











# Getting Ready for Zero Emissions and 100% Renewable Energy: Plans and Scenarios to Pave the Way for the Transition 10 December, 2015 - 11:15-12:45 - Room 2 Side event to the UNFCCC COP21, Climate Generation Area, Paris, France

## Setting the Scene – The Demands of the Science Prof. Kevin Anderson Tyndall Centre, University of Manchester



The event was organised by Nordic Folkecenter for Renewable Energy (Denmark) & NegaWatt (France) in cooperation with INFORSE, Track 0, Centre for Alternative Technology –CAT (UK).

The event was part of the "Climate Generation Area" Conference organised by the French Government parallel to the UNFCCC COP21
- www.cop21.gouv.fr/en/les-espaces-generations-climat/



#### **Kevin Anderson**

University of Manchester 10 Dec. 2015



"to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity"





"to hold the increase in global temperature below? degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity"





"to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity"





"to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity"





## Yet, with publication of latest IPCC reports ...

- The mitigation message has changed little in the last twenty five years
- CO2 in 2015 over 60% higher than at time of the first report in 1990





## So what has changed?

#### Crucially...

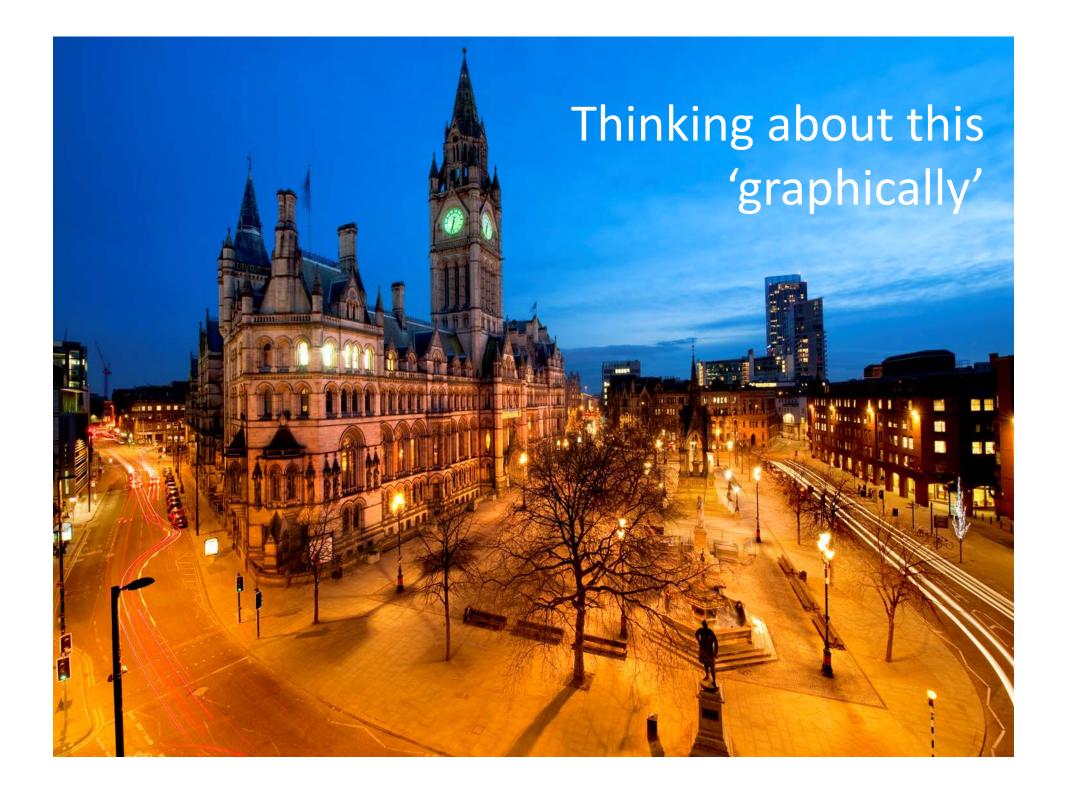
in terms of temperature (2°C) rise,

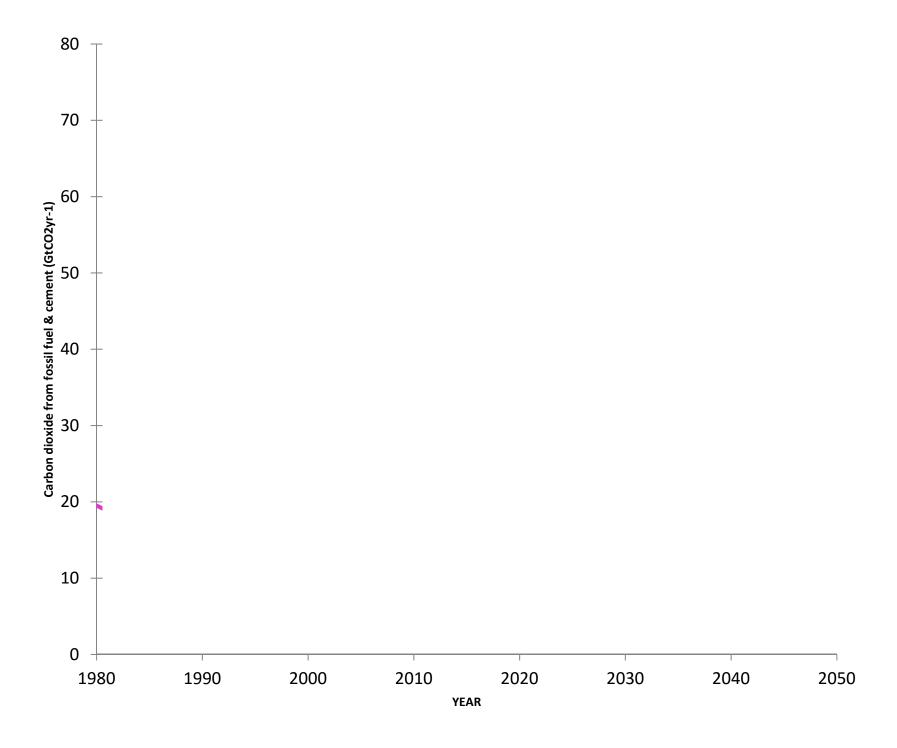
explicit recognition it's carbon budgets that matter,

