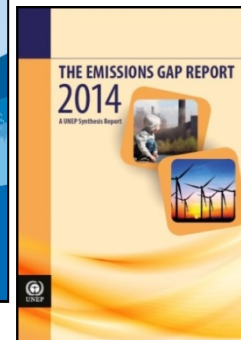
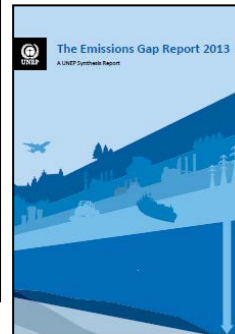
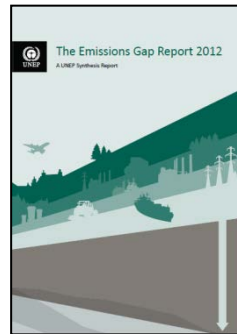
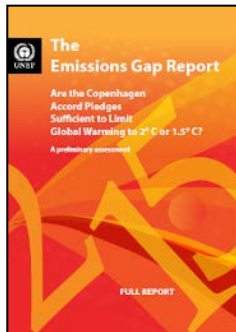
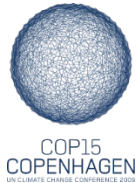

The Emissions Gap Report 2016

What are the implications of the Paris Agreement?
How can the 2030 emissions gap be bridged?

Marrakech ♦ 14 November, 2016



UNEP Emissions Gap Reports



2016 Gap Report – Main Questions



What are we aiming for?

- Keeping temperature increase well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C by 2100

What is the pre-2020 contribution?

- Collectively countries are on a likely track to meet Cancun pledges, but these are not sufficiently ambitious to get on track to 2030 emission levels consistent with the well below 2°C or 1.5°C goal

What do INDCs contribute?

- Emission levels resulting from INDCs are 4 to 6 GtCO₂e/yr lower than the current policy trajectory in 2030, but the remaining Gap is in the order of 12 to 14 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 2°C scenarios and 15 to 17 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 1.5°C

Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C?

- Without enhanced ambition the likely global average temperature increase will be in the range of <2.9 - 3.4°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 exceeded by far

How can the 2030 Gap be bridged?

- Non-state action deliver results and can be rapidly accelerated to enhance ambition
- Enhanced energy efficiency in buildings, industry, and transport holds large potential
- The SDG-Paris Agreement nexus is complex and reiterates the urgency of strategic choices if both agendas are to be achieved

Amplified urgency of enhanced pre-2020 action



General progress on Cancun pledge achievement but several countries will need to accelerate action

