



Are we self-deceiving?

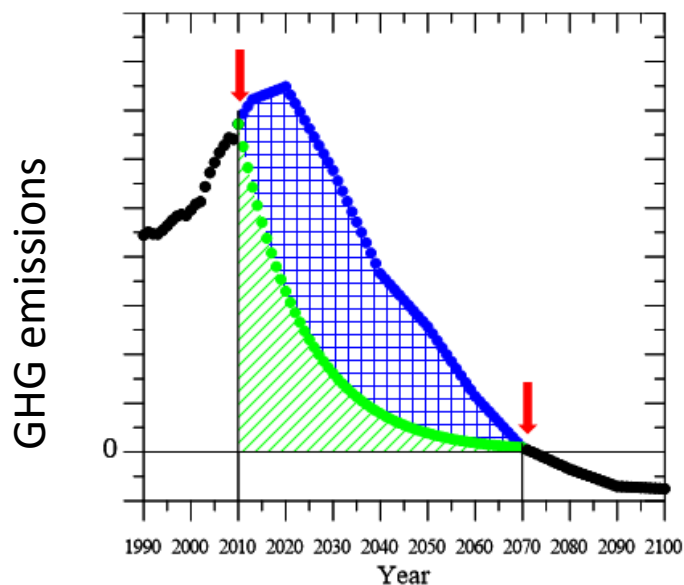
- ✚ The INDCs that have been submitted (July 31st, 2015) by the eight top emitting countries are far from the required mitigation efforts. In overall, their INDCs represents around 158% of its carbon budget (i.e. it is exceeded 58%). (See the contents on the next pages!)
- ✚ If this eight top emitting countries would fulfilled their INDCs also the total global emissions are maintained within the RCP2.6 scenario, these countries would be responsible for 79% of the global emissions between now and 2030. This share merely perpetuates and consolidates the very unfair historical distribution of GHG emissions!

Is this acceptable?

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF CARBON BUDGETS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE PER CAPITA STUDY

- ✚ **We have shown that the current UNFCCC approach in relation to INDCs is equivocal.**
In the current approach, most of INDCs are done giving a reduction target with respect to a base year, to be achieved in a target year. According to our study, this approach could easily lead to an appreciation well been wrong of implications about the total amount of emission reduction that each INDC entails. See the Volume III of our study!
- ✚ **The new approach should be firmly based on the new knowledge of the mitigation issues, acquired from the AR5 of the IPCC.**
When the possible future “Paris agreement”, talks about “holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 °C or 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels”, actually everybody knows, that the only one scenario of IPCC in which is likely to reach this goal is the RCP2.6. In this scenario the cumulative emissions that can be released to the atmosphere from now until 2100 are well set and consist around 1800 GtCO₂eq. It is the so called “GHG Global Carbon Budget”.
- ✚ **Our main proposal is related to define how to allocate among the state parties the Global Carbon Budget (i.e. the 1800 GtCO₂eq, that according the scenario RCP2.6, the world can finally emit from now until 2100).**
We do this using criteria of Climate Justice per Capita that entail historical responsibilities, ecological footprint, capabilities and state of development. See the Volumes I and II of our study!

- ✚ **Different possible pathways for achieving the same target entails different cumulative emissions in the period, that is to say, they involve different Carbon Budgets spent!**



Carbon Budget Pathway 2:  **<** **Carbon Budget Pathway 1:** 

- ✚ **In conclusion, the traditional, but also current, approach used in the formulation of the INDCs is not appropriate!** So, we need to change the approach, the paradigm, in which we are formulating the INDCs and, worst, the paradigm we are developing in the “negotiating text” that the state parties are working in the road to Paris.

- ✚ **We have shown, in effect, that the current UNFCCC approach in relation to INDCs is equivocal.** In the current approach, most of INDCs are done giving a reduction target with respect to a base year, to be achieved in a target year. According to our study this approach could easily lead to an appreciation well been wrong of implications about the total amount of emission reduction that each INDC entails.

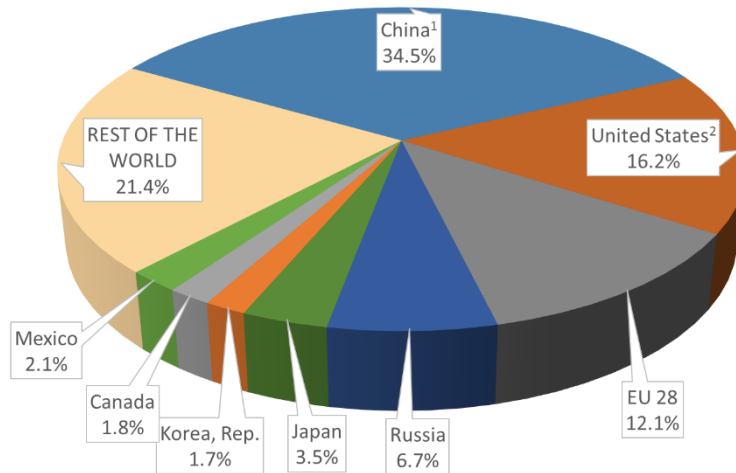
- ✚ See, for example, the UE-28’s INDC evaluation in the Volume III of our study:

