

Are the scenarios that we draw plausible from a climate policy point of view?

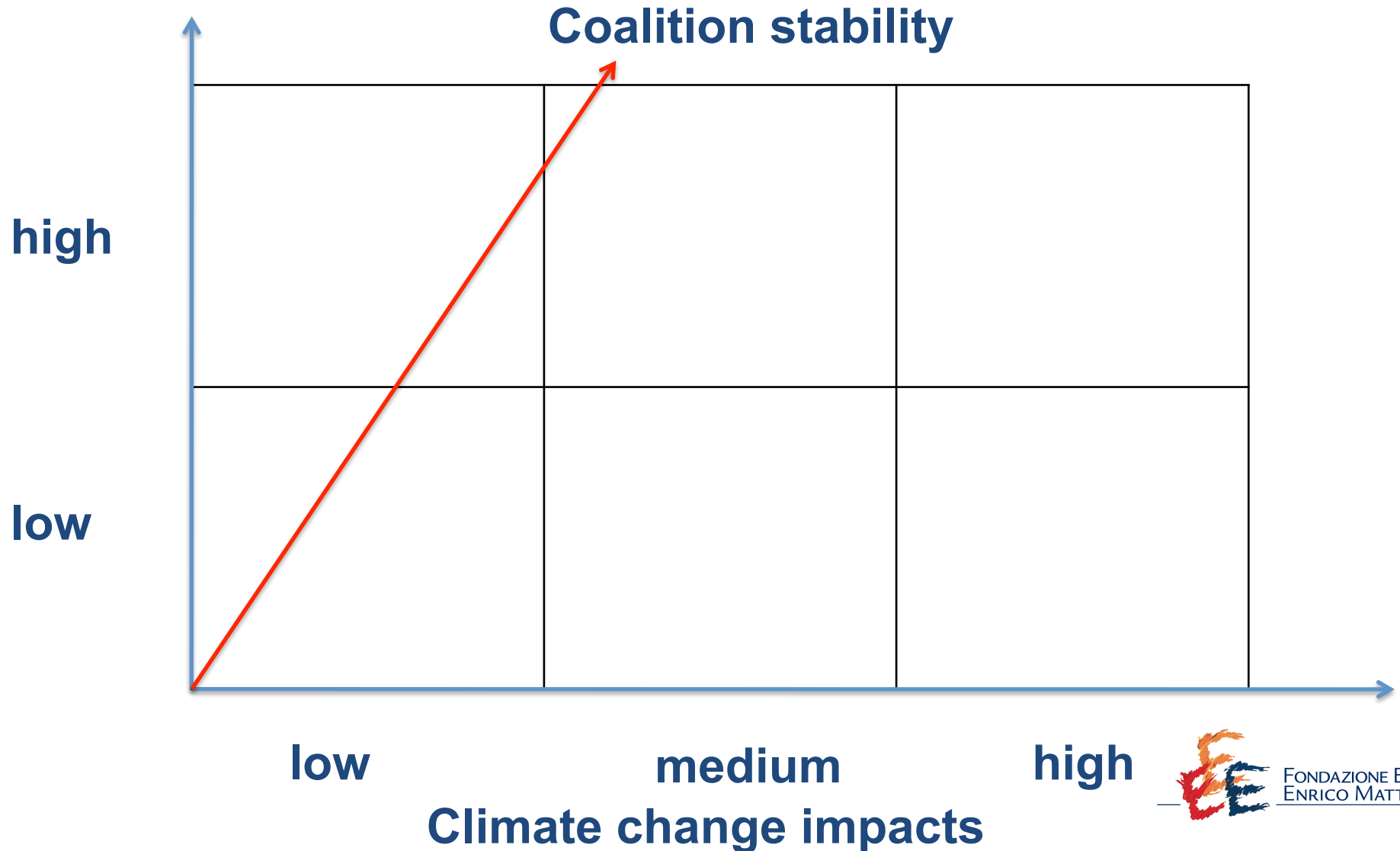
