Professor Joyashree Roy

Bangabandhu Chair Professor, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand
Professor of Economics, Jadavpur University
Change Framing 21st Century
Economic Development and Climate Strategies

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Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
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Our Determined Journey: Resolve to Accelerate to Deliver net zero

Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research

To deliver

Tripple Bottom Line

This decade will require the fastest economic transition in history
2020: a significant year

World battled the Covid-19 Pandemic

Marked a turning point in GHG emissions

Our Determined Collective Journey is to repeat each year the decline for next two decades starting from 2021

Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
How?

Sensitive Intervention Points: Triggering Systemic Change in this Decisive Decade

Joyashree Roy, Bangabandhu Chair Professor at Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand and Professor of Economics at Jadavpur University, Kolkata, India, National Fellow of the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
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In 2020: 25% electricity was from Renewables but needs to be 65% by 2030.

**Simultaneous Actions needed:**

- Electrification of energy service systems, energy efficient appliances, upward revision of energy efficiency standards, preference shift from ownership to usership, new business models for electricity trading

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Electrification of transport sector with falling battery price

Transport infrastructure for Doubling of public transport, active transport

Aviation: becoming efficient but need demand reduction by shifting to train travel

Shipping: pledging to become more efficient, large companies taking Mid-century net zero pledge

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GLOBAL POLLINATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGE

NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS:
RAMPING UP SINK CAPACITY

SENSITIVE INTERVENTION POINT 3

changetraining.space
Restoration of forests and coastal ecosystems can shift land use from being a source of emissions to a net sink for storing carbon.
IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C

Sustainable Development, Poverty Eradication and Reducing Inequalities
Characteristics of four illustrative model pathways

Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways

- **Fossil fuel and industry**
- **AFOLU**
- **BECCS**

**P1:** A scenario in which social, business and technological innovations result in lower energy demand up to 2050 while living standards rise, especially in the global South. A downsized energy system enables rapid decarbonization of energy supply. Afforestation is the only CDR option considered; neither fossil fuels with CCS nor BECCS are used.

**P2:** A scenario with a broad focus on sustainabilty including energy intensity, human development, economic convergence and international cooperation, as well as shifts towards sustainable and healthy consumption patterns, low-carbon technology innovation, and well-managed land systems with limited societal acceptability for BECCS.

**P3:** A middle-of-the-road scenario in which societal as well as technological development follows historical patterns. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved by changing the way in which energy and products are produced, and to a lesser degree by reductions in demand.

**P4:** A resource- and energy-intensive scenario in which economic growth and globalization lead to widespread adoption of greenhouse-gas intensive lifestyles, including high demand for transportation fuels and livestock products. Emissions reductions are mainly achieved through technological means, making strong use of CDR through the deployment of BECCS.
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A major shift from animal-sourced products to plant-based diets and the reduction of food waste can significantly reduce emissions.

US, UK and Sweden have been showing signs of reducing meat consumption within a range of 14-23%
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Energy intensive industries like cement, iron and steel must commit to carbon neutrality through technological innovations such as electrification, green hydrogen and carbon removal.
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zero emissions buildings and infrastructure

Existing building stocks need to decarbonise by at least 3% annually starting now.

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We will only succeed if all of us take part in the process of accelerating transition of our global economy.
How to enable these shifts in 2021-2030

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2020 a significant year

Whether 2020 becomes a turning point for global GHG emissions depends on choices for a green recovery from COVID-19

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2020 a significant year

The global investment requirement for a Paris-compatible pathway has been estimated to be USD 1.4 trillion per year in the period 2020–2024,

global stimulus funds amounting to USD 12.2 trillion

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2020 a significant year

The world has a unique opportunity to reshape the future in new directions.

New Momentum: Youth, labour and indigenous climate movements
How to enable these shifts in 2021-2030?

Incentives to Expedite action, policies and finance to be aligned and scaled up everywhere in parallel.

Multiple accelerators must be triggered by policy, incentives and market forces.

Private sector, the financial sector, cities, civil society, and citizens

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How to enable these shifts in 2021-2030

We need both climate leadership and global cooperation.

The capacity of the analytical community to measure the impact of climate action must be ramped up.

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Strengthening the Global Response in the Context of Sustainable Development
Indicative linkages between mitigation options and sustainable development using SDGs (The linkages do not show costs and benefits)

Mitigation options deployed in each sector can be associated with potential positive effects (synergies) or negative effects (trade-offs) with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The degree to which this potential is realized will depend on the selected portfolio of mitigation options, mitigation policy design, and local circumstances and context. Particularly in the energy-demand sector, the potential for synergies is larger than for trade-offs. The bars group individually assessed options by level of confidence and take into account the relative strength of the assessed mitigation-SDG connections.
Thank You!

We are global pollinators of socio-economic change

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