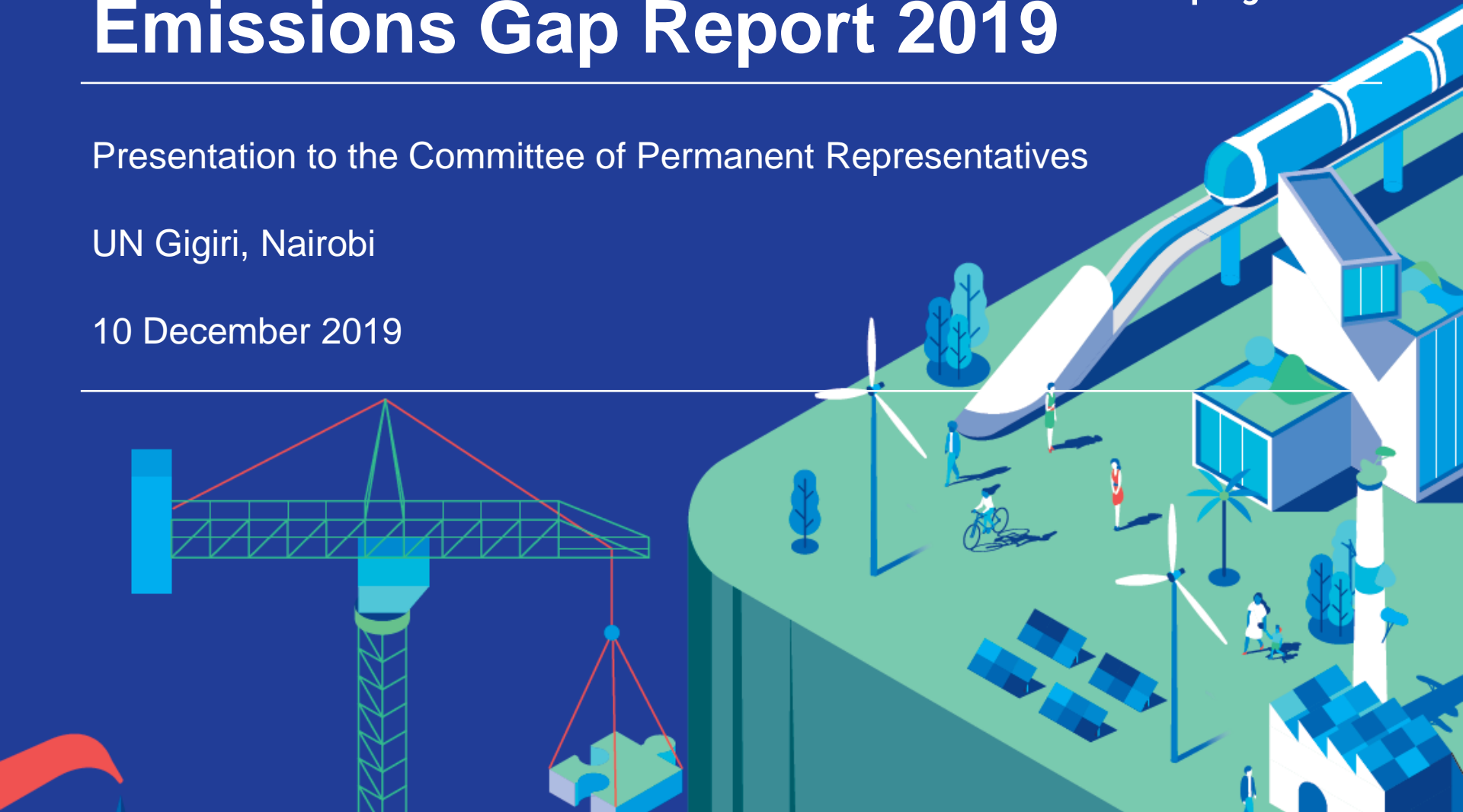


Emissions Gap Report 2019

Presentation to the Committee of Permanent Representatives

UN Gigiri, Nairobi

10 December 2019



Emissions Gap Report 2019 – Launch



Secretary-General's remarks at the opening ceremony of UN Climate Change Conference COP25 in Madrid

UN SG Antonio Guterres on the Emission Gap Report





“NDC ambitions need to be increased substantially in 2020.”

