



**”Long-term climate strategies after Paris  
Experience from around the world”**

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# Launched at COP22



- Having a good plan is not a sufficient condition for success. But not having one is always a recipe for failure
- The 2050 Pathway Platform was launched at the High Level Event of COP22 in Marrakech, under the leadership of Laurence Tubiana, as High Level Champion for Climate Action
- 26 countries, 15 cities, 17 regions and states, and 192 companies have joined the Platform
- The US, Mexico, Canada, Germany, France and Benin had already officially submitted their 2050 pathways to the UNFCCC. Czech Republic followed recently.



## Platform member countries

Brazil

Canada

Chile

Colombia

Costa Rica

Ethiopia

European Commission Fiji

Finland

France

Germany

Italy

Japan

Marshall Islands

Mexico

Morocco

New Zealand

Nigeria

Norway

Peru

Portugal

Spain

Sweden

Switzerland

United States

United Kingdom

New member

# Examples of 2050 Platform activities

- Collective support to elaboration of long-term pathways
  - 2050 Pathways: A Handbook
  - Why Develop 2050 Pathways
  - Gathering of pathways practitioners
- Direct support to country long-term processes and capacity
  - Brazil, China, India, Mexico
  - Peru, part of Deep decarbonisation pathways – Latin America and Caribbean (IADB + IDDRI)
  - Pacific Package (support to Republic of Marshall Islands and Fiji)



# Long-term strategies: a (partial) state of play

# Lessons from submissions to the UNFCCC



- France, Benin, United States, Mexico, Germany, Canada, Czech Republic
- A very diverse set of ‘long-term’ strategies
  - Objective: Paris Agreement 1.5-2°C objective but compatibility questionable (e.g. net negative post 2050?)
  - ‘Visions’
    - With or without a 2050 GHG emission level, or several 2050 emission levels (multiple scenarios)
    - Limited references to *costs*: a collective choice of society, not a burden on society?
    - Often a focus on physical, technology representation – i.e. sectoral. Less frequent reference to structural changes, policy portfolio and policy alignment (e.g. public procurement, tax policy) – see OECD: *investing in climate, investing in growth*
  - Commonalities: decarbonise electricity, electrify end-uses, energy efficiency ... and land-use sinks
  - Consultations of stakeholders? ‘yes’
    - Reality: mixed. Certainly extensive in Germany and France.
    - Just transition issues are on the map but hardly quantified
  - Known unknowns
    - Circular economy, cross-sectoral transformations (digital), BECCS, ... climate impacts?

# Overview of long-term strategies underway



- Argentina - Two different efforts:
  - Energy Ministry a short-term exercise “2050 Energy Vision” strategy under elaboration by AVINA, targeting G20 Energy Ministerial July 2018.
  - Environment Ministry getting started on LTS. + Support from IDB in context of DDP-Latin American Caribbean (DDP-LAC) to build capacity for long-term pathways (twinned with CIRED, in France)
- Brazil (election in 2018)
  - Brazilian Forum on Climate Change: *Long-Term Strategy Chamber* elaborating country ‘visions’, with two modelling exercises (scenarios, and mitigation options).
- China
  - Xi Jinping’s Ecological Civilisation: meaning in practice undefined. From export-oriented to domestic quality of life? Role of Belt and Road Initiative? Institutional change (Climate Change under new Ministry of Environment and Ecology)
  - Current ‘official’ long-term energy projections still fossil-intensive – not fit for Paris Agreement purpose.
  - NCSC developing 2050 scenarios.
- India
  - Long-Term Projections developed by independent institutes
- Fiji
  - Mid-century strategy supported by GGGI, for release prior to COP24.
- Finland
  - Interministerial process under way, conclusion before July 2019.



# Overview of efforts underway (2)



- France
  - National low-carbon strategy to be completed by January 2019. Private sector-led ZEN (net zero emissions) strategy in 2018.
- Japan
  - MoE: Long-term low-carbon vision (April 2017), METI 2050 energy strategy to be released in March. Work on Japan's long term climate strategy to start in April 2018.
- Marshall Islands
  - Long-term pathways to be released in second half of 2018 (supported by the 2050 P. Platform)
- Mexico
  - Mid-Century Strategy issued at COP22. To be translated into Spanish, revising base-year data (2010) and baseline to evaluate mitigation (-50% by 2050). INEEC. After election.
- Portugal
  - Extensive domestic consultation and modelling underway
- South Africa
  - Ministry of Environment launched contract for its LTS, for completion ahead of COP24. No details.
- Vietnam
  - Long-term renewable energy plan; Vietnam Energy Outlook Report 2017 (DANIDA). Focus on revising NDC – sectoral allocation of effort.

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## Recent development

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- *Declaration of the Carbon Neutrality Coalition*
  - One Planet Summit, 12/12/2017
    - “... we will develop long-term low-greenhouse gases emission climate-resilient development strategies, in line with the agreed long-term temperature increase limit. We will do so well ahead of 2020, and if possible by 2018.
    - Signed by: *Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Sweden.*
    - (32 cities have taken similar commitments under C40).

