

Ambition and Opportunity in America's New Climate Commitments

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UNFCCC

1. Establishes basic governance system, like objectives and principles, data collection and sharing commitments, institutional arrangements
2. Non binding emission targets

Kyoto Protocol

1. Operates under UNFCCC governance system
2. Establishes legally binding GHG limits on Annex 1/developed countries
3. Creates market-based mechanisms

Paris Agreement

1. Operates under UNFCCC governance system
2. Sets global temperature goal, adaptation goal, and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) of all Parties to reach it
3. Creates enhanced transparency framework and global stock take

UNFCCC

1992/1994
197 Parties
COP

Kyoto Protocol

1997/2005
192 Parties
CMP

Paris Agreement

2015/2016
191 Parties
CMA

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

SELF DETERMINED CLIMATE PLANS

from each country participating in the Paris Agreement (PA)

PARIS AGREEMENT OBJECTIVES

01 TEMPERATURE GOAL

Keep a global temperature rise this century well below 1.5 to 2 degrees Celsius (above pre-industrial levels).

02 RESILIENCE

Increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

03 FINANCIAL FLOW

Work towards making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

WHAT DO NDCs ENTAIL?

Each member country from the PA determines their contributions in the context of their national priorities, circumstances and capabilities.



MITIGATION

NDCs allow countries to outline actions parties can take to reduce GHG emissions.



ADAPTATION

A key component in sustainable development, in many cases NDCs dovetail the mitigation strategies with resiliency measures to ensure we are equipped for the shifting climate.



MITIGATION SECTORS AND ACTIONS

Parties can choose different sectors, such as transportation, waste management, energy efficiency, or forestry, for their climate actions.



ADAPTATION SECTORS AND ACTIONS

Policies, frameworks, investments and technology that is needed to minimize the impact of potential floods, changes in precipitation, droughts, rising temperatures, rising sea levels, etc.



TARGETS

In most cases mitigation actions are expressed as targets that define the measurement goal a country has chosen to track the effectiveness of their climate actions.



FINANCE/SUPPORT

This can include financial plans or requests for funding, technology transfer, etc. necessary for either Mitigation or Adaptation actions outlined in each country's NDC.

SUBMISSIONS Process

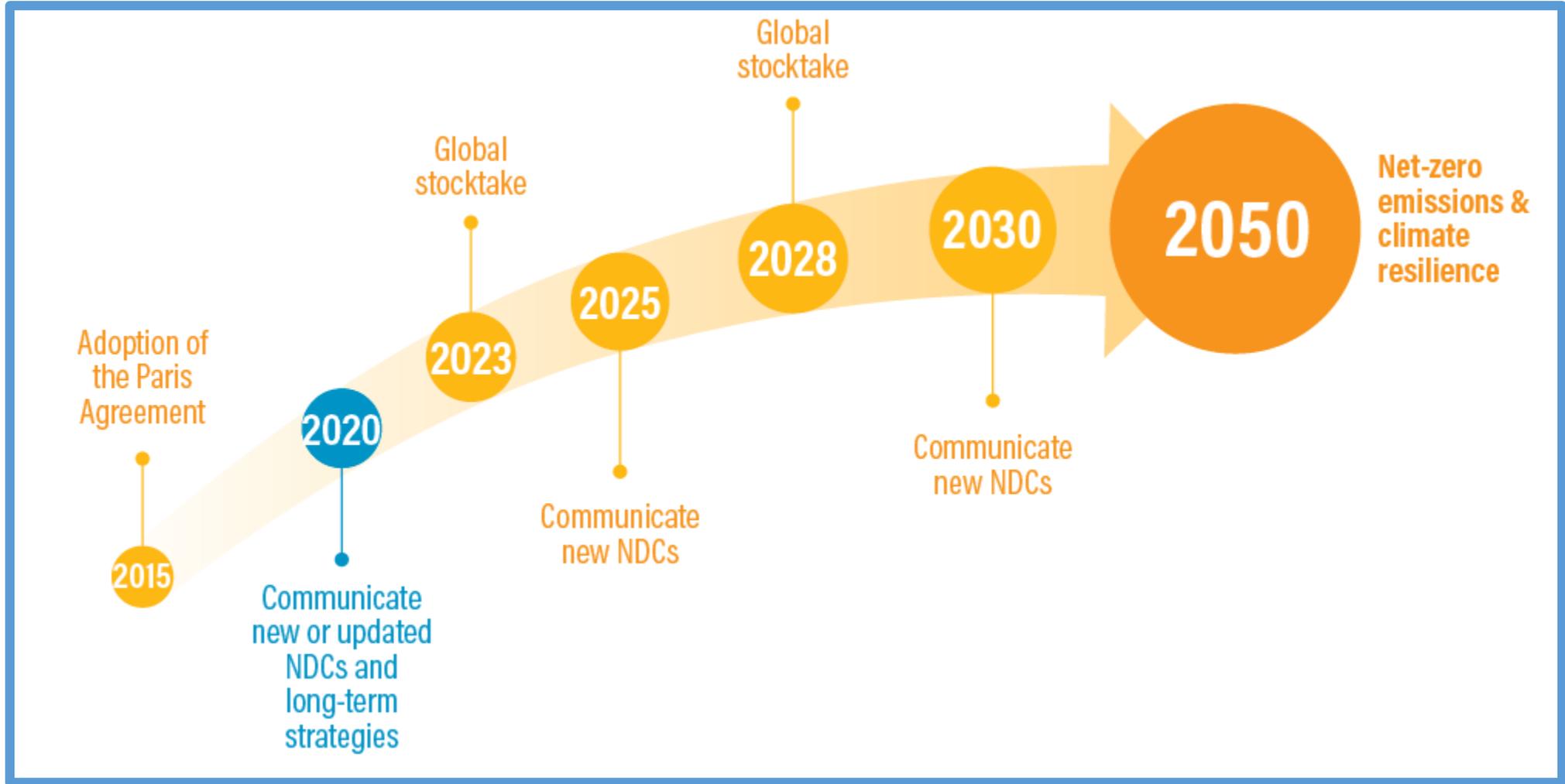
Most countries have submitted their first NDC and will either submit a new one or update their NDC by 2020. As of 2020, NDCs will be reviewed and updated continuously in an ongoing 5-year process.