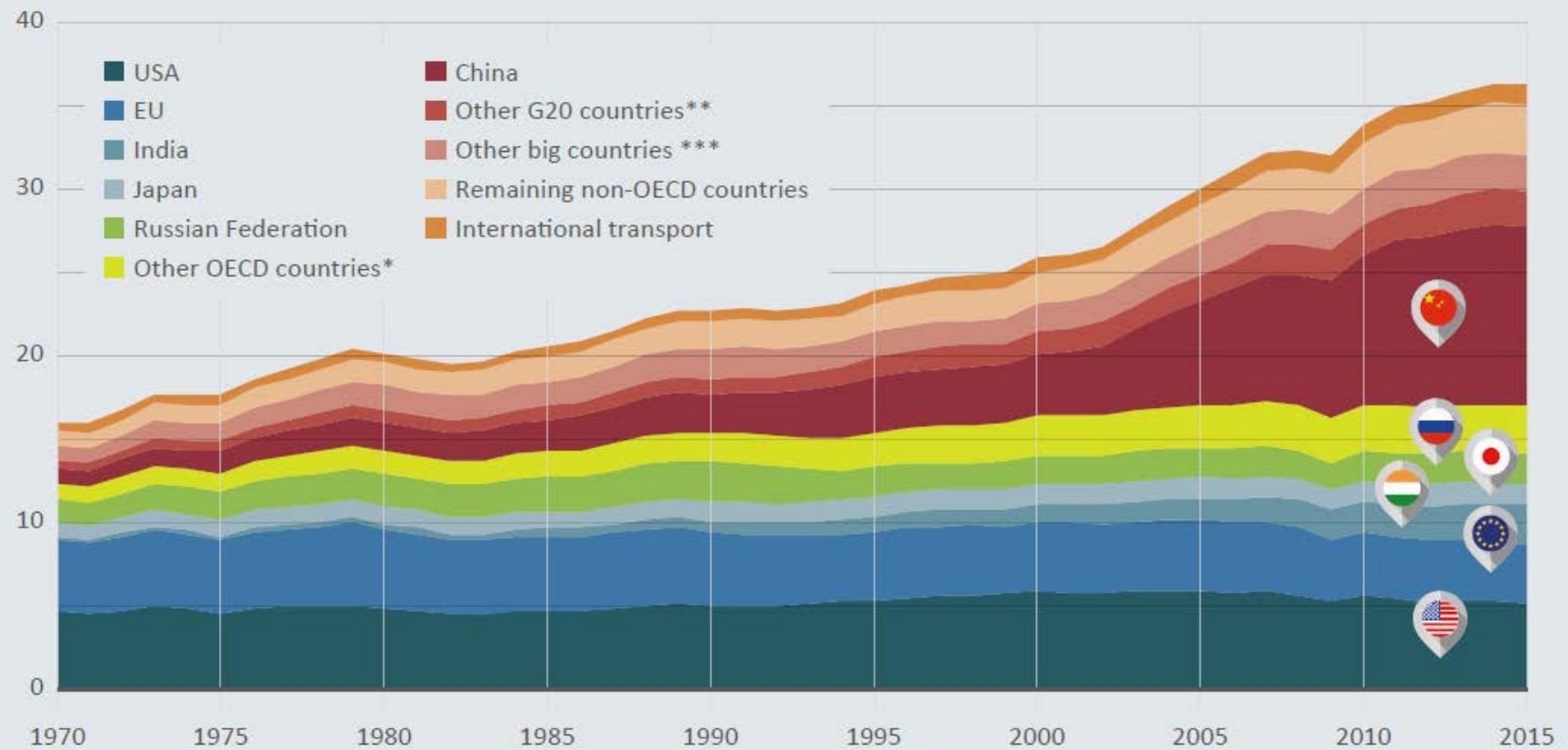
Collectively, pledges are not sufficiently ambitious to improve the starting point for meeting required 2030 emission levels

Urgency of enhanced pre-2020 action indisputable in order to:

- Maintain solution space for achieving the stringent emission reductions required
- Avoid lock-in of carbon- and energy-intensive infrastructure and reduce long term dependence on unproven technologies such as negative emissions
- Reduce the costs of mitigation
- Keep open the option of limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C by 2100

Global CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel and industry seem to stabilise

Gton CO₂/yr



Source: JRC/PBL, 2016

* Other OECD countries include Australia; Canada; Mexico; Republic of Korea and Turkey.

