

# Overview of Progress 2018

## 1) What is the overall picture?

Even as the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015 it was understood that when added together, country targets to cut emissions by 2030 simply **would not limit the global temperature increase to 2°C** let alone keep it down to the aspirational increase of 1.5°.

Three years further on and most countries either still do not have their policies in place at home, or are not fully rolling out the policies they do have. **Countries across the world have to do better to meet even their Paris promised targets.**

For many countries selected for our conference, their Paris targets were not tough but neither are they course to meet them. The typical reason given is that countries are prioritising economic development over climate, as in Australia and Poland and they, and countries such as China, Japan and Russia remain massively reliant on coal production. China is still the largest global GHG emitter despite being the largest producer of renewable energy in the world.

In its Clean Growth Strategy (2017), the UK has set out to show that economic development can be green. It has put itself back on course by developing policies (albeit yet to be turned into actions) that focuses on growth in 'green jobs' and climate at the same time.

India is one of a small number of countries have targets that, if met, would be cover their fair share of limiting global temperature rise to 2°C. India is also one of the few countries that look like they will meet their targets.

At the other end of the spectrum some countries have targets that are generally considered to be extremely weak, and predictions are that they will not meet even those with their current policies and actions. Such countries include The Russian Federation and the USA (given its withdrawal from the Paris Agreement and unpicking of President Obama's climate policies).

## 2) Latest CO2 emissions

CO2 from energy and cement production (megatonnes)	1990	2015	% Growth cf 1990	2016	% Growth cf 2015	% of Global Emssions
China	2,305	10,462	4	10,433	-0.3%	29.2%
United States	4,956	5,114	0	5,012	-2.0%	14.0%
EU-28	4,335	3,425	0	3,432	0.2%	9.6%
India	655	2,420	3	2,534	4.7%	7.1%
Russian Federation	2,379	1,698	0	1,662	-2.1%	4.6%
Japan	1,158	1,255	0	1,240	-1.2%	3.5%
Poland	359	289	0	297	2.7%	0.8%
Indonesia	160	498	2	530	6.4%	1.5%
Brazil	216	493	1	463	-6.1%	1.3%
Australia	276	419	1	415	-1.0%	1.2%
United Kingdom	576	393	0	368	-6.4%	1.0%
Nigeria	69	82	0	83	0.7%	0.2%
Cuba	37	30	0	30	1.7%	0.1%
Bangladesh	13	71	4	74	4.5%	0.2%
Kenya	6	16	1	16	3.6%	<0.1%
Fiji	1	2	2	2	7.3%	<0.1%
<b>Total (ex EU)</b>	<b>13,167</b>	<b>23,241</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23,158</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>64.8%</b>
Global total		35,633		35,755	0.3%	

Source: <http://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=CO2andGHG1970-2016>  
Excludes effects of land use change and forestry

CO2 from energy and cement production*	2016	% of Global Average
Australia	17.2	359%
United States	15.6	324%
Russian Federation	11.5	240%
Japan	9.7	202%
Poland	7.8	162%
China	7.5	155%
EU-28	6.8	141%
United Kingdom	5.6	116%
Cuba	2.6	55%
Brazil	2.2	46%
Indonesia	2.0	42%
India	1.9	40%
Fiji	1.9	39%
Bangladesh	0.5	10%
Nigeria	0.4	9%
Kenya	0.3	7%
<b>Global Average</b>	<b>4.8</b>	

\* tonnes per person

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## 3) Key facts for each country

Sources Climate Action Tracker: <https://climateactiontracker.org/>

and Paris Agreement - Status of Ratification: [http://unfccc.int/paris\\_agreement/items/9444.php](http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9444.php)