Global AMBITION

Each successive NDC must represent a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition. Hence, participation in NDCs sets the course for continuous expansion of climate mitigation and adaptation efforts at a global scale.



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

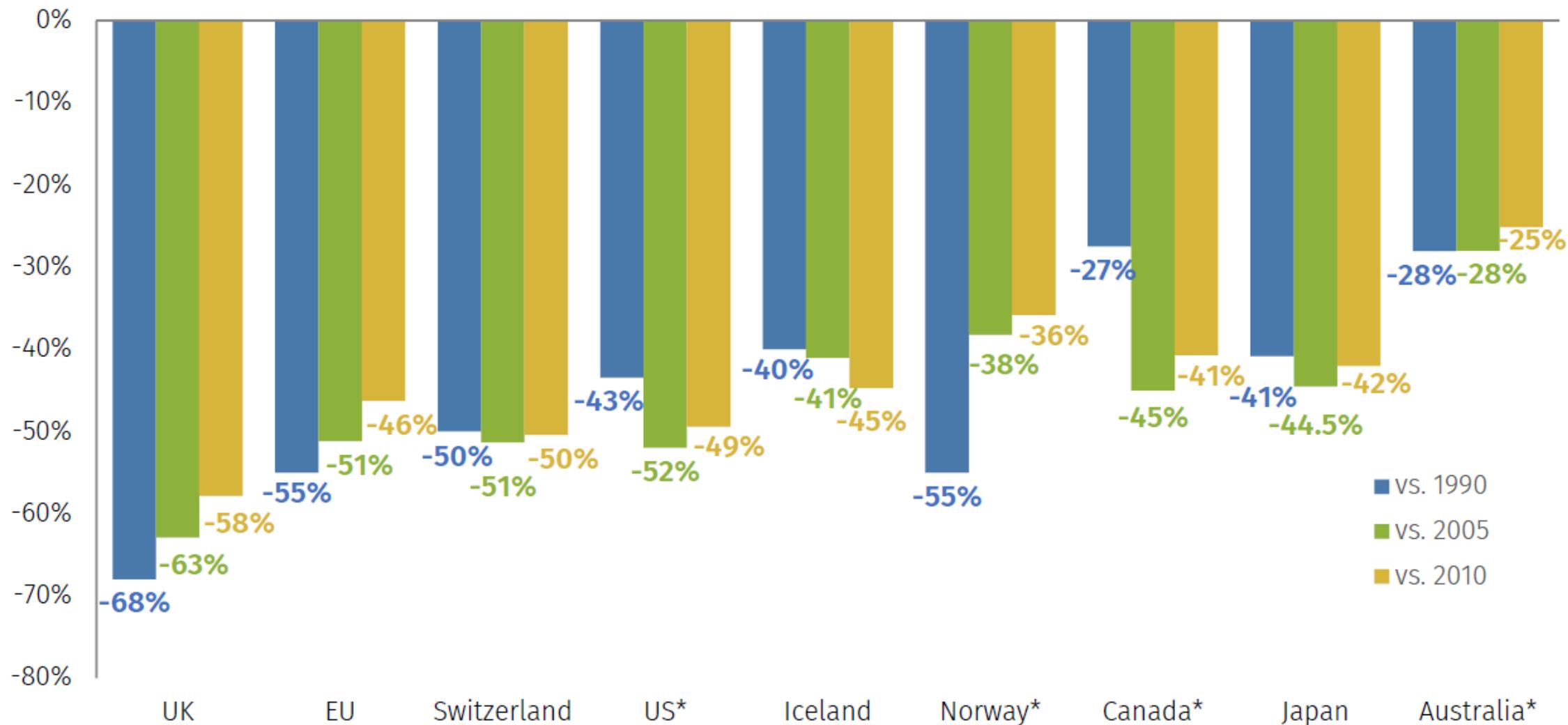


		2016 NDC	2021 NDC	Change
2030 unconditional target(s)	Country's formulation of the target	26-28% below 2005 by 2025 (incl. LULUCF)	50-52% below 2005 by 2030 (incl. LULUCF)	+
	Absolute emissions level [excl. LULUCF]	5,269 – 5,744 MtCO ₂ e in 2025	3,675 – 4,178 MtCO ₂ e in 2030	
	Emissions compared to 1990 and 2010 [excl. LULUCF]	11-18% below 1990 levels by 2025 18-25% below 2010 levels by 2025	35-43% below 1990 levels by 2030 40-47% below 2010 levels by 2030	+
	CAT rating	Critically insufficient	TBD	+
	Net zero-emissions target	No	The US announced in January 2021 its aim towards net-zero emissions by 2050, no official target has been submitted to the UNFCCC	+
	Alignment of NDC to net zero-emissions target		Unclear	
	Sector coverage	Economy-wide	Economy-wide	
	Separate target for LULUCF	No	No	
	Gas coverage	All greenhouse (GHG) gases	All greenhouse (GHG) gases	
	Target type	Absolute emissions reduction below a base year	Absolute emissions reduction below a base year	
	Clarity of implementation plan	On 4 November 2019, the Trump Administration formally notified the United Nations that the US would withdraw from the Paris Agreement, nullifying the target.	TBD	
	Explanation why the target is a fair contribution towards the global goal	Yes. The US references policy action taken to reduce its emissions to achieve the 2020 target of reducing emissions in the range of 17% below 2005 levels. The NDC highlights the higher ambition needed to achieve the 2025 target beyond the 2020 target.	TBD	
	Followed guidance on information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs in Decision 4/CMA.1	N/A	TBD	