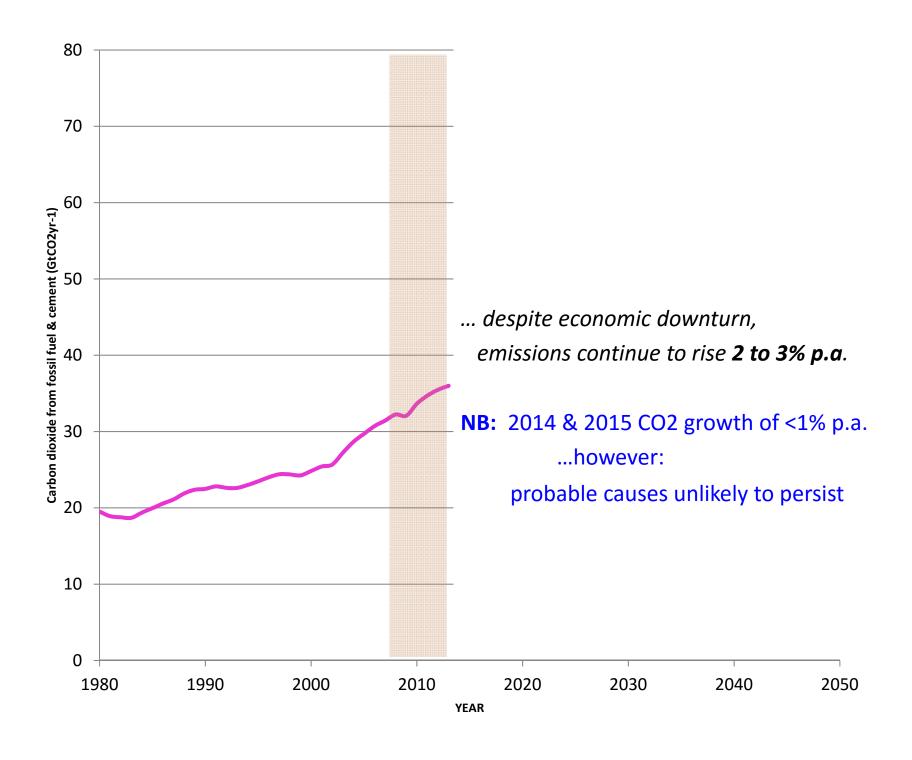
not long-term (2050) targets

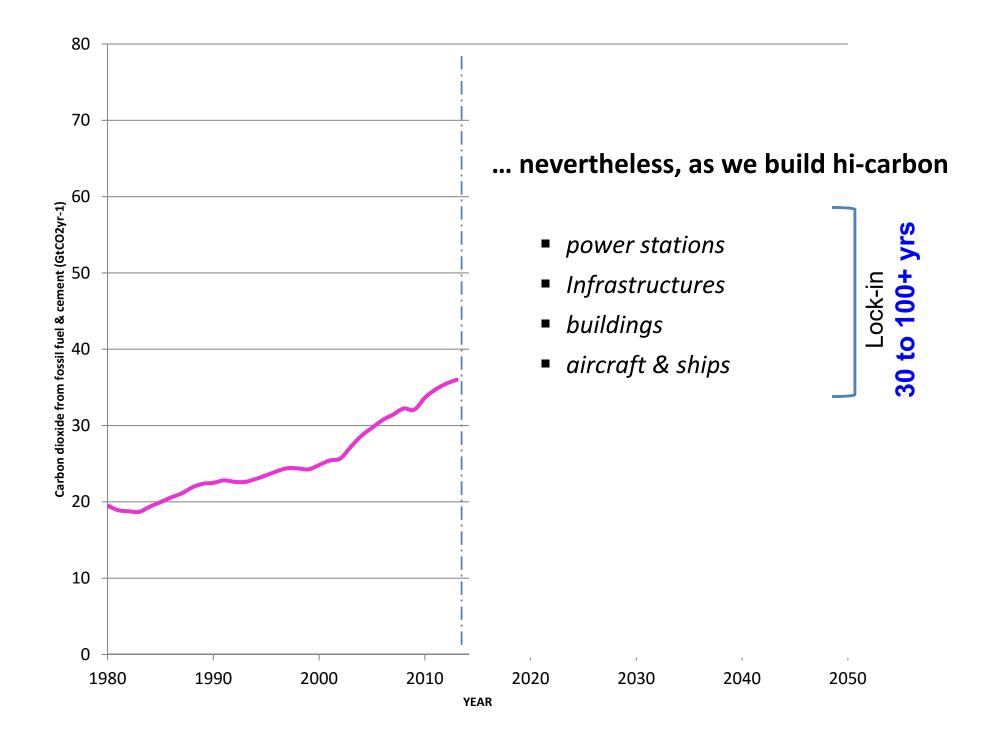


