Impact of INDCs on global greenhouse gas emissions

UNFCCC webinar series on NDCs
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» Overview of INDC analysis
» Research needs
» What is needed to keep 1.5°C and 2°C open?
USA

- 2020: 17% below 2005
- 2025: 26% to 28% below 2005


www.climateactiontracker.org
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» 20% below 1990 in 2020
» 30% below 1990 in 2020 with ambitious international treaty
» At least 40% below 1990 in 2030
2020: CO2/GDP 40-45% below 2005, 15% non-fossil energy, afforestation
2030: target to peak CO2 emissions in 2030 at the latest, CO2/GDP by 60% to 65% below 2005, 20% non-fossil energy, afforestation

Effect of “Intended nationally determined contributions” (INDCs)

Source: Climate Action Tracker update, 8 December 2015
Figure 3.2: Global greenhouse gas emissions under different scenarios and the emissions gap in 2030

Source: UNEP emissions gap report 2015
The Emissions Gap Report 2015 – The emissions gap in 2025 and 2030

Figure 3.3  Greenhouse gas emissions levels in the... are to be interpreted as indications of the broad order of magnitude of the expected avoided warming.

Resulting temperature increase: <3-3.5°C in 2100 with 66% chance

Source: UNEP emissions gap report 2015
Effect of “intended nationally determined contributions” (INDCs)

<2.9–3.4°C in 2100 with 66% chance

Carbon budget depleted in 2030 without additional measures

Overview of INDC analysis

Research needs

What is needed to keep 1.5°C and 2°C open?
Commitments by actors other than national governments are increasing

Business determined contributions

Impact of initiatives on global GHG emissions

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If the initiatives reach their goals
And if this does not replace ambition elsewhere

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» What is needed to keep 1.5°C and 2°C open?
What is needed to keep “well below 2°C” and “working towards 1.5°C” within reach?

» **Implement and overachieve national climate proposals** - build on the positive experiences with INDC planning for the Paris Agreement, apply good practice

» **Support leading non-state actors** and capture their efforts in national ambition

» **Induce faster-than-expected transformations** by new ‘transformative coalitions’: groups of countries and stakeholders with critical mass to flip global markets by deploying one specific technology at a large scale.

Source: Höhne et al. (forthcoming): The Paris Agreement: resolving the inconsistency between global goals and national contributions, *Climate Policy*