



Horizon 2020 Societal challenge 5: Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials

## COP21 RIPPLES

### COP21: Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies

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<b>Estimated effort contributor(s) (PM):</b>	0.5 (CS)
<b>Internal reviewer:</b>	Marta Torres (IDDRI)



## 1. **Changes with respect to the DoA**

*(with justification if applicable)*

## 2. **Dissemination and uptake**

Stakeholder engagement, and dissemination and exploitation of research outcomes are important elements of the COP21 RPPLES project and form the core of Work Package 5 (WP 5). This report documents the feedback from the External Advisory Board (EAB) and a selection of Polish stakeholders at the second stakeholder meeting in April 2018. The report will be shared will be directly shared with the consortium and workshop stakeholders. It will be published on the project website, and available for public use.

## 3. **Short Summary of results (<250 words)**

The second stakeholder meeting report summarises the feedback provided by the Members of the External Advisory Board (EAB) and a selection of Polish stakeholders, during a two-day project meeting held in Warsaw in April 2018. The report covered specific feedback provided for five meeting sessions: Policy Expectations, Institutions and Governance, Technology Development, Policy Impact and Outreach Strategy, and Project Narratives. The feedback received from the EAB and external stakeholders was deemed constructive and useful for helping shape the outputs, outreach and narratives of the project.

## 4. **Evidence of accomplishment**

Report published on the project website.



## Table of Content

1. Introduction .....	4
2. Policy Expectations.....	4
3. Institutions and Governance.....	6
4. Technology Development.....	7
5. Policy Impact and Outreach Strategy.....	9
6. Project Narratives.....	9
7. Conclusion.....	11
8. Annex.....	12
8.1. Agenda.....	12
8.2. Participants List.....	15
8.3. Minutes.....	17



## 1. Introduction

As one of the important elements of work package (WP) 5 is to secure a constant dialogue with external stakeholders, the second stakeholder meeting took place in April 2018, approximately 10 months after the first stakeholder meeting in June 2017. The one day meeting was held on the 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> of April in Warsaw, Poland, in conjunction with the project meeting. The session was set within the project meeting to allow for stakeholder inputs to be factored in to the consortiums discussions on the next phase of research.

For this second meeting, the event proceedings were shaped differently to the first. Instead of presenting the specific contents of each WP, sessions were formed around key project themes. The first session introduced the policy relevance of the project, and how the research theories and findings can feed into key policy elements during 2018/2019. This was followed by two roundtables, presenting and discussing two key topics that are integral to the project research: *'Institutions and Governance'* and *'Technology Development'*. On the second day, a session on policy impact and outreach presented options for how best to connect our initial outputs to the physical policy activities taking place in 2018, mapping the policy landscape. The final session discussed how best to weave all the different workstreams into concrete narratives, for increasing relevance and better opportunity to communicate our key messages.

External stakeholders included seven of the nine External Advisory Board Members (EAB), with one stand-in representative from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Attendance was also opened to a small selection of Polish stakeholders, from business, governance and NGO backgrounds.

This report details the main messages and discussion points for each session of the stakeholder meeting: Policy Expectations, Institutions and Governance, Technology Development, Policy Impact and Outreach Strategy, and Project Narratives.

## 2. Policy Expectations

Olivia Gippner (European Commission, DG Clima), Teresa Ribera and Lola Vallejo (IDDRI) kick-started the stakeholder meeting with three presentations covering the stance of the global community on the international climate change agenda, as well as on the current European Commission strategic objectives and future policy with respect to climate change.

Teresa argued that the consortium is well positioned to address and reflect the complexity of the climate change challenge. The Paris Agreement (PA) is the response of the global community to this challenge, offering an opportunity for cooperation and mainstreaming climate action, and we are entering the next steps regarding the development of the PA rulebook and the implementation process. The contribution of the global community will be in understanding and making use of the opportunities offered by the



process, by way of a facilitative dialogue (commonly referred to as the “Talanoa Dialogue”), as well as in the identification and bridging of gaps in order to achieve the PA targets. The climate movement and the momentum of the PA has brought together different stakeholders and communities from around the world, who are willing to learn, develop and share their strategies for a low carbon future.

The objectives of the European Commission (EC) strategy, as explained by Olivia, focus primarily on the transparency process under the PA, noting key events such as the 2018 Talanoa Dialogue and the 2030 Global Stocktake. As the Talanoa Dialogue encourages input, among others elements, from non-state actors, including relevant research and country experts, this project consortium is therefore well positioned to voice its finding in the form of an official submission to the Talanoa Dialogue process.

The future of EU policy will need to turn its attention to the country level, exploring primarily how the 2°C and 1.5°C targets can be applied at the national level, Lola explained. In this respect, countries will have to prepare a plan for 2050, including short term goals for both 2020 and 2030, with support of analytical assistance from the EU for the countries in need of assistance with this process. EU policy can also further focus on decarbonisation at some key sectoral levels, particularly for barriers that emerge within the international transport and energy sectors. The consortium’s work has the capacity to feed into the revision of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and/or development of long-term strategies, which will include strengthening governance within certain sectors.

Clare Sierwaski and Ruta Bubniene from the EAB provided some reflection to these presentations, and touched upon how to better move forward from the theoretical text of the PA to real action and implementation, as well as how to further the ambition of the Parties initial NDC submissions.

Ruta touched upon some key aspects for action, implementation and ambition. Elements included reflecting on the adequacy of the current governance structure, how implementation is being undertaken via the existing structure, how strong the connection is between transparency and the compliance mechanism under the PA, as well as identifying synergies across sectors and across mitigation and adaptation strategies. These are aspects that need to be addressed under the UNFCCC process.

She also highlighted the need for further coordination of efforts between key stakeholders, initiatives and organisations, as well as developing a platform of coordination and cooperation between the key stakeholder groups. She recommended that the consortium should further explore how to make their research more visible to the public, in particular to policy makers, demonstrating how to replicate winning case studies, either related to cities, policies etc., in other parts of the world.

Clare further emphasised that the project will help deliver on the action, implementation and ambition process under the PA, by translating it into meaningful, actionable, policy-based solutions that can



support the PA goals. She touched upon the many opportunities leading up to 2020 where the consortium can share their research and effectively translate it into policy recommendations.

### 3. Institutions and Governance

Tim Rayner (UEA), Bianka Kretschmer (Climate Analytics) and Hilton Trollip (UTC) presented on the governance landscape from an international perspective, through a sectoral lens, the on role of the EU and the role of emerging economies; provided a case study example of the financial sector; and reflected on challenges from a political economy perspective.

Under the international governance landscape, Tim stated that current work being undertaken by the consortium has focused on mapping the adequacy of the landscape for particular sectors, building an extensive database of 14 sectors. The criteria for populating the database was by including international or transnational institutions, exploring their level of activity and functions of governance within the respective sectors and identifying barriers towards decarbonisation. It was highlighted that further action is needed with respect to the initiating/guiding/broadening action and governance by non-state actors, with coordination from bodies such as the UNFCCC on how to include particular sectors that are not traditionally covered with the UNFCCC and in the stocktaking process.

Bianka explored the objective of making all finance flows consistent with the emissions pathways, offering as possibilities to treat finance either as cross-cutting (i.e. as its own sector that requires its own decarbonisation strategies) or beyond its own sector (i.e. using low carbon mechanisms for other sectors). The key issue to be addressed from this was: How could financial sector investment support the needs for this transformation, including in the contexts of the rowing momentums and growing divestments movements, such as the Green Climate Fund and the broader financial landscape. The overarching message was that the lack of coherent, systematic approaches for moving away from high carbon will contribute to the deepening of the problem on how to use finance as a valuable tool in the fight against climate change.

