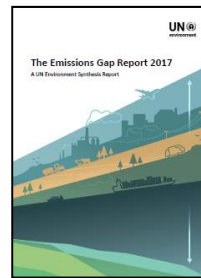
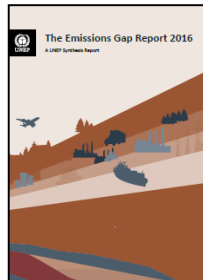
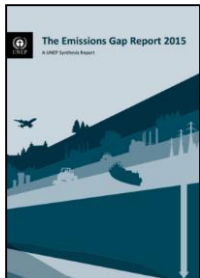
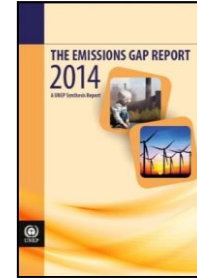
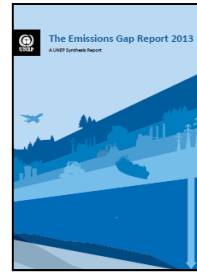
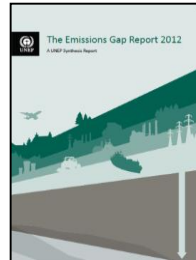
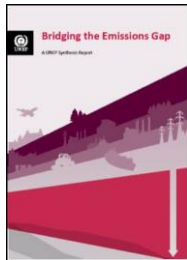
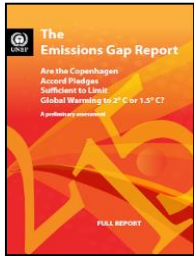
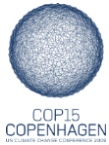


# Emissions Gap Report 2019

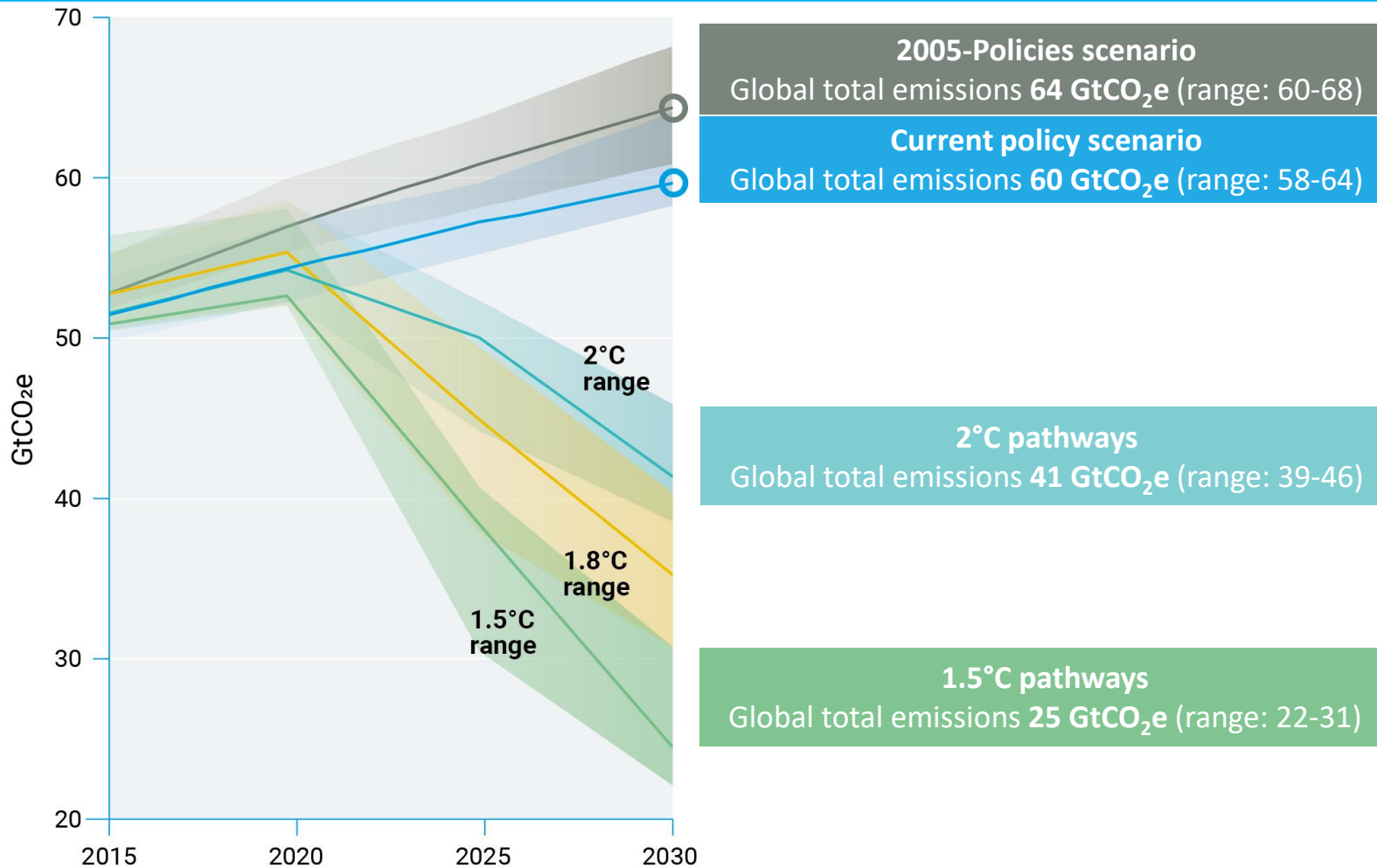
NDC ambitions need to be increased substantially in 2020. By 2030, emissions need to be 55 per cent lower than in 2018 to put the world on track to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

