

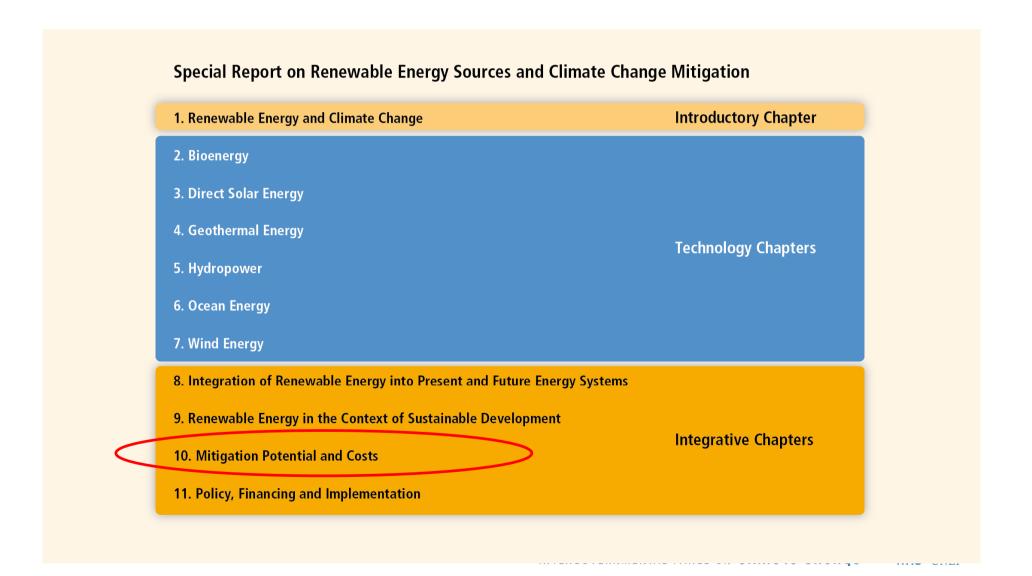
Low stabilization and new long term scenarios from the IPCC Special Report on Renewable Energy Sources and Climate Change Mitigation (SRREN)

> UN Climate Change Conference Bonn, Germany, 19 May 2012

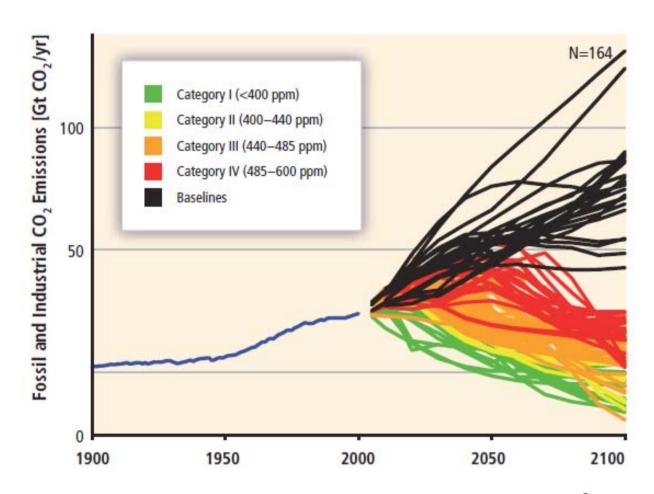
Jan Minx, Head of Technical Support Unit, IPCC Working Group III



164 new long-term scenarios in chapter 10 of the SRREN



Exploring the whole solution space: identifying robust mitigation options in multi-model ensembles