11. Potential for cost-benefit analysis



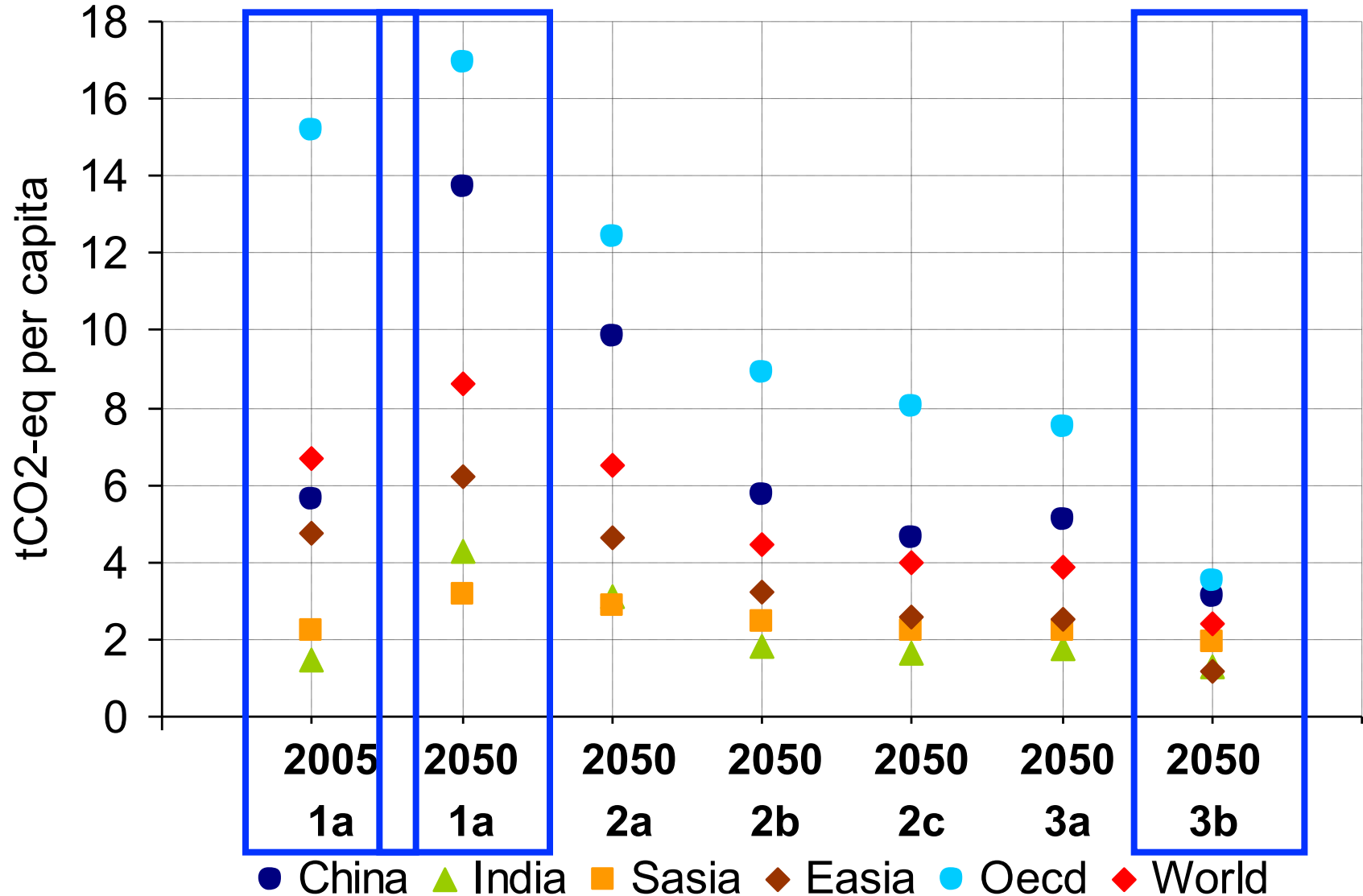
Extremely important for the analysis of coalition stability