** Other G20 countries include Argentina; Brazil; Indonesia; Saudi Arabia; South Africa and Turkey.

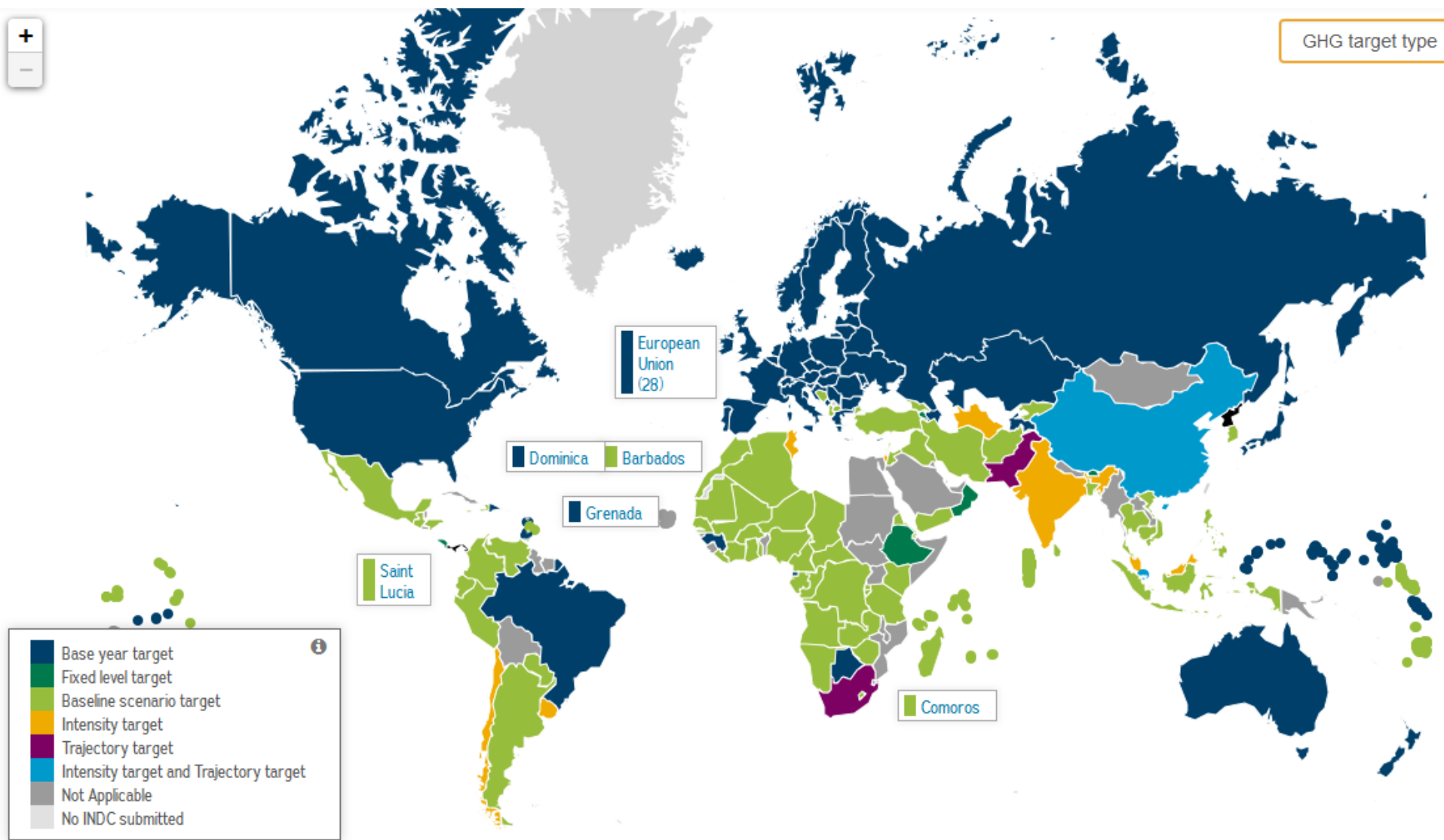
*** Other big countries and areas include Egypt; Iran; Kazakhstan; Malaysia; Nigeria; Taiwan, Province of China; Thailand and Ukraine.

Progress towards achieving the 2020 pledges for the G20 members



- Collectively, G20 members are on a likely track to meet the minimum level of the Cancun pledges
- China, India and the EU are on track to meet the 2020 pledges; Brazil, Japan, and Russia are also on track according to most estimates
- Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Korea and the United States are likely to require further action and/or purchased offsets in order to meet their 2020 pledges.
- For South Africa and Indonesia information is insufficient to assess Cancun pledge alignment. For Australia no conclusion is drawn regarding pledge attainment.

INDC submissions by type of mitigation target, by 1st October 2016



Ten independent studies, including UNFCCC synthesis report

Reference	Sector and gas coverage	Cut-Off Date Analysis INDCs	Scenario coverage	Unconditional INDC case	Conditional INDC case
Climate Action Tracker (CAT, 2015)	All	8 Dec. 2015 (Update)	Current policy trajectory, INDC	X	X
Climate & Energy College / University of Melbourne dataset (Meinshausen, 2015)	All	15 Dec. 2015 (Update)	INDC	X	X
Climate Interactive (2015)	All	20 Oct. 2015	INDC	X	—
Danish Energy Agency (DEA, 2015)	All	1 Dec. 2015 (Update)	INDC	X	—
London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) (Boyd et al., 2015)	All	Mid-Oct. 2015	INDC	X	X
International Energy Agency - World Energy Outlook (IEA, 2015)	All ^a	15 Dec. 2015 (Update)	Current policy trajectory, INDC	X	—

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_13161