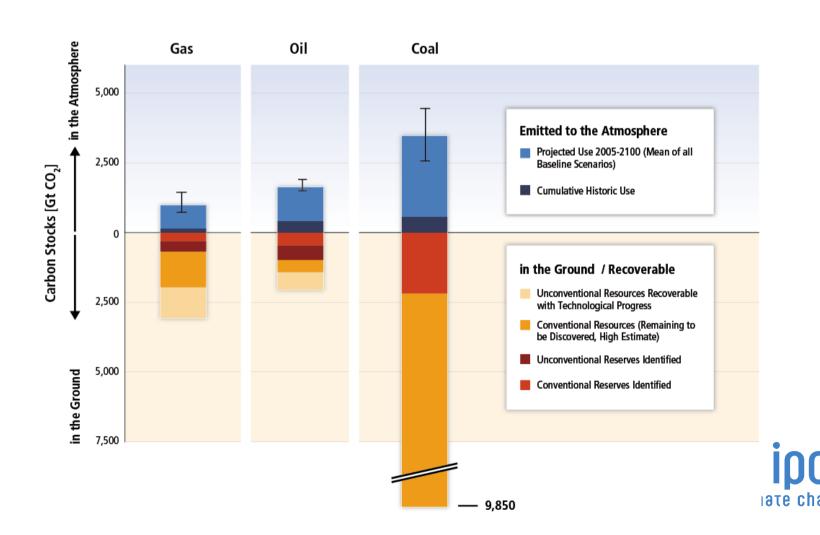


Several characteristics of SRREN scenarios:

- (1)Update AR4 all scenarios published after 2006
- (2)Large number of low stabilization scenarios
- (3)Climate policy in imperfect (2nd best) worlds
- (4)Role of RE in mitigation portfolio

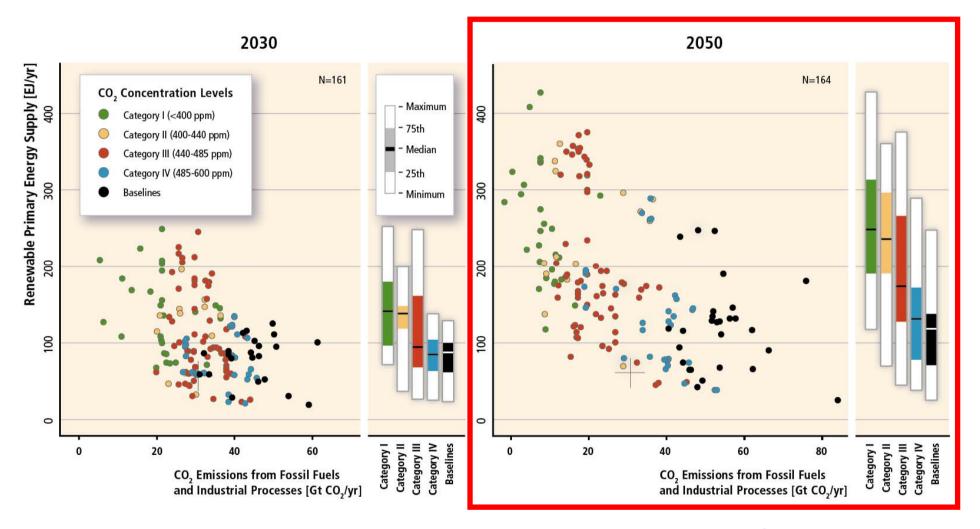
		Number of scenarios		Policy Scenarios				
	CO ₂ concentration by 2100 (ppm)			First-best	Constrained technology	Second-best policy	Constrained technology & second-best policy	
Baselines	>600		27		_	_	_	_
Category IV	485–600		32		11	13	6	2
Category III	440–485		63		20	29	11	3
Category II	400–440		14		7	6	1	0
Category I	<400		28		10	16	2	0

Amount of carbon in fossil fuel reserves and resources has the potential to add quantities of CO2 to the atmosphere that would exceed any baseline scenario





