

EMISSIONSENTWICKLUNG IN ÖSTERREICH UND DAS ABKOMMEN VON PARIS

Wissenschaftliche Grundlagen
Anspruch und Realität

Renate Christ,
18. Klimatag, Uni Wien, 24. Mai 2017

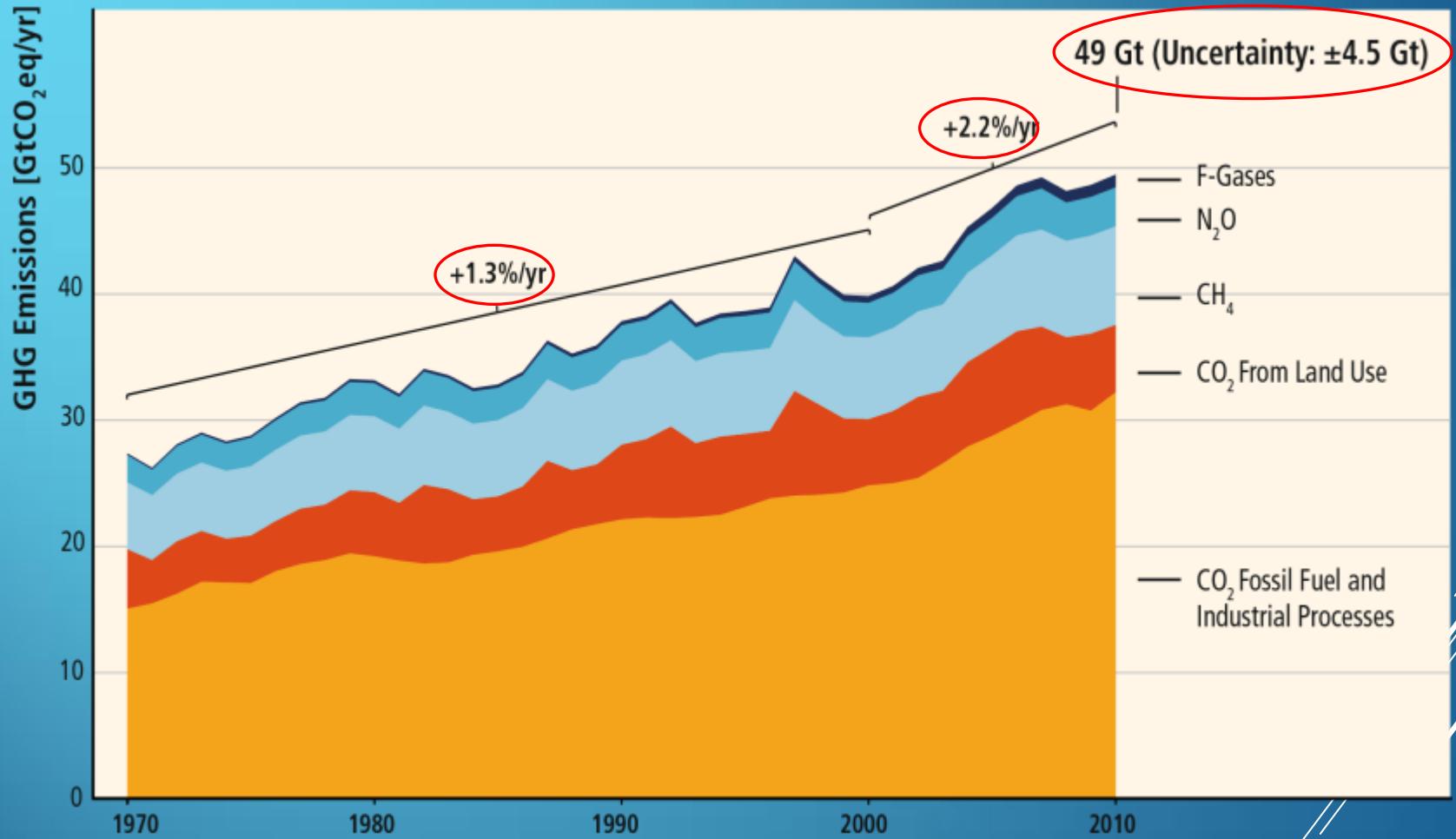
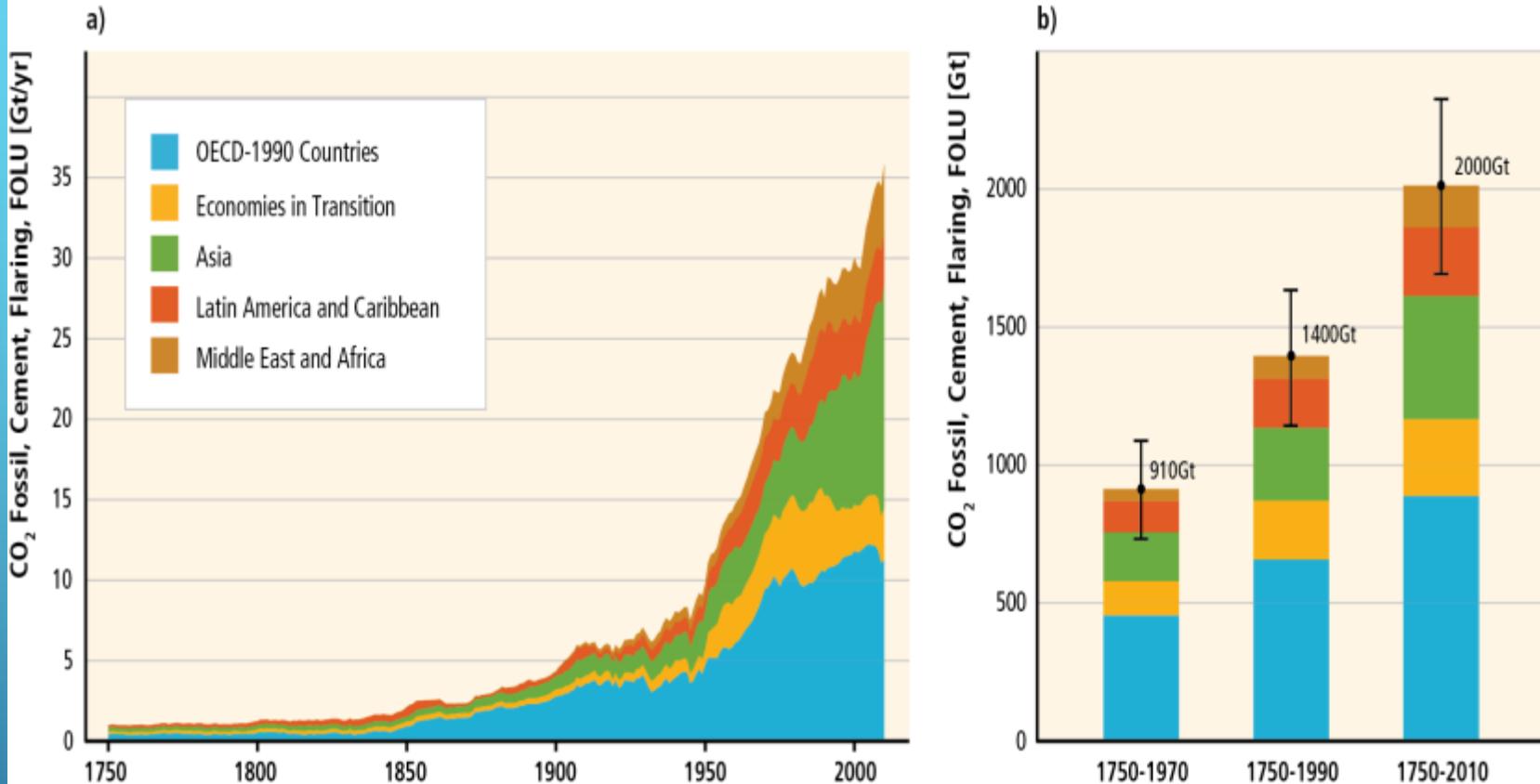