# UNEP Emissions Gap Reports

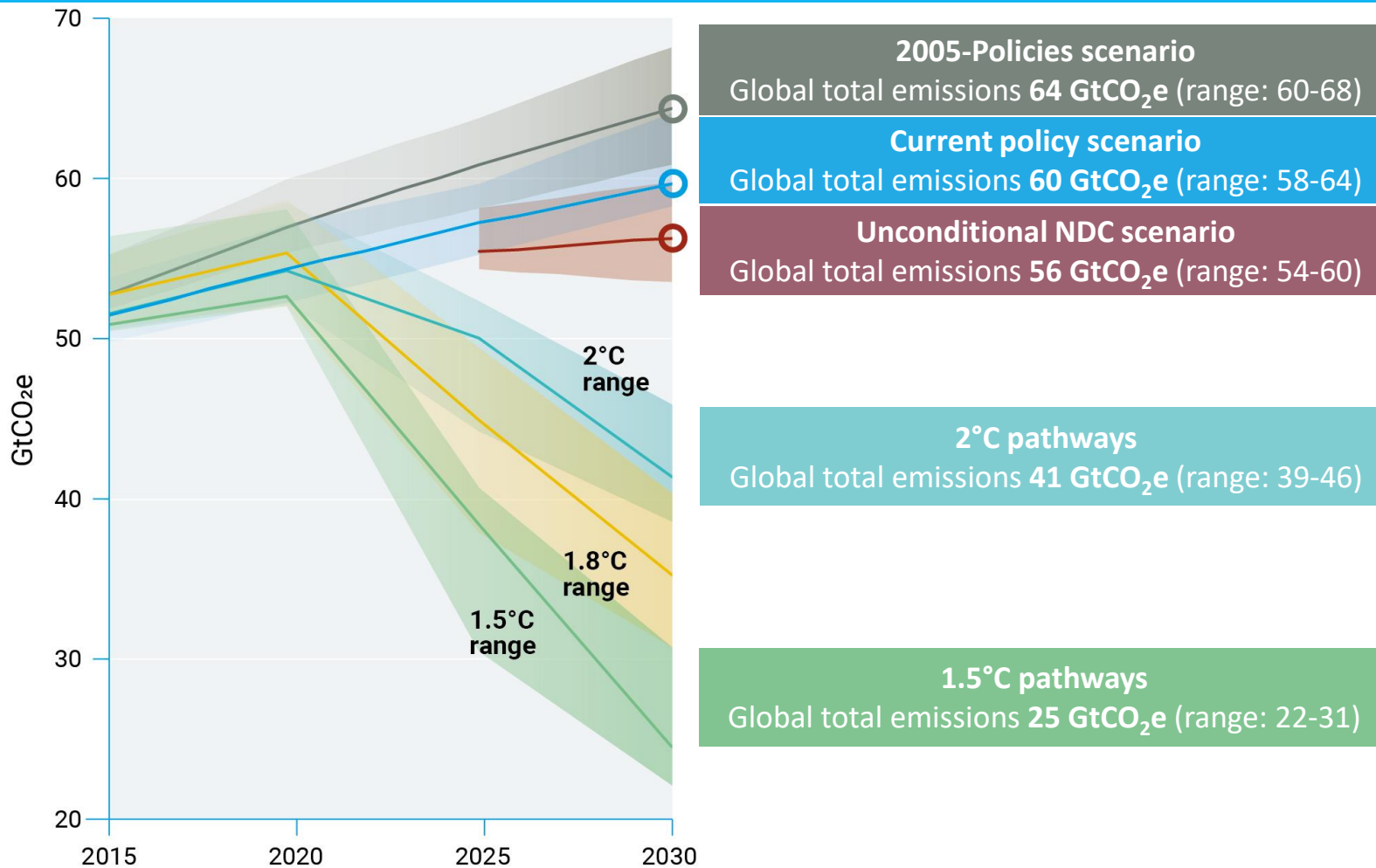
10 years of emissions gap assessments