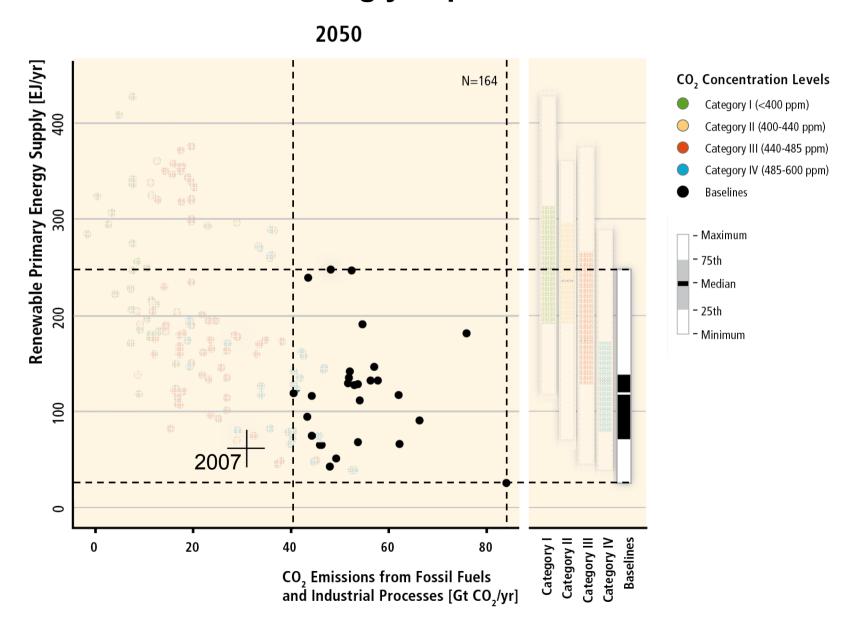
The contribution of renewable primary energy supply at differential CO2 concentration goals



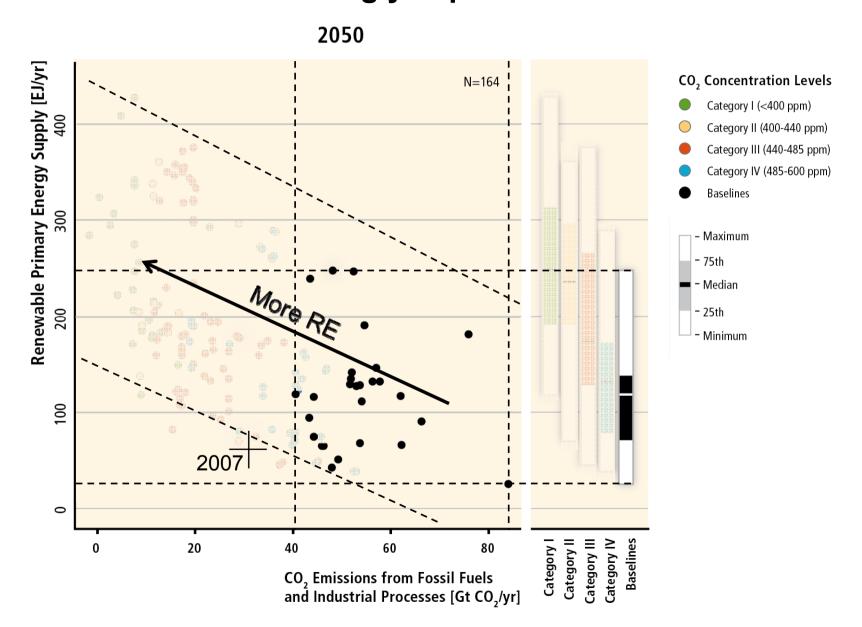




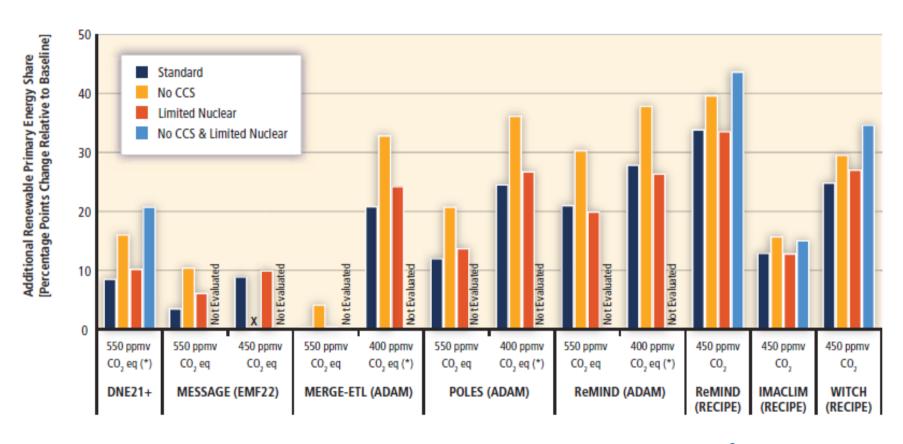
With increasing mitigation ambition, renewable energy plays an increasingly important role.