The transition towards clean energy is still not high on the agenda in some developing countries, which often use coal and oil exploration to grow their national economy while also making use of political connections for further development of coal mines. Hilton shed light on the clean energy development in South Africa, analysing how the start of a transition is possible in South Africa, through identification of the main barriers and looking more closely at the disclosure of finance. However, there is a lack of extensive literature on developing county transitions as this is not a popular topic in academia, so researchers would not benefit from funding from the national government and industries.

Gilberto Arias and Pierre Cannet from the EAB responded with discussions around implementation and ambition and the need for new structures to address them, the need for further and stronger regulations, and how to institutionalise newly established commitments and initiatives in a transparent manner.



Gilberto also mentioned that there is a need to capture public opinion, as often in certain areas and sectors, public opinion is moving faster than policy.

The roundtable discussion focused on what can more be done with the mapping out of different sectoral actors. For example, the political analysis in South Africa has shown that many developing countries still lack a rigorous mapping on what their implementation needs are, an important exercise that can be used and replicated in other developing countries, for example through the development of a short guide.

This discussion also highlighted that a sectoral perspective provides great value and from this, the EC needs to address the existing gap in sectoral initiatives in a systematic way, while also looking at what role can international organisations (e.g. the UNFCCC), can play. Moreover, there is the need to connect different ministries and agencies in order to bridge the existing political and regulatory gaps, bringing better coordination and cohesion. Regulations can only offer investment certainty, but the development of strategies for implementation should not be difficult as long as there is application in the implementation of regulation.

In any case, policy and regulatory action is needed in the financial sector, such as the phasing out public finance for coal/other high carbon finance, and better understanding of actions that need to be undertaken from the financial sector. There are also several scenarios requested from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and different finance initiatives, so huge degree of work on coordinating these efforts still needs to be undertaken.

Overall, by identifying impact areas and sectors and key recommendations, there is strong interest for explicit policy recommendations targeting specific key audiences.

#### 4. Technology Development

Silvana Mima (CNRS), Georg Zachmann (Bruegel) and Carolina Grottera (COPPTEC) presented on the importance of technology learning and countries comparative advantages to deploy low-carbon technologies, using the specific case study for wind energy in Brazil.

Silvana explored the aspects of deploying clean technologies across sectors, emphasising the complexity of the process, as there are many variables involved such as actors, scenarios, pathways and accuracy of data. She highlighted that COP21 RPPLES offers different ways to address this complexity, using different combined approaches in order to analyse and play with different parameters, also including different environmental situations. The analysis of learning curves and its impact on a mix of different technologies, as well as the factor in the 'breakthrough' in learning curves, needs to be better understood. This analysis also should take into account the past experiences of technology learning curves, which have shown that learning paths are not the same everywhere.



Georg explained that the importance of innovation for decarbonisation is an undisputed fact, but highlighted the need for accelerated discussions in order for us to best choose a broad portfolio of options, irrespective of a breakthrough in a technology option or focus down on a small few technologies in order to anticipate a breakthrough for decarbonisation technology. Regardless of the chosen path for technology, one important factor must be taken into account: Technologies differ by country, thus creating regional clusters and powerhouses for specific technologies. This offers opportunities for cooperation between countries and new specialisation in nearby technologies, strengthening the decarbonisation process. There is a need for low carbon technology to get us beyond 2°C and focus on country's technology specialisation, with the ultimate goal of regional targeting.

The Brazilian energy sector, as presented by Carolina, has primarily focused on biofuels (and to some extent on advanced biofuels), but has experienced a steady increase in its wind energy sector from 104 to 500 GW wind potential (2001-2016) for on-shore wind. By increasing the size of the turbines, capacity grew from 20% to more than 40%, which is higher than the global wind power average.

Brazil's national development bank has organised special financing schemes for energy sources, providing companies with favourable conditions for investment and implementation, on the condition that they are required to comply with certain standards for wind energy. Although, the national development bank announced a strong stance to stop financing coal projects, it has recently stepped back from this claim, which displays some vested interest. Although there are several factors that favour the development of wind energy in Brazil, the success will ultimately depend on the financing and auctioning conditions, as well as investment in labour and research. There is also a great potential for offshore development for wind energy in Brazil, which has not yet been fully explored.

Timur Gül and Hans van der Loo from the EAB discussed how to use learning curves to better understand innovation of technology for decarbonisation. They also mentioned the need to reflect on the main parameters and factors, such as costs, capacity building and installation, that have all had an influence on the countries ambition. They further this point by explaining the need for exploring the available opportunities and significance at both national and international levels. Institutional issue and industrial policy interventions were mentioned as some of the main barriers for the development of certain technologies. Another key challenge was how best to address energy intensity and density loss through efficiency gains, while also gaining valuable insights into capacity and performance of storage.

The discussion further focused on the fact that a shift must happen from attempting to influence, to actually influencing policy-makers and the wider population of stakeholders who create the demand on politics, in order to evolve from short-term resolutions, to long-term and long-lasting solutions. When introducing new technologies, the communities must be consulted, as this will influence actuality of its deployment and acceptance.



## 5. Policy Impact and Outreach Strategy

The presentation from Alexandra Carr (Climate Strategies) provided an update on the status of the outreach plan, as the project reaches its midway point. The point was raised that the outreach, dissemination and exploitation activities should be now boosted and be kept at the forefront of the minds of the consortium Members, in order to effectively translate our finding into actionable recommendations for stakeholders. She also referred to importance of the next two years (2018 and 2019) in regards to the international policy landscape.

This prompted a discussion on the following key areas: the project materials and their use; opportunities and events to exploit (e.g. Global Action Summit); sectoral focus and a solutions focused work; the impact of the consortium and type of stakeholders; getting a better understanding climate governance; involving the private sector/business in the dialogue; dissemination facilitation potential through the UNFCCC and International Maritime Organisation (IMO); increasing ambition and implementation in a consistent manner; public and private finance and the impact of phasing out fossil fuels; socio-economic aspect of the just transition especially in the context of a Polish COP; modelling financial flows/frictions, where energy security is a big part of it; and linkages between pledges and strategies.

The consortium Members then discussed which elements of 2018 would be best to target our research at, which including specific events (e.g. COP24, the Global Climate Action Summit in California, and EU for Talanoa) and publications (IPCC 1.5 Special Report, Talanoa Dialogue document). This was a useful exercise, identifying which elements were seen as priorities for both the consortium members, the EAB members and Polish stakeholders. The consortium decided to discuss all options after the meeting, selecting the most appropriate actions for 2018. It was also decided that the next stakeholder meeting may be pulled forward next year (sometime between January and April), in order to undertake a similar exercise with stakeholders for 2019.

Potential topics for upcoming policy briefs and themes to raise at the upcoming policy dialogues in 2019 were discussed, for further conversation after the meeting.

## 6. Project Narratives

The first part of the project narratives session featured presentations from Henri Waisman (IDDRI) and Michiel Schaeffer (Climate Analytics) on the introduction of the role of project narratives and creating a project storyline, and connecting quantitative and legal aspects of narratives, respectively.

Referring specifically to the project, Henri stated that although there are specific tasks and deliverables, there is no in-depth harmonisation across them all. The consortium has gathered experts from different fields that can bring socio-economic analysis, as well as political and governance aspects of the transition, but the project built no expectation of merging these deliverables. It has since been identified that a



narrative cross-cutting the different workstreams would be useful in order to bring together the key insights from different part of the project.

With respect to connecting the quantitative and legal aspects of the narratives, Michiel stated that there is the need for the EU to align narratives and have a collective discussion with other countries. There has been an artificial delimitation between the two targets in the PA, and moving forward it is important to pursue efforts towards below 2°C, working on the PA as one target/goal.