FIGURE 1

New US target compared to updated NDCs from other advanced economies

NDC reductions from a 1990, 2005, and 2010 base year for selected economies

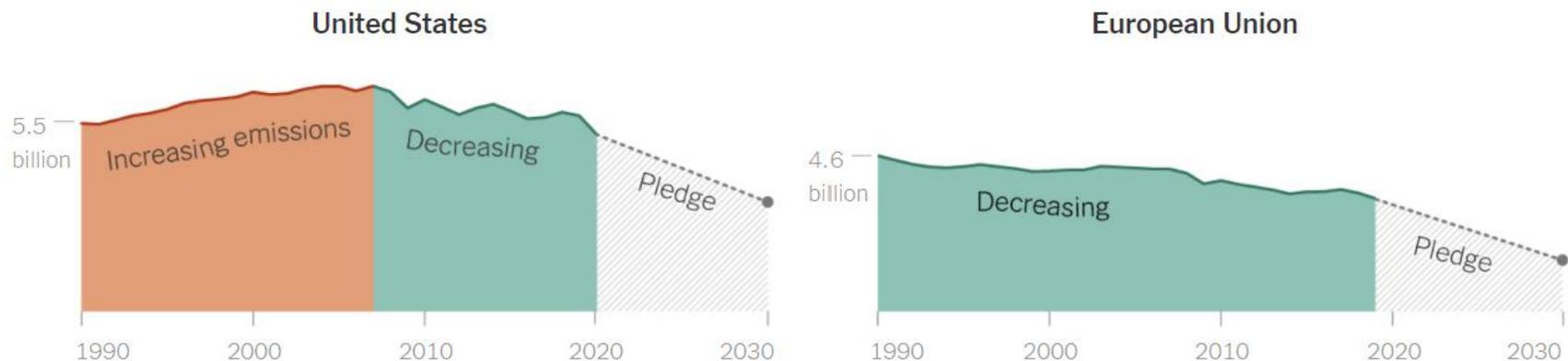


Source: Rhodium Group, UNFCCC. Assumes LULUCF included in all base years. *Upper end of NDC presented as a range.

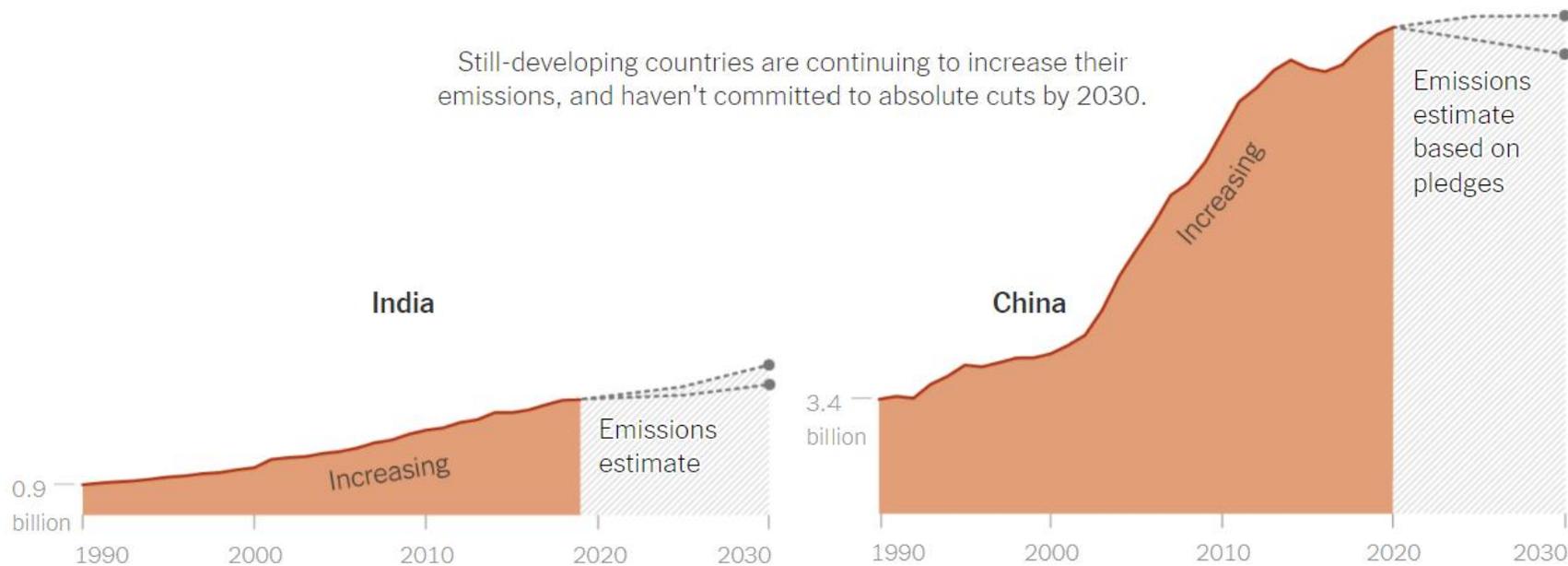
Trajectories for the World's Largest Emitters

