



Re-framing the climate change debate

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Climate change and energy: a marine perspective

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Talk outline

- 1) Dangerous climate change
- 2) Cumulative emissions
- 3) Global GHG pathways
- 4) *UK responses to the challenge*

What is dangerous climate change?

UK & EU define this as 2°C

But:

... *2°C impacts at the worst end of the range*

... *ocean acidification devastating even at 400-450ppmv CO₂*

... *failure to mitigate leaves 2°C stabilisation highly unlikely*

Emission-reduction targets

- UK, EU & Global - long term reduction targets

<i>UK's 80%</i>	<i>reduction in CO₂e by</i>	2050
<i>EU 60%-80%</i>	<i>“</i>	2050
<i>Bali 50%</i>	<i>“</i>	2050

- CO₂ stays in atmosphere for 100+ years,
- Long-term targets are dangerously misleading

2050 reduction unrelated to avoiding dangerous climate change (2°C)

cumulative emissions that matter (i.e. carbon budget)

this fundamentally rewrites the timeline of climate change

- *from long term gradual reductions*
- *to urgent & radical reductions*

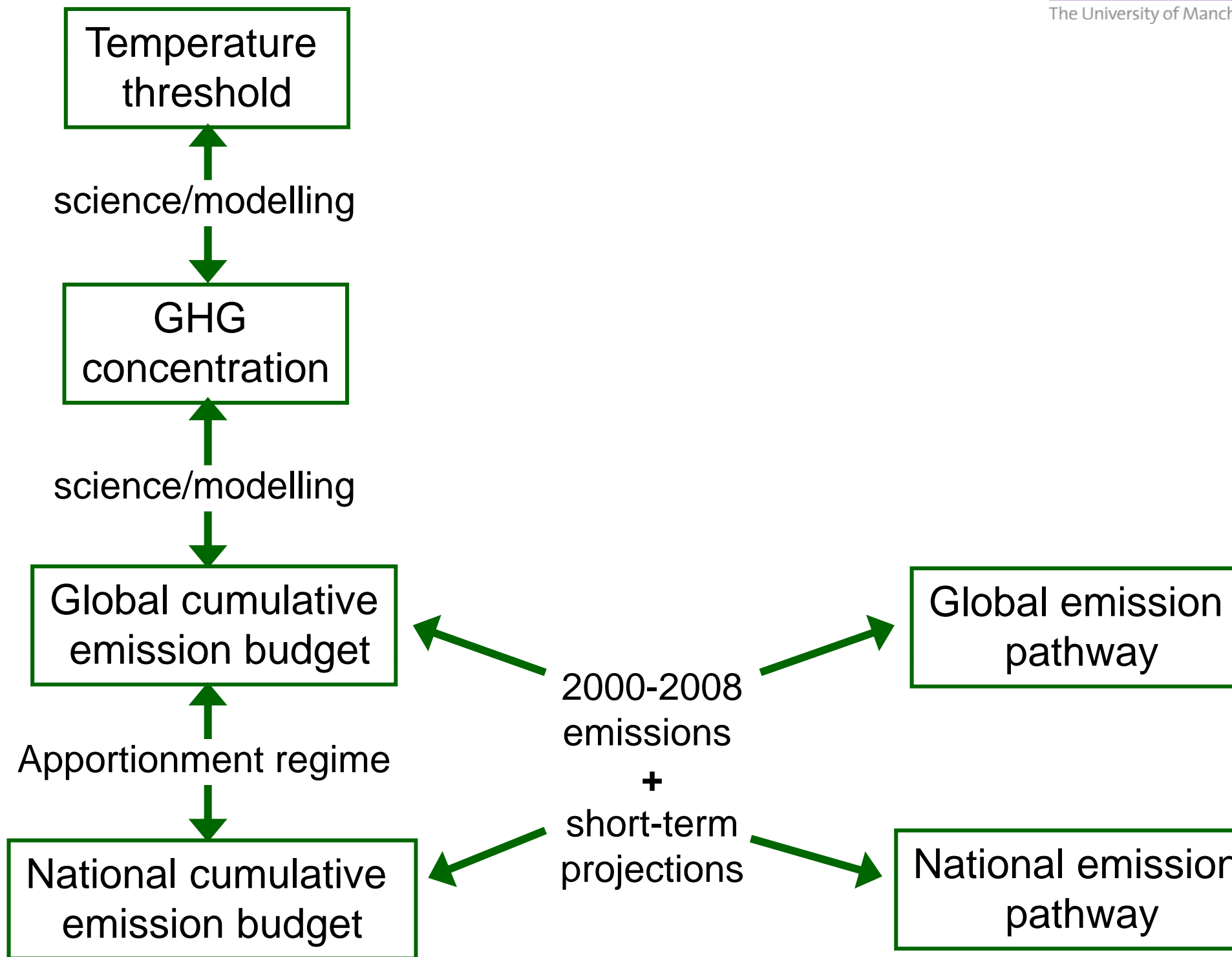
How do global **temperatures**

link to

global and national **carbon budgets**

& from there to

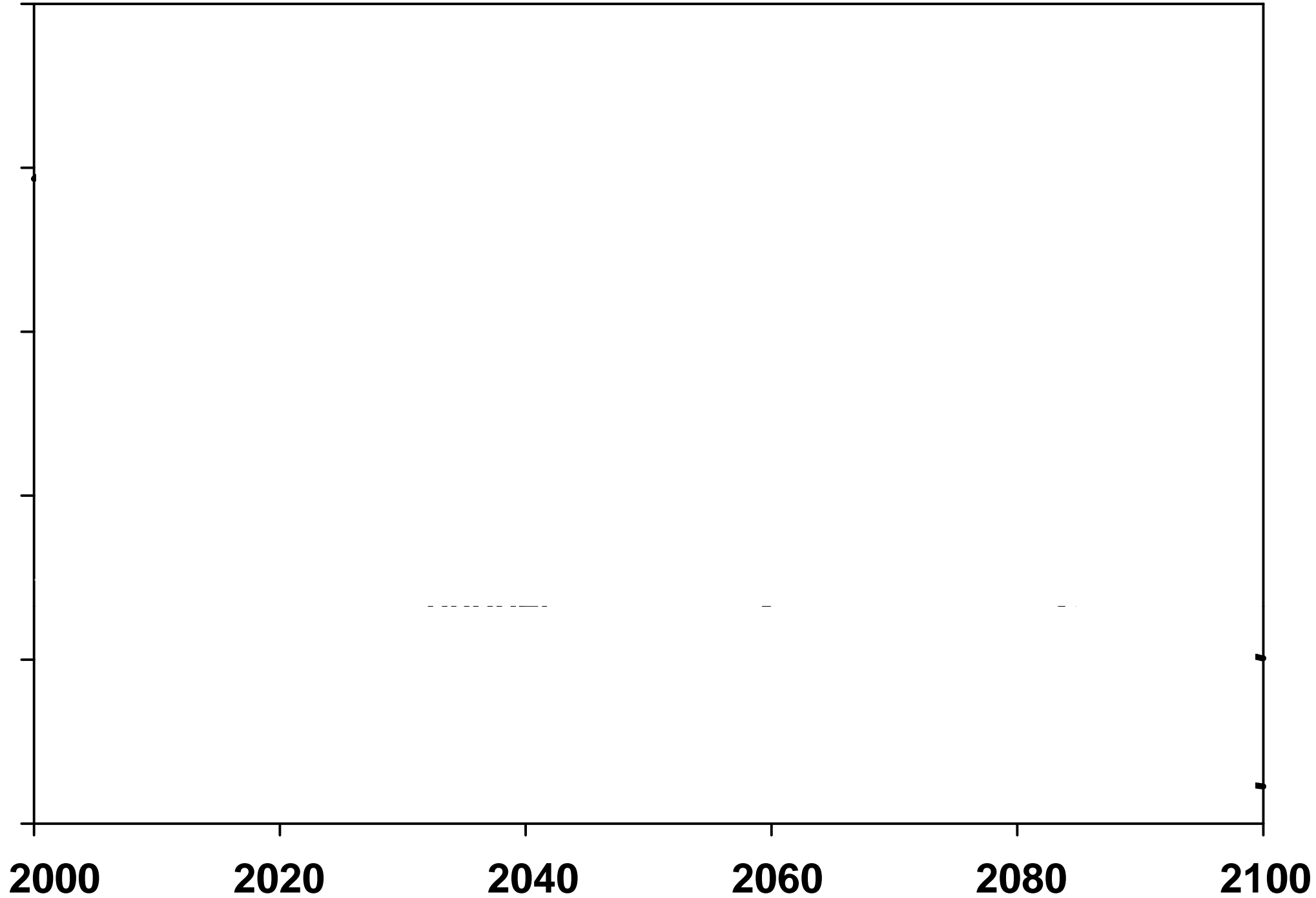
emission-reduction **pathways?**



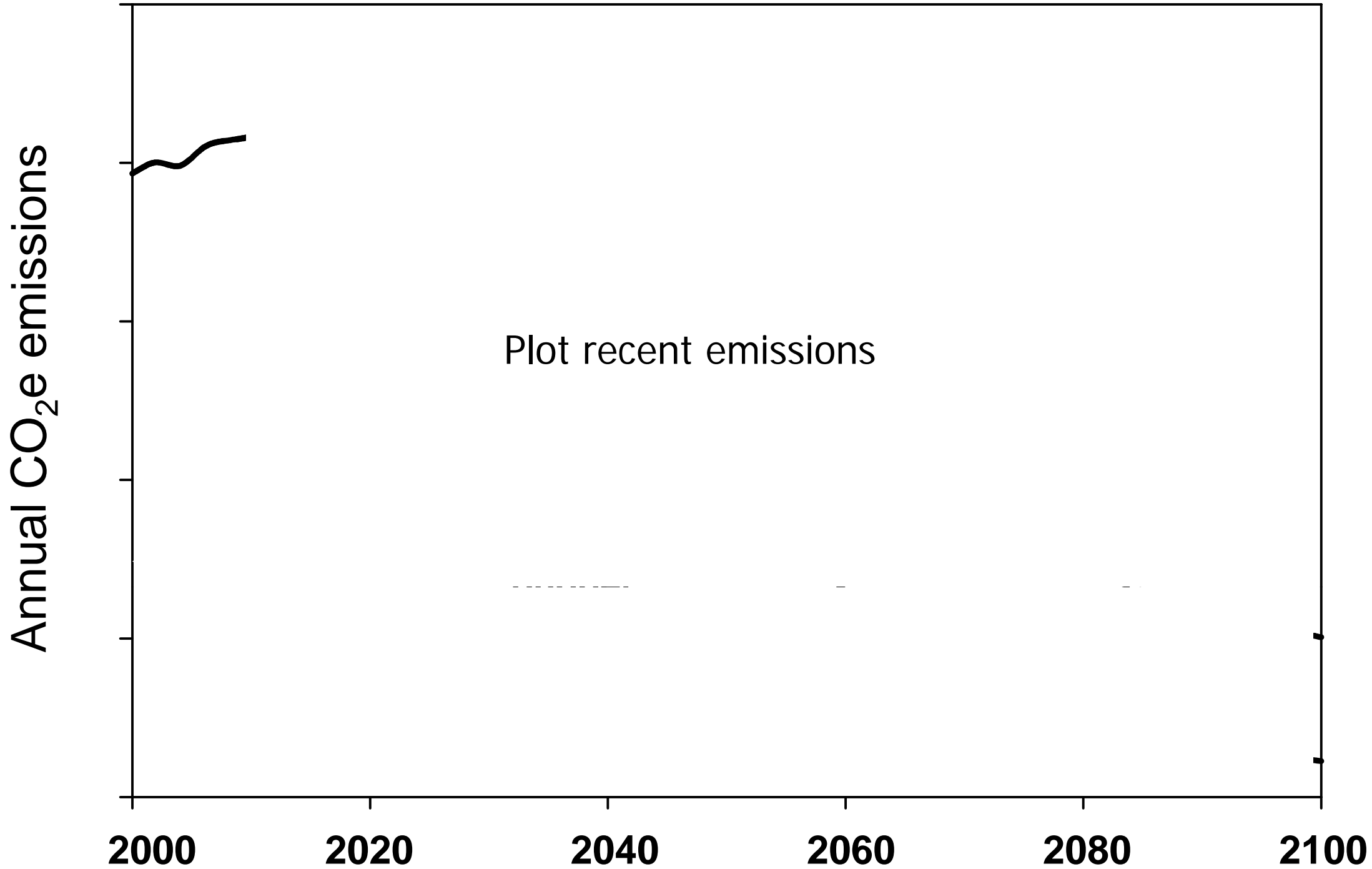
... looking at it graphically

pathway for a CO₂e budget

Annual CO₂e emissions

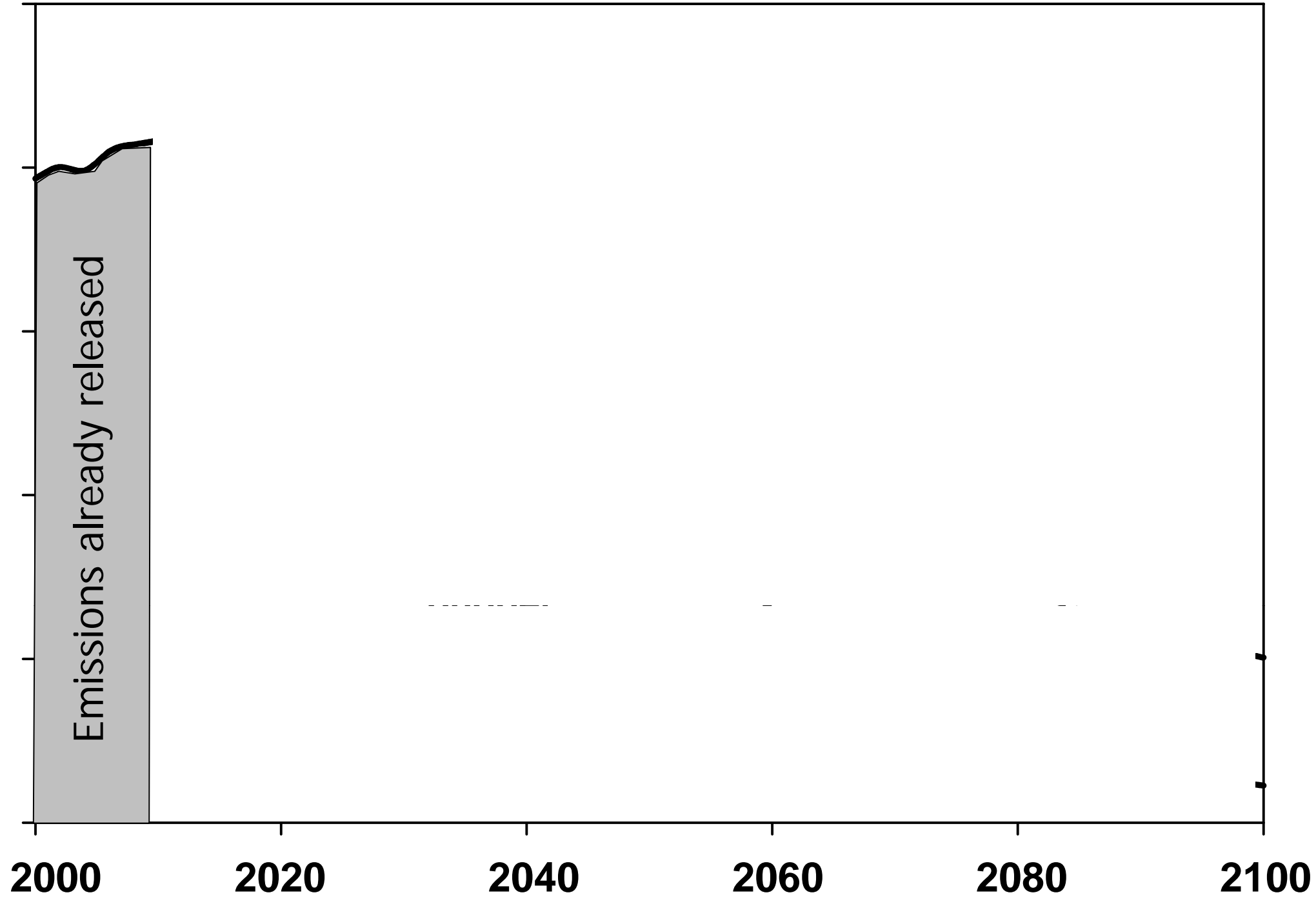


pathway for a CO₂e budget



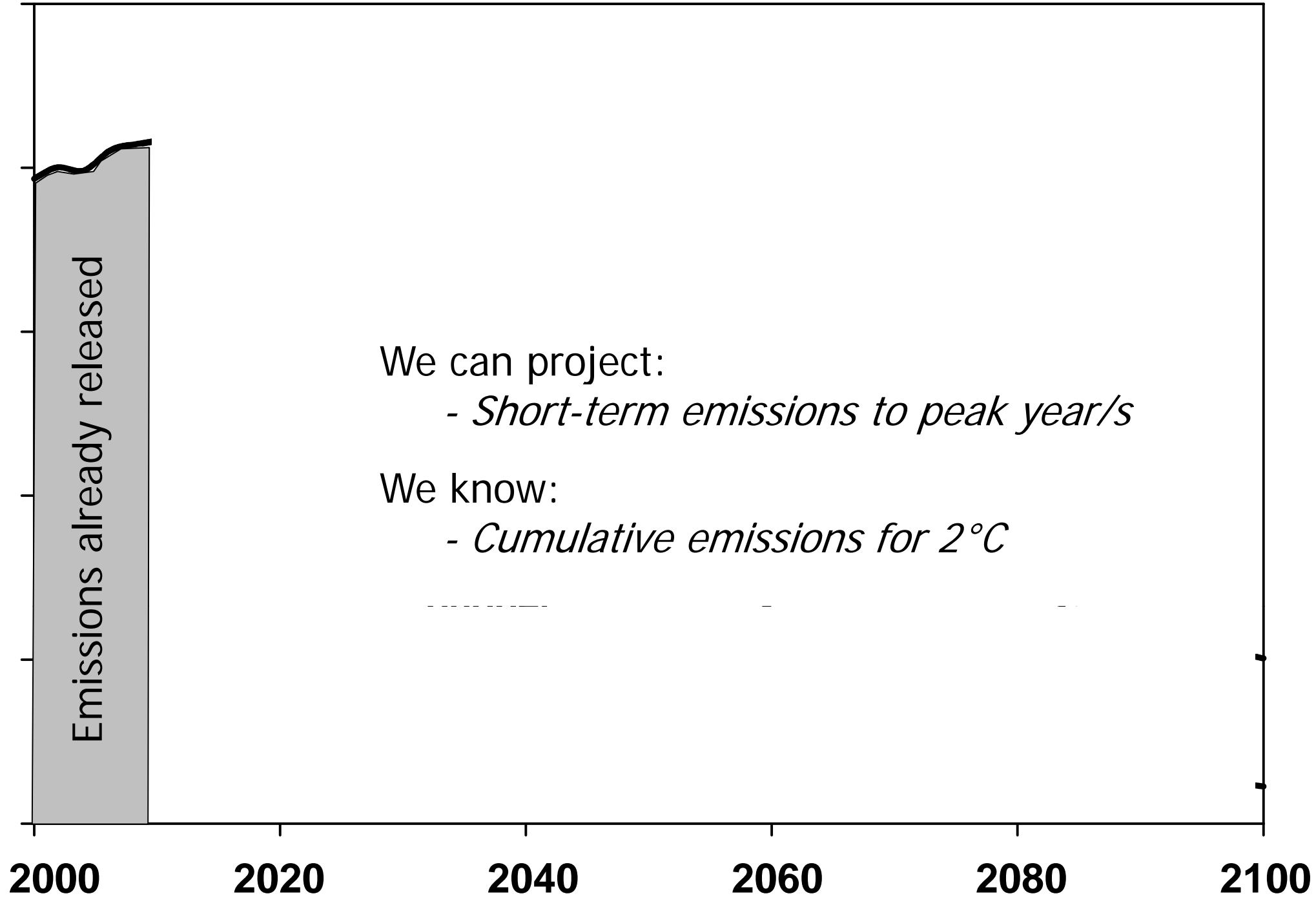
pathway for a CO₂e budget

Annual CO₂e emissions



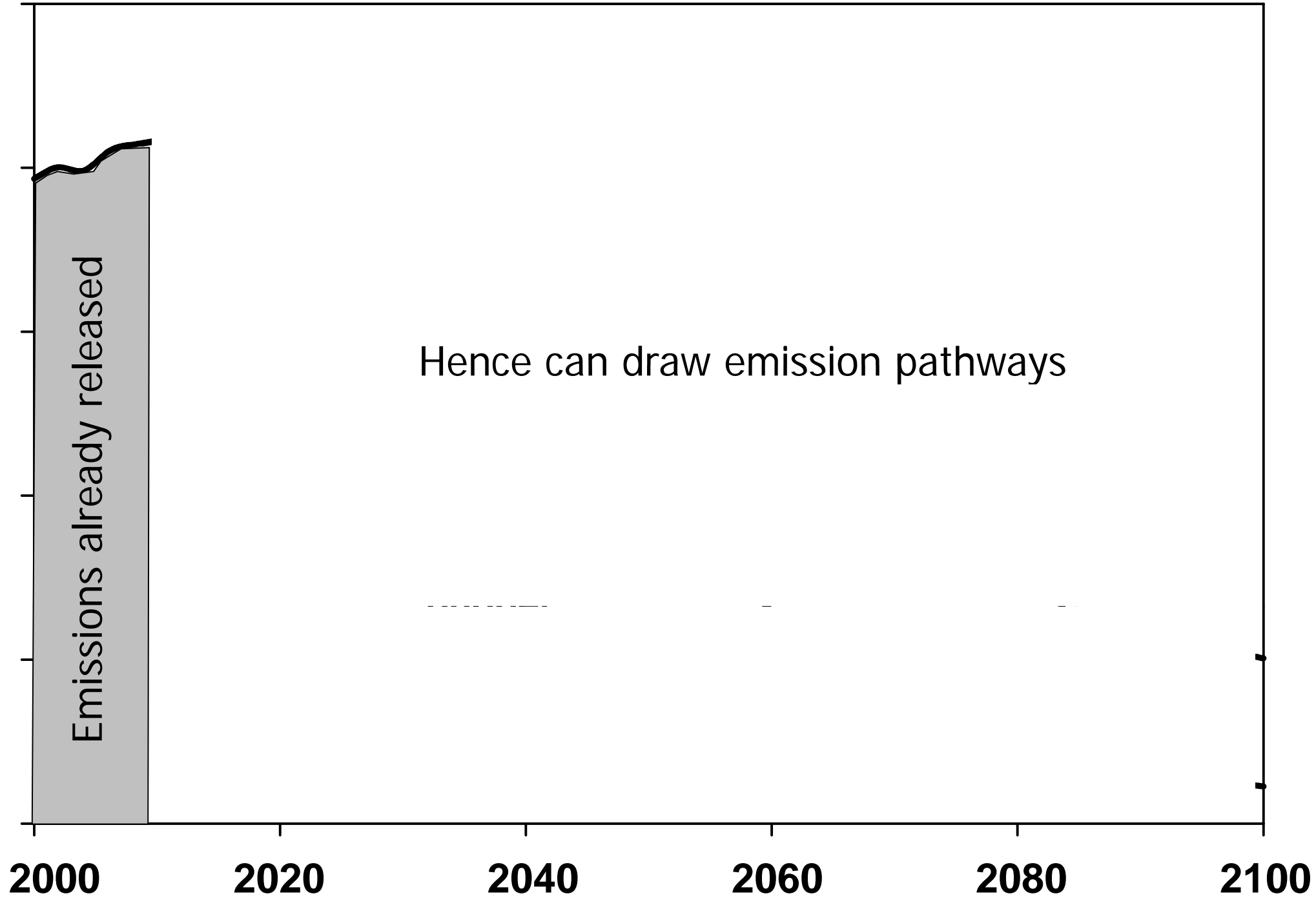
pathway for a CO₂e budget

Annual CO₂e emissions