Figure IPCC AR5

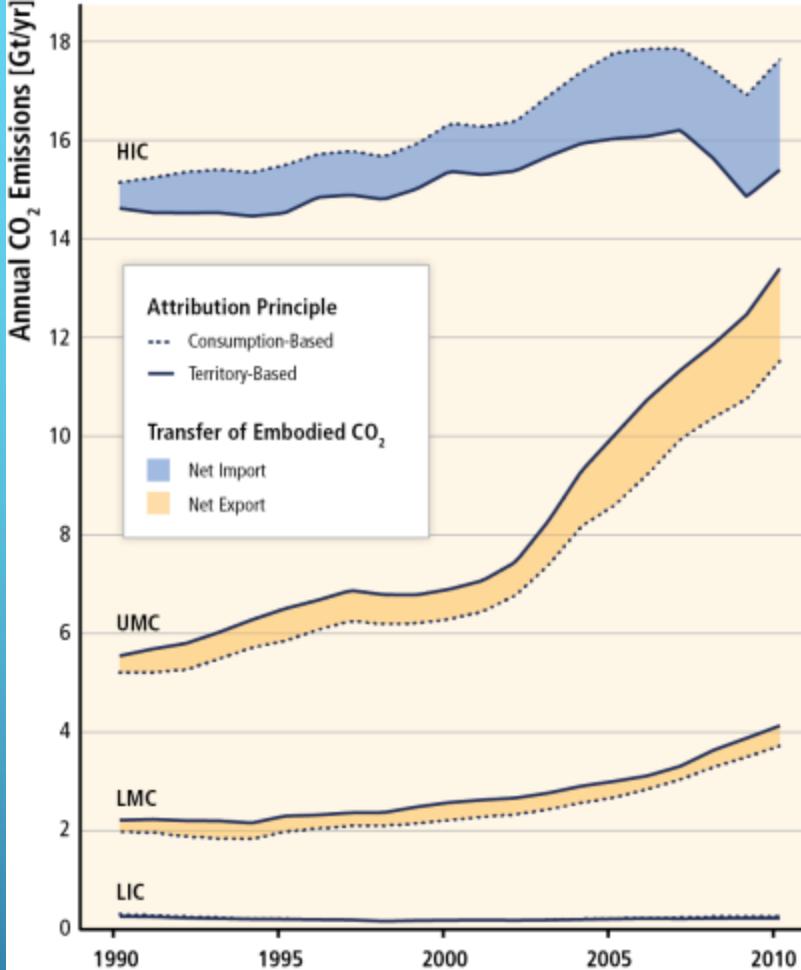
TROTZ VERMEIDUNGSANSTRENGUNGEN
VERSTÄRKTER ANSTIEG VON TREIBHAUSGAS (THG) EMISSIONEN

Total Anthropogenic CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuel Combustion, Flaring, Cement, as well as Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) by Region between 1750 and 2010



EMISSIONSENTWICKLUNG SEIT 1750
REGIONALE VERTEILUNG

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Reiche Länder importieren Konsumgüter aus einkommensschwächeren Ländern.
Die anfallenden Emissionen werden dort verbucht.