# What LTS could deliver by 2020

# Ideal outcomes from Platform's perspective



- Key G20 countries present meaningful long-term strategies, in line with Paris Agreement Article 2 (i.e. aiming for net-zero GHG)
  - Based on back-casting, not based on current NDCs?
  - Other 'key' geographies: Climate Vulnerability Forum countries
- LTS are the result of a process with broad stakeholders engagement
  - Avoid risk of a technocratic quantification exercise produced in political vacuum
  - SDGs, and country's socio-economic priorities should be adequately reflected (even if not modelled)
  - Bring important trade-offs in the open ('disruptive innovation' is still disruptive... Just transition issues should be acknowledged and be addressed. Recall also that there are jobs on both sides of mitigation strategies)
- Timeline: 2020 → LTS as opportunities for revised ambition on NDCs
  - New numbers for near-term goals
  - Strengthened capacity and climate policy governance towards alignment of other key policy levers with climate policy objectives
  - Policies not just sectoral milestones

## In summary

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- Long-term strategies: limited experience to date
- Variety: from consultation-intensive to modelling+ explorations of low-carbon futures
- Much work under way, including revisions to reflect on Paris Agreement climate objectives
- Will countries approach LTS as:
  - A ‘must’, and a bargaining chip in UNFCCC context?
  - The opportunity to open a wide-ranging domestic discussion on long-term structural changes?



# 2050 Pathways Platform: more information

# Platform member cities



Boston  
Copenhagen  
London  
Melbourne  
New York City  
Oslo

Paris  
Portland  
Rio  
San Francisco  
Stockholm  
Sydney

Vancouver  
Washington  
Yokohama

# Platform member states and regions



- . Australian Capital Territory, Australia
- . Baden-Württemberg, Germany
- . British Columbia, Canada
- . California, USA
- . Catalonia, Spain
- . Cross River State, Nigeria
- . Greater Manchester, UK
- . North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany
- . Ontario, Canada
- . Piedmont, Italy
- . Portland, USA
- . Québec, Canada
- . Scotland, UK
- . South Australia, Australia
- . Vancouver, Canada
- . Wales, UK
- . Washington State, USA



# Importance of 2050 pathways (1/3)



**2050 pathways are important from an international climate perspective**

- NDCs do not add up to a GHG emission reduction trajectory consistent with the objective of limiting the average temperature increase to well below 2C, even less so to 1.5C
- Looking at the implications of reaching the long-term global goal for reducing GHG emissions at the individual level (countries, cities, regions, states and businesses) is the only way to compensate for the inevitable shortcomings of NDCs
- Short-term GHG emission reduction targets and actions need to be set and implemented consistently with this long-term global goal
- This is what we call the back-casting approach, as opposed to the forecasting approach
- 2050 pathways are the essential tool of a back-casting approach, allowing to envisage structural changes necessary to achieve net-zero GHG emissions, as opposed to the incremental changes from BAU scenario
- Ideally, long-term pathways are to indicate decision milestones in terms of infrastructure and policy choices

## Importance of 2050 pathways (2/3)



**But most importantly, they are important from a domestic development perspective**

- 2050 pathways need to be, first and foremost, socio-economic development pathways, and not just GHG emission reduction pathways; adaptation is also an important component of 2050 pathways
- Developing 2050 pathways is the only way to bypass the false short term trade-offs between socio-economic development and climate change mitigation
- They are a risk-management tool: they can avoid carbon lock-in, and therefore reduce the risk of carbon stranded assets, by putting short-term climate actions in the context of the long-term climate transition
- They are also a tool to align climate objectives and actions with other goals (economic growth, poverty reduction, jobs creation, technology innovation, air quality, energy and food security...)

# Importance of 2050 pathways (3/3)



The process of developing 2050 pathways is as important as their outcome

- 2050 pathways need to be co-designed – and ultimately owned – by all relevant stakeholders: policy-makers, experts, businesses, unions and NGOs. They are not just a technical exercise, there are a tool for collective problem-solving
- They should provide a framework for constructive multi-stakeholder dialogues, by focusing on the questions that matter (what's the future of energy, transport, industry, agriculture etc. in a carbon constrained world) as opposed to the questions that lead to a dead end, both from a climate and a political point of view (which countries and sectors should take the burden for reducing GHG emissions)
- They could play a very important role in organizing international cooperation (on finance, technology deployment and development, as well as policies)

# Role of the Platform

## Quotes from the Platform launch declaration:



- “The platform will support countries seeking to develop long-term, deep decarbonization strategies, including through the sharing of resources (finance, capacity building), knowledge and experiences”.
- “It will also build a broader constellation of cities, states, and companies engaged in long-term low-emissions planning of their own, and in support of the national strategies”.
- “A space for collective problem-solving”.



# Platform proposed activities (1/2)

The Platform is offering a number of services to its members



The **menu of options** includes the following activities  
(see next slide for further details)

- Providing technical analysis and support
- Sharing lessons learned and best practices
- Supporting the organization of multi-stakeholder / cross-jurisdictional dialogues
- Leveraging international processes

The Platform secretariat is in charge of making the connection between the members and partners to ensure the delivery of these services

The Platform will also offer safe space for “government-only” activities

## Platform proposed activities (2/2)

➔ Technical analysis and support

- Developing a 2050 pathways handbook
- Strengthening local technical capacity for the design of 2050 pathways

➔ Lessons learned, best practices and dialogues

- Mapping of actions and support in relations to 2050 pathways
- Peer to peer learning (between countries, local governments and businesses)
- Multi-stakeholder dialogues on 2050 pathways (at the national, local and sectoral levels)

➔ Advocacy and outreach

- Expanding the Platform member base and building new partnerships
- Making the case for 2050 pathways in multilateral processes and for a (UNFCCC, G20, Climate Action Summit, IPCC, IFIs...)