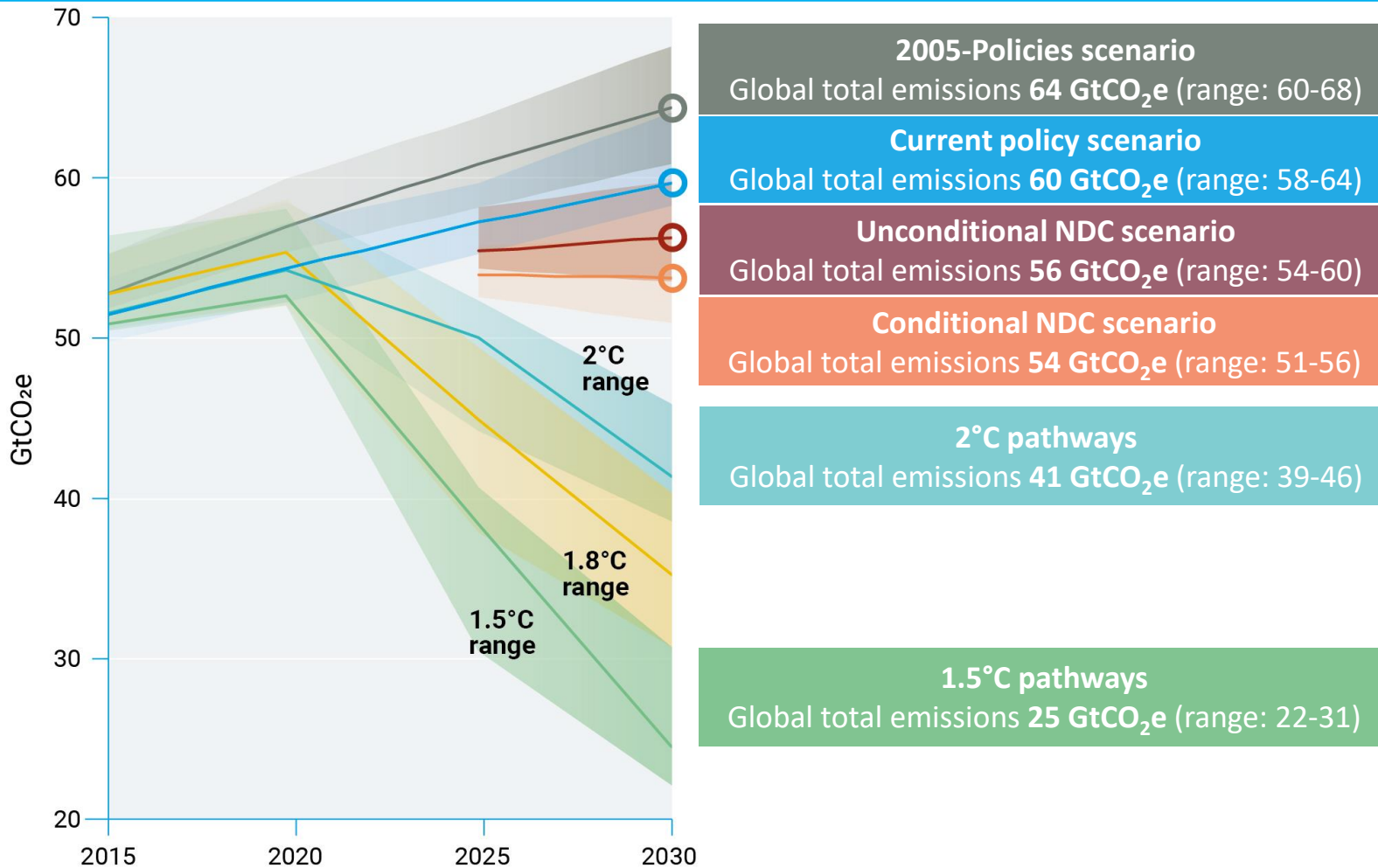
# NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