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TERRITORIALE EMISSIONEN UND EMISSIONEN IN KONSUMGÜTERN

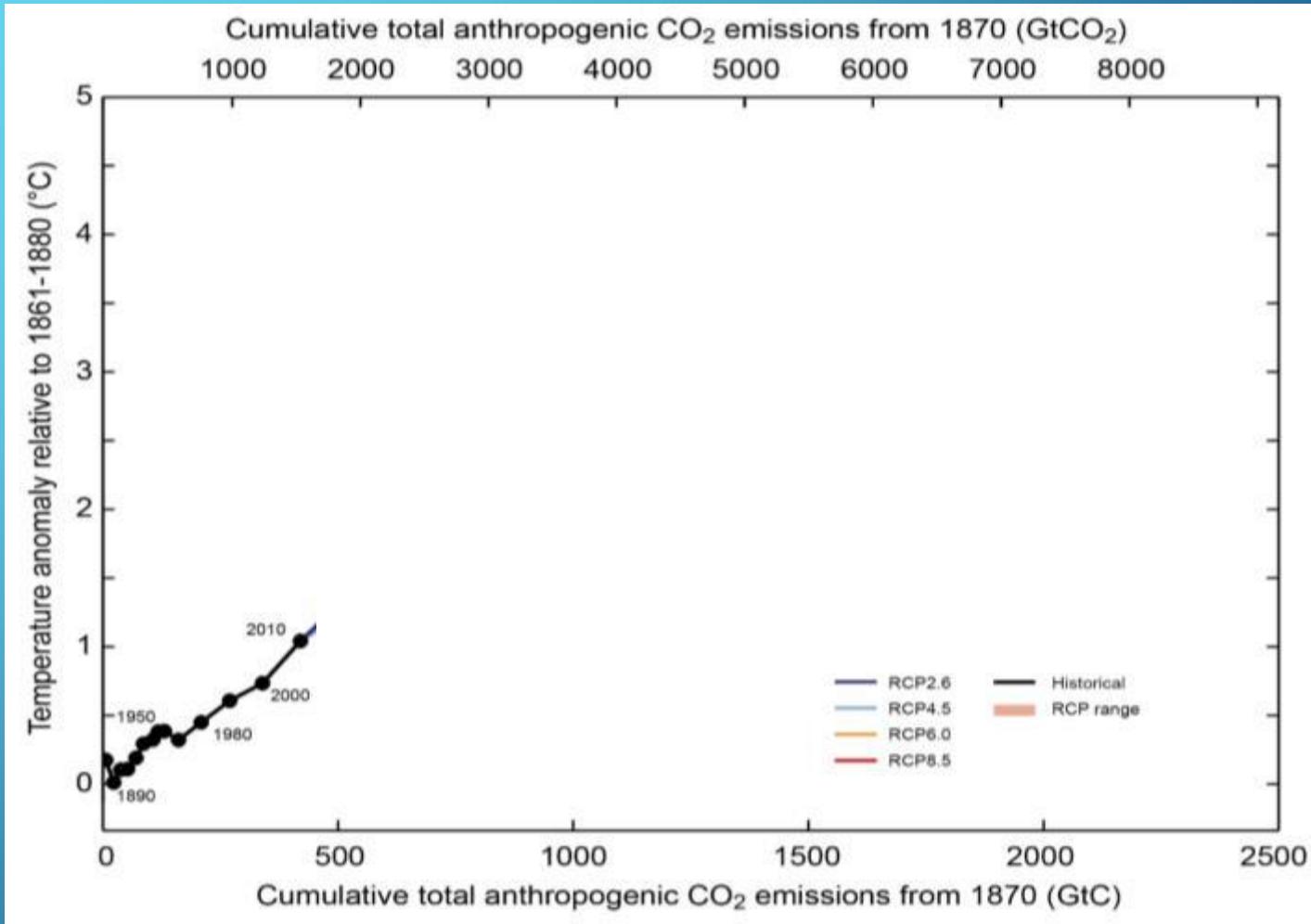


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KUMULATIVE CO₂ EMISSIONEN BESTIMMEN DIE TEMPERATURERHÖHUNG

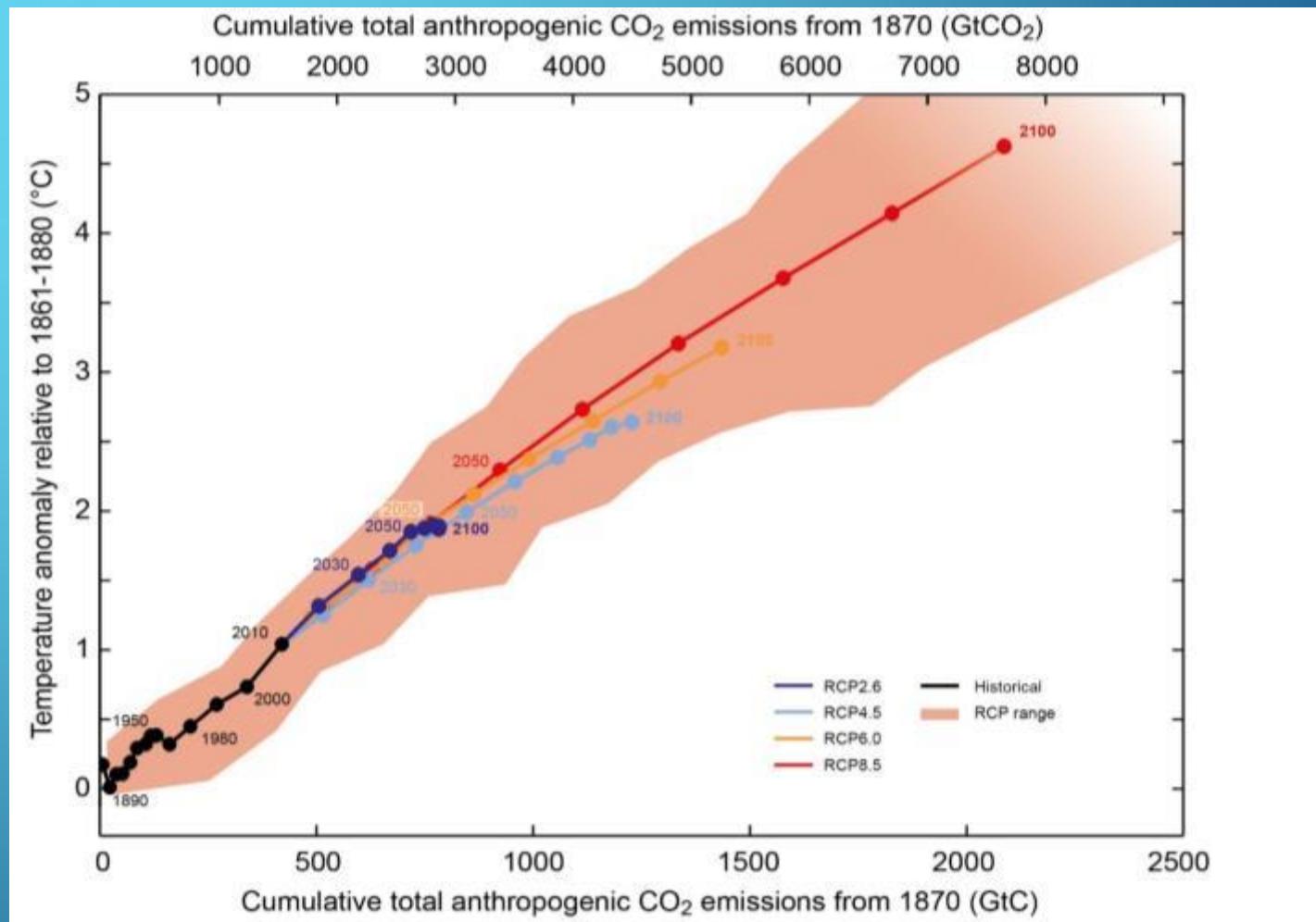


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KUMULATIVE CO₂ EMISSIONEN BESTIMMEN DIE TEMPERATURERHÖHUNG

(b)

Warming versus cumulative CO₂ emissions

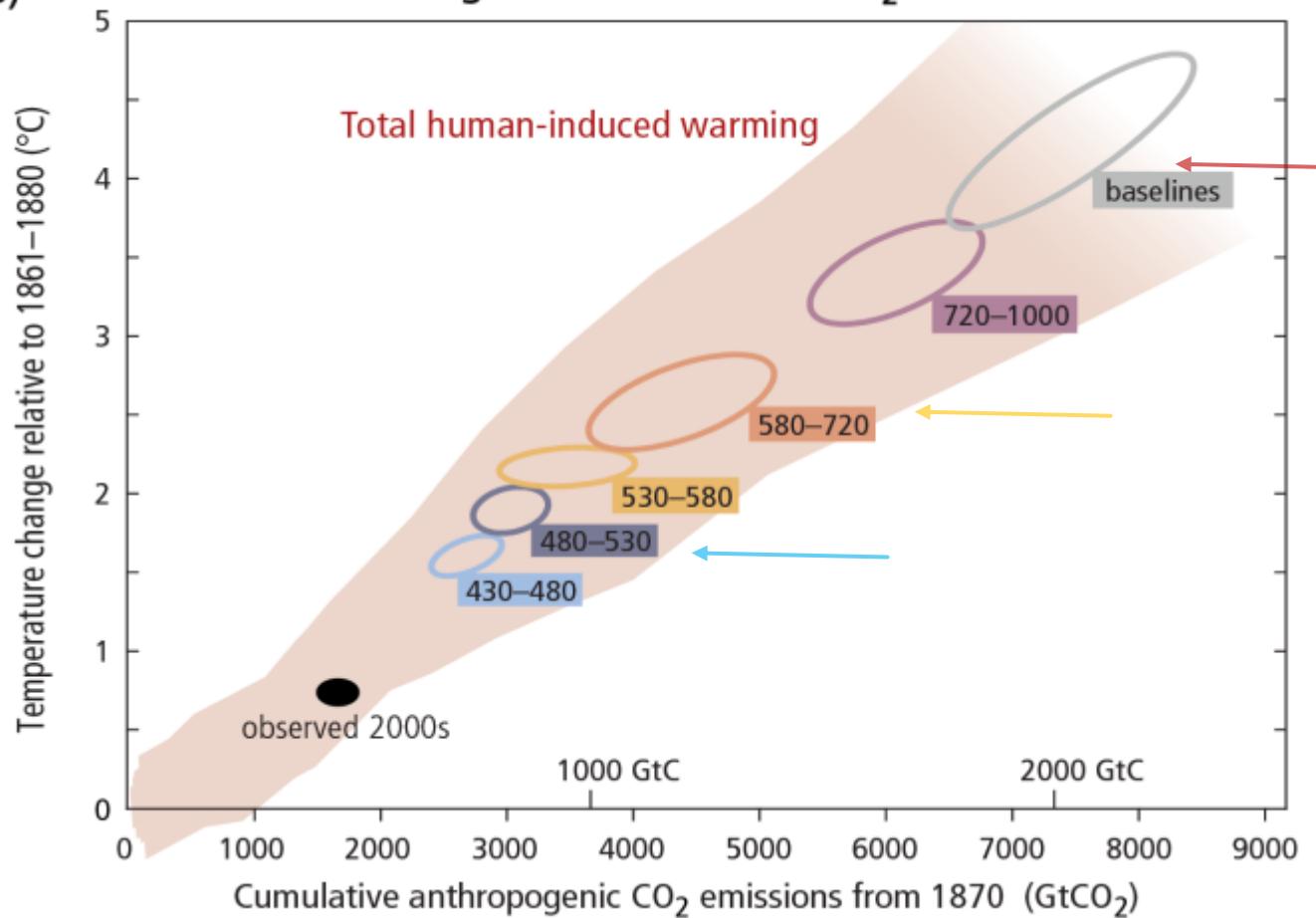
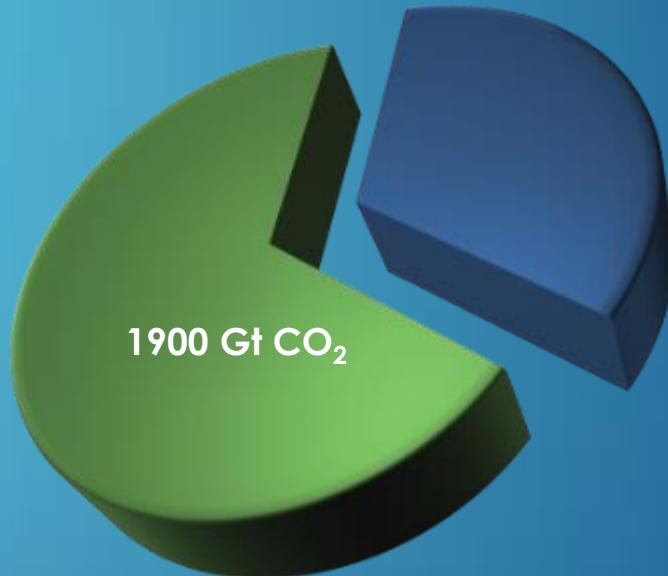


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KUMULATIVE CO₂ EMISSIONEN BESTIMMEN DIE TEMPERATURERHÖHUNG



UNSER BEGRENZTES EMISSIONSBUDGET WIRD RASCH AUFGEBRAUCHT

Mehr als 60% des Budgets das mit dem 2°C Ziel vereinbar ist war im Jahr 2011 bereits verbraucht