<b>Australia</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, 26 to 28 % below 2005 levels</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: No</i>
<p>Many countries at the conference will argue that Australia's emission reduction pledges for 2030 made in Paris are too weak, and furthermore that you are not on track to achieve even those. It is a very politically contentious issue; your Prime Minister was toppled recently partly because he attempted to bring in stronger climate actions.</p> <p>The poorer countries feel particularly strongly that Australia didn't make strong enough commitments at previous conferences and that you need to promise more. You might point to the progressive policies in South Australian states and cities, and your work on coral reefs.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Oceans, Cities</p>	
<b>Bangladesh</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: 5% below 'Business As Usual' levels by 2030</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Not yet</i>
<p>Bangladesh pledged an unconditional contribution to reduce GHG emissions by 5% by 2030 in the power, transport and industry sectors, and made a pledge to increase this to 15% provided you receive international support such as finance and technology development.</p> <p>Bangladesh wants other countries at the conference to do more to tackle the causes of climate change. The average European citizen emits as much carbon in a month as the average Bangladeshi in an entire year. Yet it is your citizens who are having to pay the high costs of adaptation. More financial support is needed from developed countries towards adaptation.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Oceans, Cities</p>	
<b>Brazil</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2025, reduce 2005 emission levels by 37%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Not yet</i>
<p>Brazil was one of the first major developing countries to set an absolute emission target (rather than a target relative to GDP growth). It provides goals for reducing emissions mainly from deforestation, your main source of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG).</p> <p>There are criticisms that deforestation action has generally been slowing lately, and there has been an increase in logging (incl. illegal logging). However you can point to important actions in cities, where most of your population lives and strong incentives for renewables.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Forests, Cities</p>	
<b>China</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, to achieve peaking of emissions and to reduce emissions per unit of GDP by 60-65% compared to 2005 levels.</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Possibly</i>
<p>In Paris, you pledged that your emissions will peak by 2030. You set a target of meeting 20% of your energy needs from renewable sources by 2030. Good progress has been made so far.</p> <p>China accounts for around a quarter of global energy consumption. Despite becoming the world's largest producer of renewable energy, China operates more coal plants than any other country: continuing to build new coal plants against Government orders. Other countries understand your need to develop industrially and to continue to increase your emissions short-term, but you may be asked for more ambitious targets such that your GHG emissions peak before 2030.</p> <p>You may also be asked for more aid but can point to your growing international development programme where you have doubled funding to help countries respond to climate change.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Cities</p>	

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<b>Cuba</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: None made</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Not yet</i>
<p>Many countries are critical of the fact that in the Paris Agreement Cuba did not make any quantified pledges to cut emissions by 2030. However it has a long history of acting to combat climate change and pledges made at Paris included for instance increasing significantly the amount of renewable energy. You have also taken a number of leading initiatives to protect your population from the effects of hurricanes.</p> <p>Many of the projects are conditional on international support. Cuba requires funds to help pay for the effects of climate change, such as loss of income and livelihoods after severe weather events. Requests may be made for more access to money from the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Oceans</p>	
<b>European Union</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce 1990 emission levels by 40%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: No</i>
<p>At the Paris Conference in 2015, the EU pledged to reduce its GHG emissions by 40% relative to 1990 levels by 2030. The focus is to increase renewable energy to 27% and achieve 30% improvement in energy efficiency. However, you are not on course to meet these targets. In fact GHG emissions are now rising slightly.</p> <p>In July 2018 you announced you are considering increasing the reduction target to 45%, which is welcome, but the problem remains that your present policies are seen by many as insufficient to achieve either 40% or 45%. Having led the world for many years in innovative and strong policies, you now need more aggressive plans for instance in phasing out coal, limiting investment in gas infrastructure, and in tackling emissions from transport.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Cities</p>	
<b>Fiji</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: 10% below 'Business As Usual' (BAU) levels by 2030</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Not yet</i>
<p>Fiji is committed to moving completely to renewable energy sources by 2030, to improve energy efficiency, and to adopt a reforestation policy. You will reduce your GHG by 30% if you receive \$500million of external aid.</p> <p>Fiji was the first nation to ratify the 2015 Paris Agreement and have been a strong voice for limiting temperature rise from global warming to 1.5° C, beyond the 2° C outlined in Paris.</p> <p>Above all you feel it is unfair that your country and other low-lying islands should suffer when you do not produce many emissions. You want the support of the international community and stress that cooperation is vital.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Oceans</p>	
<b>India</b> <i>Ratified Paris: Yes</i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce emissions per unit of GDP by 33-35% compared to 2005 levels.</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: Yes</i>
<p>India is making significant efforts to reduce GHG emissions, committing to 40% of electric power to be sourced from solar and wind, hydropower and biomass. The slowdown of use of coal in India has been called 'the most important development underway globally today'.</p> <p>If your initiatives are carried out, India will achieve its 40% renewable energy target by 2022 and others at the conference may expect you to take on more ambitious and higher targets.</p> <p>India is willing to do more if you receive substantial aid and technical support from developed countries. You say you need \$200 billion between 2015 and 2030 for adaptation alone, and want industrialised countries to pay towards this and for other developing countries' costs.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Oceans, Cities</p>	