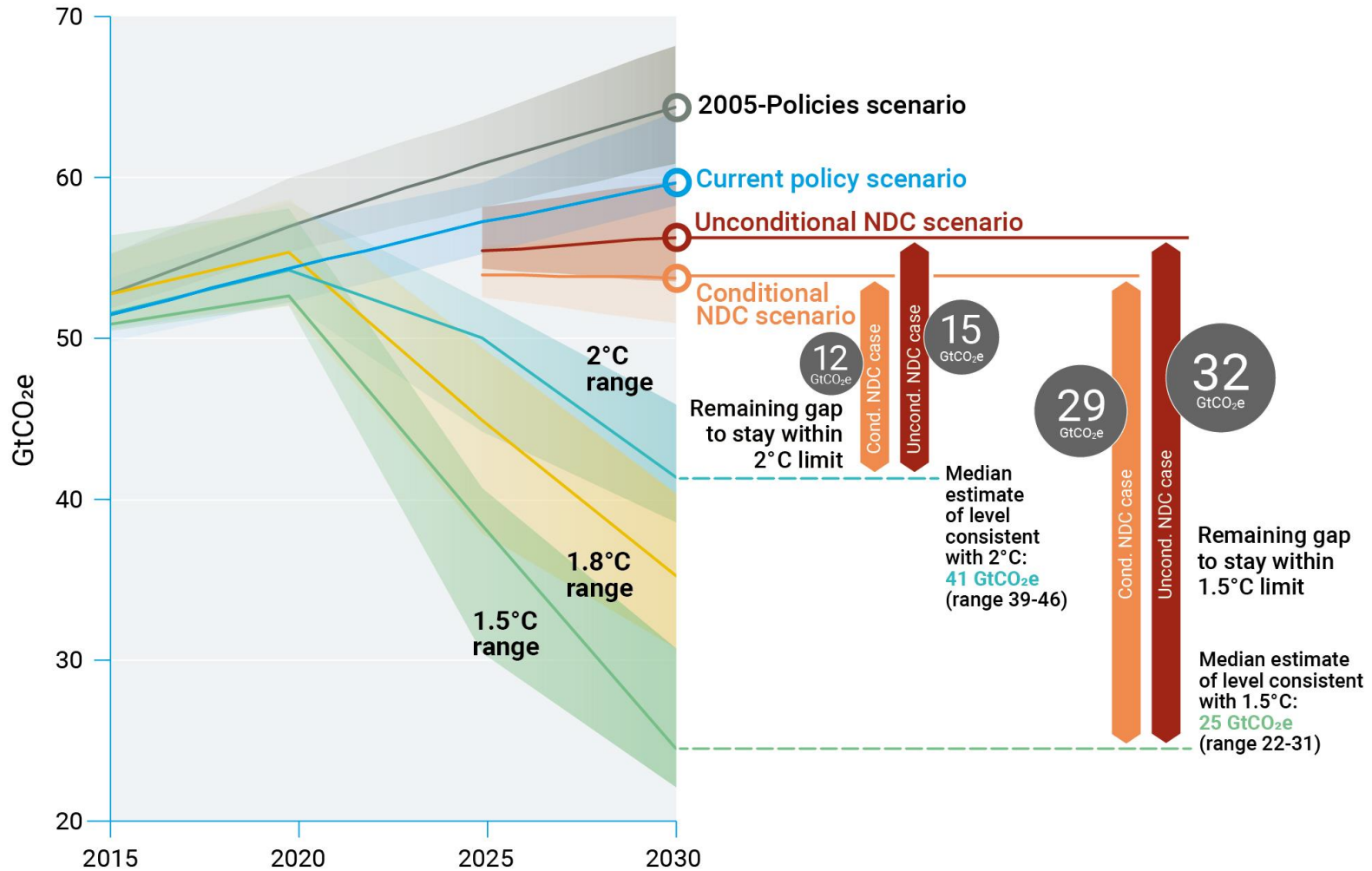
# NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