“By 2030, emissions need to be 55 % lower than in 2018, to put the world on track to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.”

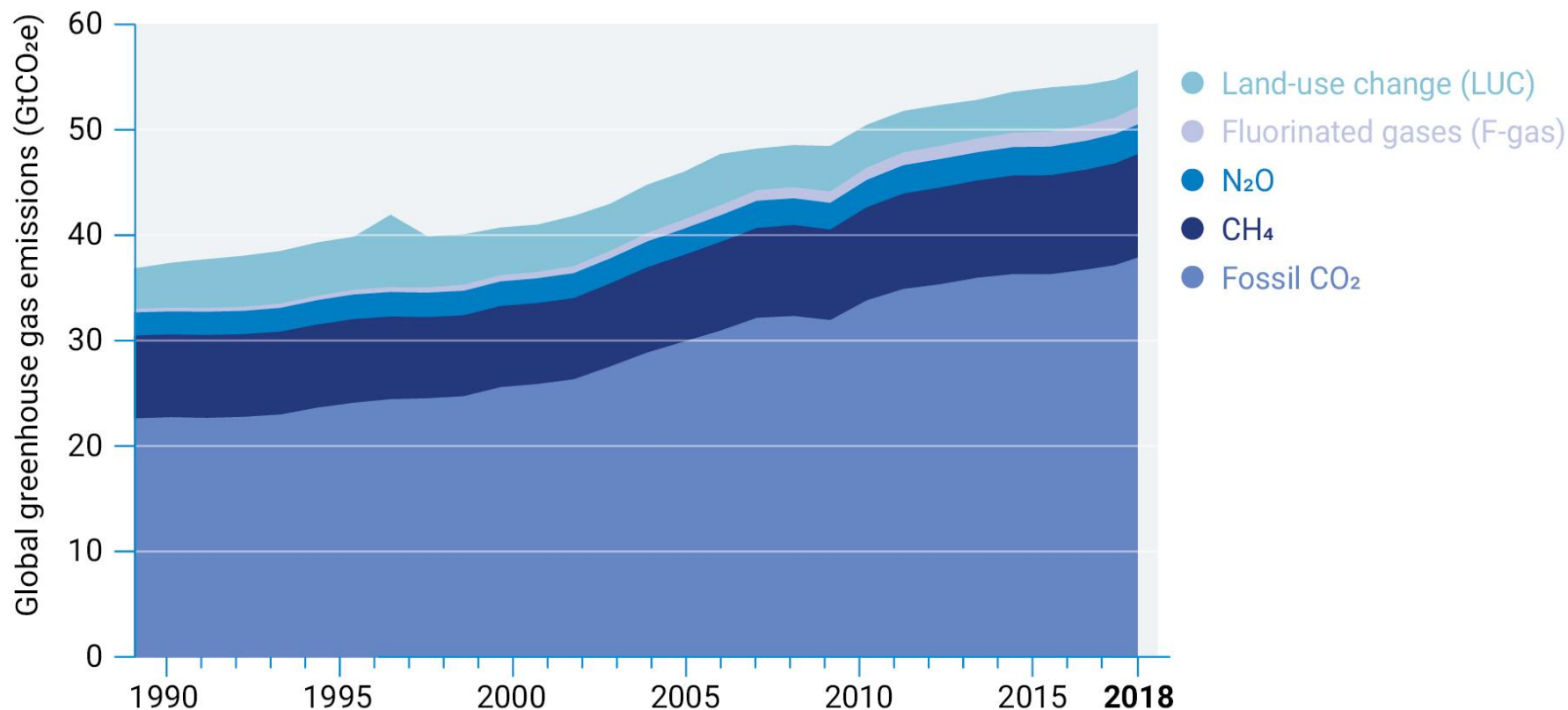
Emissions Gap Report 2019 - Main Questions

- What is the trend in global GHG emissions?
- Are countries on track to meet their NDC targets?
- What will the current NDCs contribute?
- Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C?
- Can the 2030 Gap be bridged - and how?



