Overview results ESPM and RM for the largest emitters

- reference values for NDCs -

	global budget:	420 Gt		680 Gt		420 Gt		680 Gt	
		Extended Smooth Pathway Model				Regensburg Model			
	weighting population	change rate 2030 vs. 1990	CO_2 budget 2020 - 2100	change rate 2030 vs. 1990	CO_2 budget 2020 - 2100	change rate 2030 vs. 1990	CO_2 budget 2020 - 2100	change rate 2030 vs. 1990	CO_2 budget 2020 - 2100
			in Gt		in Gt		in Gt		in Gt
China	50%	108%	69	161%	123	128%	81	196%	146
	15%	122%	81	184%	144				
USA	50%	-58%	26	-46%	46	-50%	36	-35%	66
	15%	-51%	36	-39%	64				
EU28	50%	-66%	22	-56%	39	-63%	24	-52%	44
	15%	-63%	25	-55%	44				
India	50%	167%	35	239%	62	143%	25	199%	42
	15%	134%	25	194%	44				
Russia	50%	-70%	9	-60%	17	-64%	12	-53%	22
	15%	-66%	12	-55%	22				
Japan	50%	-57%	7	-45%	12	-51%	8	-36%	15
	15%	-53%	8	-40%	15				
				implicit weighting population:		15%		11%	

largest emitters	China	USA	EU28	India	Russia	Japan	sum	global
current annual CO_2 emissions in Gt	11	5	3	3	2	1	25	37
share in global emissions	31%	14%	9%	7%	5%	3%	70%	
t per capita	8	16	7	2	12	9		5

Key premises:

RM-5-rad was used as the scenario type, which maps the global paths described by the IPCC (cf. SR15, SPM, C.1) well and minimizes the need for net negative emissions.

16% of the global CO2 budget has been reserved for FOLU CO2 and international shipping and aviation, which is roughly their share of current annual emissions. These emissions were not considered here.

12% of the current annual emissions were assumed to be the minimum for annual net negative emissions after the achievement of emission neutrality.

More information and download of the tools at: save-the-climate.info.