pathway for a CO₂e budget

Annual CO₂e emissions



Emissions already released

Hence can draw emission pathways

2000

2020

2040

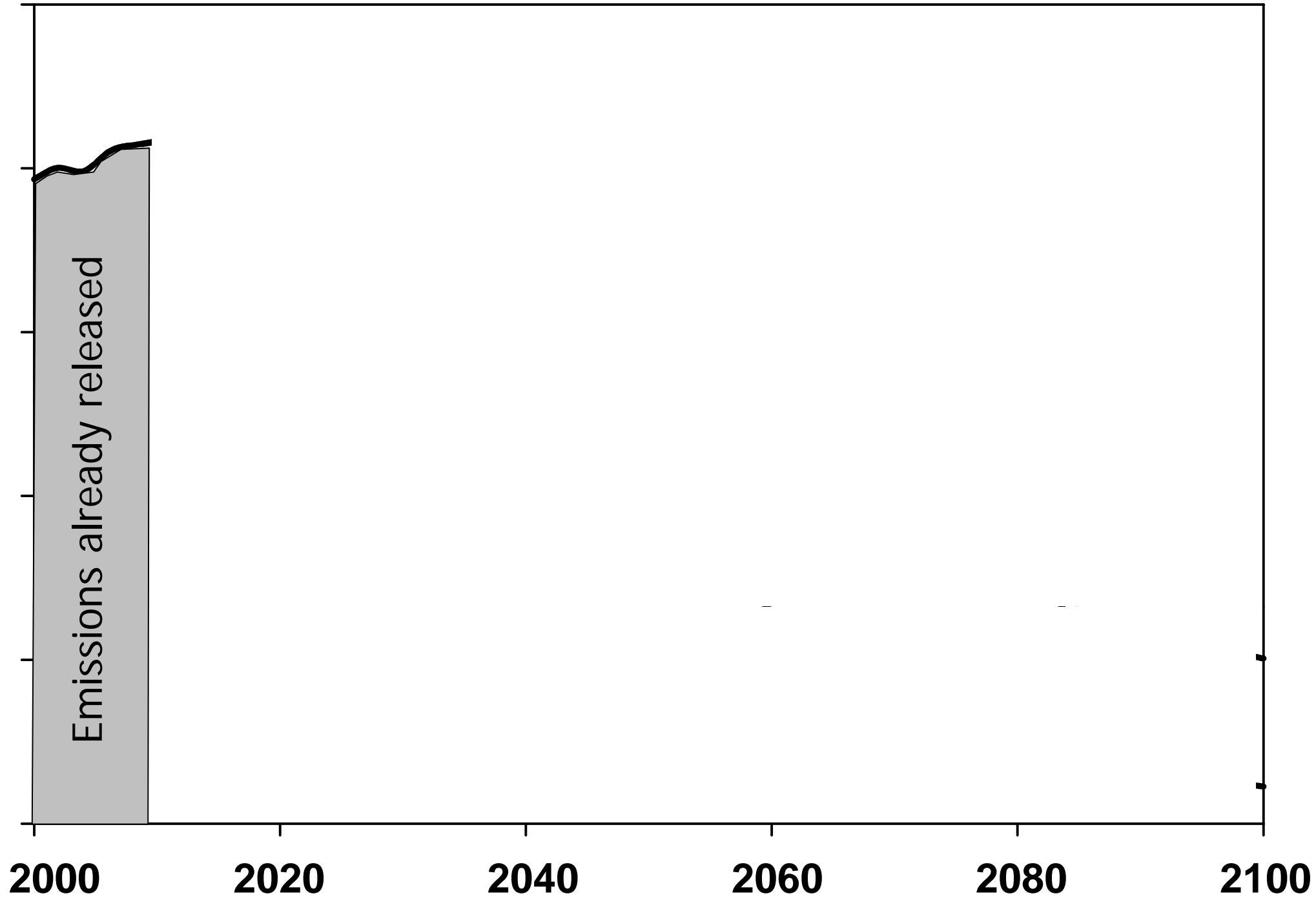
2060

2080

2100

pathway for a CO₂e budget

Annual CO₂e emissions



Tyndall's *emission scenarios* (2000-2100 CO₂e)

To consider:

1. CO₂ emissions from landuse (**deforestation**)
2. Non-CO₂ GHGs (principally **agriculture**)

What emission space remains for:

3. CO₂ emissions from **energy**?

Tyndall's *emission scenarios* (2000-2100 CO₂e)

- Included very optimistic:
 - CO₂ from land-use & forestry emission scenarios

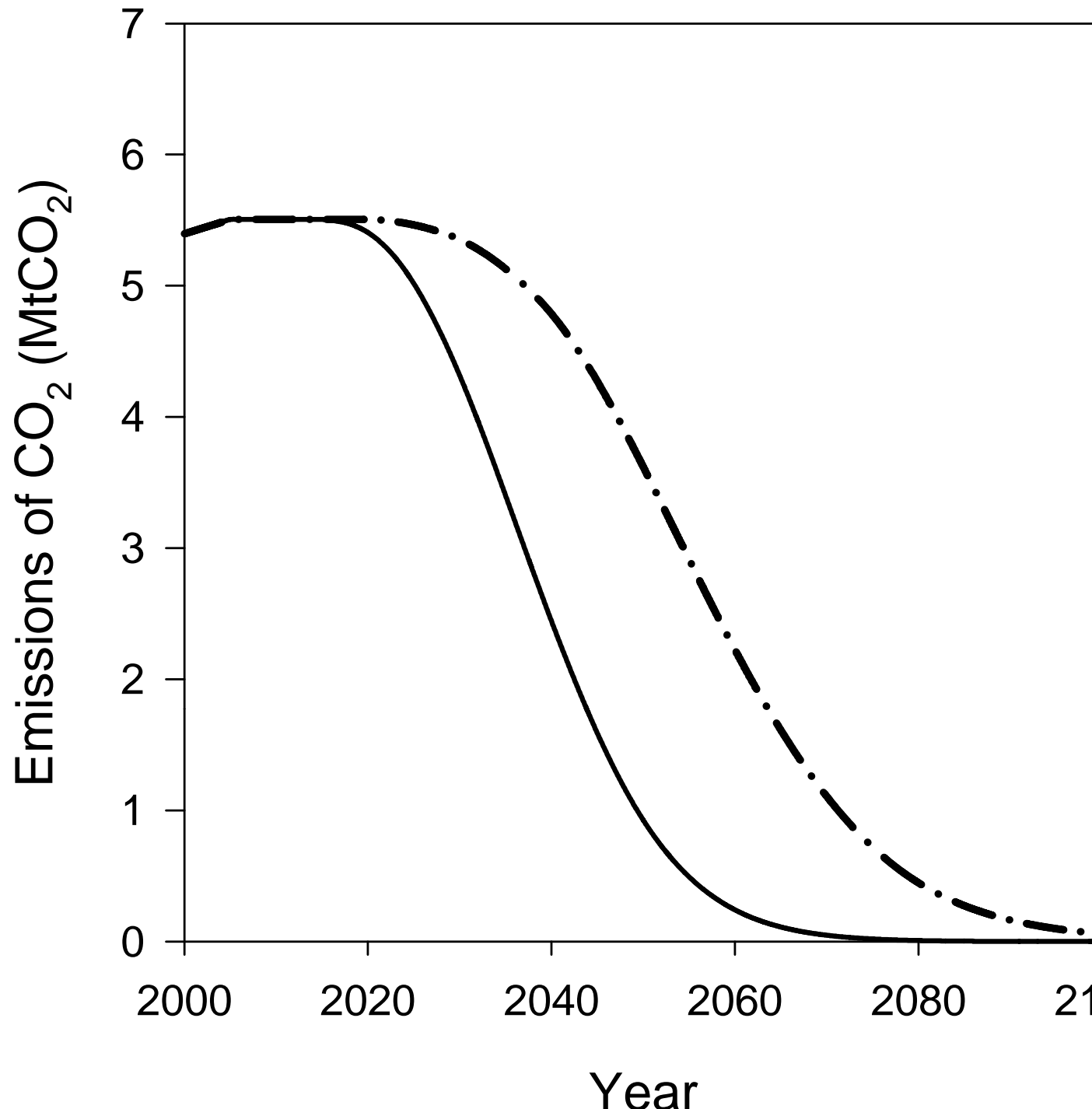
Tyndall's
emission scenarios
(2000-2100 CO₂e)

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Characterised by high uncertainty (principally driven by deforestation; 12-25% of global CO₂e)

