

more different framework data and corresponding results at: <http://results-espm.save-the-climate.info>

framework data (input values here: yellow fields)		
	Gt	
global CO2 budget 2018 - 2100	420	global budget
net positive LUC emissions (land-use change) from 2018 on	10% -42	
international shipping and aviation (ISA) emissions from 2018 on (projected) global CO2 emissions 2018 - 2019	3% -13	
global CO2 budget 2020 - 2100 to distribute here	-73	
weighting population key in the weighted key	30%	national budget
scenario type used for the reference values	RM-5-rad	reference values
minimum annual emissions as a percentage of the country's current emissions	-5%	

global budget to distribute here:
 npLUC and ISA emissions are subtracted from the global budget because no reliable data are available at the country level. The emissions for countries used and the country budgets determined here also do not include LUC and ISA emissions.

reference values for the countries with the highest emissions					emissions 2019 in Gt	per capita 2019 in t	share in global emissions 2019	accu- mulated share	temporary overshoot in Gt	reduction rate used 2020
target year:	2030		2050							
reference year:	1990	2010	1990	2010						
China	78%	-53%	-105%	-91%	11,5	8	31%	31%	28	-2,4%
United States	-66%	-69%	-102%	-95%	5,1	16	14%	45%	13	-2,5%
EU27	-71%	-67%	-100%	-93%	2,9	7	8%	53%	7	-2,3%
India	130%	-22%	-72%	-69%	2,6	2	7%	61%	4	-2,2%
Russia	-74%	-64%	-102%	-94%	1,8	12	5%	65%	4	-2,5%
Japan	-64%	-65%	-101%	-93%	1,2	9	3%	69%	3	-2,4%

largest national budgets 2020 - 2100	national budget Gt	weighted key	emissions 2019 Gt	scope years
United States	32,3	11,0%	5,2	6,2
India	30,0	10,3%	2,6	11,8
EU28	24,3	8,3%	3,4	7,1
EU27	21,5	7,3%	3,1	7,0
Russia	11,7	4,0%	1,8	6,5
Japan	7,9	2,7%	1,2	6,7
Indonesia	6,6	2,2%	0,6	11,3
Brazil	5,1	1,7%	0,5	10,6
Germany	4,9	1,7%	0,8	6,5
Iran	4,9	1,7%	0,7	7,2
South Korea	4,2	1,4%	0,7	6,3
Mexico	4,2	1,4%	0,5	8,4
Saudi Arabia	3,8	1,3%	0,6	6,3
Pakistan	3,7	1,3%	0,2	16,8
Canada	3,7	1,3%	0,6	6,2
South Africa	3,4	1,2%	0,5	7,0
Turkey	3,3	1,1%	0,4	7,7
Nigeria	2,8	1,0%	0,1	29,1
United Kingdom	2,8	1,0%	0,4	7,5
Vietnam	2,8	1,0%	0,3	10,9
Australia	2,7	0,9%	0,4	6,5
Egypt	2,6	0,9%	0,3	10,0
Italy, San Marino and the Holy See	2,5	0,9%	0,3	7,4
France and Monaco	2,5	0,9%	0,3	7,8
Bangladesh	2,5	0,8%	0,1	26,4
sum without EU	231		30	
sum across all countries	292		36	8,0
coverage rate	79%		83%	

Basic idea behind the ESPM

The ESPM consists of two steps:

(1) **National budgets:** A predefined global CO2 budget is distributed to countries. The ESPM tool offers the use of a **weighted distribution key** that includes the 'population' and the 'emissions' in a base year (here: 2019).

(2) **National paths:** The ESPM tool offers the scenario types **RM 1 - 6** to derive plausible national paths that adhere to a national budget.

The **weighting of the population distribution key** is therefore an important parameter when determining national budgets.

In addition to the budget, an important parameter for determining the national paths is the potential for **net negative emissions** that is assumed. This is given here by the minimum value of annual emissions up to 2100 as a percentage of the country's current emissions. A negative percentage stands for net negative emissions. 0% stands for net zero emissions (emission neutrality). If net negative emissions are taken into account, the budget is temporarily exceeded (overshoot). Please note: The potential of negative emissions is controversial. In addition, a resulting **overshoot** can be problematic with regard to the **tipping points** in the climate system.

Basic idea behind the RM Scenario Types 1 - 6

With the help of the RM Scenario Types, emission paths can be determined that meet a given budget. The scenario types differ in the **assumption** about the **property** of the **annual reductions**. This approach is particularly useful when it comes to making **political decisions** about emission **paths**.

The scenario type **RM-5-rad** used here to calculate the paths and thus also the reference values shows a convex course of the annual reduction rates.