12. Mitigation capacity

Economic and social development



13. Implications of carbon taxes



14. A three-dimensional matrix

Equity

Political acceptability
(coalition stability)

high

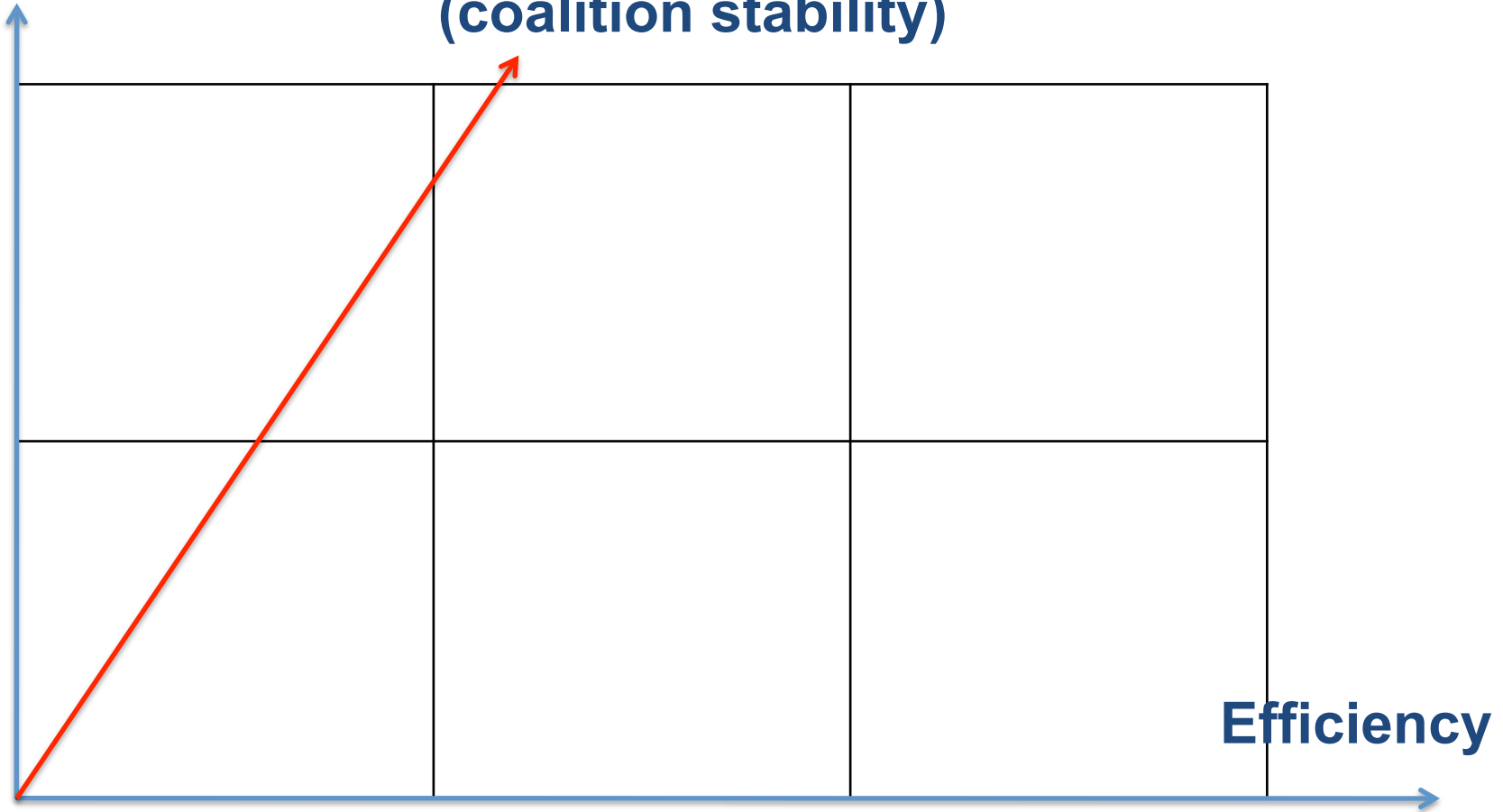
low

Efficiency

low

medium

high



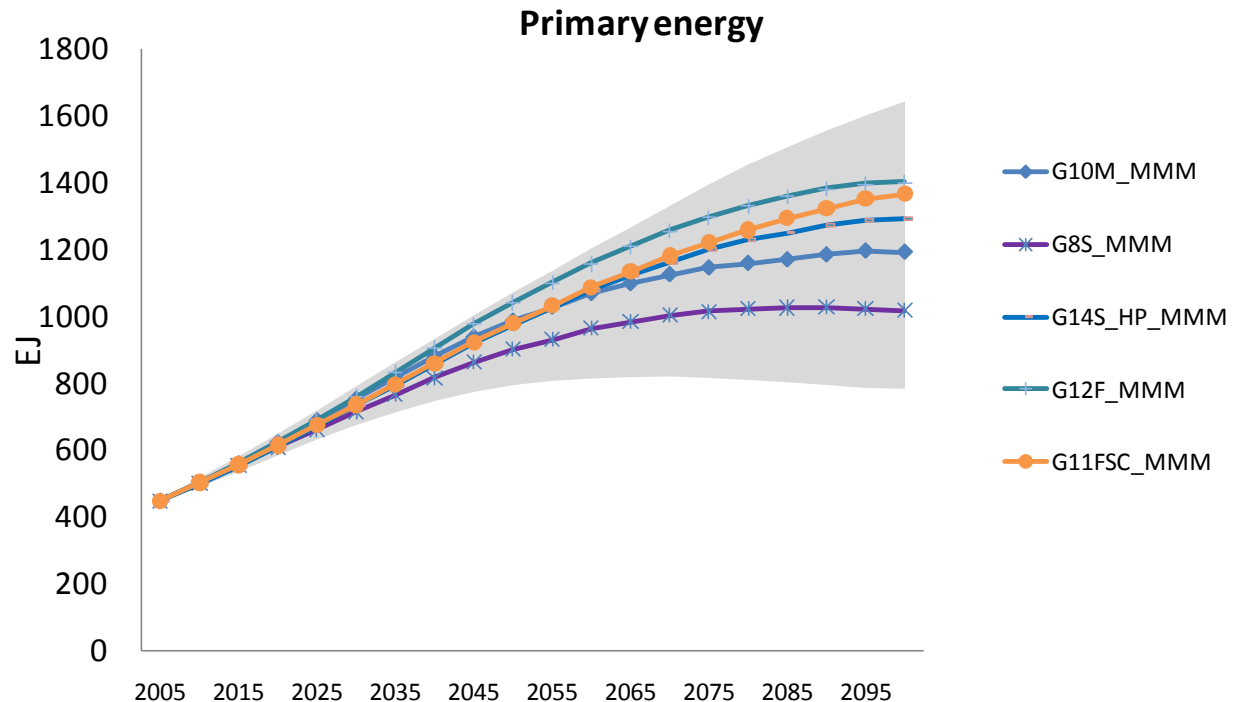
15. Dialogue with WGI community

- The "political feasibility" filter would restrict very much the group of relevant SSPs
- Focus on SSPs that create a significant variation of a few key variables (GDP, level and distribution, technological progress...) for any (policy relevant) level of radiative forcing

16. The Rose Project

Scenarios developed in the ROSE project => compare effects of different assumptions on