Two Tyndall scenarios with different carbon-stock levels remaining: 70% & 80%



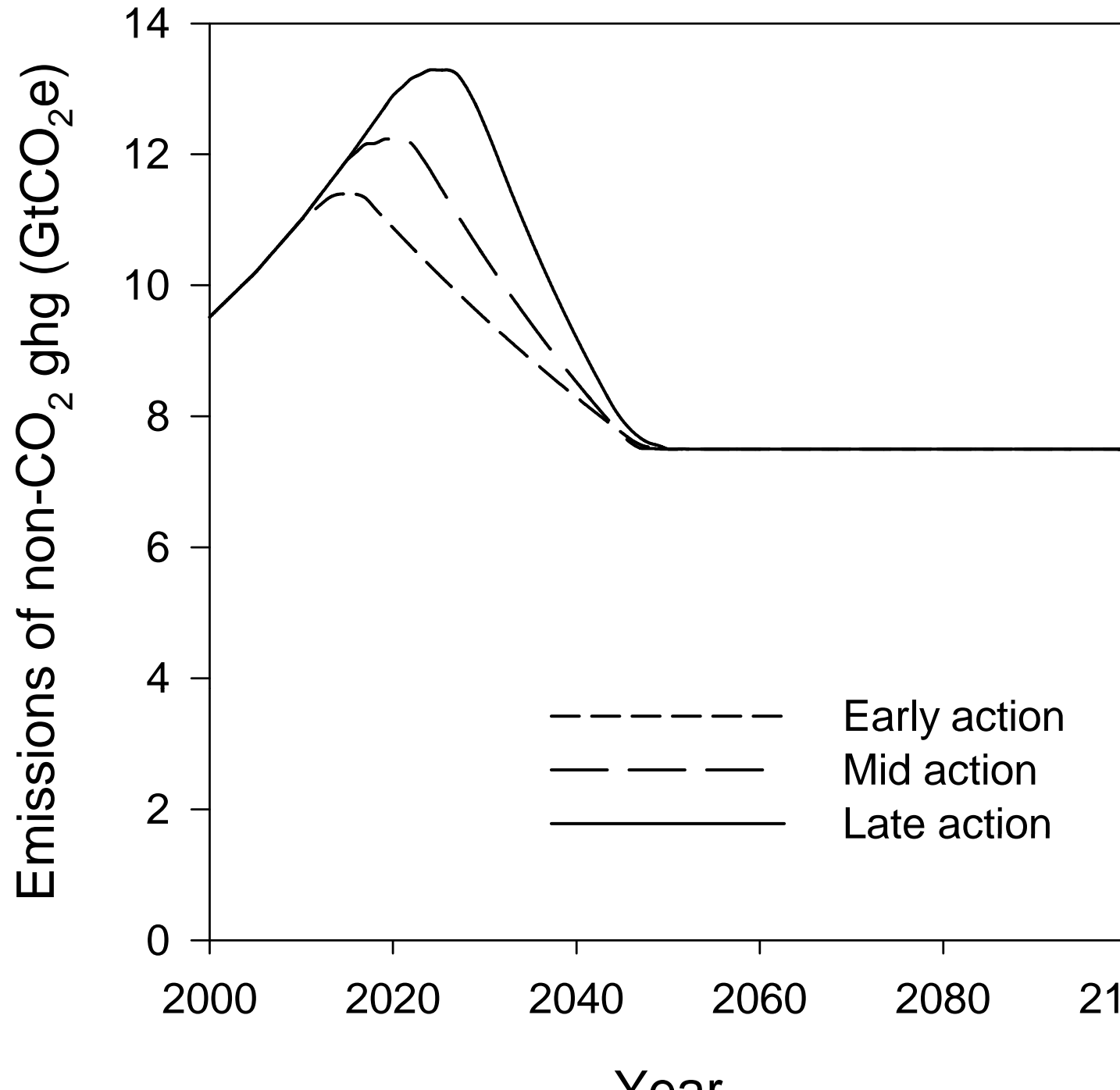
Tyndall's *emission scenarios* (2000-2100 CO₂e)

- Included very optimistic:
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 - non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions

Tyndall's *emission scenarios* (2000-2100 CO₂e)

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- non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions



Marked tail from food related emissions

Food emissions/capita assumed to halve by 2050

Tyndall's *emission scenarios* (2000-2100 CO₂e)

- Included very optimistic:
 - land-use & forestry emission scenarios
 - non-CO₂ greenhouse gas emissions?
- Global CO₂e emissions peaks of 2015/20/25?

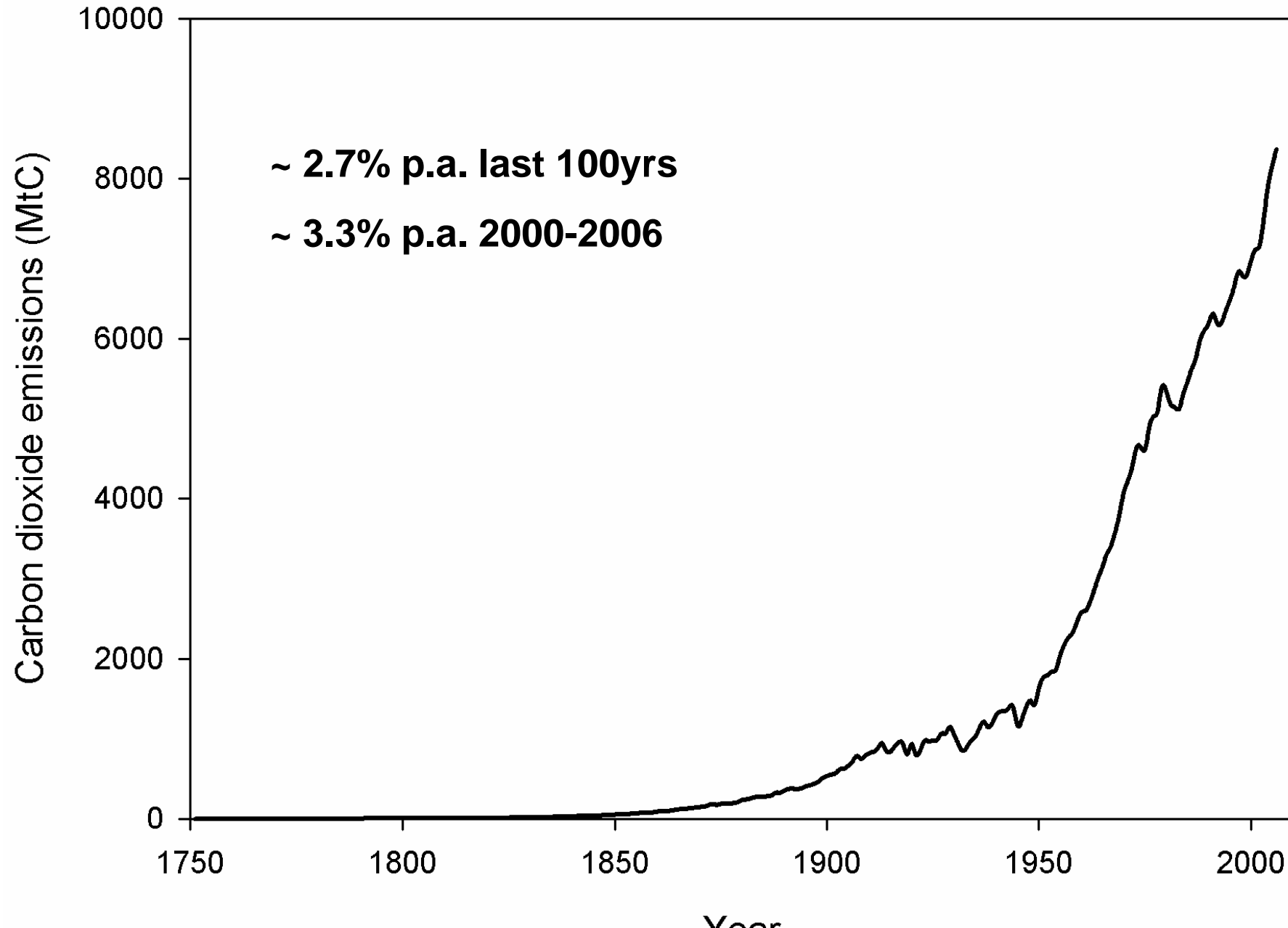
factoring in...

the latest emissions data

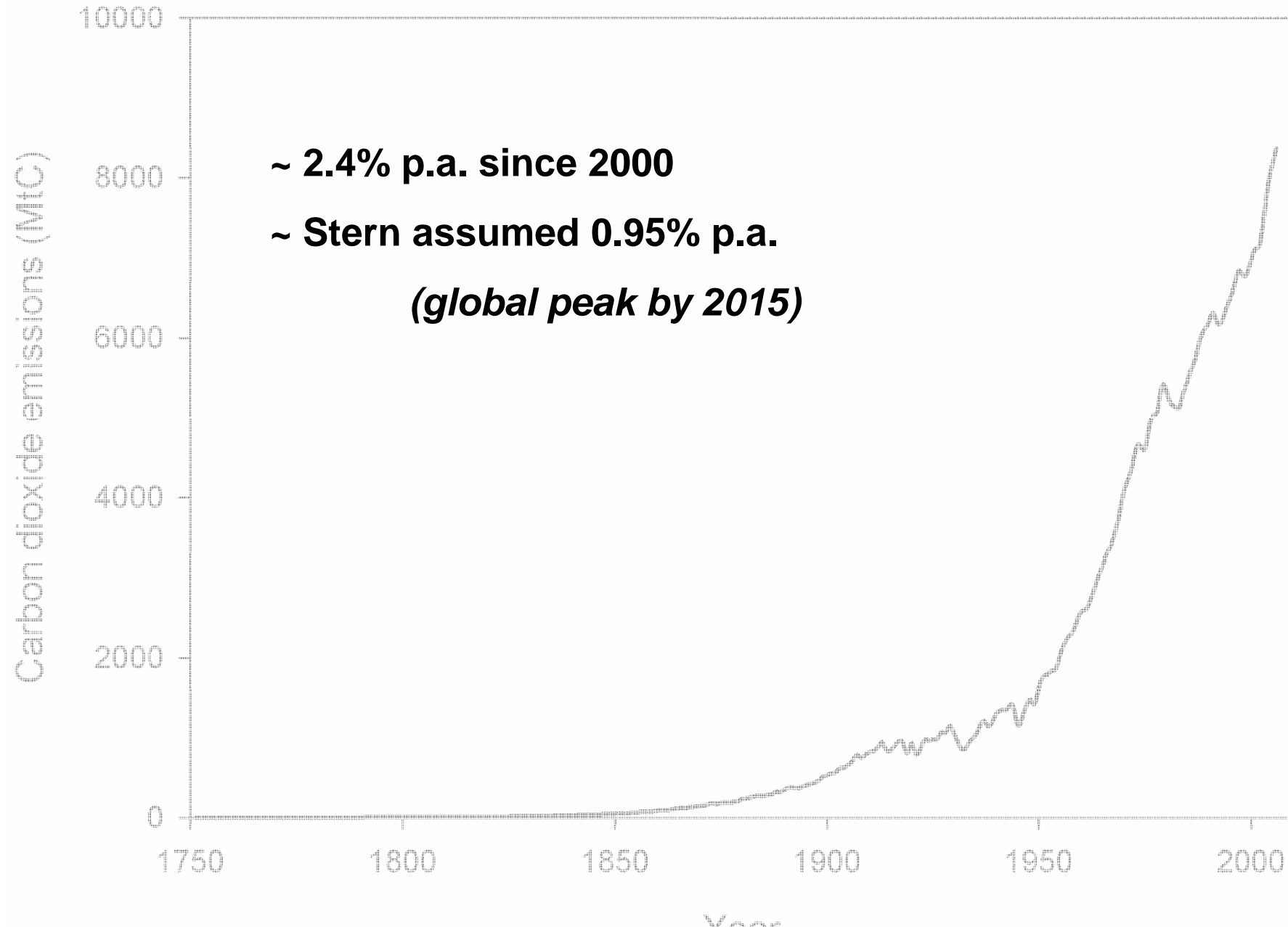
what is the scale of the global
'problem' we now face?

It's getting worse!

Global CO₂ emission trends?



latest global CO₂e emission trends?



What does:

- this failure to reduce emissions
&
- the latest science on cumulative emissions

Say about a 2°C future?