KLIMARISIKEN →
 KUMULATIVE CO₂
 EMISSIONEN →
 REDUKTIONSENTHWICKLUNG →
 ERFORDERNISSE →

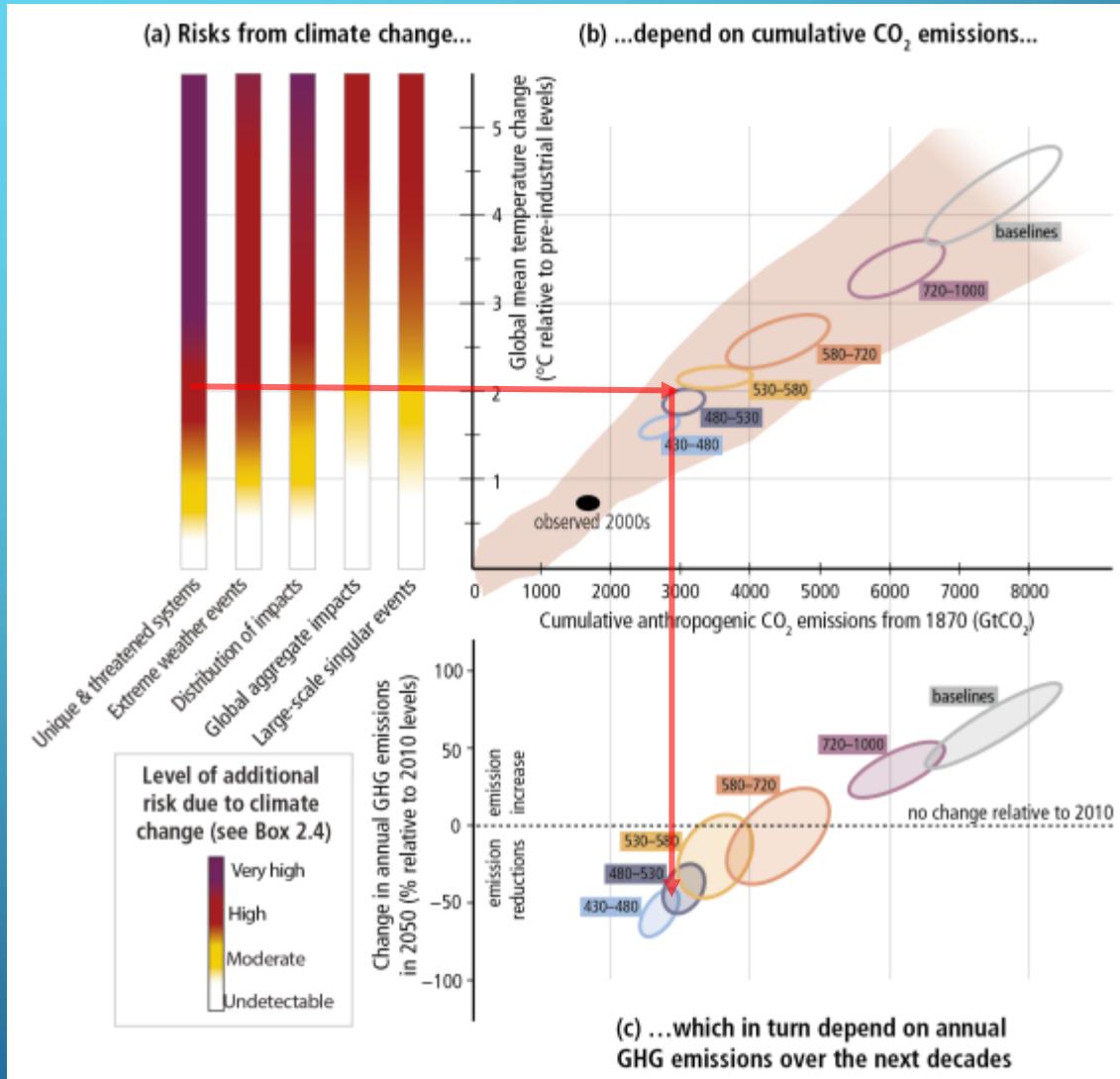
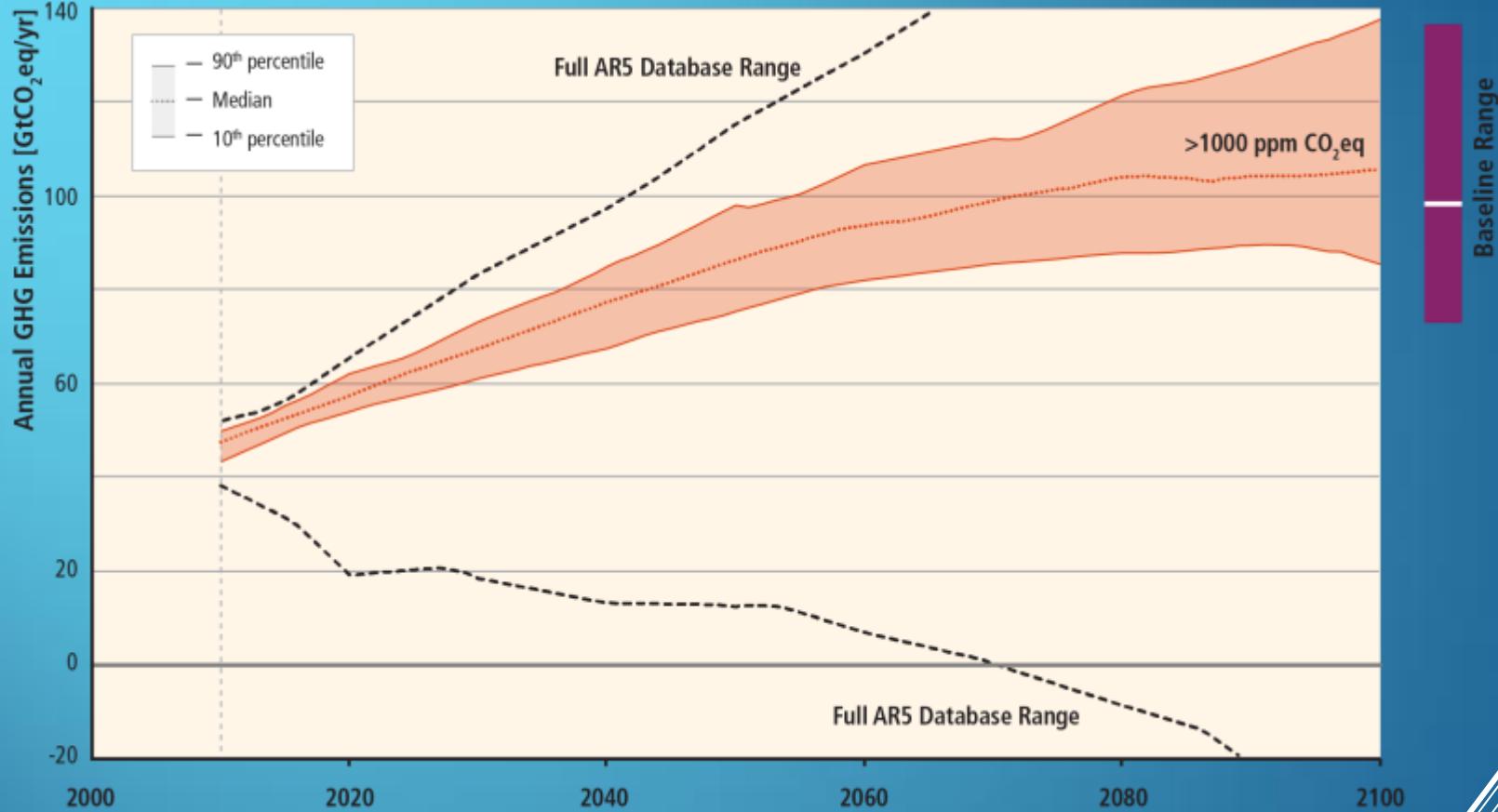
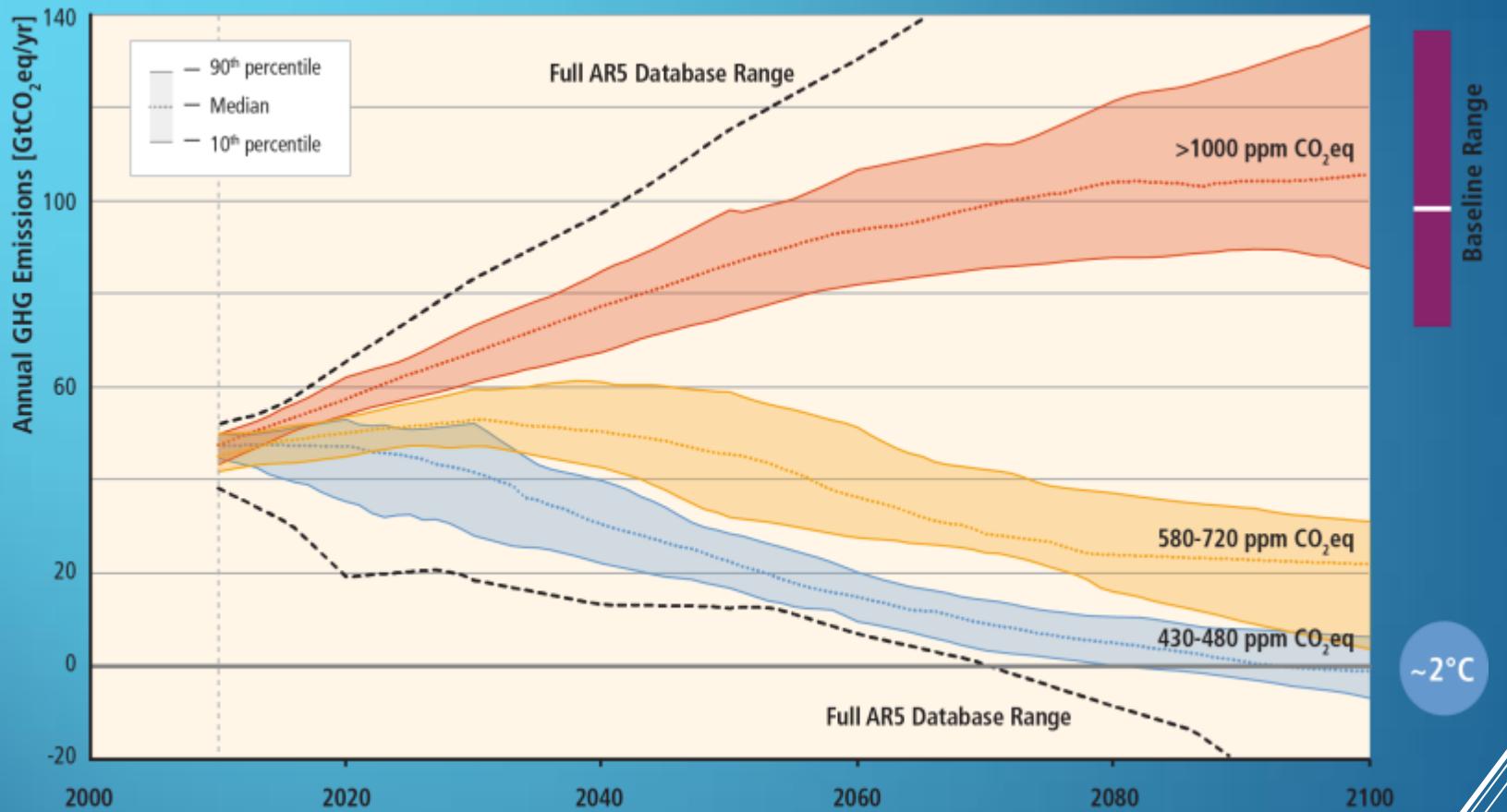