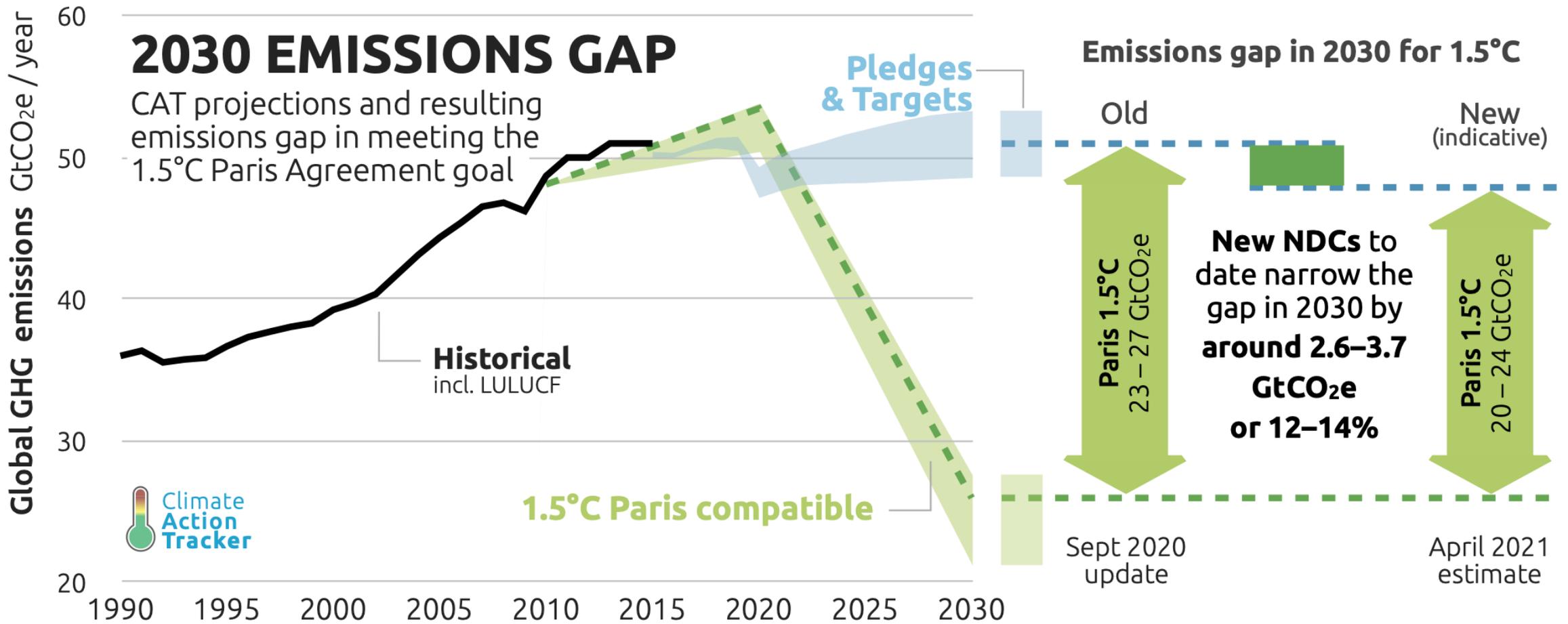
The United States was still increasing emissions until the mid-2000s, while Europe took earlier action.

In metric tons CO₂



Still-developing countries are continuing to increase their emissions, and haven't committed to absolute cuts by 2030.





Status of 2030 Paris Agreement targets for G20 countries

April 2021

»» SUBMITTED A STRONGER TARGET	ARGENTINA UNITED KINGDOM	EU-27 (FRANCE, ITALY, GERMANY) UNITED STATES
»» PROPOSED A STRONGER TARGET	CANADA CHINA	JAPAN SOUTH AFRICA
»» NEW 2030 TARGETS PROMISED IN 2021	SOUTH KOREA	
«« SUBMITTED IDENTICAL OR WEAKER TARGET	AUSTRALIA BRAZIL	MEXICO RUSSIAN FED.
«« WILL NOT PROPOSE A MORE AMBITIOUS TARGET	INDONESIA	
HAVE NOT MADE AN ANNOUNCEMENT	INDIA SAUDI ARABIA	TURKEY

5/31-6/17

SBs

9/28-10/2

PreCOP

11/1-12

COP26

G7 Summit

6/11-13

G20 Summit

10/30-31

