



## Checklist on Establishing Post-2020 Emission Pathways

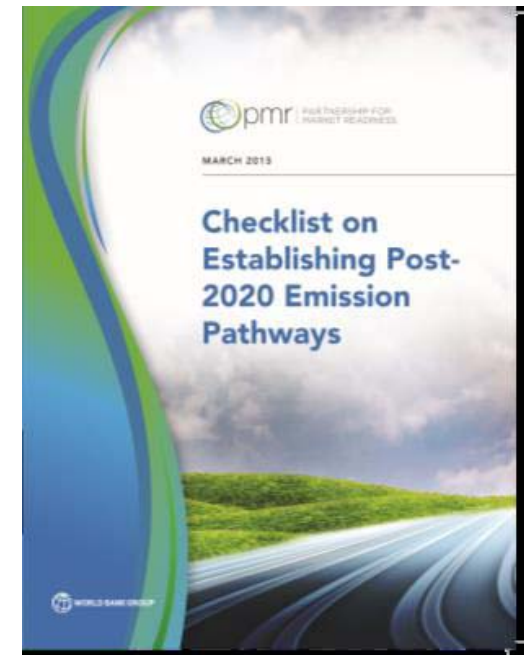
Ms. Pauline Kennedy  
PMR Secretariat

Durban Forum on Capacity Building  
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# Checklist: good practice guidance for development and analysis of mid- and long-term emissions scenarios

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- **Proposes a common framework to foster mutual understanding of approaches and basic principles**
  - it aims at facilitating transparency and comparability of analytical approaches, technical methodologies and processes used by countries to construct and present post 2020 mitigation scenarios
- **Helps identify a package of policy instruments to achieve mitigation objectives**
- **Suggests methodological approaches, data sources, models and analytical tools, and presentation of results (flexible menu of latest analytical tools)**
  - good practices are highlighted together with transparent processes;
  - includes tools for both, sector and economy-wide analysis.



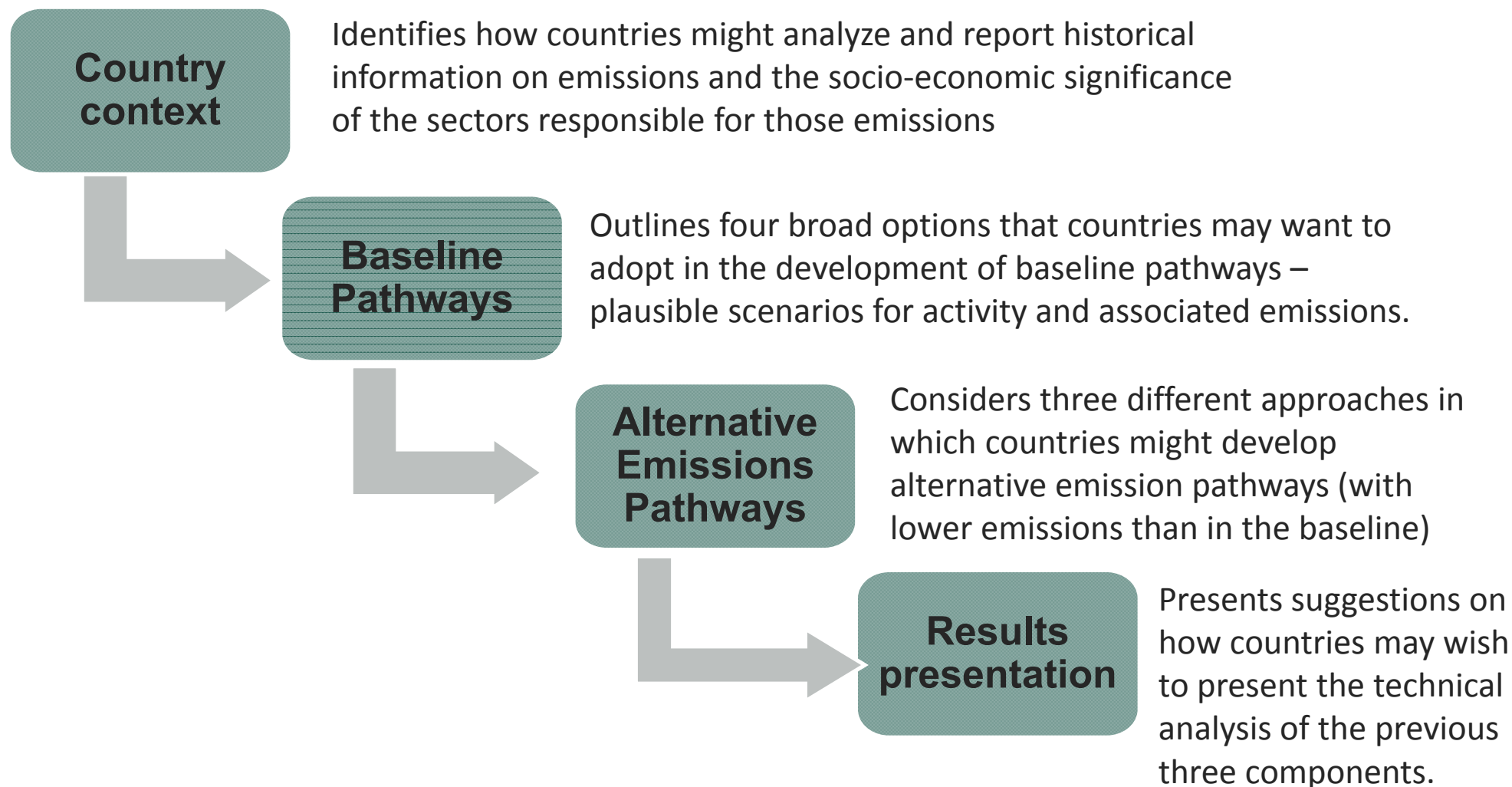
## Each component follows a similar structure...