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EINE STABILISIERUNG DER THG KONZENTRATIONEN
BEDEUTET ABWEICHUNG VON DER BASELINE,
UNABHÄNGIG VOM KLIMAPOLITISCHEN ZIEL

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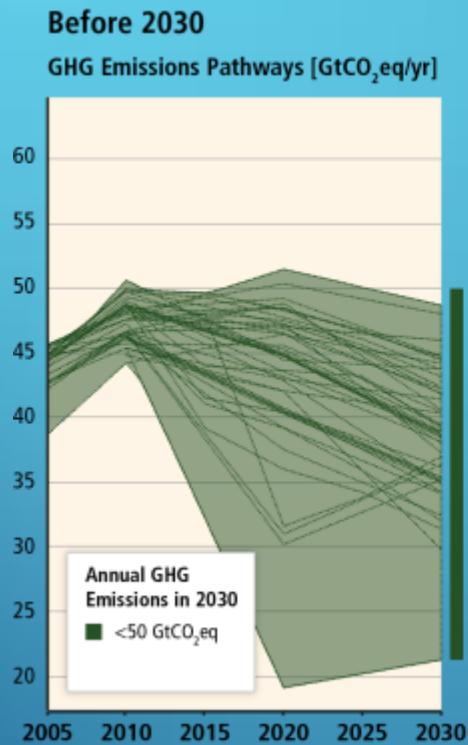
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PA - ARTICLE 4.1

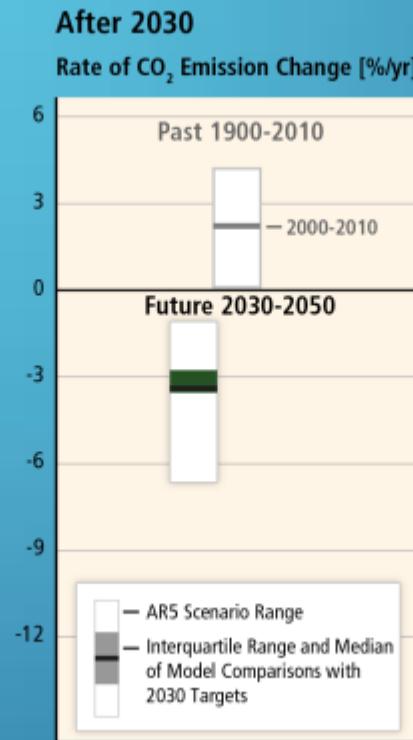
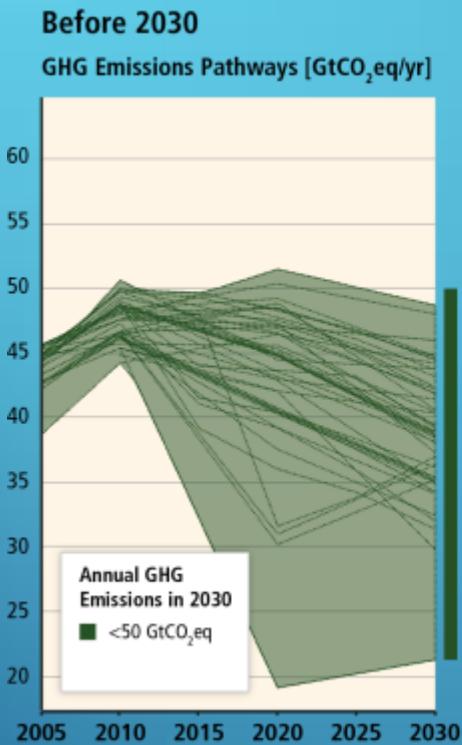
In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in article 2, parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