The discussion focused on the implementation of these narratives, especially when they require distinct recommendations for different levels of ambition. Also, specific questions such as on the influence of phasing out coal for governance were raised. The identification of high impact efforts that are sectorally based, highlighting what governance is needed and how to move the dial on ambition, are crucial elements for implementation. The themes of the different narratives need to be connected for a strongly coordinated, overarching narrative. The semantics of the term 'adequacy' should be included in the narratives, looking at its both dimensions: effectiveness and normative. For a particular case, the discussion of carbon capture and stored (CCS) and CO<sub>2</sub> removal technologies will need to be further addressed in this instance.

The second session of the project narratives featured a presentation from Michael Grubb (UCL) on defining a second family of narratives on different levels of climate ambition and action. The question turned to how countries can achieve the PA goals, moving from a loose coalition framing to framing around "*cooperation*", as the latter would appear clearer and can have distinctive rules set between the collaborating actors. However, in order to have a structured second family of narratives, there will need to be progressive multilateral arrangements established between relevant actors, focused more on substance and action rather than on words and theories.

The discussion pointed out the need to avoid an exclusive Party-driven debate around cooperation. Instead, the role of non-state actors and the involvement of different types of stakeholders were highlighted. The discussion looked into how messages are adapted and translated at both the regional and domestic level, and how to use the project narratives to assess what has already been done in terms of commitments and initiatives from wider stakeholders. Moreover, the discussion turned on how to transfer targets and knowledge upon the wider society, which was identified as a key element. In this respect the role of the media was as mentioned, in particular cooperation with regional media outlets. A sectoral and regional approach, as well as cooperation/coalition initiatives, is required and necessary in the transition to a low carbon scenario for the achievement of more impactful and ambitious commitments and actions. The attention has to also be turned to all the initiatives that have been developed all around the world, mainly since COP20 in Lima, especially those outside the UNFCCC framework which are giving rise to greater outside financial opportunities.



## 7. Conclusion

Overall, the stakeholder meeting proved a successful exercise for meeting its objectives: gathering key insights and priorities regarding the international (and regional) policy landscape, in relation to the work being undertaken in the COP21 RPPLES project. The relevance of the project's analysis for the questions emerging from the international landscape was continuously reiterated.

Under the session themes around policy, governance and technology, the overarching messages fed back from the EAB Members and external stakeholders was that outputs must factor in action and implementation beyond ambition, outlining clear policy recommendations for policymakers and other key decision-makers. In order to do this, the project narratives are critical, so their accurate definition and integration into research work streams need to be finalised and accurately communicated to a broad range of stakeholders, through a range of communication techniques.



## 8. Annex

### 8.1. Agenda



## COP21: Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies (COP21 RPPLES)

### *Stakeholder Meeting*

Wednesday - Thursday, April 25-26, 2018

Venue: Nowy Świat Banking and Financial Centre (Room B)  
Nowy Świat 6/12, Warsaw, Poland

#### AGENDA

##### WEDNESDAY, 25 APRIL

13:00 - 14:00 Lunch + Stakeholder Registration

##### 14:00 - 14:05 STAKEHOLDER MEETING

Welcome  
Andrzej Błachowicz (Climate Strategies)  
[5min]

##### 14:05 - 15:30 Policy Expectations

Update on the EC strategic objectives on climate negotiation process and how COP21RPPLES could support those [15min] – Miles Perry and Olivia Gippner, Policy officers, Strategy & Economic Assessment Unit (EC DG CLIMA)

Setting the scene: what does the global community need to do to deliver Paris?  
[15min] Teresa Ribera (IDDRI)

COP21-RPPLES: how to support future European policy [10min] - Lola Vallejo (IDDRI)

Comments: Ruta Bubniene and Clare Sierawski (Advisory Board Members)

Q&A with advisory board and consortium members  
[45min + 40min Q&A]

15:30 - 15:45 Coffee Break



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**15:45 - 17:45 Roundtable Discussion on Governance and Technology**

Institutions and Governance [1hr]

Moderation and introduction: Lola Vallejo (IDDRI)

Speakers:

- Tim Rayner (UEA): International governance landscape, sectoral perspective & the role of the EU
- Bianka Kretschmer (Climate Analytics): Example of the financial sector
- Hilton Trollip (UCT): Challenges from a national perspective

[30min]

Comments: Gilberto Arias and Pierre Cannet (Advisory Board Members)

Group discussion with Advisory Board, stakeholders and consortium members

[30min]

Technology Development [1hr]

Moderation and introduction: Henri Waisman (IDDRI)

Speakers:

- Silvana Mima (CNRS): The importance of technology learning
- Georg Zachmann (Bruegel): Countries comparative advantages to deploy low-carbon technologies
- Carolina Grottera (COPPTEC): Specific case for wind energy in Brazil

[30min]

Comments: Hans van der Loo and Timur Guel (Advisory Board Members)

Group discussion with Advisory Board, stakeholders and consortium members

[30min]

[2hr]

**19:00 Social Dinner**  
[Kameralna Restaurant Warsaw](#)



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## THURSDAY, 26 APRIL

8:30 - 9:00 **STAKEHOLDER MEETING**  
Registration and Coffee

9:00 - 11:00 **Project Narratives**

### First Session

Introduction of the role of narratives in the RIPPLES project [10min] – Henri Waisman (IDDRI)

Connecting quantitative and legal aspects of narratives [10 min] - Michiel Schaeffer (Climate Analytics)

Questions and comments [30min]

### Second Session

Defining a second family of narratives on different levels of climate ambition/action [30min] – Michael Grubb (UCL) (2<sup>nd</sup> sub-session)

Comment: Andrzej Kraszewski (Advisory Board Member)

Moderated discussion with advisory board, stakeholders and consortium members on the content of second narrative [35min]  
[2hr]

11:00 - 11:15 **Coffee Break**

11:15 - 12:45 **Policy impact and Outreach Strategy**

Presentation of a preliminary outreach strategy: focus on upcoming policy briefs & policy dialogues [15min]– Andrzej Błachowicz and Alexandra Carr (Climate Strategies)

Moderated discussion with Advisory Board, stakeholders and consortium members on outreach  
[1hr 30min]

12:45 - 13:45 **Lunch**



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## 8.2. Participants List



### COP21: Results and Implications for Pathways and Policies for Low Emissions European Societies (COP21 RPPLES)

#### *Project Meeting*

April 25-26, 2018

Nowy Świat Banking and Financial Centre (Room B)

Nowy Świat 6/12, Warsaw, Poland

#### PARTICIPANTS LIST

##### Consortium

First Name	Last Name	Institution
Teresa	Ribera	IDDRI
Lola	Vallejo	IDDRI
Henri	Waisman	IDDRI
Marta	Torres-Gunfaus	IDDRI
Andrzej	Blachowicz	Climate Strategies
Alexandra	Carr	Climate Strategies
Maciej	Bukowski	WiseEuropa
Aleksander	Śniegocki	WiseEuropa
Wojciech	Białozyt	WiseEuropa
Zofia	Wetmańska	WiseEuropa
Bogna	Gudowska	WiseEuropa
Anna	Kobylecka	WiseEuropa
Michael	Grubb	UCL
Gabrial	Anandarajah	UCL
Olivier	Dessens	UCL
Lukas	Hermwille	Wuppertal Institute
Wolfgang	Obergassel	Wuppertal Institute
Georg	Zachmann	Bruegel
Alexander	Roth	Bruegel
Sebastian	Oberthür	IES-VUB
Rupert	Way	Oxford University