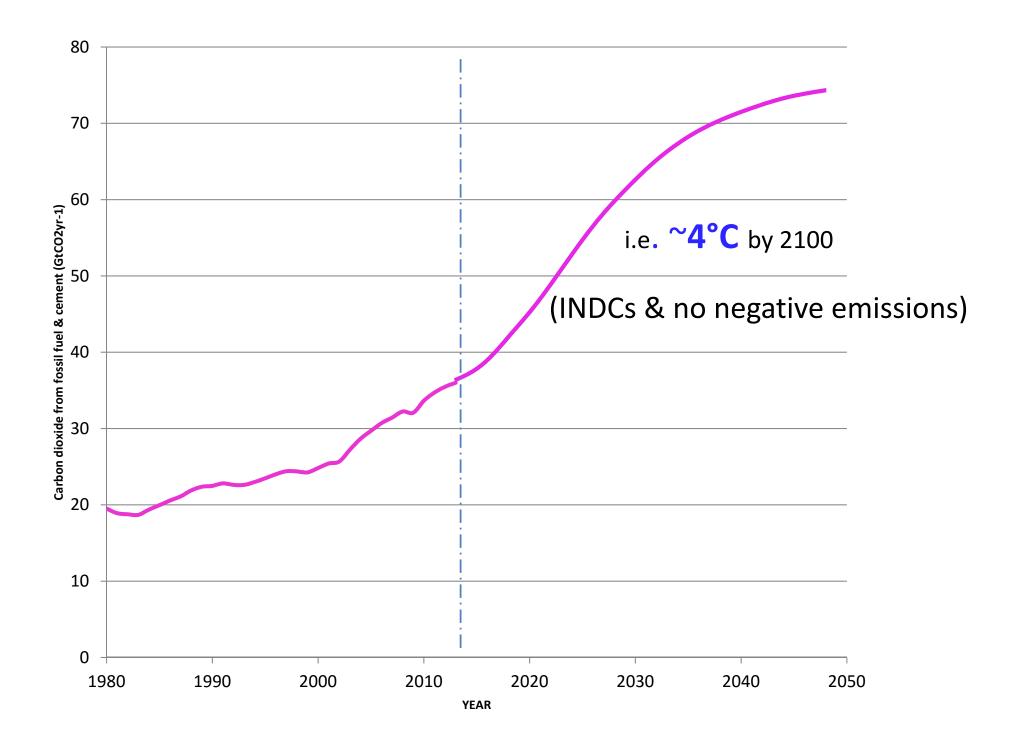




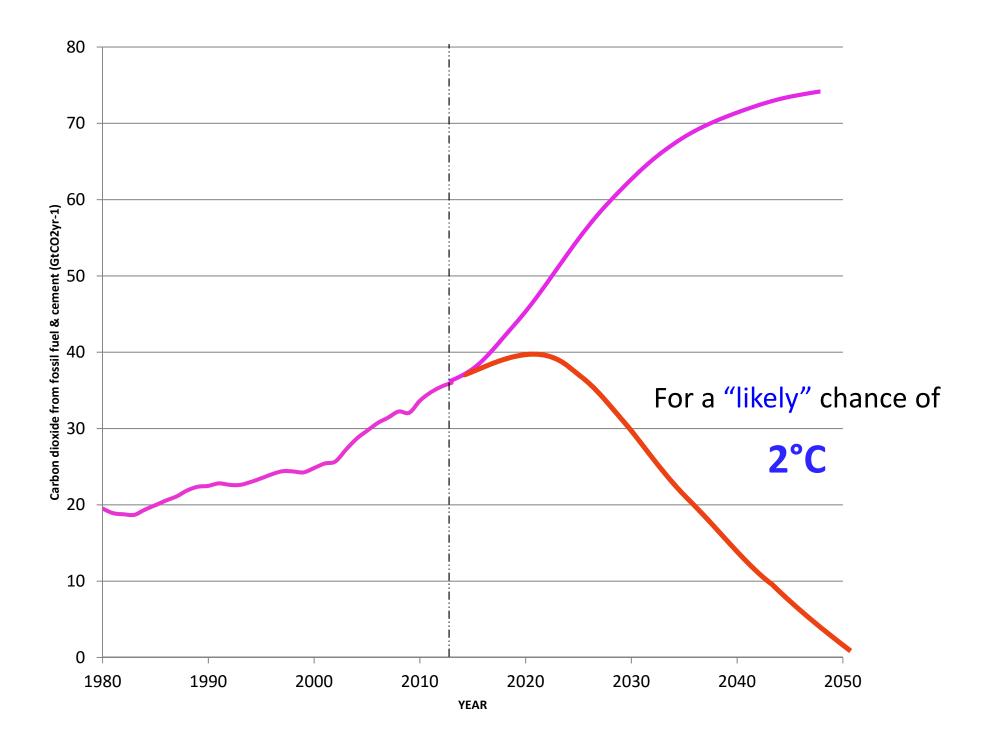


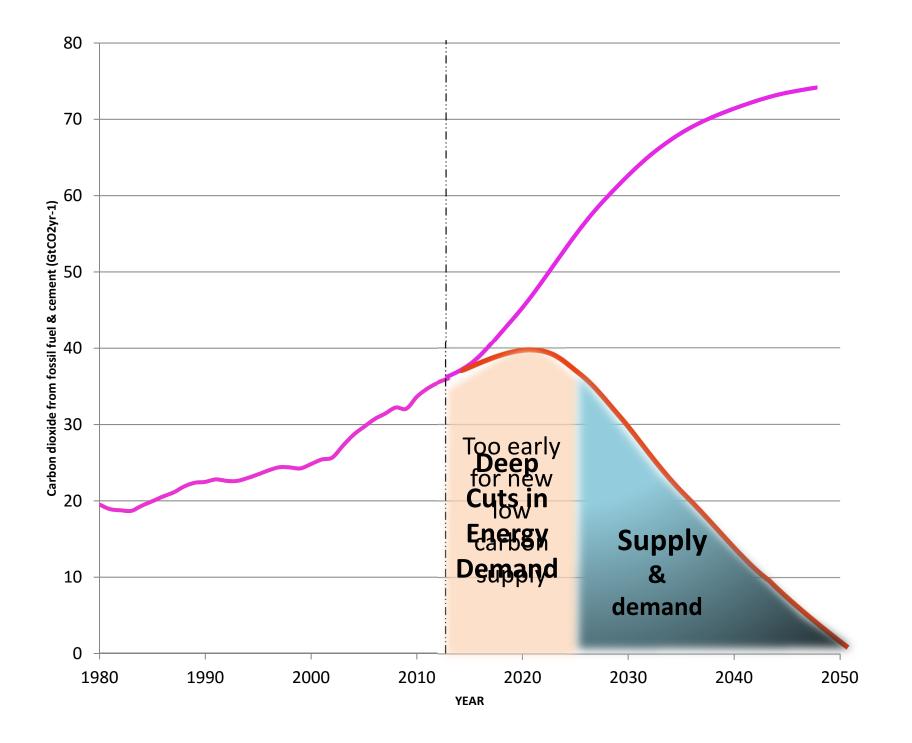