VERSPÄTETE EMISSIONSREDUKTION ERSCHWERT DIE EINHALTUNG DES 2°C ZIELS



„immediate action“

VERSPÄTETE THG EMISSIONSREDUKTION ERSCHWERT DIE ERREICHUNG DES 2°C ZIELS



VERSPÄTETE THG EMISSIONSREDUKTION ERSCHWERT DIE ERREICHUNG DES 2°C ZIELS

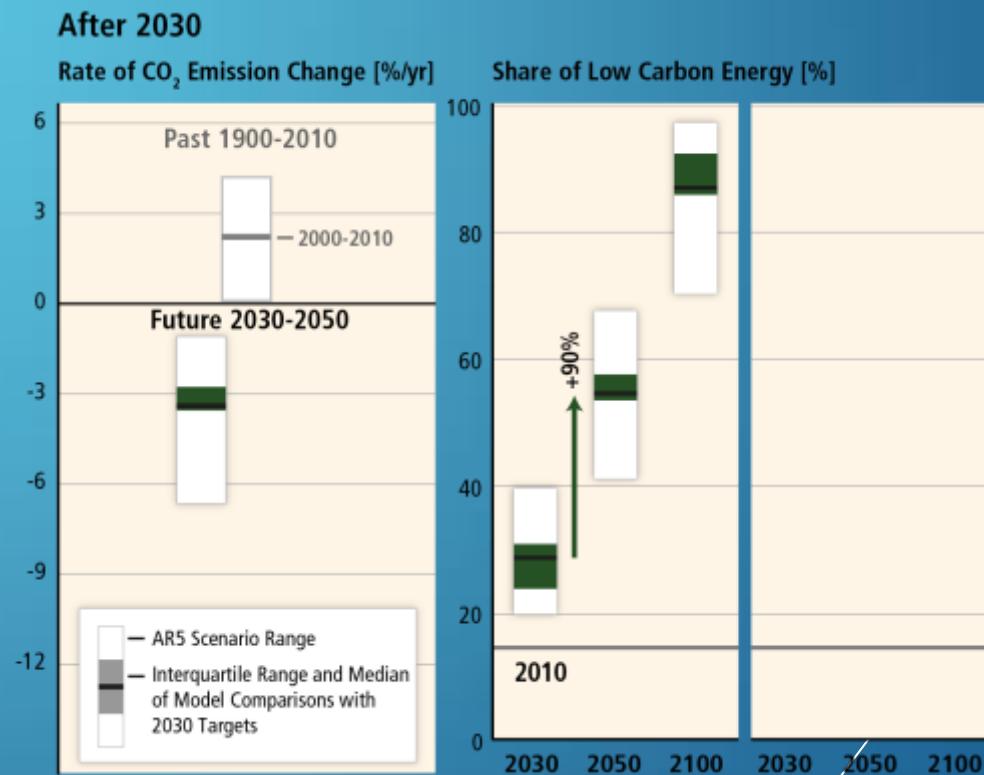
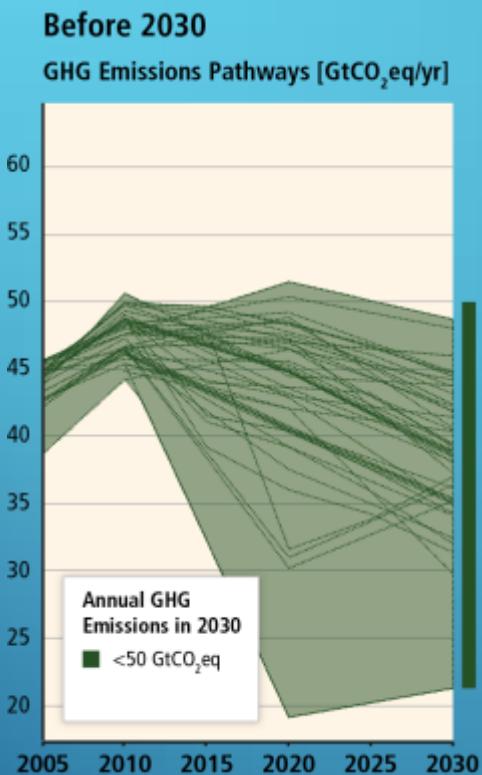
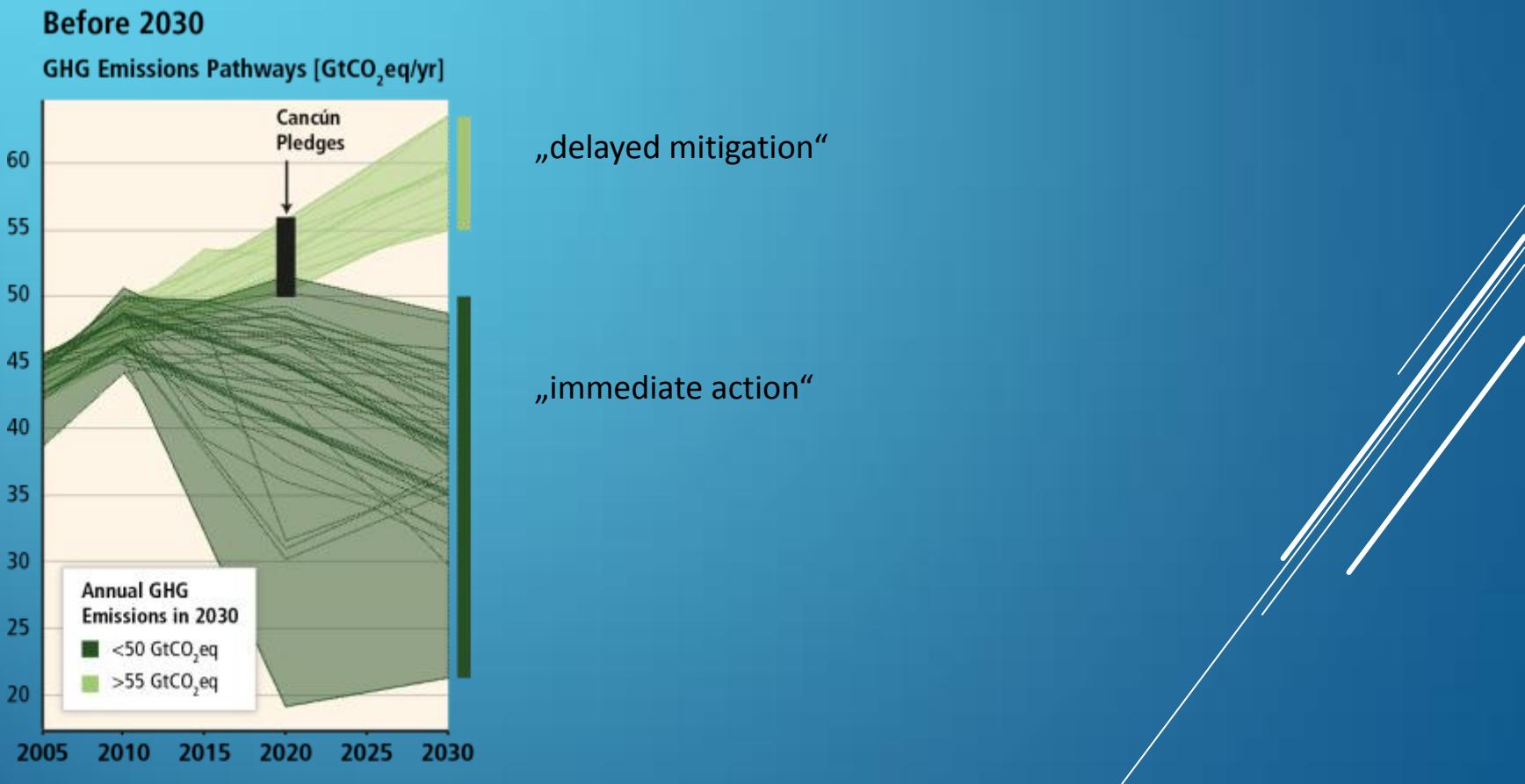


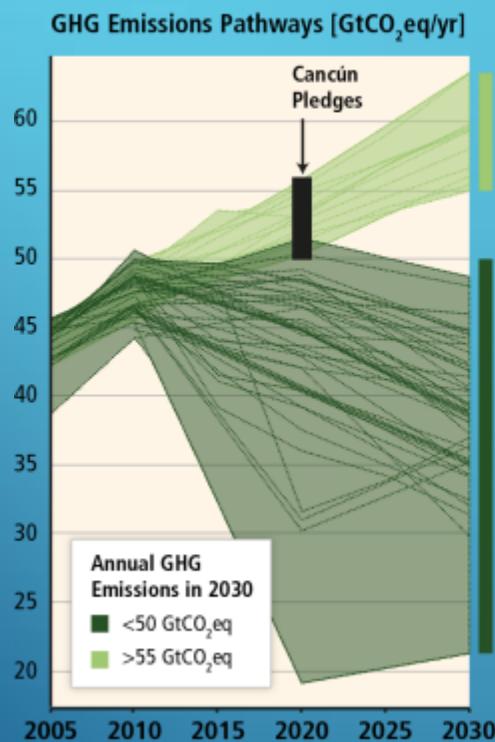
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VERSPÄTETE THG EMISSIONSREDUKTION ERSCHWERT DIE ERREICHUNG DES 2°C ZIELS