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First Name	Last Name	Institution
Carolina	Grottera	COPPTEC
Tim	Rayner	UEA
Michiel	Scheaffer	Climate Analytics
Bianka	Kretschmer	Climate Analytics
Silvana	Mima	CNRS
Laureline	Coindoz	CNRS
Elena	Stolyarova	CNRS
Cristina	Tommasino	ENEA
Hilton	Trollip	University of Cape Town
Britta	Rennkamp	University of Cape Town

#### Advisory Board and Stakeholders

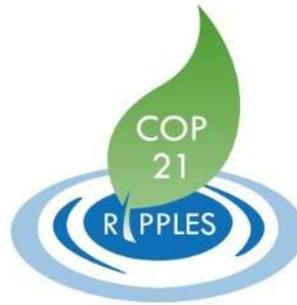
First Name	Last Name	Institution
Gilberto	Arias	Independent
Andrzej	Kraszewski	Warsaw University of Technology
Clare	Sierawski	US Trade and Development Agency
Pierre	Cannet	WWF France
Hans	van der Loo	Independent
Timur	Gül	IEA
Ruta	Bubniene	UNFCCC
Tomasz	Chruszczow	Polish Ministry of Environment
Robert	Jeszke	KOBIZE
Daria	Kulczycka	Polish Confederation Lewiatan
Maciej	Burny	PKEE (Polish Electricity Association)



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### 8.3. Minutes



## **RIPPLES Project and 2<sup>nd</sup> Stakeholder Meeting Warsaw, Poland 25 - 26 April 2018**

### **MINUTES**

#### **Wednesday, 25 April**

#### **STAKEHOLDER MEETING [DAY 1]**

Andrzej from Climate Strategies opened the Stakeholder Meeting, welcoming the RIPPLES Advisory Board Members and various stakeholders and going through the meeting programme.

#### **1. Policy Expectations**

##### **i. Update on the EC Strategic Objectives (Olivia Gippner, DG Clima, European Commission)**

- How will transparency rules be created in a post-Paris world? Need to create a system for countries to hold each other accountable
- Currently a five year cycle where ambition is assessed and will look into the future at what ambition expectations there are, stocktaking emissions etc.
- Upcoming dates: 2018 Talanoa Dialogue and the 2023 global stocktake
- The Talanoa Dialogue wants non-state actors' input and relevant research to be included. In the run up to COP24, input by RIPPLES into the process is appreciated
- The focus for 2018 is on Talanoa Dialogue with many events being flagged under this topic. This will not just be about informing the UNFCCC process, but also formulation of NDCs and long-term strategies for implementing them under national priorities. Different country experts will be key in this
- Different outputs from the deliverables should weave together the policy implications that are being discussed at this meeting with consortium, the advisory board and external stakeholders.
- Olivia encourages the RIPPLES team to share the plans for submissions under the Talanoa Dialogue.

##### **ii. Setting the Scene: Where does the Global Community Stand? (Teresa Ribera, IDDRI)**



- The consortium reflects the complexity and the challenges of this field: Voices expressing potential solutions to these problem and the potential options on offer
- Q1: What does Paris mean?
  - It is an official response to global challenges and an opportunity to mainstream climate action
  - It has sent a clear message to many players, but how will they help put this in place?
  - There is also a different way to understand the future in cooperative ways. It all represents an opportunity that we must not take for granted
  - Trust, confidence, excitement – there many positive things for the first time. 2015 meant the global community was responding to challenges in a positive manner
  - Key words – implementation, instructing how to implement and provide a new opportunity to test what this means
- Q2: What does the global community need to do?
  - Understand, overcome and provide options for these obstacles in order to survive
  - Build, develop and strengthen the system to increase our capacity to survive
  - In the mainstream world, make use of the opportunity that the Talanoa Dialogue provides and end this process by the end of 2018
  - Main challenge: Identifying the gaps and outlining how to bridge the gaps. Transitions and acceptance of where we want to be need to take place. This applies to governance, decarbonisation goals and the instruments we need to put in place (socio-political, regulation, economic etc.)
- From a group like this, we can expect that the complicated exercise will show and test the main pillars with external groups (so long as there is sound ground to test the solutions and actions), as well as identify and map any bottle-necks and bridges to the future
- There is also lots of good news to stress and underline:
  - The willingness from many players;
  - Some technical solutions that will help the complete exercise we need to put in place;
  - An increased understanding from instrumental communities (e.g. financial/investment, technological) in what it means to learn and develop their own strategy and share into the bigger picture (although we need to clarify what they expect from this process);
  - This project: it is helping to connect the dots to the responses of governance to the tools that we need to develop. We should expect to engage with the external communities via policy dialogues, which will allow us to explore how they react to our main first findings on these questions
- We have identified a good opportunity for the UNFCCC context to share potential findings and we do have time (though not much) to work on this

### iii. How to Support Future European Policy (Lola Vallejo, IDDRI)



- Take a broad view of decarbonisation and radicalisation, interrogating the 2 and 1.5 degree targets and then scale to country level, which is useful for implementation
- Must ask countries to have a plan for 2050, with short term goals of 2020 and 2030. However, this may be difficult for countries who may not have the analytical power, but we have to opportunity to help
- Also using a sectoral lens (with the work that WP3 and 4 are undertaking) we can assess what decarbonisation looks like in a few sectors and how adequate the governance is within these sectors. We can then suggest how they could be more effective for impact on decarbonisation
- This bridge is key to explore and it may be useful to have a brief on international transport or energy, highlighting the barriers to the current government system. At the country level, we could explain what the comparative advantages are for certain technologies
- All the work of the project has the potential to inform actual NDCs and/or long-term strategies, including strengthening governance in certain sectors
- We need to decide the best way to feed into what EU countries are doing; looking at how the discussion should be structured around key indicators, questions, and targets. From this, we can land on certain results and/or assumptions
- RIPPLES will be a success if among all the wealth of info we produce, we have some priorities emerge for the next 2-5 years at the international or specific country-level case study analysis
- Now is the time to discuss what is feasible, and where best to go with all this wealth of information

**iv. Comment: Ruta Bubniene (Advisory Board Member - *substitute*)**

- What does the global community need? A key word is “adequacy”, as the current governance may have a structure but may not be adequate for the required transformation
- Implementation via the existing structure could still be used if still feasible. The UNFCCC has a lot of bodies that took a long time to establish and a wealth of methodologies
- Strengthening and compliance: How to link these two concepts through discussions on Article 15 and Transparency Process
- Synergies across sectors and across mitigation and adaptation need to be more harmonised and integrated. E.g. for sectors, more effective policies that can join together across sectors
- Visibility: How do we make the research results available and visible to public and policy makers? How do we communicate so they are heard and taken into account?
- Champions e.g. cities, policies, case studies (such as the electric vehicles case in Norway), how do we replicate these winning case studies elsewhere?
- Integration is still a big challenge for how to connect up key stakeholder groups e.g. investors
- There is a challenge of the coordination of efforts, what is done needs strengthening e.g. UNDP, GCF, IEA. There are lots of initiatives but they do not always work together so we could be losing a lot of opportunity for many useful synergies



**v. Comment: Clare Sierwaski (Advisory Board Member)**

- Securing the PA took a lot of effort; it is not a perfect outcome but is what we have. There are no other outcomes expected any time soon so delivering we need to show that:
  - The PA is leading to action and implementation
  - The PA leading to further ambition and the system can lead to further ambition
- This project should help to deliver further on these two points by taking all of this information and translating it into meaningful recommendations that can support the PA goals
- This is not an easy task. Translating research into actionable, policy-based solutions is a difficult challenge but it is something we can achieve
- The first policy brief touched on sectoral and governance structures, we could take any piece of that and take time to turn into a policy recommendation - but what does it mean in practical terms?
- There are many opportunities leading up to 2020 to target the sharing of this information
- The sectoral and governance work first needs refining but it is possible for recommendations

