



School of
Management and Law

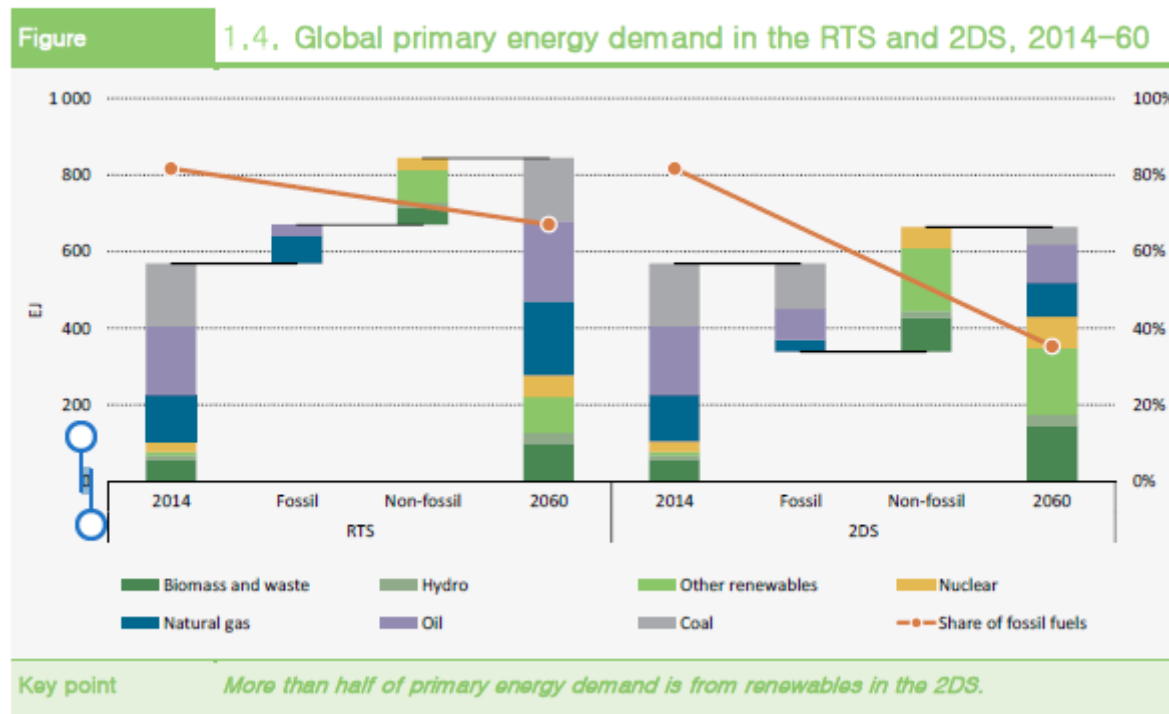
Dual Plenary Session 2: Climate Change



Regina Betz, Center for Energy and the Environment (CEE)
IAEE, Singapore, 20th of June 2017

Paris agreement target

- A long-term goal of keeping the increase in global average temperature to **well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels;
- To aim to limit the increase to **1.5°C**, since this would significantly reduce risks and the impacts of climate change;