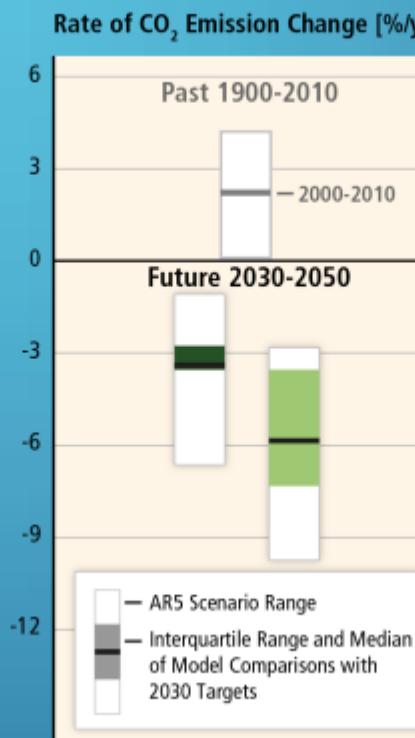


VERSPÄTETE THG EMISSIONSREDUKTION ERSCHWERT DIE ERREICHUNG DES 2°C ZIELS

Before 2030



After 2030



Share of Low Carbon Energy [%]

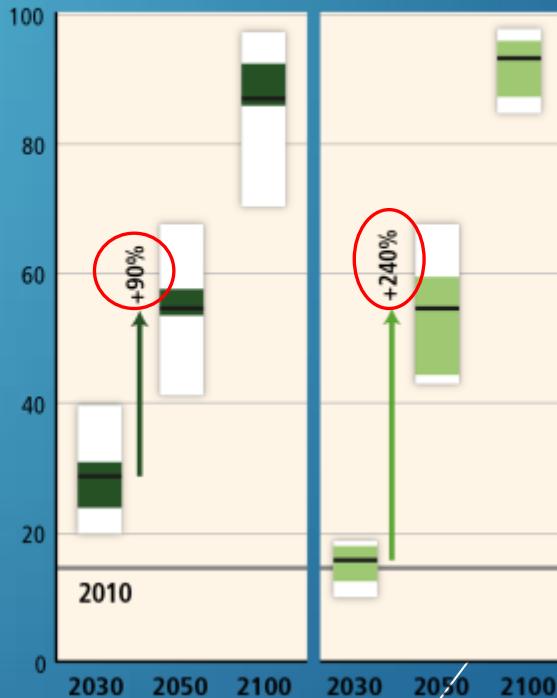


Figure IPCC AR5

COP-21 DECISION

17. Notes with concern that the estimated aggregate greenhouse gas emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the intended nationally determined contributions do not fall within least-cost 2 °C scenarios but rather lead to a projected level of **55 gigatonnes** in 2030, and also notes that much greater emission reduction efforts will be required than those associated with the intended nationally determined contributions in order to hold the increase in the global average temperature to below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing emissions to **40 gigatonnes** or to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels by reducing to a level to be identified in the {IPCC} special report referred to in paragraph 21 below;

BEISPIELE VON VORGELEGTEN NDCS*

Country	Baseyear	Targetyear	Reduction	Notes
EU	1990	2030	min. 40%	Within EU `domestic`
Norway	1990	2030	min. 40%	
Russia	1990	2030	70-75%	
Canada	2005	2030	30%	
New Zealand	2005	2030	30%	11% compared to 1990
US	2005	2025	26-28%	
Brazil	2005	2025	37%	
China	2005	2030	60-65%	CO ₂ per Unit GDP, 'peaking' in 2030 or earlier
India	2005	2030	33-35%	Emissionintensity per Unit GDP
Kenya		2030	30%	Compared to Business as Usual
Rep. Korea		2030	37%	Compared to Business as Usual

*Nationally Determined Contributions

ÖSTERREICH

Internationale Verpflichtungen und THG Entwicklung

KYOTO PROTOKOLL

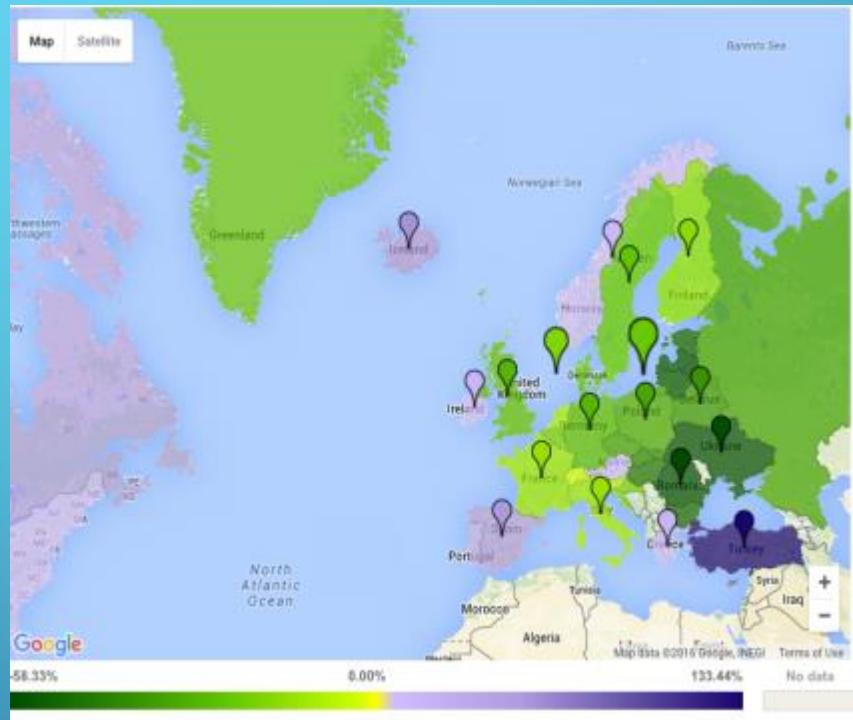
Annex I - 5% in 2008-2012 verglichen mit 1990

EU 15 - 8% „EU bubble“

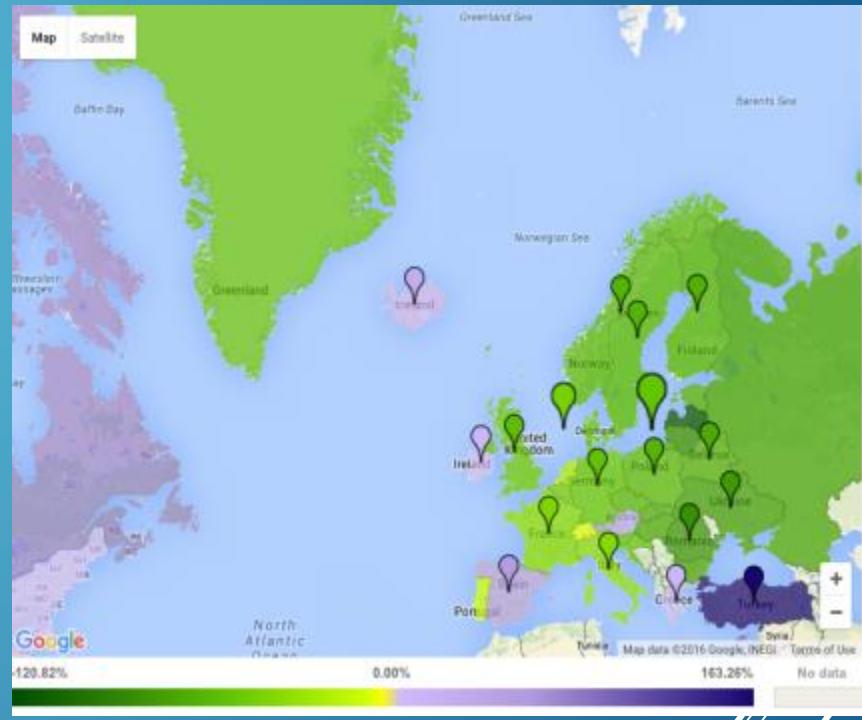
Österreich -13% im Rahmen des „EU burden sharing“