**2. Roundtable 1: Institutions and Governance**

The presentations begin with the case study on international transport, followed up with the example of the finance sector, and finish on a recap on the particular tasks that WP4 is looking at. Last Hilton presents the ideas under 4.4

**i. International governance landscape, sectoral perspective & the role of the EU (Tim Rayner, UEA)**

- Current work focuses on mapping the adequacy of international governance landscape for particular sectors. It is building up an extensive database for 14 sectors with the criteria for populating the database with institutions which need to be either international or transnational
- The first take on which institutions are more active on governing these sectors e.g. the power sector is a much higher than energy-intensive industry.
- Seven sectoral systems are focused on as we want to avoid as much overlap as possible between systems and also identify the role of the EU and its institutions
- The analysis steps have identified barriers toward decarbonisation
- We detail what specifically is required under the five governance functions and what features are looked for
- We map across all the functions and work out which institutions are doing what sort of functions (for example of shipping and aviation, this includes some private governance initiatives as well as the public ones). This has allowed for identifying gaps e.g. for R&D, there is little institutional activity
- Orchestration: initiating/guiding/broadening action and governance by non-state actors. This idea is not well explored in the academic or EU policy literature



- There is an issue of not forgetting coordination from bodies such as the UNFCCC, how to include sectors not traditionally part of the UNFCCC and include them in stocktaking / “ratcheting up” and addressing the gaps with rules on externalities. This could also address the earlier issue of R&D
- EU recommendations: Historically in the transport sector the EU has taken a leadership role that has prompted action on the global level. What influence could the EU have on other bodies/institutions e.g. the IMO?

#### ii. Example of the financial sector (Bianka Kretschmer, Climate Analytics)

- Role of finance and the PA, there is a clear objective to making all finance flows consistent with low emissions pathways. There is a clear signal towards the finance sector to align investments to well below 2 degrees and 1.5 degrees pathways
- The task at hand is to translate what this means and what “ripple effect” might take place
- We can treat finance in several ways:
  - Cross-cutting – plays a role in all sectors but treated as a separate sector that needs decarbonising
  - Beyond its own sector – acts as a low carbon mechanism for other sectors, which creates a need for a broader financial system reform
- Reforming is not a new insight. Since Paris, a number of studies and enquires that point to this need to address the current barriers e.g. “Short-term-ism” for profit maximisation that create long term climate risks tend not to be incorporated
- A key issue is how financial sector investment can support the needed transformation. For the five governance functions, the demands are very high.
- If there are clear signals in the other sectors e.g. coal phase out targets, phase of combustion engines – this would send a signal to the required finance flows
- Need to set norms and benchmark metrics for how to move away from those non Paris-compatible investments. Setting carbon prices would also be a strong signal
- There are growing momentums and growing divestment movements such as the Green Climate Fund but also the broader financial landscape (e.g. the World Bank is no longer financing upstream oil and gas)
- However there is a lack of coherent, systemic approaches for moving away from high carbon investments
- The G20 has some financial stability. There are rules for how to report on climate risks across portfolios and how they intend to align long term investment strategies with climate scenarios. However, what has been done so far is not enough for global investment
- There is a need more focus on the “brown side” of investment going forward
- Tim Rayner: Electricity is the sector with the most governance instances to meet demand, others are lagging behind.



### iii. Challenges from a national perspective [South Africa] (Hilton Trollip, UCT)

- Brazil, China and South Africa are the countries being covered under this task (4.4)
- The big picture will eventually hit the ground as companies are continuing to invest in e.g. big new power stations or coal mines
- These investment processes are what need to happen to transitions in countries (specifically here for developing countries)
- You can have clear state strategies (e.g. climate action plans) and national structures, but these institutions are only as good as their management and enforcement.
- What does this look like in developing countries? Often it is only included via traditional economies e.g. coal mining, as it is easier to make money using political connections via coal mines than via electricity auctions
- Looking at peer reviewed literature in these countries, there is little literature on transitions in these countries. International literature calls for more in-depth study of these transitions but often it isn't happening, has gotten stuck or going is backwards
- Why? It is not popular to study these politics, as they are not going to get money for studying from the government or industry in these countries
- This study is looking at the few, recent transitions within the politics. Some results:
  - Looking at the nuts and bolts at implementing transitions is like “opening a can of worms”
  - We are doing it because we want transitions to start in South Africa
  - By identifying the issues, they can feed into what international governance wants and identify how international governance might help
  - By looking at disclosure of finance risk e.g. of a coal mine in Africa, it might make it more difficult for this to happen
  - The general thinking in international literature found instances of holding back of advancing transitions
- The next step will be to **take this analysis and feed into the big picture**

### iv. Comment: Gilberto Arias (Advisory Board Member)

- The concept of politics of implementation is an issue everywhere, particularly for island governments. E.g. the Dominican Republic subsidised electricity generation approx. \$1 billion per year as they don't have the capacity to implement its own generation. We have to co-opt these interests.
- Do we want more regulations? Is this what the public wants? In the finance sector, there is resistance to creating more regulations and they will react more to changing investment than more regulations
- The cost of governance and how complex each sector is e.g. for aviation there is only approximately six manufacturers but compared to shipping, they have thousands of manufacturers. How to deal with a global price/cost of this?



- Cycles: there is a need to capture public opinion and often in certain areas, public opinion is moving faster than policy. We should identify the co-benefits so that the entrenched interest has a direction to go in. Without this, will be very expensive to regulate these sectors

**v. Comment: Pierre Cannet (Advisory Board Member)**

- Ambition and implementation are issues that need to be addressed. We see this in the presentations made. On top of the fora already listed, what new structures are being developed to address ambition and implementation?
- Sectoral work is also being done in inter-fora spaces (e.g. the 1.5 summit held in Paris in 2017)
- There are new commitments being made and new initiatives being established. How does it add to implementation and ambition, and how do we track this?
- There is growing momentum but remains unclear how this will be institutionalised and how transparency will look. We also need to figure out how to include industry ambition for these two points
- This year, we should be able to get EU ambition on the table without the European Parliament, which has been a key institution for Europe to open the discussion
- What are these hooks and governance groups that may impact/implement the NDCs and targets?

**vi. Discussion**

- Clare Sierwaski:
  - Can any more be done with the mapping out actors in each sectors e.g. any recommendations for them?
  - For the IMO, idea of highlighting them as an orchestrator case study is a good idea - demonstrating how they can use this role, coordinate with UNFCCC, EU, EC and other bodies for progress being made. It would lead to a lot of interesting work and potential action
  - Finance needs more policy and regulatory action. Some policy recommendations should come out of this e.g. phasing out public finance for coal/other high carbon finance and sectors and learn more about what we need to do under the financial sector
  - The work in South Africa and the mapping its politics shows many developing countries lack a rigorous mapping of what needs they need for implementation, and how can we share and replicate this strategy across developing countries. For example, a short guide could create the right political conditions within a developing countries
- TimurGül:
  - Steps forward are shown when comparing the mapping activity. Can we conclude something from the governance structures identified?