1. Fossil fuel resources (oil, gas, coal)
2. GDP growth and convergence
3. Population growth

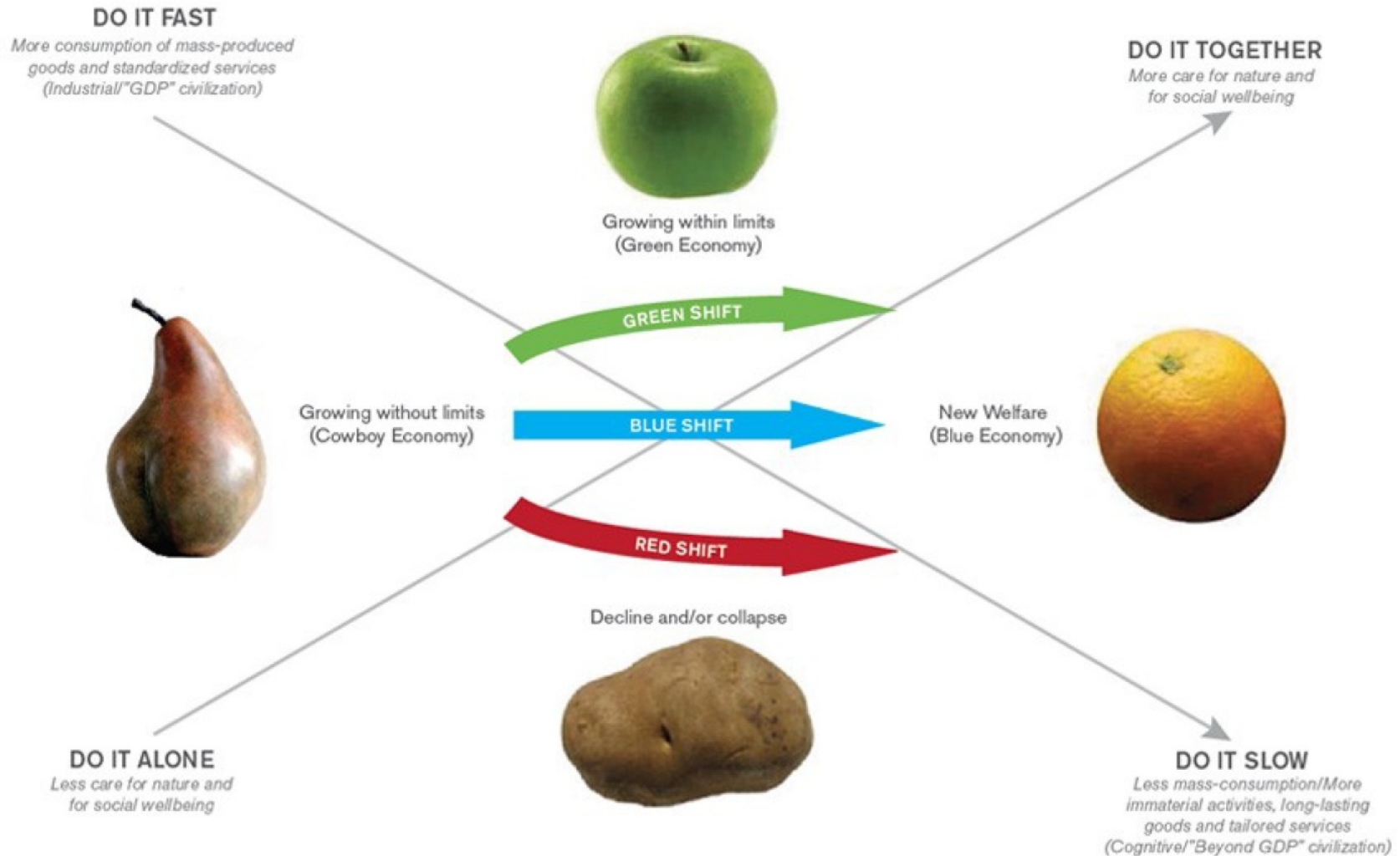


17. Alternative scenarios - Pashmina

EU FP7 PASHMINA Project - <http://www.pashmina-project.eu/>

- Scenario 1: Growing beyond limits: featuring the strengthening of corporate capitalism
- Scenario 2: Growing within limits: a low-carbon economy and adequate biodiversity protection can be achieved with currently identifiable technologies
- Scenario 3: New welfare / beyond GDP: new techno-economic and social paradigm emerges
- Scenario 4: Turbulent decline: failure to manage common goods, economic, societal and environmental collapse

18. Alternative scenarios



19. Final thoughts

1. It is possible to reduce the dimensionality problem by introducing the "policy feasibility" dimension
2. Impact community might be interested in a limited number of variables compatible with a given level of temperature
3. Many scenarios with about 3.7w/sqm, relatively new runs with 4.5w/sqm

