

Paris Peace Forum: Climate Overshoot Commission

<https://www.overshootcommission.org/>

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Solar Radiation Modification: Meanwhile, solar radiation modification technology, aimed at reducing temperatures by reflecting sunlight, faces major uncertainties, ethical concerns, and lacks sufficient research. The Commission urges caution, opposing its current use and advocating for more research, inclusive dialogues, and a moratorium on its deployment pending clearer understanding and international governance.

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

The involvement of youth and future generations in addressing climate change is pivotal for several reasons. Firstly, young people are both the inheritors of the planet and the demographic most affected by climate shifts. Their engagement ensures their voices are heard in shaping policies that will directly impact their future. Secondly, youth bring fresh perspectives, innovastheernicatd(e)-1

climate policies may hinder aggressive emission cuts, necessitating a balanced international approach.

Adaptation poses several governance challenges at different levels and scales. At the global level, it needs more political attention and financial support. The Paris Agreement established a Global Goal on Adaptation, which aims to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability. However, this goal is neither legally binding nor quantifiable, unlike the collective emissions goal. Moreover, the adaptation finance gap remains large and persistent.

CDR will be costly. Governments will need to either purchase or implement CDR themselves or incentivize or require other actors to do so. Governments can motivate carbon removal using: tax credits (as for example in the US Inflation Reduction Act), feed-in tariffs, contracts for difference (based on a mutually agreed "strike price"), results-based payments (for biological CDR, for example), carbon takeback obligations requiring fossil fuel companies to remove and store a steadily increasing proportion of the carbon generated by the products they sell, or modifications to emissions trading schemes.

Lastly, there is no legally binding governance mechanism dedicated to SRM. Preliminary discussions have taken place, for example, before UNEA in 2019, but have focused only on near-term issues of research and assessment, not concrete governance needs. Yet the existence of governance arrangements for other controversial or novel technologies suggests that governance of SRM is possible, at least in principle. In fact, the Commission calls for more governance dialogues on SRM as well as a moratorium.

All together, most forms of climate action could have positive spillovers on a broader range of SDGs, encouraging a cleaner, more equitable economy focused upon the well-being of people