THG Emissionen in 2012

	Österreich	Deutschland	EU15	EU28
Ohne LULUCF	+2,5 %	-24,8%	-15,1%	-19,2%
Mit LULUCF	+11,7%	-23,5%	-16,8%	-21,0%



Excluding LULUCF

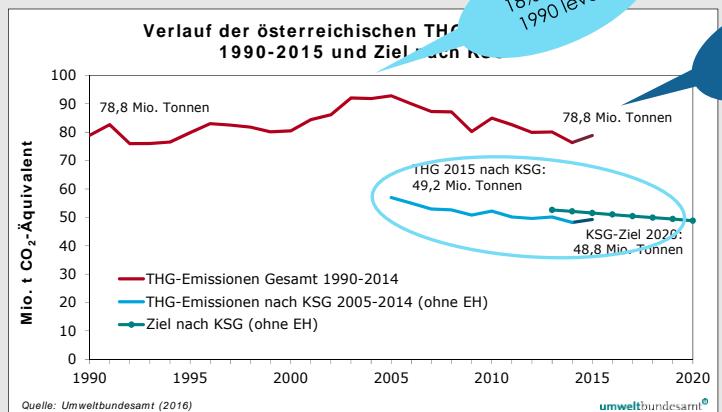


Including LULUCF

Figures UNFCCC

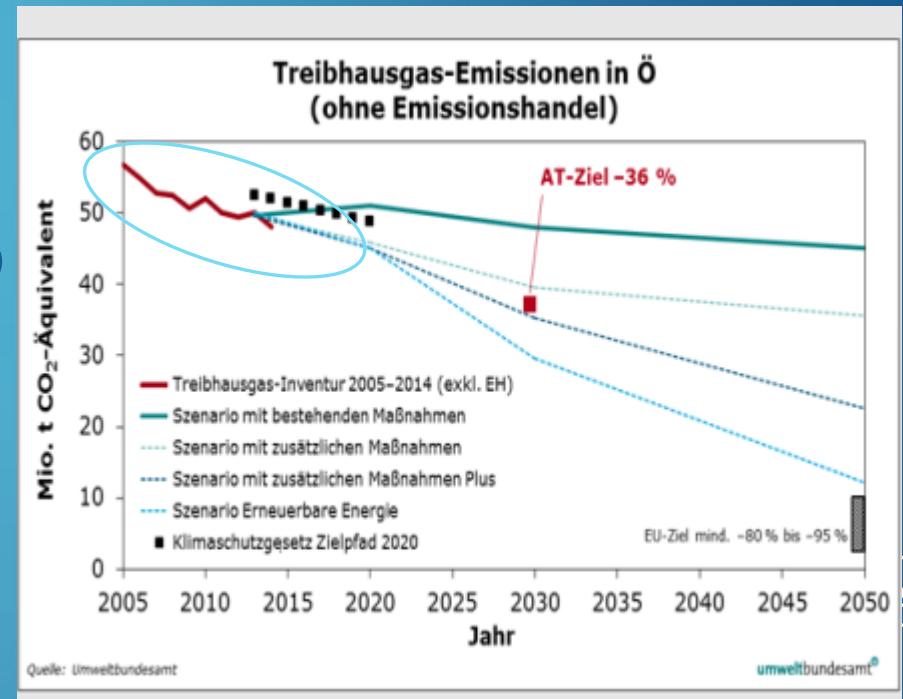
ANNEX I THG EMISSIONEN – Basisjahr bis 2012

Treibhausgas-Emissionen 2015: + 3,2% gg. 2014



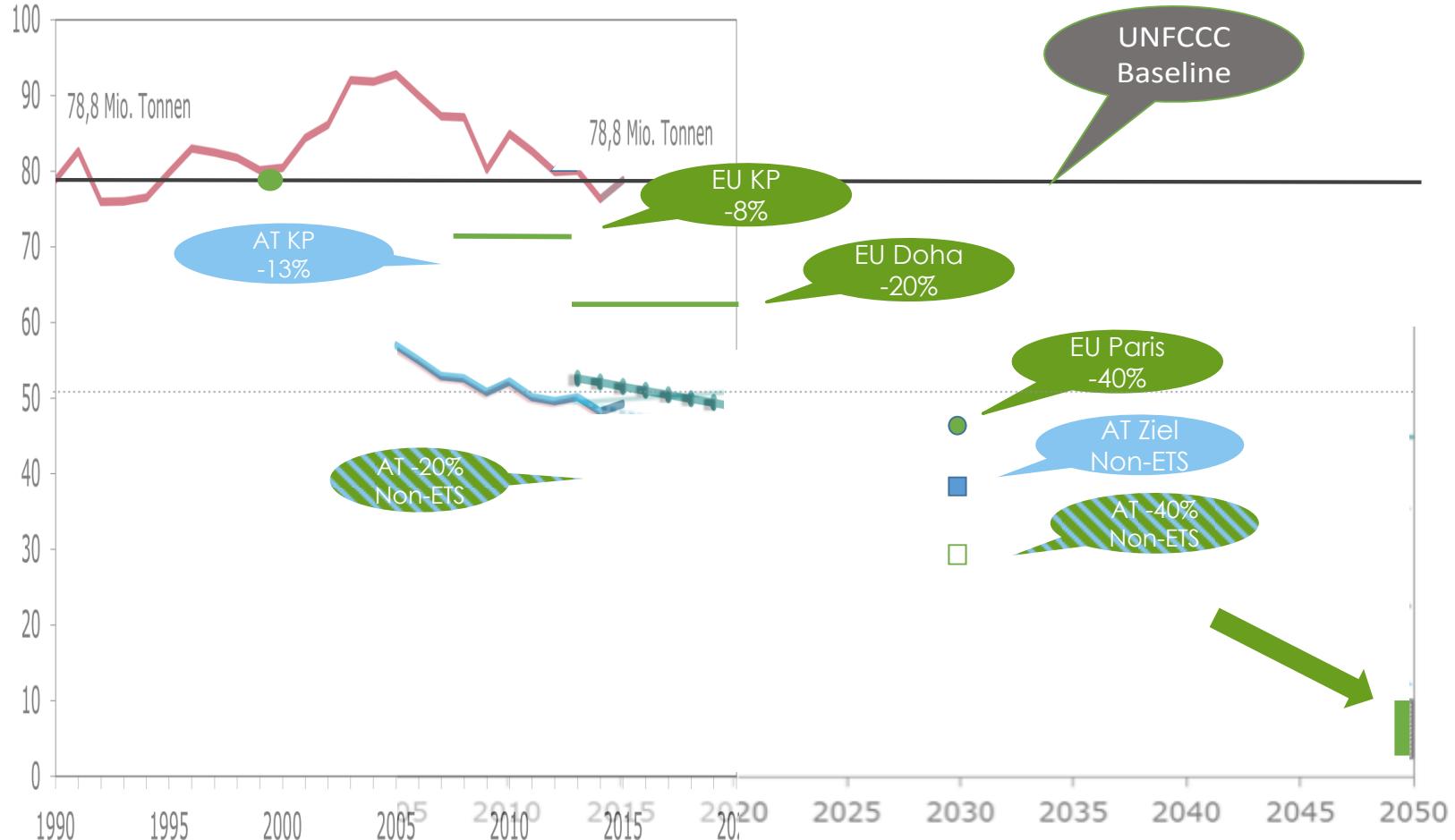
18% above
1990 level

In 2015
at 1990
level



EMISSIONEN IN ÖSTERREICH

Trends, Szenarien und Ziele



... und was nötig wäre

PA - ARTICLE 4

- ▶ Each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution (NDC) every five years,
- ▶ Successive NDCs will represent a progression beyond current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition,
- ▶ Parties may at any time adjust its existing NDC with a view to enhancing its level of ambition,

**“MUCH GREATER EMISSION REDUCTION EFFORTS
WILL BE REQUIRED”**