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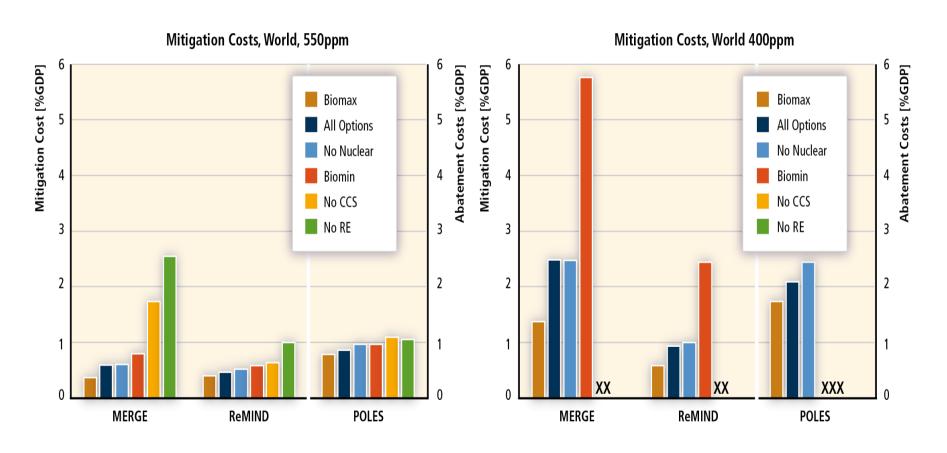
Insights from second-best worlds: When competing options are not available or are otherwise constrained, RE deployments are higher







Global mitigation costs rise with ambition and unavailability of technologies. With unavailability of some technologies (RE, CCS) more ambitious stabilization goals may no longer be reachable







Key messages (1)

- New set of 164 IPCC scenarios available in SRREN considering full mitigation portfolio.
- Long-term stabilization of atmospheric CO2 concentrations below 400ppm achievable in multiple integrated assessment models.
- With increasing mitigation ambition, renewable energy plays an increasingly important role in mitigation portfolios across models.

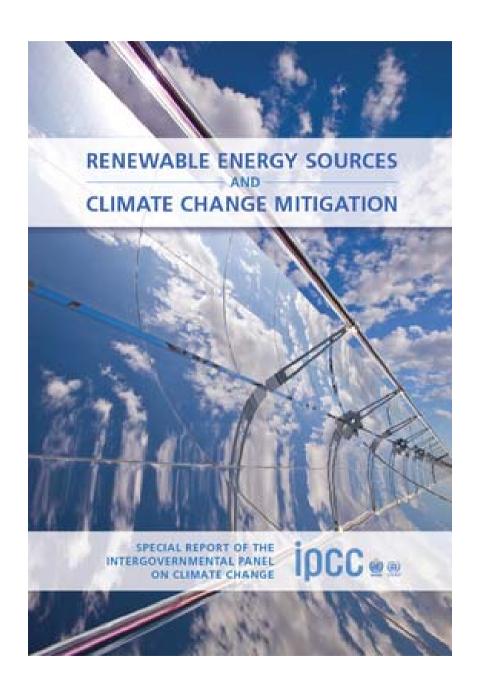




Key messages (2)

- When competing options are not available or are otherwise constrained, RE deployments tend to be higher.
- Global mitigation costs tend to rise with ambition and unavailability of technologies.
- With unavailability of some technologies (RE, CCS) more ambitious stabilization goals may no longer be reachable.





Thank you! www.srren.org

www.ipcc.ch