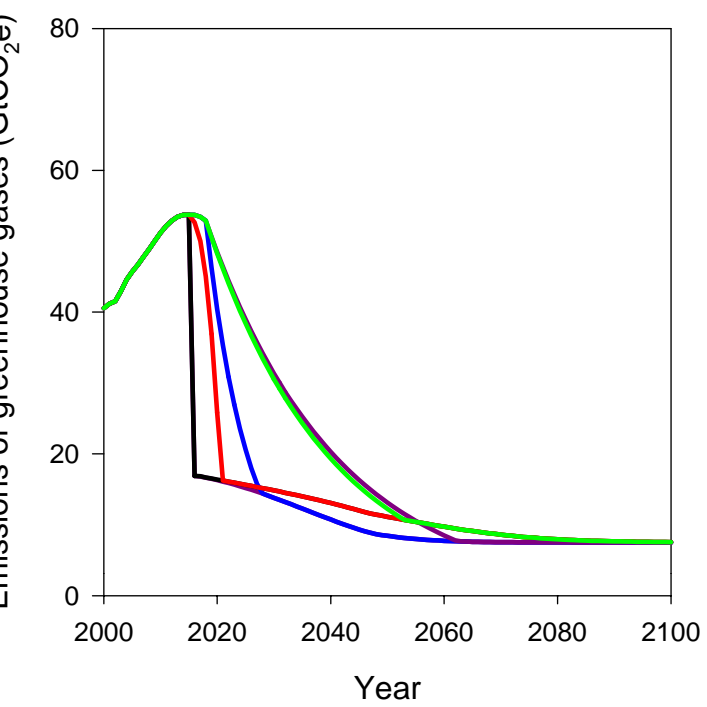
What greenhouse gas emission pathways for 2°C

Assumptions

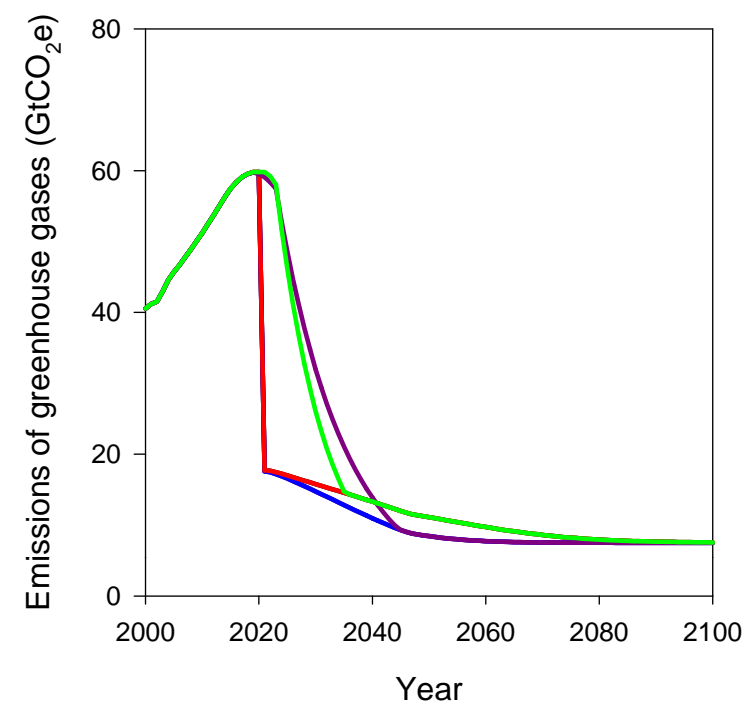
- 2015/20/25 global peak in emissions
- Highly optimistic deforestation & food emission reduction
- 2°C global carbon budget
1400 to 2200 GtCO₂e for 2000-2100
- ~10% to 60% chance of exceeding 2°C

Total greenhouse gas emission pathways

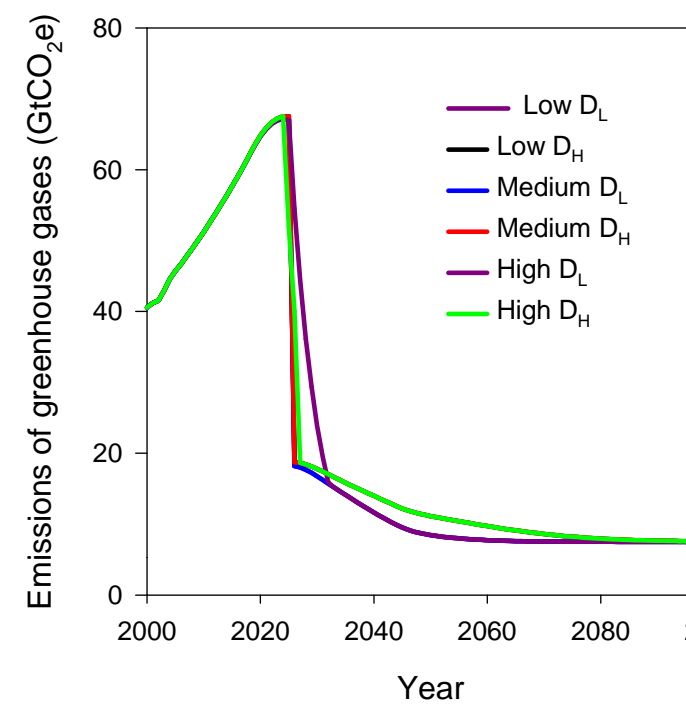
2015 peak



2020 peak

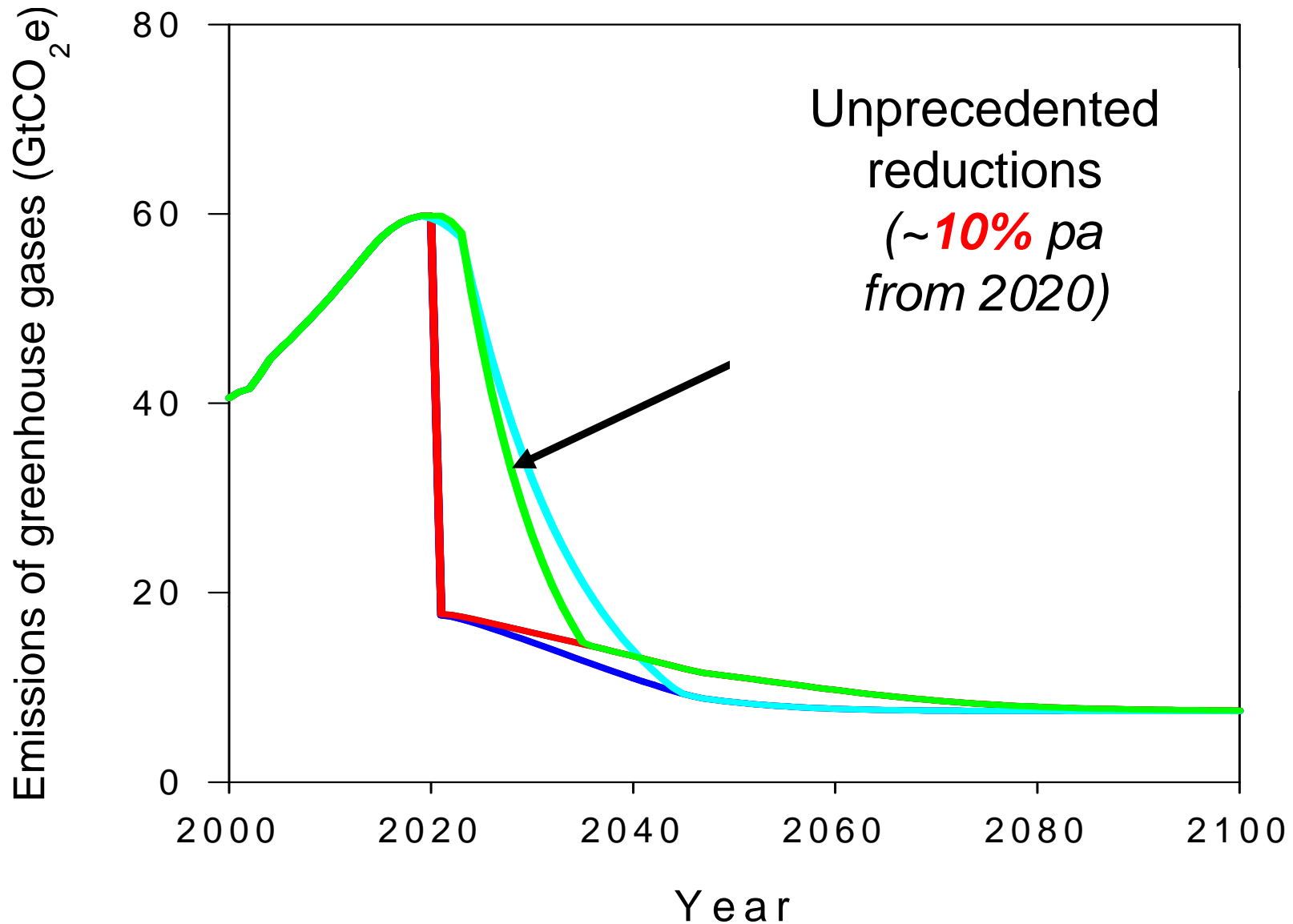


2025 peak



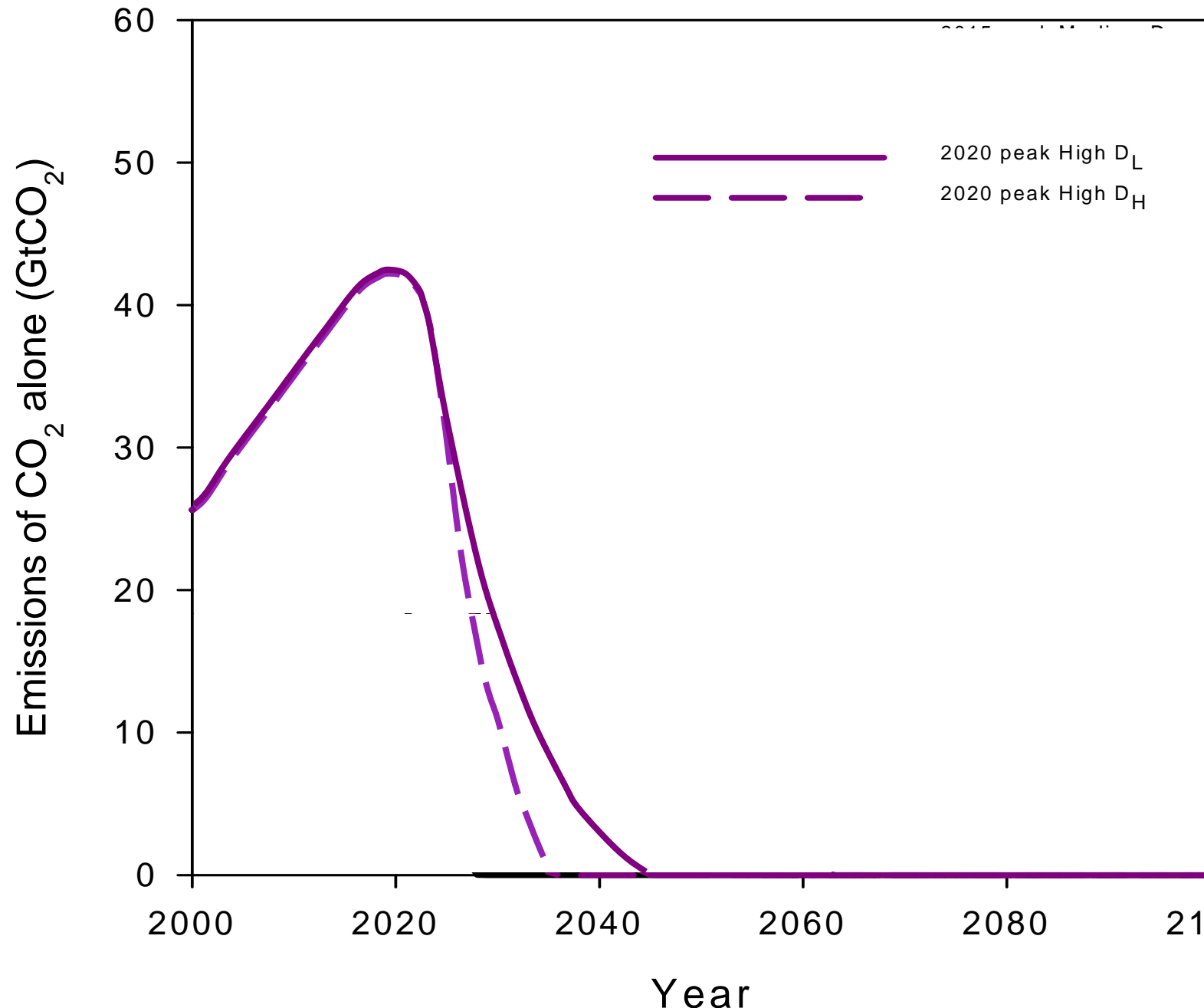
(Anderson & Bows. 2008 Philosophical Transactions A of the Royal Society. 366. pp.3863-3882)

10% - 60% chance of exceeding 2°C & with a 2020 peak



... and for energy emissions? *(with 2020 peak)*

Even then total
decarbonisation by
~2035-45 necessary



What annual global emission reductions from energy for 3°C and 4°C

Assume

- *2020 global peak in emissions*
- *Highly optimistic deforestation & food emission reductions*
- *~ 50% (?) chance of exceeding 3°C & 4°C*

For **3°C** & emissions peaking by 2020:

... 9% annual reductions in CO₂ from energy

For **4°C** & emissions peaking by 2020:

... 3.5% annual reductions in CO₂ from energy

What are the precedents for such reductions?