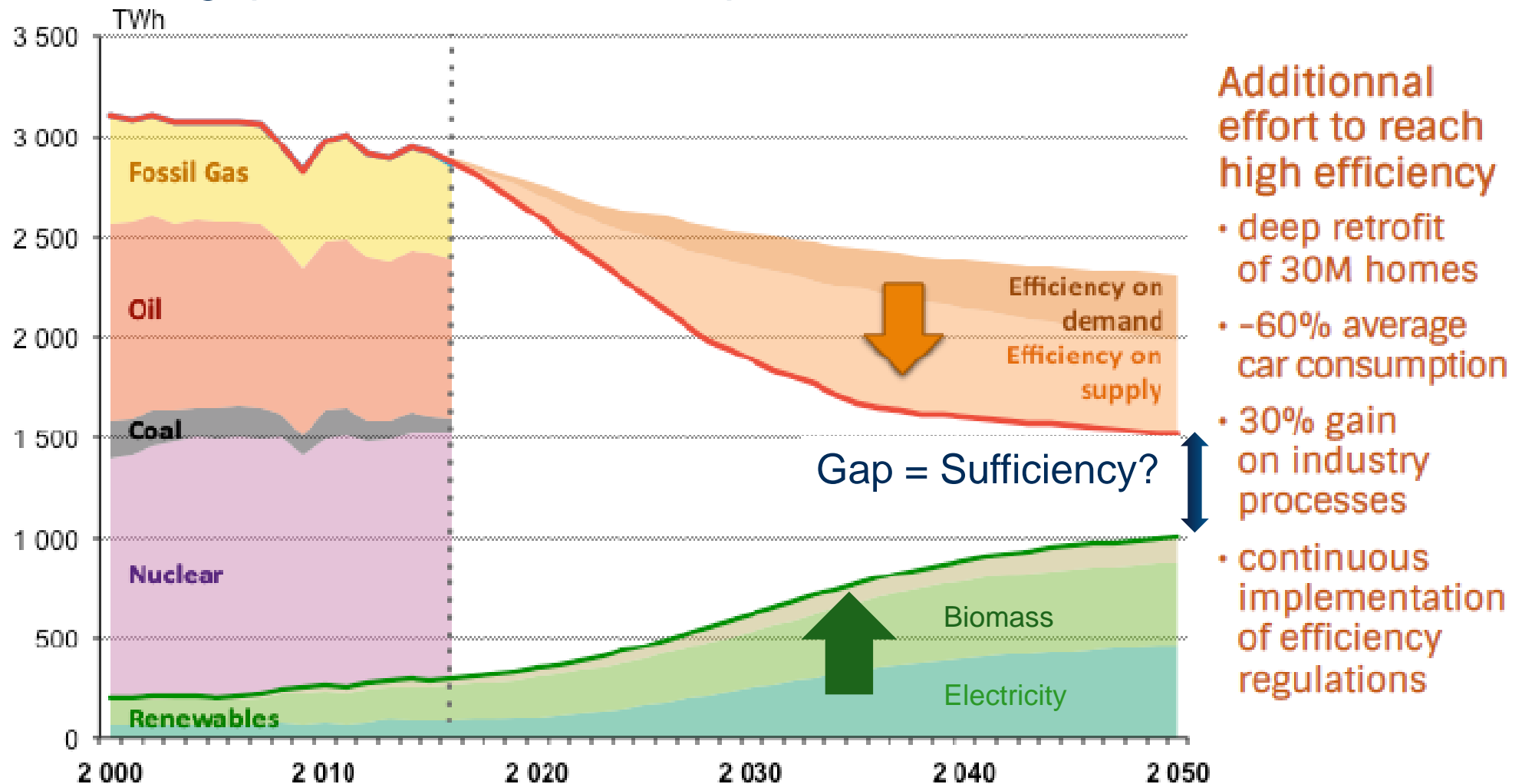


Reference Technology Scenario (RTS), 2°C Scenario (2DS)

IEA 2017, Energy Technology Perspectives 2016₂

How can we reach the target?

We need efficiency and renewables, but we also will need sufficiency to close the gap! France as an example



Source: Adopted from Yves MARIGNAC, Prospective Analysis, Association négaWatt

Panel Speakers

- **Masakazu Toyoda**, Chairman and CEO, The Institute of Energy Economics Japan (IEEJ), Advisor to several international institutions and companies and Adjunct Professor at National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo.
- **Machiel Mulder**, Professor and Director of the Centre for Energy Economics Research (CEER) at University Of Groningen in the Netherlands. He is General Chairman of the 41st International IAEE conference in 2018
- **Weijen Leow**, Senior Financial Specialist of the World Bank Group where he manages the CAPE initiative (an advisory service to governments on the macroeconomic and fiscal implications of climate change).

Questions

Masakazu Toyoda:

What can we learn from Japan about **Energy Efficiency**?

What are the challenges of Japan to address climate change?

Machiel Mulder

How do we get the investments in **Renewable Energies**?

Weijen Leow

How can we **finance the investments** needed and what role can the World Bank play?