- Cross-ministry/agency structures is striking e.g. connecting up energy and environment ministries is a greater leap required in order to bridge gaps within governments and so better coordination is required
- Finance: there are scenarios requested of the IEA and lots of different finance initiatives. There is still a huge degree of work that needs to be done and coordinating efforts is a huge challenge ahead
- Hans van der Loo:
  - Developing strategies are not difficult but the implementation is. A transition strategy is needed.
  - “Be careful of what you measure, as you might get it” in the context that regulation can give investment certainty, so long as there is consistency in the implementation of the regulation by e.g. governments
  - The Integrated Reporting Institute (IRI) create a dashboard of what is going on around the globe and try to create one picture
  - How best to satisfy the needs of representation of EU Members within the EU without compromising on certain issues
- Sebastian Oberthür:
  - Could identify what could grow and complement each other to create a diverse picture across sectoral system. Is there a way of grouping across sectors?
  - There is added value of the sectoral perspective. From the power sector perspective, what else do we need? What initiatives are being done and what is missing? Perhaps something is needed to bridge the gap
  - The commission is thinking about what we need but it needs to be done in a systematic way so there may be need for some internal restructuring. There will be repercussions if this idea is taken seriously
  - What role could the UNFCCC take in coordinating this?
  - There is a natural tendency to think about building up investment for renewables, and solutions and targets. Sometimes there needs to be attention on moving away from high carbon with a target set. This links to the social and political issues
- Marta Torres-Gunfaus: How different would the picture look if the database included institutions that don't specifically mention climate but do have roles and mention areas of moving towards decarbonisation? It would quintuple the investments needs in order to complete this type of analysis and so there are some that unfortunately haven't been captured
- Clare Sierwaski: What are the highest impact areas to focus on for mitigation? For sectors, for wedges, for finance etc. and can this be easily identified? We could then connect to the relevant institutions to figure out solutions and push agenda in key forums
- Hilton: Looking back on the biggest institutional impact on South Africa in environmental and climate policy, they will be the ratings companies as they have changed the trajectory of policies



- What international institutions are also the main barriers? Talking to outside experts also to review the work being done, hopefully will identify if anything has been overlooked

#### **vii. Concluding Remarks**

- There is a lot of interest in the work that is emerging and already some recommendations geared to the overview of different sectors
- The main message shows that there is an appetite for explicit policy recommendations and who should be a key audience for this. This needs to be reflected in the outreach of the project
- Priority areas for impact: Work has been systematic in an academic way to give legitimacy for providing opportunity for identifying impact areas, sectors and recommendations. We can go deeper now to priority areas

### **3. Roundtable 2: Technology Development**

#### **i. The Importance of Technology Learning (Silvana Mima, CNRS)**

- This is exploring aspects of deploying clean technologies across sectors. There is an increased level of complexity which identified new questions that cannot calculate the impact e.g. more R&D may not have more results
- The process is complex; there are many factors, actors, scenarios, and the pathways change with learning, prices of materials etc. Do we factor in more variables to include this complexity? There is also the issue of trying to find the accurate data
- Past experience show learning paths are not the same everywhere. Doubling capacities can impact the investment costs, creating different rates of learning
- Given the complexity, the project has different ways to try and address this, using the different combined approaches
- Different possibilities to analyse, play with different parameters and also different environmental situations e.g. test different clean technologies as to whether or not to any more R&D or higher R&D. We analyse how the learning curves change and its impact on the mix of different technologies
- If we find a solution, we cannot implement the changes right away and this needs to be taken into account
- Try to understand the factor in the “breakthroughs” in learning curves e.g. alleviate/decrease the floor cost can translate a kind of breakthrough in technologies –as breaks the limit from the engineers who said the costs cannot go past a certain level
- Low energy intensity environment – need to understand what the new learning is in this new space

#### **ii. Countries Comparative Advantages to Deploy Low-Carbon Technologies (Georg Zachmann, Bruegel)**



- Innovation is important for decarbonisation. Is it best to go for a broad portfolio of options and don't think of a breakthrough, or focus down on a small few technologies and hope for a breakthrough for technology for decarbonisation
- Not all countries are strong in all technologies, as certain countries are stronger in some technologies than others. This could build national strength towards global decarbonisation
- Need to assess potential through a number of avenues that we have e.g. Germany is strong in research in electric vehicles, where as China is strong in PV solar. This creates regional clusters and powerhouses
- Can look into specialisation in nearby technologies e.g. where a country is strong in one technology and close to a country that is strong in a technology you desire, it will strengthen the process to decarbonisation e.g. Germany semiconductors, where they didn't have the technology
- Technology links can also be created through various channels e.g. via universities
- Take the linkages found empirically, so in regions where electric vehicles are strong, usually then this makes the region good in patenting part of the technologies and could assist with what other countries could do in the future
- The research used a regression model for predicting a country's potential strengths in the future for approximately 35 countries. If more than 0.5, it means the country is more specialised in the technology than the average, less than 0.5 means that they are less specialised
- There is a need for low carbon technology to get us beyond 2 degrees, a need for specialisation so that countries can play to their strength. We can present a first way that this specialisation can go, and then there is a need for more regional targeting.

### **iii. The Specific Case for Wind Energy in Brazil (Carolina Grottera, COPPTC)**

- Brazil is advanced in biofuels but there is still room for advanced biofuels e.g. sugarcane, other raw materials
- This started with feed-in tariffs for wind energy and some other sources. It seemed high for its price but they have achieved its goal of installing wind capacity
- During the 2008/09 financial crisis, traditional countries that had been demanding equipment for materials were now demanding less. This created excess in materials and resources in China that landed in Brazil
- The Brazilian government also created auctions for wind energy, which was the beginning of power sector bids under the power sector reform
- Brazil's national development bank organised special financing schemes for energy sources, providing companies the possibility to get favourable conditions, and so created needs to comply to a certain standards for wind energy
- Brazil's wind potential grew from 104 GW (2001) to 500 GW wind potential (2016) for on-shore wind. They increased the size of turbines so capacity grew from 20% to >40%, which is higher than the global average



- For the future prospects for wind energy, Brazil must rely on national development bank conditions for financing. They plan to not finance coal projects any further and people saw this as positive for wind energy. Unfortunately the bank has stepped back which displays some vested interests
- Success will depend on financing conditions and auctioning conditions, investment in labour, research
- Aspects that favour wind energy: Large hydropower is facing a variety of issues due high transmission costs, delays on environmental licensing, and conflicts with indigenous communities (who generally think that these large projects has huge corruption in Brazil e.g. the Belo Monte Dam)
- Brazil also has large offshore potential and estimates x12 higher than on-shore wind. Here, we can see synergies where gas plants are being decommissioned so should investments should be made in offshore projects now
- Marta: Technology development critical for RIPPLES as it is input into all WPs

#### **iv. Comment: Timur Gül (Advisory Board Member)**

- Low carbon pathways workshops talk about what the consumer will look like in 2050 and it is important to think along these lines
- Speaking to decision-makers and policymakers, they need to be on board with the long term ambition and they want to see options they can grasp. This is where this research is very important and useful
- Learning is a very complex item, the two-factor learning curve used is very difficult. Would learning clusters be useful? Complexity when it comes to learning is not always best and not always worth the effort
- Flow learning is good to understand innovation and is helpful for learning curves. Engineering views are often based of what we know today, not what we know in the future, and playing with these parameters are very useful
- Reflection on costs may not be the main parameter if countries do decide to ratchet up ambition, so what is it that brings the cost down earlier? Cumulative capacity building and installation does bring down the costs but what are the other external factors?
- For example, in Germany, it is useful to look not only at positive narrative and their advantages, but also the negative one e.g. Germany is based on mechanical/combustion engines and China will not be advancing in that space which will eventually put Germany at a disadvantage
- Do all countries need to do everything or do they need to focus? In pathways, everyone shouldn't do everything but also should be predetermined as to where they focus
- For the storyline: what have we learned through past experiences? What is the opportunity space? E.g. In China's 2025 initiative, there is a clear opportunity space for clean transport, so we need to look at how to build the opportunity space and how significant this will be



- Georg: Institutional issues may hold back certain technologies and should be further looked into. Exports have been looked into for technological advantages and this narrative needs strengthening. Industrial policy is an area where the public intervention analysis is not yet complete. We need to also look at what horizontal policy interventions are helpful for picking “winners” and identify the messages in this space