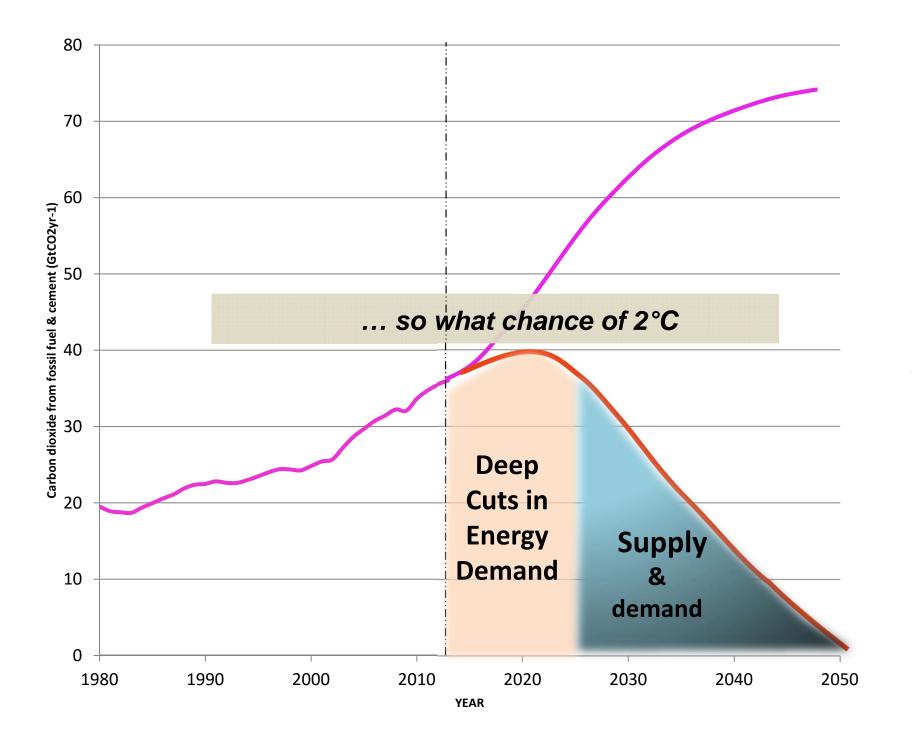












## Returning to Carbon budgets





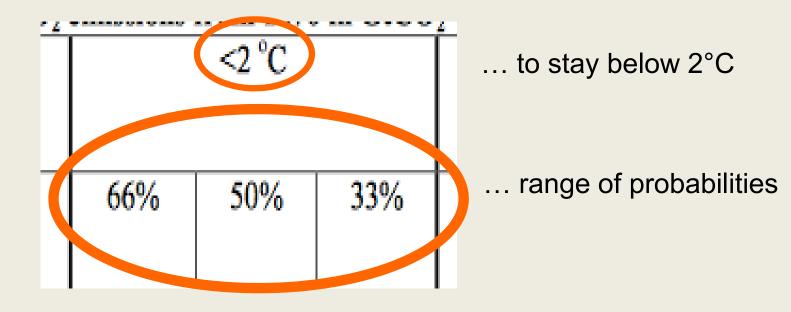
## Numerically: based on IPCC Synthesis Report





Table 2.2 [TABLE SUBJECT TO FINAL COPYEDIT]