Trends in global greenhouse gases in the last decade

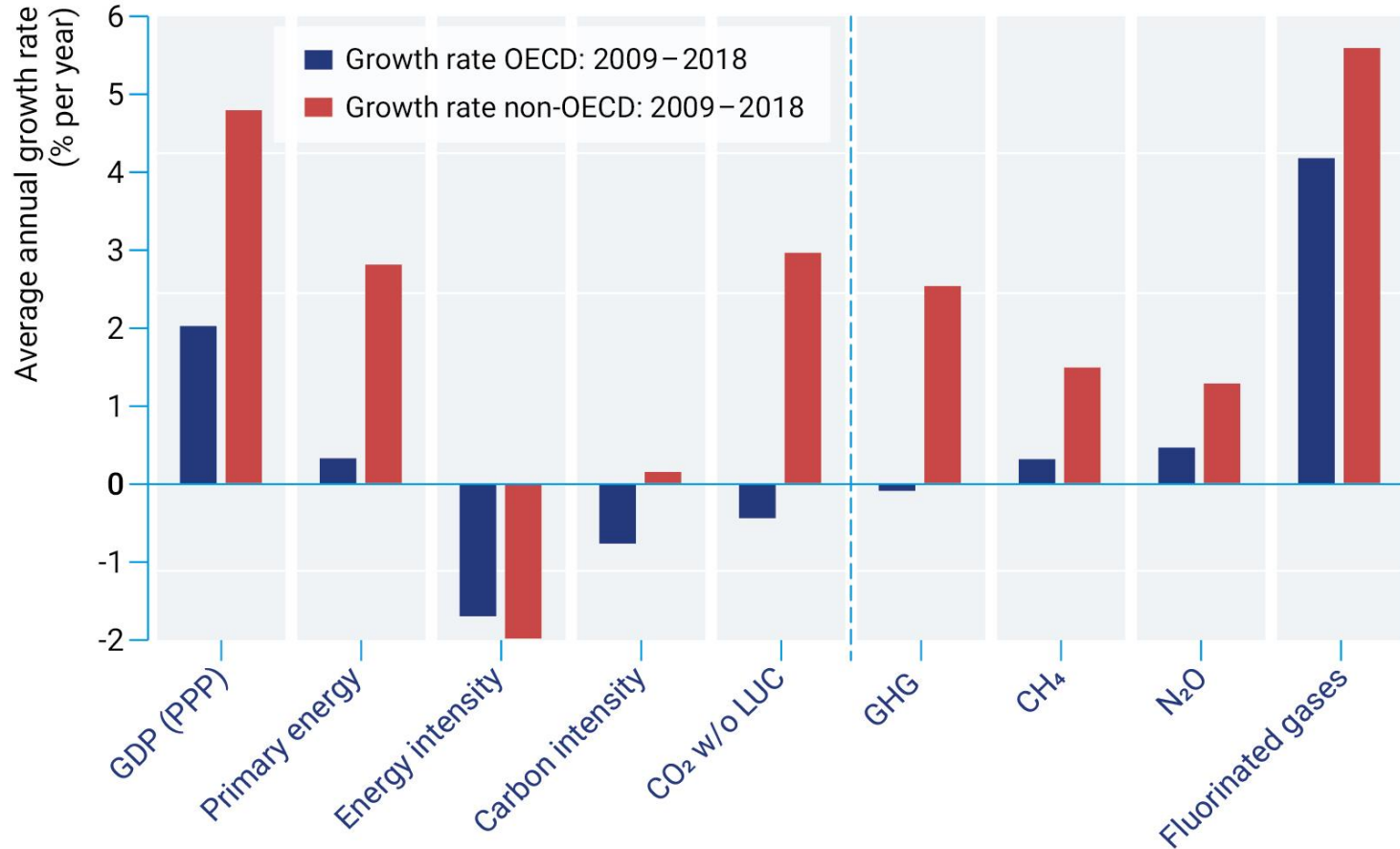
Global GHGs from all sources



Source: Olivier and Peters (2019), Houghton and Nassikas (2017) for land-use change emissions, and Friedlingstein *et al.* (2019) for updates from 2016 to 2018

Are countries on track to meet their NDC targets?