Annual reductions of greater than 1% p.a. have only

“been associated with economic recession or upheaval”

Stern 200

- *UK gas & French 40x nuclear ~1% p.a. reductions*
(ex. aviation & shipping)
- *Collapse Soviet Union economy ~5% p.a. reductions*

450ppmv

greenhouse gas emission pathways

(50% chance of exceeding 2°C)

For a 450ppmv CO₂ future,

... the UK can emit ~ **4.8 billion tonnes of carbon**
between 2000-
2050

Note: *this is based on how the UK Government apportioned global emissions to the UK in order to calculate the '60% by 2050' target*

From this two questions arise...

Question 1...

.....what were UK emissions between
2000 & 2006?

Emissions: 2000-2006 = ~1.2 billion tonnes carbon

For a 450 future,

this leaves **3.6 billion tonnes** for 2007-2050

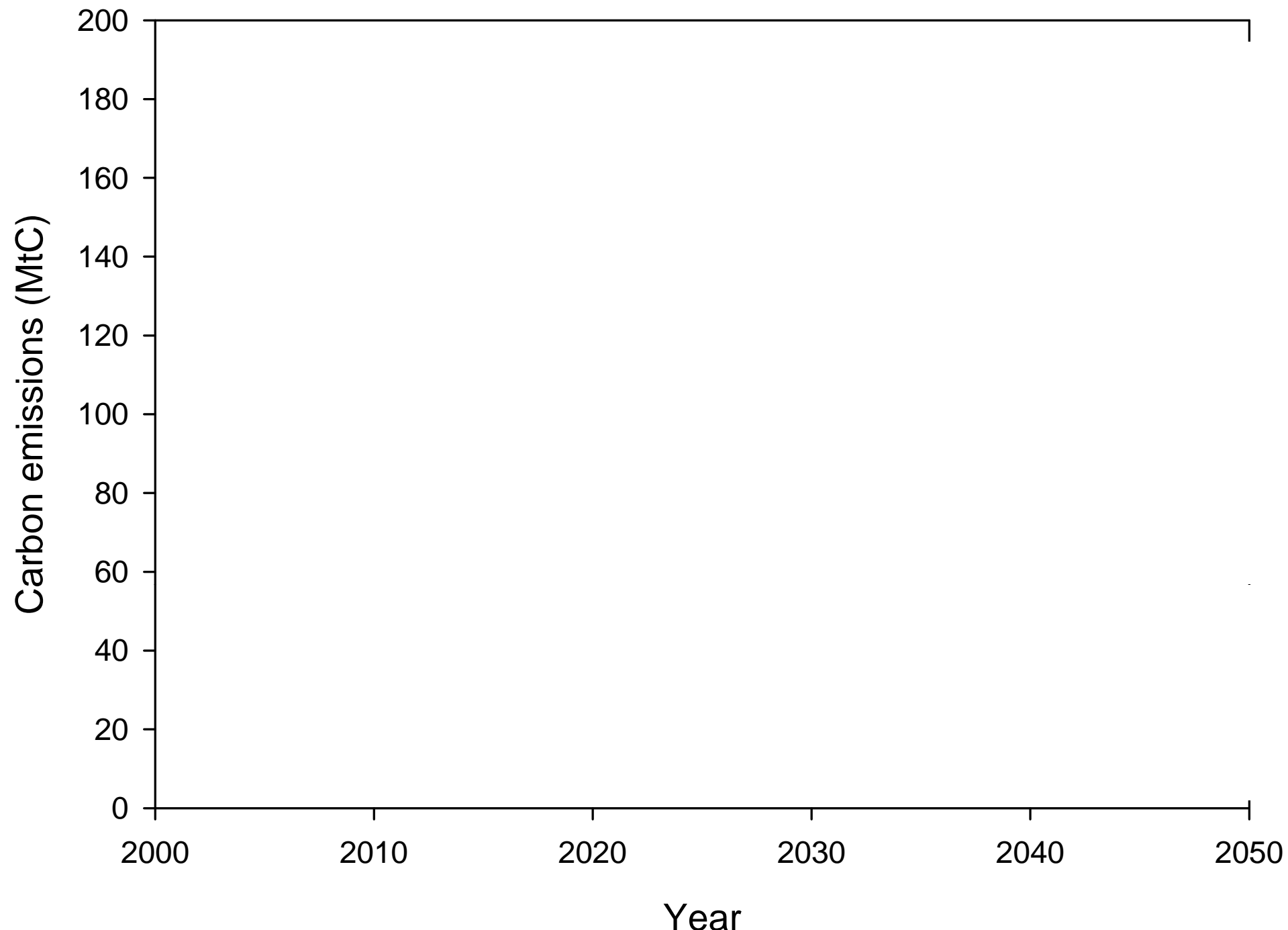
*... i.e. we've used **1/4** of our permitted emissions for
50 years in just **6½** years!*

Question 2...

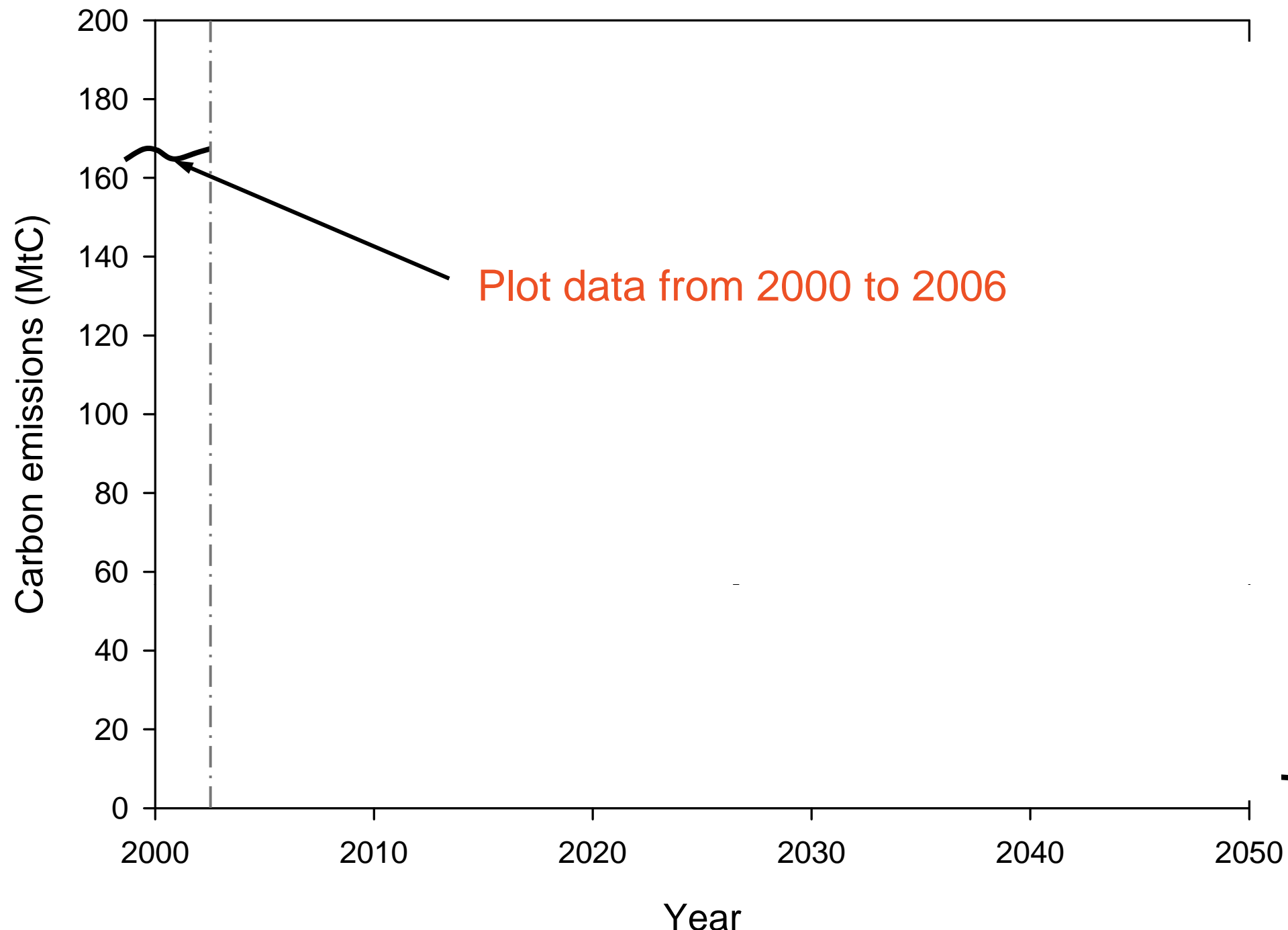
..... what emissions are we locked into
in the immediate future?

Looking at 450ppmv target graphically ...