EU-28		Units
Emissions estimated according to INDC (2011-2030)	84.1	GtCO ₂ eq
Carbon Budget MCJ-PACB (2011-2030)	62.7	GtCO ₂ eq
% of their Carbon Budget they would use according to INDC (2011-2030)	134.2	%
% Emissions with respect to the World Carbon Budget (2011-2030)	12.1	%
According to INDC, % of reduction at 2030 with respect to 2010 emissions	28.9	%
Carbon Budget MCJ-PACB (2011-2050)	86.9	GtCO ₂ eq
According to INDC, % of their Carbon Budget for 2011-2050 they would use in the period 2011-2030	96.8	%

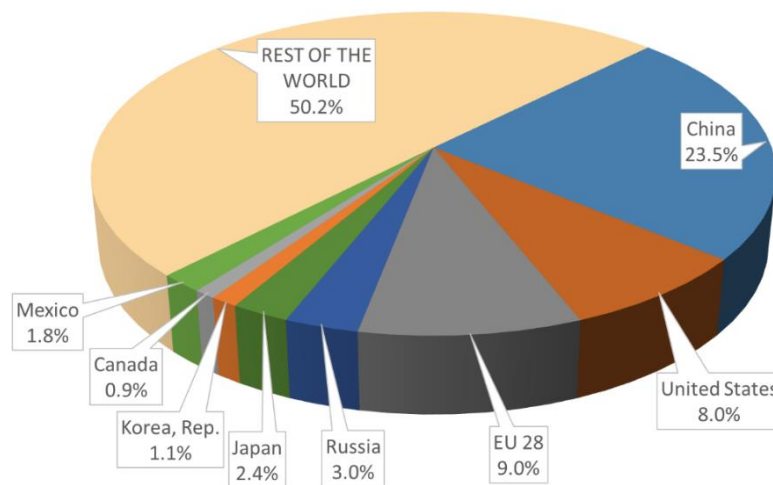
- ✚ **The INDCs that have been submitted (July 31st, 2015) by the eight top emitting countries are far from the required mitigation efforts. In overall, their INDC represents around 158% of its carbon budget (i.e. it is exceeded by 58%). This trend would put the world in the fatal scenario RCP8.5 that leads us to an increase of temperature over 4 °C at the end of this century.**

Comparison between emissions according to INDC and the Carbon Budget allocated by the Model of Climate Justice (MCJ) per capita from 2011 to 2030*

Percentage distribution of the Carbon Budget 2011-2030 according to the INDCs
694 GtCO₂eq



Percentage distribution of the Carbon Budget 2011-2030 according to the MCJ
694 GtCO₂eq



(*) For the sole purpose of being able to make a comparison between the eight countries studied, we have extrapolated China's commitment (that only refers to CO₂ emissions) to all the GHG. Moreover, we have extrapolated United States' commitment (that only refers to the period from 2011 to 2025) from 2026 to 2030.

✚ If the eight countries surveyed fulfilled their INDCs and also it is maintained the total global emissions within the RCP2.6 scenario, **these countries would be responsible for 79% of global emissions between now and 2030. This share merely perpetuates and consolidates the very unfair historical distribution of GHG emissions!**

✚ And if the eight countries surveyed fulfilled their INDCs and also it is maintained the total global emissions within the RCP2.6 scenario, **then the rest of the world would have only 21% available global emissions left. And not the 50% that a fair criteria of climate justice per capita allocates to them!**

QUANTIFIED PROPOSAL – BASED ON CRITERIA OF CLIMATE JUSTICE PER CAPITA - OF THE DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE UNFCCC STATE PARTIES OF THE EMISSIONS MITIGATION GLOBAL OBJECTIVE DEFINED BY SCENARIO RCP2.6 OF THE IPCC'S AR5

“THE CARBON BUDGETS THAT WILL PREVENT THE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE FROM INCREASING BY MORE THAN 2°C WHEN COMPARED WITH THE TEMPERATURE OF THE PRE-INDUSTRIAL ERA”

**FACT SHEET:
RESULTS AND
CONCLUSIONS!**



GGCC GROUP GOVERNANCE CLIMATE CHANGE

STH. Sustainability, Technology and Humanism
UPC Singular Research Group

UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA