

# Summary on Session 1 and 2

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## Session 1

Mr. Hiroshi Tsujihara  
*Greeting from the Ministry of the Environment.*

ICA-RUS project is important for dealing with climate change problem. It contributes to the formulation of Japan's climate change policies.

Dr. Seita Emori  
*Explanation of the ICA-RUS project*

Dr. Emori made a brief introduction about the ICA-RUS project. He explained the current situation of climate change issue. ICA-RUS will try to reveal what decision making is implied by various proposals of such frameworks and goals and diagnose their rationalities from a risk management perspective, and provide a set of alternatives and/or guidance regarding rational strategies for global climate risk management, based on which the society can discuss which strategy to take.

## Session 2

Dr. Hans-Martin Fussel  
*EU and EEA activities on climate adaptation and mitigation*

Dr. Fussel made a speech about the European Union and EEA activities on climate adaptation and mitigation. The European Environment Agency (EEA) supports the EU and its Member States by providing relevant information on policy planning and implementation. The EU will spend at least 20% of its 2014-2018 budget on climate-related activities. The EU is on track to meet its 20/20/20 mitigation targets.

Mr. Nicholas Mabey  
*Degrees of Risk - A risk management framework for climate security*

Mr. Mabey talked about the report "Degrees of Risk" for defining a risk management framework for climate security. Managing climate risk effectively requires incorporation of the full range of uncertainties into decision making at all levels. The 2C goal inside the UNFCCC is a meaningful risk threshold but insufficient to drive international risk management. The international climate regime must reform but also needs to be built on much stronger national risk management frameworks and public debates. National mitigation plans must be consistent with 2C under multiple scenarios of climate sensitivity and policy failure.

Dr. Kiyoshi Takahashi

*Integrated analyses of climate risk management in ICA-RUS*

Dr. Takahashi first summarized the sub-themes of this project and their connections in Theme 1, then explained the main tasks of Sub-theme 1: improvement of integrated analyses tool and quantitative analyses of risk management strategies using the integrated analyses tool. There are 2-way approaches for quantitative analysis of risk management strategies in ICA-RUS project: end - to - end scenario analyses and integrated analyses tool. He introduced the integrated analyses tool for policy support: AIM/Impact [Policy] and recent research about Sub-theme 1.

Prof. Akira Maeda

*Discounting and habit formation of exhaustible resource use*

Prof. Maeda talked about the discounting and habit formation of exhaustible resource use. The study investigated a classical model of the optimal use of exhaustible resource with the availability of backstop technology. It found that the reciprocal of the intertemporal elasticity of substitution in the instantaneous utilities determines the shapes of the trajectories of the exhaustible resource consumption. The increase in the time preference coefficient, influences the time of switch, depending on the intertemporal elasticity of substitution.

Mr. Masashi Sato

*Communication with stakeholders in ICA-RUS*

Mr. Sato talked about the communication with stakeholders in ICA-RUS. The objective of this study is to keep stakeholders up to date on status of project, and adjust project implementation methods based on stakeholder feedback. There are two types of communication: outreach to stakeholders via annual reports and stakeholder surveys, and collect opinions from targeted climate change policy experts such as COP participants. The future will continue ICA-RUS report publication and maintain the P-D-C-A cycle, and expand target respondents and interviewees, elaborate survey items, and gain information about interests of players in international negotiations.