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- **Key issues and questions**
  - Contains discussion of approaches and suggested questions to cover
- **Models and analytical tools**
  - functions, features and structural assumptions and how different models and tools might be linked
- **Data and assumptions**
  - sources, filling gaps and how they link to the models and analytical tools
- **Dealing with uncertainty**
- **Results reporting**
  - suggestions on what can be reported and methods of aggregation and presentation

# Checklist: four building blocks

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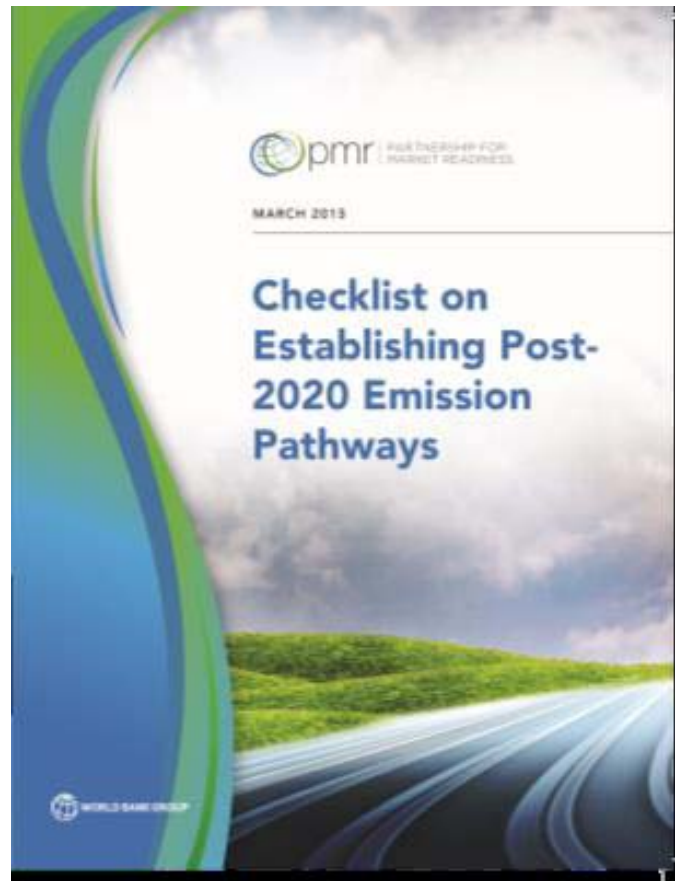


	Analytical approaches available	Analytical techniques available (further breakdown)	Key observations about techniques	Data options/ sources
<i>What are plausible alternative emission reduction scenarios?</i>	1. Assessment of technical abatement opportunities and selection of scenarios	a) Optimisation models like MARKAL-TIMES	Comprehensive approaches that identify dynamically optimal emission mitigation strategies and links between different options.  However, detailed data	Depend on particular modelling option but MARKAL models require energy use by source, electricity generation by source, energy use by activity and sector, heating use by sector and activity and, if transport
		b) Bottom-up modelling techniques to identify opportunities (as appropriate supported by diagnostic tools and software packages like MacTool or TRACE)	missing synergies between ER opportunities  Risk of misinterpretation of results unless clarity over issues such as i) assumed speed of diffusion, ii) discount rates; iii) extent to which institutional barriers have been taken into account.	bespoke data on emission intensities of different options, likely penetration rates, costs of different technologies.  May be possible to make use of existing studies with ad hoc adjustments.
		c) Top-down models such as CGE models	Takes into account interaction between different sectors and policies. Can be linked to results from bottom-up models.	Requires detailed input/output database with energy use and emissions, and information about substitution factors, embedded in a suitable economic modelling framework.
		d) ...		

**Sample summary table**  
Matching key questions with analytical techniques

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*This checklist is available online at PMR website*



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE PARTNERSHIP  
FOR MARKET READINESS (PMR):

PMR SECRETARIAT

[PMRSECRETARIAT@WORLDBANK.ORG](mailto:PMRSECRETARIAT@WORLDBANK.ORG)

[WWW.THEPMR.ORG](http://WWW.THEPMR.ORG)