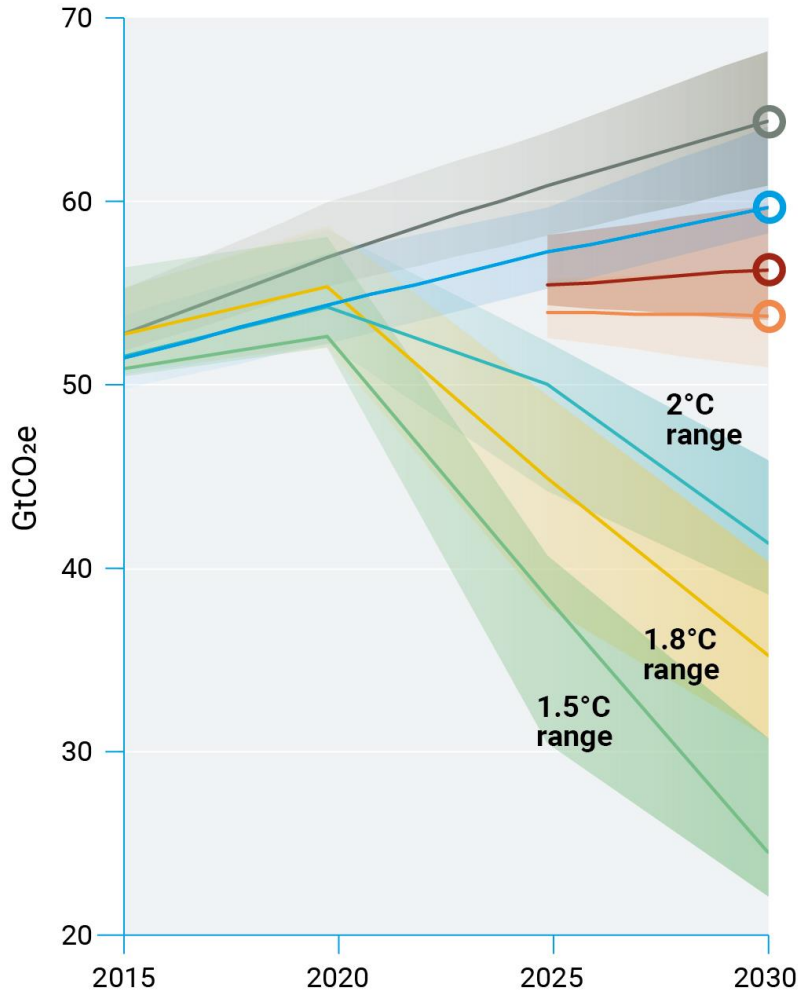
# NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



# NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



# NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



➤ Full implementation of the **unconditional NDCs** is consistent with staying below 3.2°C by 2100. Additional implementation of **conditional NDCs** lowers this by about 0.2°C.

➤ Every year of postponed action means that deeper and faster cuts will be required, jeopardizing the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.

➤ Bridging the emissions gap will require that countries increase their NDC ambitions threefold to limit warming to 2°C and more than fivefold for the 1.5°C goal.



# Developments in 2020 and the forthcoming UNEP Emissions Gap Report

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- COVID-19 and policy responses - implications for future levels of GHG emissions and our ability to bridge the gap
- Slow progress on the submission of new or updated NDCs
- Large increase in the number of countries announcing new net-zero emissions goals - short and long-term perspectives

The Emissions Gap Report 2020 looks into these and other aspects, including international shipping and aviation and the role of lifestyles and behavioural change.

The report will be launched on 9 December. More info will be posted at [www.unep.org](http://www.unep.org)