**v. Comment: Hans van der Loo (Advisory Board Member)**

- An event (Reimagine Europa) quoted that you need to “*understand the future better by looking back*”, meaning that you need a lot of systemic thinking
- This area is a huge blind-spot among policy makers and researchers
- Batteries, supercharge construction etc. needs massive amounts of copper. Learning curves do go down over time but not for the extractive industry, they actually they go up
- The challenge for society will be “*low energy intensity*”. We will need efficiency gains to fight density loss. It’s not presence of material but also the density of available material
- Your scenarios need 3 criteria: Internally consistent, Realistic, and to have a plausible link between the scenario in the future and the present
- In practical terms, policy must be physically possible as physics will always outweigh policy and research
- Raw materials is an exception to the traditional cost curves
- Massive offshoring of emission in the EU to China, so have we really reduced emissions? There has been some decoupling of emissions but there is a need for real carbon statistics
- Germany is a technological powerhouse due to networks but China has boomed due to low compliance costs. Why is energy so cheap in China? Because it is dirty
- The biggest blind-spot is storage, and its capacity and performance is not the same

**vi. Discussion**

- AndrzejKraszewski:
  - It is not politicians that need influencing, as they change regularly through elections and are only doing what is good for a four year perspective. We need to act on the people as they create demand on politics. This is not just how it works in Poland but all over the world
  - It is a cycle: You act a bit on society and create a little bit of demand, this creates a little bit of fulfilment and so on around the circle, building up the required change
- BrittaRennkamp:
  - For the renewable energy programme in South Africa 5 years ago, we studied the local content requirements and Brazilian programme. We were not just looking into introducing and diffusing technology, but how to make the programme work. Policy creates a provision of people to activate the use of this technology. It is also important what people think of the technology.



- Gilberto Arias: Elements of innovation will unlock new developments e.g. virtual power plants are made possible with battery technology

## STAKEHOLDER MEETING [DAY 2]

### 1. Policy impact and Outreach Strategy

Alexandra Carr (Climate Strategies) gives a presentation on the status of the Outreach Plan, and puts forward two questions to trigger the discussion about the policy windows and key topics for RPPLES policy briefs and dialogues.

#### i. Discussion

- Claire Sierawski:
  - Consider whether it is relevant/possible to use the same materials at different gatherings
  - Global climate summit/climate week – good opportunities to exploit
  - Sectoral focus might be an interesting angle / IMO case study
  - Solutions focused work – make sure to present concrete solutions
- Pierre Cannet:
  - Make sure to assess what impact consortium wants to have and on which stakeholders/ use different fora to reach different audiences
  - Select what hooks you might want to use – e.g. publication of the Decarbonisation Roadmap, Clean Energy Package – might be good opportunities to exploit and link with the outcomes of Ripples
  - IPCC report might be a good opportunity to discuss work on implementation and future outlooks
  - Worth making a structure: who, what audience, what information, what angle
- Sebastian Oberthür:
  - Reassess how climate governance is being understood, sectoral perspective
  - Might be worth considering not to target particular groups/ large audiences, but to engage more with stakeholders in the form of bilateral meetings, more targeted approach – EC representatives/ UNFCCC secretariat
- Andrzej Kraszewski:
  - Commenting on CEE context
  - Polish situation is specific in the context of current politics, socio-economic situation – must be careful, when translating the global context in to the local actions
- Daria Kulczycka:
  - Local issues are prioritised
  - Lewiatan and COP:business becomes an important part of the dialogue – trade unions, different actors are given a chance to present their perspective, hence Lewiatan is even more involved in COP activities
  - Council on the social dialogue
- Ruta Bubniene:



- UNFCCC – happy to facilitate the dissemination process; target audience and message/narrative have to be determined
- IMO– challenging topic for stakeholders, actionable recommendations would be of interest – outreach potential
- Secretariat is open for suggestions that would show opportunities to exploit synergies/ interlinkages
- Aleksander Śniegocki:
  - Increasing ambition and gaining consensus on the European level
  - How increasing ambitions can be done in consistent way internally
  - Whether the same processes should be revisited or new themes for discussion should be investigated/ discussion on other areas of the EU climate policy that are not playing a key role as of yet (e.g. finance etc.)
- Claire Sierawski:
  - Ambition and implementation// three areas seem to be the most important based on discussions:
    - Ambition – sectoral analysis would be a good and fairly new approach / with e.g. of IMO case study
    - Finance – impact of eliminating fossil fuels, public and private finance
    - Implementation – South Africa as a case study, guide to / politics of implementation
- Sebastian Oberthur:
  - Sectoral approach – how could Europe contribute by pushing XYZ initiatives
  - Wary, all dissemination work can't be focused on WP4
- Pierre Cannet:
  - Just transition – socio/economic aspects should be stressed especially in the context of COP being held in PL
  - Models/numbers on Just Transition– would be an added value
- Lukas Hermwille: How many policy briefs need to be published within Ripples: it is not specified, but better less and have time to communicate
- Marta Torres-Gunfaus:
  - Just transition per se is not a strength of RIPPLES, but the industrial side of it would be more applicable and could provide additional angle (+ Cambridge University could provide additional insights)
  - How JT is applicable for the Governance WP and how we can link the work with the CEE focus?
- Sebastian Oberthür: Work has an international focus and thus can be translated into the regional/national perspective, however the national perspective itself is out of scope
- Gabriel Anandarajah:
  - CEE focus can be easily integrated in the work on the energy sector
  - Modelling financial flows/frictions also gives a perspective on developing countries
- Silvana Mima:



- EnergySecurity is an important part of modelling exercise, however results are not offering specific answers
- Would be important to look at the decarbonisation process from the sectoral point of view rather than at the traditional electricity dimension // sectoral sustainable development
- Claire Sierawski:
  - 1.5 report is coming up – might be a good moment to offer insights on sectoral solutions
  - JT – given that just transition is not the main focus of Ripples, might not be the best idea to push forward in this direction
- Hilton Trollip:
  - National level focus – translating national scenarios into action
  - Policy brief has to speak to national level and has to offer specific solutions
  - Need to go away from vague, broad claims to more specific arguments
- Pierre Cannet
  - EC – stakeholders lack information on what current actions mean – especially on the most recent pledges and new developments
  - To show that realising the ambition is feasible without that much effort
- Andrzej Blachowicz:
  - Objective analytical assessment can be done on current actions – showing feasibility of implementation
- Claire Sierawski:
  - Need to show linkages between pledges and strategies
  - Sectoral work allows also to bring other (not yet exploited) stakeholders, business, could be helpful in building dialogue between governments + industry
- Marta: Does the modelling exercise address recent policies?
  - Could but these are not yet being addressed
  - Models on SA have been updated and involve new policies
  - Ambition / implementation – showing a case study
- Ruta Bubniene: UN High level forum on accelerating SDG 7 – could be provide guidance on what is pertinent (15 policy briefs)
- Marta
  - It seems the Policy Dialogue should be moved closer to COP in Poland
  - Among others the focus will be placed on the CEE aspect and how different areas of climate policy can be addressed – specifically the measures/ dimensions of the EU climate policy action that are not being currently addressed or a main focus of EU

## 2. Project Narratives: First session

### i. Introduction of the role of narratives (Henri Waisman, IDDRI)

- In RIPPLES we are bound to specific tasks and deliverables, but no in-depth harmonisation across them all exist. Still, in this highly competitive bidding process, we won because the group (in its



diversity) was the best place to provide direct policy relevant messages to the international climate policy for 2018/2019 landscape