Average annual growth rates of key drivers of global CO₂ emissions (2009-2018)



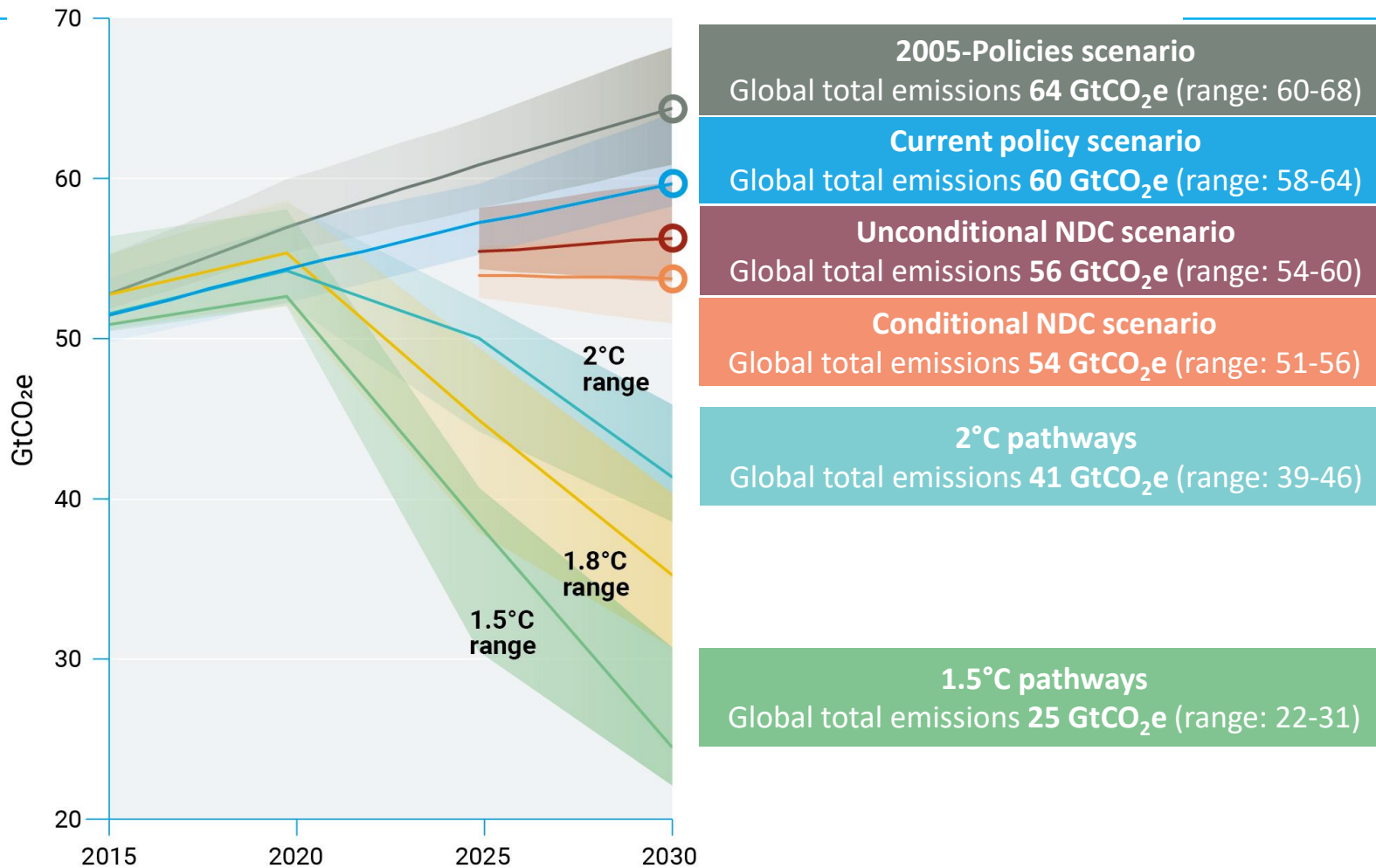
Are countries on track to meet their NDC targets?