# Thank you

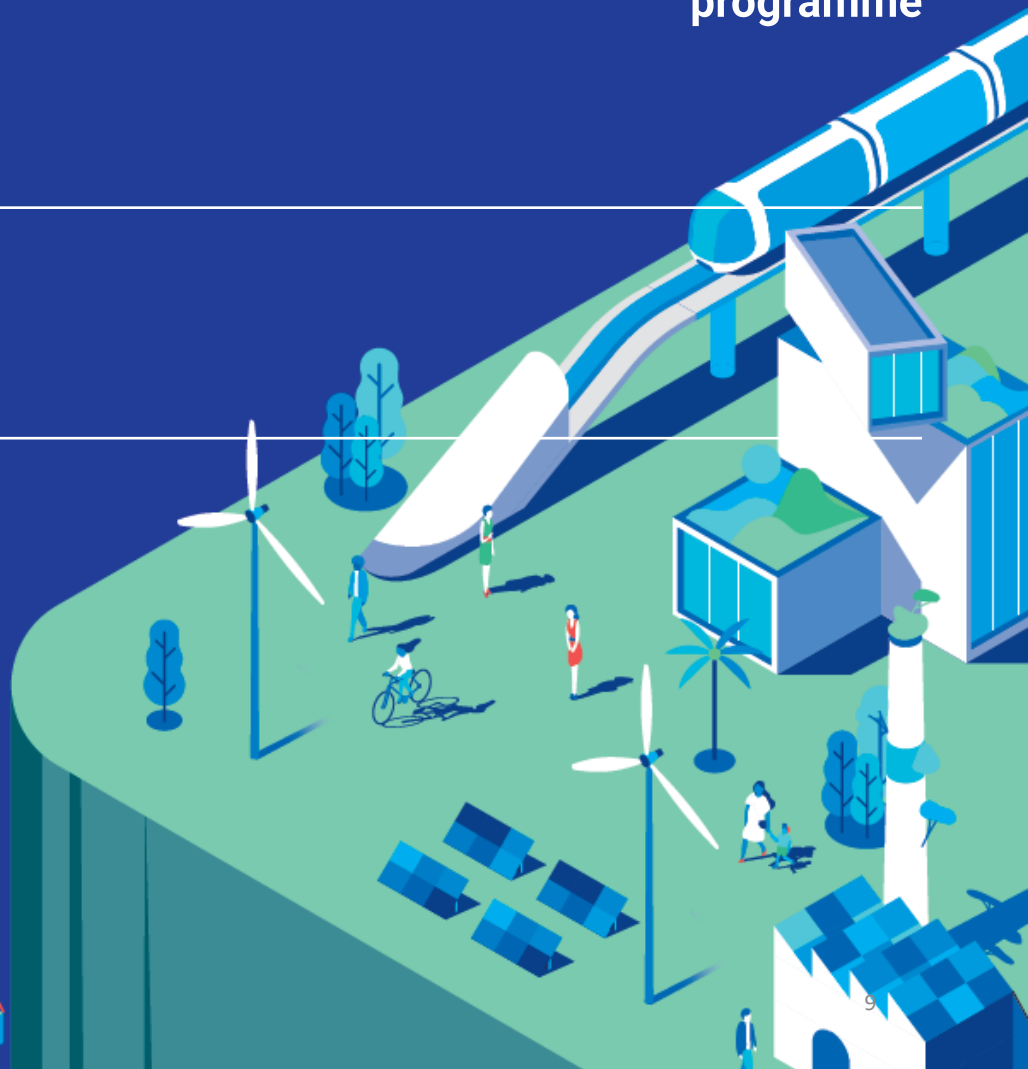


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# Emissions Gap Report 2019 - answers to the main questions

- **What is the trend in global GHG emissions?**
  - Global emissions continue to rise and show no signs of peaking
  - Collectively countries are on track to meet their Cancun pledges, but these are **not** sufficiently ambitious to establish a path that will get the world to 2030 emission levels consistent with the well below 2°C and 1.5°C goal
- **Are countries on track to meet their NDC targets?**
  - Collectively, G20 members are **not** on track to meet their 2030 NDC commitments.
  - Individually, six countries are on track, but seven countries are currently not on track, and for a further three, it is not possible to say
- **What will the NDCs contribute?**
  - Emission levels resulting from NDCs are 4 to 6 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr lower than the current policy trajectory in 2030, but the remaining Gap is in the order of 12 to 15 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr compared with 2°C scenarios and 29 to 32 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e/yr compared with 1.5°C

# Emissions Gap Report 2019 - answers to the main questions

- **Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C?**
  - **No** - without enhanced ambition the likely global average temperature increase will be in the range of 3.0 - 3.2°C by the end of the century.
  - The carbon dioxide budget for the 2°C scenario will be close to depleted by 2030, and the 1.5°C budget exceeded by far
- **Can the 2030 Gap be bridged - and how?**
  - There are more opportunities and incentives for all countries to undertake ambitious climate action than ever before, providing a strong basis for enhancing NDC ambitions by 2020
  - Transformational change is required and must support sustainable development goals
  - Power systems will need to be decarbonised in the next few decades and much of transport electrified. Enhanced energy efficiency will be key to success.
  - Material efficiency can make important contributions