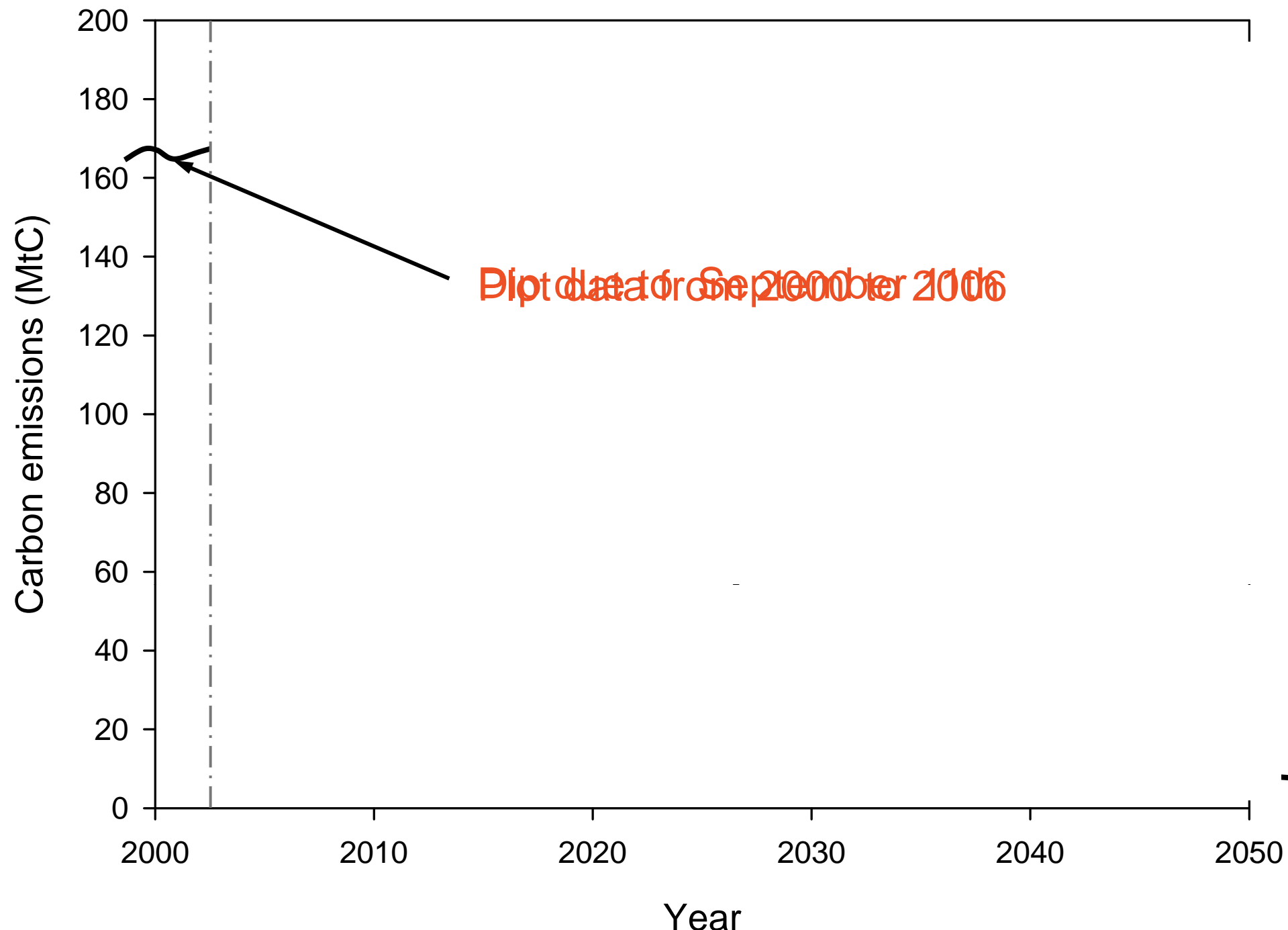
Carbon trajectories



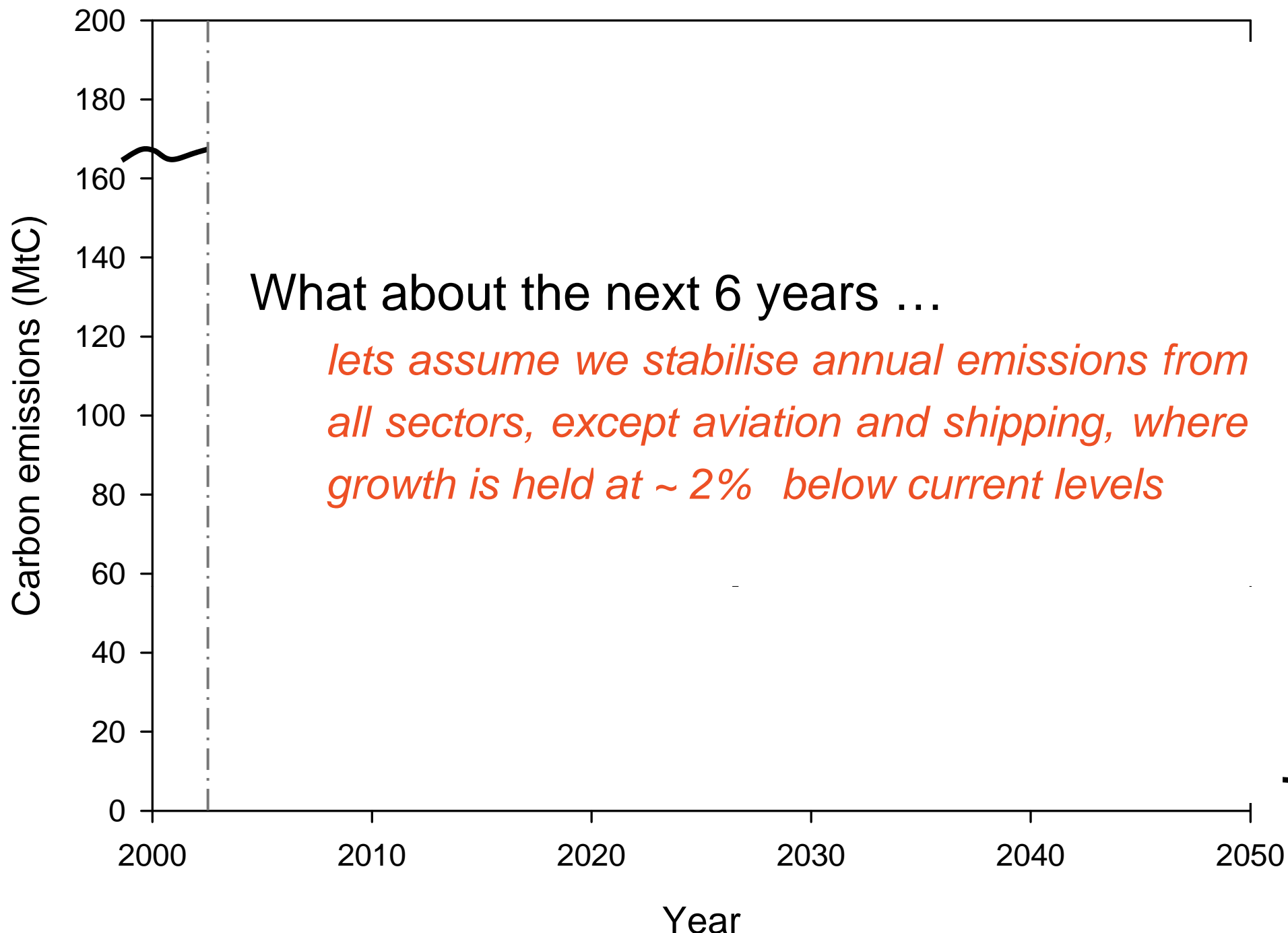
Carbon trajectories



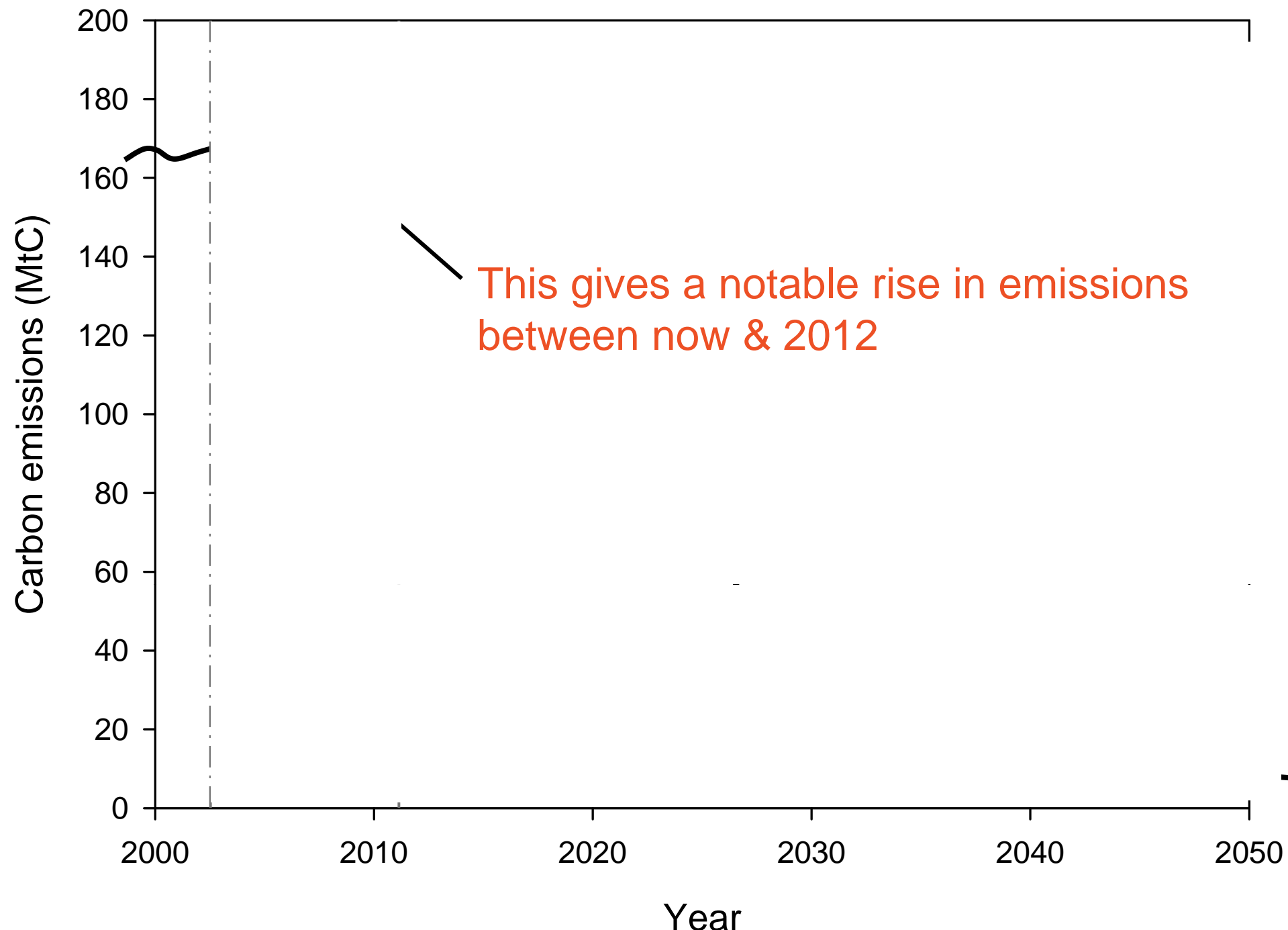
Carbon trajectories

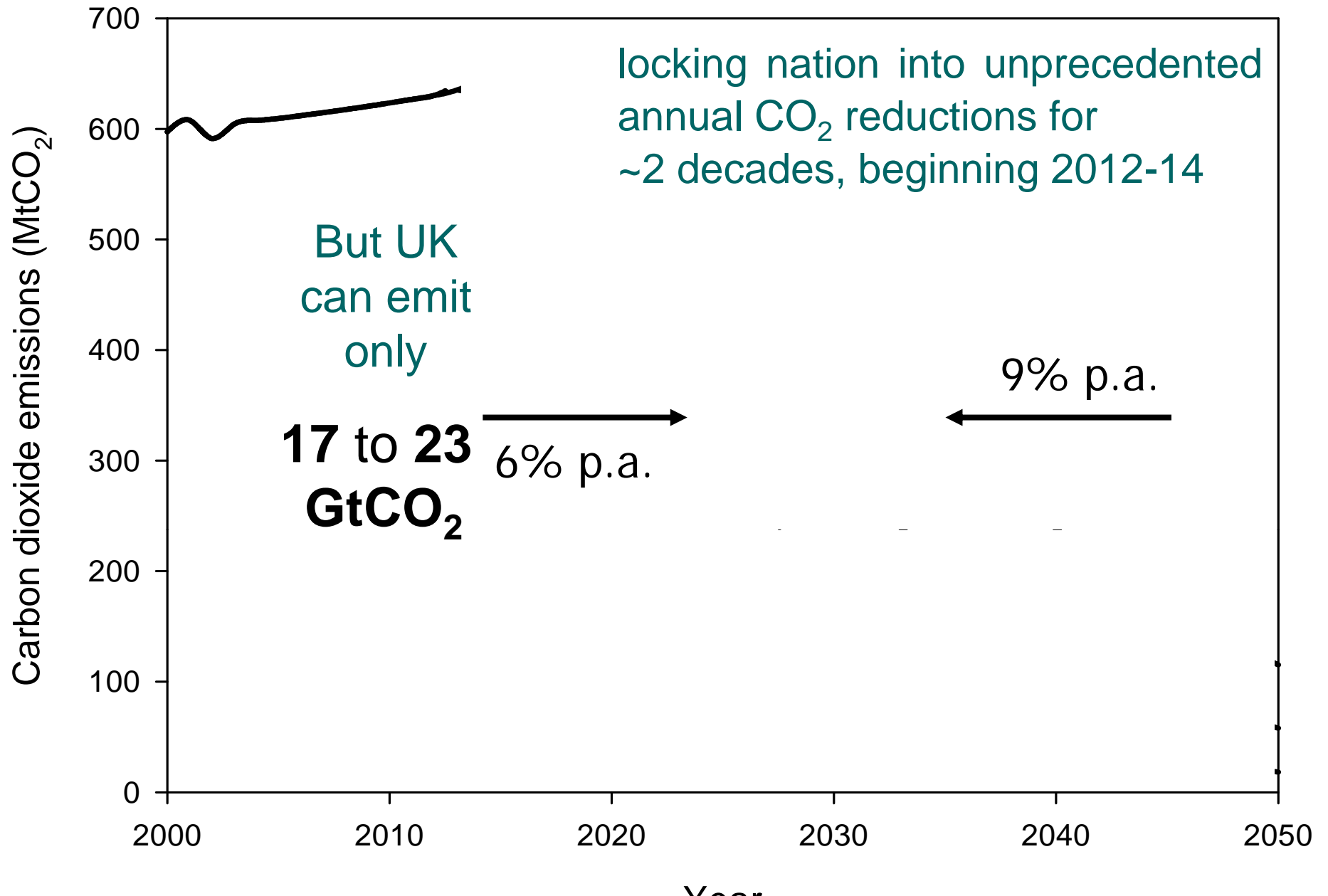


Carbon trajectories

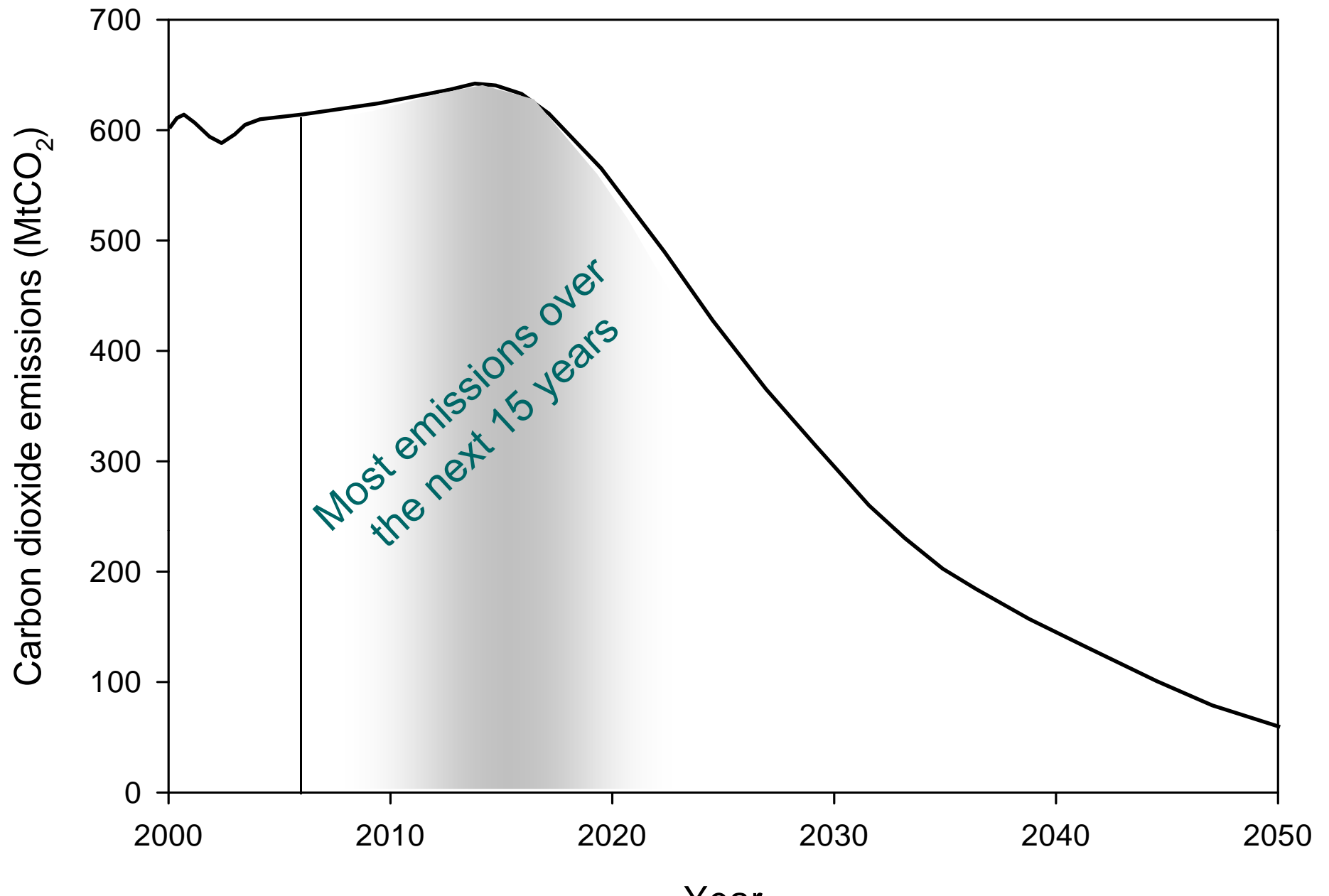


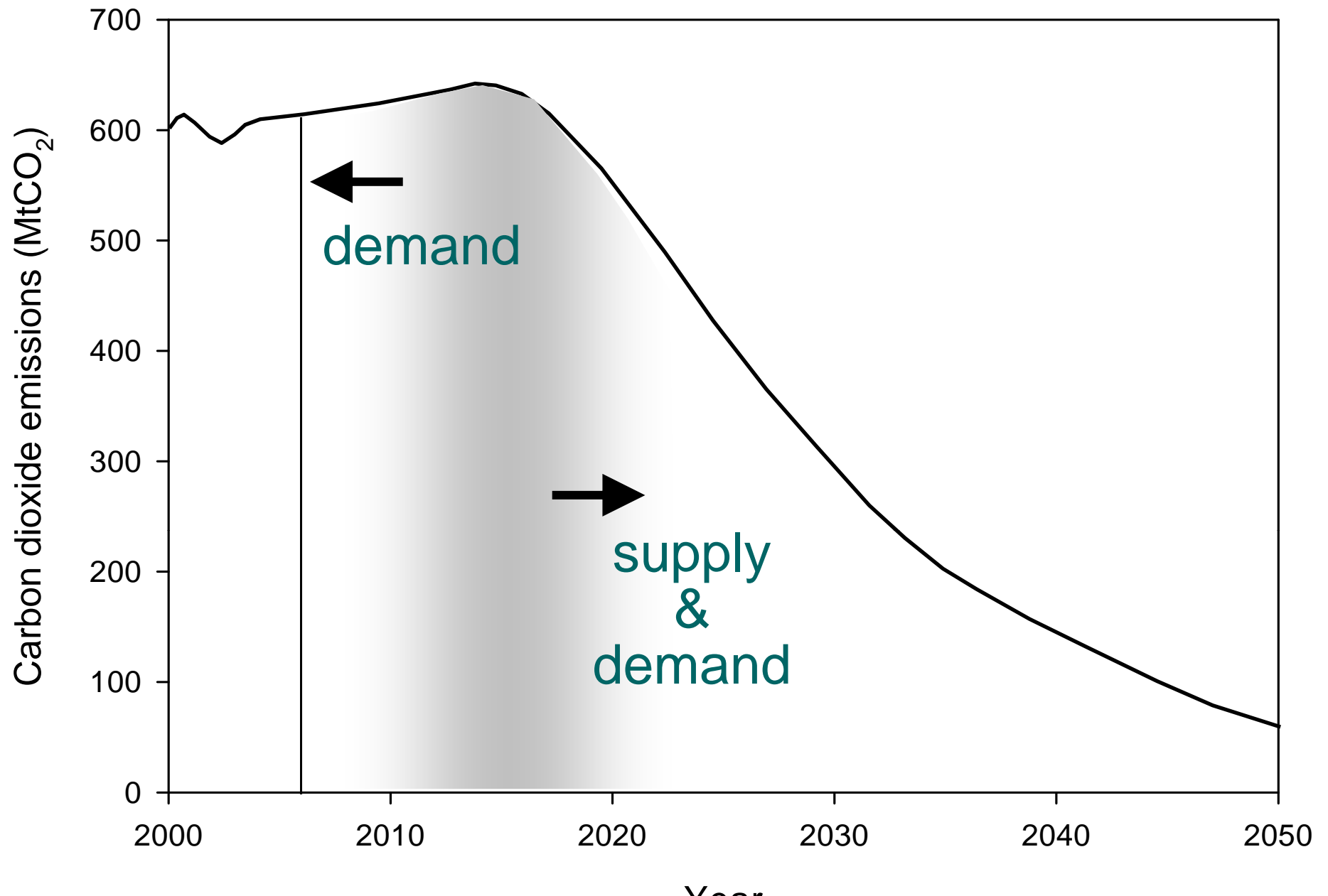
Carbon trajectories





What does the pathway approach say
about UK emission policies ?





Mitigation

Short-term: 2010-2015

- Rapid reduction in emissions through behaviour change
voluntary & enforced (via regulation)
- Low emission diets
- Afforestation – combined timber new-build
- Moratoriums on:
 - sale of inefficient appliances (all A++ from 2010)
 - sale of any cars under 60mpg
 - airport, sea port and road expansion
 - any new fossil-fuel powerstation (without CCS & CHP)

Mitigation

Short-Medium term: 2015-2025

- Rapid deployment of low-carbon energy supply
 - rapid renewables (Severn barrage?)
 - massive biomass programme
 - widespread micro-grids
 - coal with CCS & CHP nuclear
 - nuclear with CHP
- Massive shift to electricity for transport & heat
- Hydrogen infrastructure (?)

Reducing carbon emissions (mitigation)

To avoid dangerous climate change we need a reduction in carbon emissions in the region of:

90% !!

Remember – almost all carbon emissions are from energy & 80% of all emissions come from 20% of the global population !



Thank you