Progress towards achieving NDC commitments: G20 countries

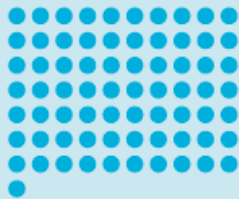

Projected to meet the unconditional NDC target with currently implemented policies		Expected to meet the unconditional NDC target with additional policy measures and/or stricter enforcement of existing policies		Uncertain or insufficient information
Overachievement of the target by more than 15 per cent, suggesting a weak target	Overachievement of the target by less than 15 per cent	Projected emissions 0–15 per cent above the NDC target	Projected emissions 15 per cent or more above the NDC target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India (6 of 6 studies) ● Russia (3 of 3 studies)¹⁾ ● Turkey (3 of 3 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● China (3 of 5 studies, one uncertain)²⁾ ● EU28 (1 of 3 studies, one uncertain)^{1),2),3)} ● Mexico (2 of 3 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Australia (3 of 4 studies)¹⁾ ● Japan (2 of 3 studies) ● South Africa (3 of 3 studies)^{1),4)} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brazil (4 of 4 studies) ● Canada (3 of 3 studies)¹⁾ ● Republic of Korea (3 of 3 studies) ● United States of America (2025) (5 of 5 studies)¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Argentina (1 of 3 studies projected to meet the unconditional NDC; updated NDC in 2016) ● Indonesia (3 studies disagree) ● Saudi Arabia (2 studies disagree)

What will the current NDCs contribute?

NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



Countries and states committing to zero emission targets

Target categories	G20 countries	Country level	Regional level
Zero emissions by year x	<p>2 G20 members (France, UK) have passed legislation</p> <p>3 G20 members (EU and Germany and Italy as part of EU¹) currently in process of passing legislation</p> <p>15 G20 members have no binding (net-) zero-emission targets</p>	<p>71 countries</p> 	<p>11 regions</p> 
Ambitious comprehensive CO ₂ pricing in all sectors by year x ²	<p>No G20 member has implemented ambitious comprehensive CO₂ pricing in all sectors, but 9 G20 members have implemented carbon pricing as ETS or carbon tax with partial coverage and/or lower CO₂ prices (as at August 2019)</p>	<p>No country</p> <p>✘</p>	<p>No regions</p> <p>✘</p>
Phase out all fossil fuel subsidies by year x	<p>No G20 member has existing reform plans to fully phase out all fossil fuel subsidies, but the G20 took a decision in 2009 to gradually phase out fossil fuel subsidies with an annual peer-review among G20 members</p>	<p>No country</p> <p>✘</p>	<p>No regions</p> <p>✘</p>
Make all finance flows consistent with the Paris Agreement goals by year x *	<p>No G20 member has made all finance flows fully aligned with the Paris Agreement goals, but the UK has published a Green Finance Strategy in 2019 as an example of intermediate action</p>	<p>No country</p> <p>✘</p>	<p>No regions</p> <p>✘</p>

Global decarbonization: Fundamental structural changes are required

- Climate protection and adaptation investments will become a precondition for peace and stability
- Transformation is needed across societies, economies, infrastructures and governance institutions



Example: Options for transforming the global energy system

- Easy wins available
- Broad policy consensus needed
- Large co-benefits possible
- Leapfrogging potential recognized



Emissions Gap Report 2019 – Conclusions

- Need to cut over 7 per cent per year until 2030 for the 1.5 °C target
- CO₂ budget for the 2 °C scenario will be close to depletion by 2030
- Need for strong, enhanced ambition
- Opportunities to enhance NDCs and bridge the 2030 emissions gap



Inger Andersen,
UNEP Executive Director:

“Countries simply cannot wait until the end of 2020, when new climate commitments are due, to step up action. They – and every city, region, business and individual – need to act now!”

Thank you!



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