		Cumula	tive CO <sub>2</sub>	emissions	from 1870	in GtCO	,		
Net anthropogenic warming <sup>a</sup>	<1.5 °C			<2 °C			<3 °C		
Fraction of simulations meeting goal <sup>b</sup>	66%	50%	33%	66%	50%	33%	66%	50%	33%
Complex models, RCP scenarios only <sup>c</sup>	2250	2250	2550	2900	3000	3300	4200	4500	4850
Simple model, WGIII scenarios <sup>d</sup>	No data	2300– 2350	2400– 2950	2550– 3150	2900– 3200	2950– 3800	n.a. <sup>e</sup>	4150– 5750	5250- 6000
		Cumula	tive CO <sub>2</sub>	emissions	from 2011	in GtCO	2		
Complex models, RCP scenarios only <sup>c</sup>	400	550	850	1000	1300	1500	2400	2800	3250
Simple model, WGIII scenarios <sup>d</sup>	No data	550– 600	600– 1150	750– 1400	1150– 1400	1150– 2050	n.a. <sup>e</sup>	2350– 4000	3500– 4250
Total fossil ca	rbon avail	able in 20	11 <sup>r</sup> : 3670-	-7100 GtC	O <sub>2</sub> (reserv	es) & 3130	0-50050	GtCO <sub>2</sub> (res	ources)





... range of carbon budgets for 2011-2100

#### Estimating energy-only CO<sub>2</sub> budgets from 2015 to 2100

We need to note that:

■ Since 2011, we've emitted about ~150GtCO<sub>2</sub>

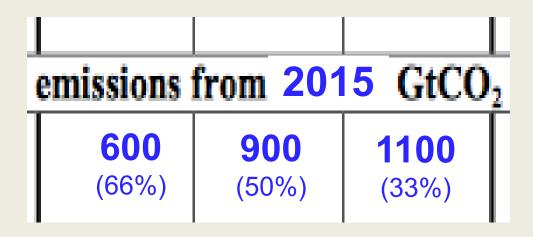
■ Deforestation & Cement (process) ~250GtCO₂ (2015 - 2100)

i.e.: ... subtract, at least 400GtCO<sub>2</sub>





... to stay below 2°C



i.e.: the budgets from 2015 -2100 for CO<sub>2</sub> from energy only

## Considering Industrialising nations:

**GtCO<sub>2</sub>** (2015-2100)

- 1. Peak CO<sub>2</sub> 2025; mitigate 10% p.a. from 2035
- 2. Peak **2025**; mitigate **5%** from **2035**
- 3. Peak **2030**; mitigate **5%** from **2035**

Consider these in relation to 2°C budgets ...

1.	66% (600GtCO <sub>2</sub> )	50% (900GtCO2)	33% (1100GtCO2)
2.	66%	50%	33%
3.	6 <del>6</del> %	50%	33%





## Considering wealthier Industrial nations:

G	tC	O	2
201	5-	21	00

1. Peak **now**; mitigate **5%** p.a. from **2025 350** 

2. Mitigate 10% p.a. from now 130





#### Put bluntly

• 66% chance of 2°C is lost

• 506 chance demands a war-like footing on mitigation - now

33% chance demands mitigation far beyond anything discussed in Paris





#### ... and

without a belief in the huge & successful uptake of

highly speculative negative emission technologies

it is now too late for 1.5°C





#### How can this be reconciled with 'official' accounts?

... mitigation costs would be so low that

"global economic growth would not be strongly affected"

WGIII Co Chair





#### ... two rabbits from the hat:

#### 1. Negative emissions technologies (BECCS):

Grow trees/plants
they absorb CO2 through photosynthesis
burn trees in powerstations
capture the CO2 from the chimney
~liquefy the CO2 & pump it underground
store for many 1000s of years

#### 2. Peak global emissions in the past





#### ... two rabbits from the hat:

#### 1. Negative emissions technologies (BECCS):

Never worked at scale

huge technical & economic unknowns

major efficiency penalty

limited biomass availability (fuel or food?)

and fingers crossed on feedbacks

#### 2. Peak global emissions in the past

We don't have a time machine ...





#### IPCC Scenario database:

400 scenarios for 50% or better chance of 2°C, of these:

- 86% include large scale negative emissions
- the remaining 14% peak in ~2010
- many use negative emissions & adopt a ~2010 peak







## Hypothesis: yes

#### ... but the probabilities are now very slim

(i.e. IPCC budget for only a 33% chance of staying below 2°C)





## A Radical Plan for 2°C – two phases

1. Deep reductions in energy demand from now to ~2030

... by the **high emitters** 

2. Marshall-style build programme of zero carbon energy supply

... with **100%** penetration by **2050** 







Kevin Anderson University of Manchester Dec. 2015