- This consortium is trying to bring experts from different fields who can bring socio-economic analysis, plus the political and governance aspects of the transition (if we manage to tell a consistent story of the transition)
- Policy briefs will provide the messaging from cross-cutting analysis and the narrative needs to support this
- What are the common narratives? There may be different interpretations
- Not expected to provide different deliverables but cross-cutting through them to bring together insights from different parts of the project
- Approach: not to change the details but get the teams developing their work while keeping in mind the narratives we would like to support and how their work can fit into the narrative. Need to also make best of what has already been produced
- Agree upfront the nature of the policy questions we want to address

**ii. Connecting quantitative and legal aspects of narratives (Michiel Schaeffer, Climate Analytics)**

- Well below 2 degrees suggests they want to go beyond a 66% chance, so how to deal with this?
- There are continuing needs for the EU to align narratives and discussion with other countries. Need to look at articles 2 and 4 of the PA
- We have artificially distinguished between two targets. There are converging views from both sides so we may need to frame it differently and not make the two targets separate – pursuing current efforts and well below 2C, working on the PA as one target/goal

**iii. Discussion**

- Wolfgang: For WP4 is difficult to implement narratives if they require distinct recommendations for different levels of ambition. Our assessment looks at ways to generally increase ambition. Also important to note that international governance links with aggregated targets, but not with policies and measures.
- Hilton: Perhaps we just have to ask ourselves specific questions, ie what does it mean for governance to phase out coal by 2030?
- Grubb: When we talk different levels of ambition, we must include resource transfers too (to address the equity dimension)
- Clare Sierwaski: Should identify high impact efforts that are sectorally based. Identify the efforts, highlight what governance is needed and move the dial on ambition. We are often describing similar things but just in different narratives, so we need try to connect these messages for coordinated narrative – no need to focus on ‘what does it mean below2 vs 1.5C’.



- Lola: For the narrative, there are different ways of “*cutting the cake*”. We are just trying to rephrase the same work that we have discussed earlier. Having the same discussion through different lens for higher policy impact
- Emerging narrative themes:
  - How do we increase ambition in the short term (and how do we do better)?
  - What are the cross-cutting sectors/actors?
  - How much do we need to get to and how do we put it in practice through governance systems?
  - What are the co-benefits?
  - What are the needs from finance?
- Lukas: The ‘adequacy’ language should be included in the narratives, as it has been the focus of RPPLES. We are looking at two dimensions of adequacy: effectiveness and normative.
- Sebastian: We seem to need a lot of CO2 removal which hasn’t been look at much. What are the implications of this for governance? Do we need to focus on CCS?

### 3. Project Narratives: Second session

#### i. Defining a second family of narratives on different levels of climate ambition/action (Michael Grubb, UCL)

- Appointing this consortium was controversial and risky in the work it wanted to achieve
- This presentation emerged across a few discussions, it has not been part of the research consortium at all yet. It is introducing the discussion to both consortium and Advisory Board.
- This presentation and discussion may not advise the research today, so we need to make sure that in response to this, we hear mainly from the Advisory Board member and the consortium to listen (as the consortium can discuss at later opportunities)
- What is the structure for thinking about different levels on ambition? Ambition is different than will.
- Multi/pluri-lateral arrangement – located within the context of the PA. If you read the PA text, it seems to encourage to move from NDC ambition towards to 1.5 degree aims
- So how can countries move towards the PA goals, moving from a loose coalition framing to “*cooperation*”. International relation scholars draw a clear difference between the two. Cooperation isis clear and has distinctive rules between the actors that are working together
- To have a structured 2<sup>nd</sup> narrative, there needs to be progressive multilateral arrangements. It can no longer be built on words and theories, more substance emerging (e.g. from the greenWIN project)
- We assume that existing governance structures are not that well aligned
- “Credible clubs”, we don’t need enduring participation from the US and we need to it be able to resist US exceptionalism. We can see this emerging from non-state actors in the US e.g. the Californian government



- World Bank's Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition (CPLC) – no movement towards cooperation yet
- RPPLES should be inspired by (but not constrained by) the greenWIN analysis – the dynamics may not all be useful and/or applicable
- For the 2<sup>nd</sup> narrative, we would like to answer... why does it make sense to be the early mover, why won't you lose out being the first mover and what are the benefits you will gain?
- It is time to rephrase the quantitative view of emissions levels that have tangible implications
- What are the pieces from each of the WP that can inform the configuration of 'clubs'? For WP4, we ask ourselves: sector-level vs nat-level; what kind of governance arrangements; a Club without Washington?; multi-level governance?. For WP3, my question is whether can we structure the models according to regions/countries in coalition arrangements?

## ii. Discussion

- Pierre Cannet:
  - The value of a narrative that highlights the role of non-state actors e.g. the soft powers of these coalitions although they are not yet institutionalised (e.g. GCAS). There are a lot of other initiatives that have great momentum behind them that can also be mentioned in this presentation: The Paris process on mobility, women's business etc.
  - Stakeholders involved tend to focus on parties and countries in this presentation, but there are others – e.g. other US stakeholders who can bring important elements to the process. They are stakeholder driven but not necessarily party driven
  - Messages are adapted and translated at the regional and domestic level via decarbonisation roadmaps, quick wins, carbon pricing etc. This then build a bottom-up approach
  - How can we use the narrative to assess what we already have from these commitments and initiatives from wider stakeholders?
- Andrzej Kraszewski:
  - The research group and Advisory Board are more optimistic than the wider stakeholder group
  - How can we transfer targets to the society and what is the outcome of international efforts to find agreements. Free-riders take this for granted this and Poland will be the first
  - If we cannot transfer knowledge to the citizen, we will achieve nothing. We should address how we will make this possible. The media is very important in this as they are often independent of politicians and we should work with the media in the regions to transfer this knowledge
  - Take a sectoral approach mixed with regional approach. Regions suffer the paradigm of competition which must be overcome. This can also be done through the governments
  - Coalition and cooperation is required. We have to address the problem of competition and then decide how we can move from coalition to cooperation
  - Is it true that NDCs can rely on the call from the PA on e.g. tech development?



- ClareSierwaski:
  - Both regional and sectoral approaches can make a lot of sense depending on the area you are focusing on. Coalitions can make sense and be impactful
  - Need to have something substantial under coalitions, which is why sectoral approach and sectorally-based actions have impact and create a new coalition of actors
  - E.g. The Climate and Clean Air Coalition grew from 10 to 50+ countries. It is an interesting case study as started with a small sectoral focus but was not impactful as it didn't have the best or most impactful actors in those sectors. You need the content of the coalition and the right players to make an impact
  - There will always be unequal ambition which creates different dynamics e.g. renewables shows where implementation overtakes ambition. You should focus on these case studies and how can we create this ambition in other spaces, fields, and sectors
  - We can't spend all efforts winning over Poland as this may decrease ambition in the long-run. So how do we show Poland that they will be left behind if they don't get on board. This is perhaps a controversial approach but more impactful in the long-run
  - Move away from the term 'clubs' to "*climate collaborative operatives*"
- Gilberto Arias:
  - Do you want to be a winner or a loser under the PA?
  - So many initiatives have sprung up all over the map on climate action, mainly since Lima
  - A lot is going on in many areas and there is now more money outside the UNFCCC than inside. We should look at how the world is moving and how we can benefit from this. Sectoral 'clubs' can then work on the governance of these.
  - One popular concept to be careful of is carbon pricing
  - The Pacific Alliance has started carbon pricing among themselves. It is not going to be compatible as the countries will focus on different sources that will have different impacts, so they need to factor in regional dimensions into these "*clubs*" or "*collaborations*"
  - The politics of coalitions: What are their rules and how do they play in?
  - Can we have a "*one planet*" cooperative arrangement?
- Gabriel: modelers could look at clubs made around sectors (steel sector, RE, etc)
- Sebastian: the set of narratives around clubs fits well with WP4 – it is actually what we call 'polycentric approach'