

(Résumé) COP30 aus wissenschaftlicher Sicht

- **Klimaschutz: Paris 1.5C → Belém1.5 Overshoot**
 - Auseinandersetzung um Transitionspläne
 - Kognitive Dissonanz in Kommunikation und Aktion
 - Wissenschaft zeigt Möglichkeiten
 - Aber heute schon existentielle und akzelerierend Auswirkungen, zB APCC2: AT +3.1°C seit 1850 (global +1.4°C)
- **Finanzen**
 - Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF) : €5MRD aber zu wenig
 - Klimaanpassung 120 Mrd in 2030 gefordert
- **Kompensation von Klimafolgen im globale Süden (Loss&Damage):** Umsetzung geht voran, intangible Auswirkungen (Gesundheit, Kultur etc), Gerechtigkeit.
- **Brasilien intern:** Konstruktive Diskussion und Teilhabe
- **Mutirão” Paket kommt...**

Home / News

First ever international conference on climate overshoot at IIASA

Lydia Gericke
Project Officer (IC)

News details
02 September 2025
Energy, Climate, and En... Integrated Climate Imp...

As global temperatures approach the 1.5°C threshold, understanding the risks of climate overshoot has become an urgent scientific and policy challenge. From 30 September to 2 October 2025, IIASA will host the first-ever Overshoot Conference at the conference center in Laxenburg, Austria, offering a space for interdisciplinary dialogue among researchers, communicators, and policymakers.

The inaugural Overshoot Conference comes at a crucial time, when the reality of exceeding the 1.5°C threshold of the Paris Agreement is no longer a distant, abstract concept but increasingly likely. By convening this event, IIASA is not only providing a venue but also setting the intellectual stage for how the world engages with one of the most pressing challenges of our time. With participation from leading scientists and climate communicators worldwide, the conversations in Laxenburg promise to chart a way forward that is true to the Institute's ethos of international collaboration and aims to shape the scientific narrative on overshoot.

Home / News

Búzios Scientific Statement: Providing evidence-based insights for COP30

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Principal Research Scholar (IACC, PM, S3, TSS); Principal Research Scholar (IC)

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News details
17 November 2025
Science into Policy Press release
Energy, Climate, and En... Integrated Climate Imp...
Brazil

Against the backdrop of negotiations at COP30 in Belém, a group of leading climate scientists has released the Búzios Scientific Statement, offering a clear assessment of the world's remaining options to return to 1.5°C of warming by the end of the century. The statement reflects growing recognition that a temporary overshoot of 1.5°C is now unavoidable, while also showing that pathways back to safer temperature levels remain open if action accelerates quickly.

The statement was developed by participants of last week's annual meeting of the Integrated Assessment Modelling Consortium (IAMC), which took place in parallel with the COP30 negotiations and brought together more than 250 leading climate researchers in Armação dos Búzios, Brazil, to discuss the latest evidence on mitigation and adaptation pathways.

Anpassung: wichtiger denn je

- Zahlt sich aus, auch in Bezug auf breiter sozio-ökonomischer Resilienz: *Gutes und besseres Leben* (Gesundheit, Lebensumstände, Intakte Natur)
1: 10 vs. 1:5
- Faire Beiträge notwendig für Anpassung

Developed (Annex II) country	Fair share of \$100 billion goal (\$ billion)	Climate finance provided in 2023 (\$ billion)	Progress towards fair share (%)
Norway	0.61	2.31	376%
France	5.30	11.99	226%
Sweden	0.87	1.92	220%
Japan	10.60	22.26	210%
Luxembourg	0.09	0.17	194%
Denmark	0.60	1.15	192%
Netherlands	1.79	3.17	177%
Germany	8.22	14.37	175%
Switzerland	0.94	1.38	147%
Austria	0.82	1.18	144%
Iceland	0.04	0.06	133%
Finland	0.53	0.66	123%
Belgium	1.14	1.36	120%
New Zealand	0.43	0.50	117%
United Kingdom	5.85	6.06	104%
Ireland	0.55	0.44	80%
Canada	4.29	3.39	79%
Italy	4.66	3.40	73%
Australia	3.01	1.69	56%
Spain	3.47	1.94	56%
United States	44.73	18.41	41%
Portugal	0.70	0.24	34%
Greece	0.77	0.17	22%

ODI mit Zürich Klimaresilienz Allianz
A Fair Share of Climate Finance Project

Kompensation von Klimafolgen im globale Süden (Loss&Damage)

- Testlauf im Gange: \$250M (\$ 20M pro Antrag)
- Kontext von leeren Kassen in humanitärem Sektor
- Locally-led? Zugang von subnationalen und nichtstaatlichen Akteuren?
- Bedarf >> Zusagen: Derzeit \$431 Millionen, Zusagen \$789

Climate change Analysis 18 November 2025

Big questions hang over Loss and Damage Fund's \$250m trial run

"It's like the Hunger Games... The competition between agencies is fierce."



Will Worley
Staff reporter and editor for policy



Composite image made with photos from crazy motions and RDNE Stock project via Pexels



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Home / News

Understanding and quantifying the Loss and Damage policy space

Vor Ort

Brazil presented the Tropical Forest Forever Fund, which blends public and private capital to pay countries that keep their forests standing. The proposal has generated enthusiasm but also criticism for potentially financializing the forest and providing insufficient resources to Indigenous peoples. Germany just pledged €1 billion to the fund.

COP30 has expanded Indigenous participation to an unprecedented level, but tensions persist: protests, objections to hydropower projects and carbon schemes highlight that, despite increased visibility, Indigenous leaders still have limited real influence in decision-making.

There is also a growing blind spot: emissions from big tech companies. Although frequently cited as climate solutions, almost no national target accounts for their emissions, which already represent up to 4% of global totals.

Insgesamt

- COPs bleiben relevant: Reihen geschlossen, trotz US keine weiteren Austritte
- Auseinandersetzung um Deutungshoheit und Allianzen: Echter Klimaschutz vs. *Drill, Baby, Drill*
- Auseinanderbröckeln von Allianzen: zB G77+China
- EU einheitlich
- AT rhetorisch und finanziell mehr Ambition nötig: Klimaschutz wichtig, aber Ablehnung der Erhöhung der Gelder für Anpassung im Süden?
- Emissionen steigen weiter:
 - Global
 - EU
 - AT
- Brauchen:
 - Global
 - EU
 - AT

Kontakt