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<b>Indonesia</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce emissions by 29% relative to BAU</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>No</b></i>
<p>In the Paris Agreement Indonesia pledged to reduce emissions unconditionally by 29% relative to a 'Business as usual' trajectory, and will increase this to 41% target if you receive substantial international financial.</p> <p>Most (63%) of Indonesia's emissions are a result of land-use change, namely deforestation and peat-land destruction to expand agriculture. As an archipelago state Indonesia has a lot of highly populated low-lying land vulnerable to sea level rise.</p> <p>Many countries are critical of your continuing to build so many coal power stations, and for not being tough enough about tackling deforestation. At present deforestation rates, it is estimated that your forest area will reduce by 25% by 2030.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Forests, Oceans, Cities</p>	
<b>Japan</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce 2005 emission levels by 26%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>Possibly</b></i>
<p>Japan might struggle to achieve its pledge which translates to emissions cuts of about 18% below 1990 levels. You have been dependent on coal powered electricity after the Tsunami in 2011 significantly decreased your planned use of (zero carbon) nuclear energy; and you continue to build new coal power stations.</p> <p>Many will agree with Climate Action Tracker (see link above) that the targets you set in your Paris 'offer' were inadequate. You may also be criticised for wanting to include in your targets the emissions savings other countries make using your financial support.</p> <p>You have increased your financial contributions, but poorer countries may ask you to pay more for damage caused by climate change.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Cities, Oceans</p>	
<b>Kenya</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce 2010 emission levels by 30% relative to the 'Business as Usual' trajectory.</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>Not yet</b></i>
<p>Kenya's GHG emissions are very low (less than 0.1% of the global total). Nonetheless in Paris you pledged to reduce emissions relative to 'Business as usual' as long as you receive help with international finance and technology. You are taking steps for instance to increase renewable energy reforestation.</p> <p>You have recently launched an update of your ambitious National Climate Change Plan. You believe you are acting responsibly. As a poor country which is significantly affected by climate change caused by past emissions by richer developed countries, you believe the developed countries have an obligation to provide you with support to help deliver this plan.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Forests</p>	
<b>Nigeria</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: 20% below 'Business as Usual' (BAU) levels by 2030</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>Not yet</b></i>
<p>In the Paris Agreement you pledged to reduce emissions by 20% relative to 'Business as Usual' by 2030, and by 45% if you receive international support with finance and technology.</p> <p>You are making good progress on increasing the share of renewable energy. You have one of the highest deforestation rates in the world, which you are taking steps to address.</p> <p>Although Nigeria now has the largest economy in Africa, emissions per capita are still only about 10% of the world average. You are also greatly affected by climate change eg your capital Lagos, one of the fastest growing megacities in the world, is badly affected by flooding. You would like financial support from others to help pay for the effects of climate change.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Forests, Cities</p>	

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<b>Poland</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce 1990 emission levels by 40%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>No</b></i>
<p>Poland is hosting COP24 and will be representing the European Union during the conference. However, you are significantly out of step with the European Union's views and actions. 80% of your electricity comes from coal, which in turn drives your economic growth. You are slowly increasing renewables but say you can't reduce current coal generation for 'some time'.</p>	
<b>Russian Federation</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>No</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2030, reduce 1990 levels by 25-30%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>No</b></i>
<p>Russia is the only nation yet to ratify the Paris Agreement. Many other countries are unhappy with this and agree with Climate Action Tracker (see link above) analysis that your targets for reducing emissions are 'critically insufficient'. After accounting for forestry, your GHG target is a reduction of only 6% to 11% below 1990 levels and is actually <i>an increase</i> of 30% to 38% compared to 2012 levels. Your share of the coal market has increased x3.5 times in 20 years.</p> <p>Russia emphasises the huge role boreal forests play in absorbing carbon, known as 'carbon sinks'. You have suggested that if the maximum possible account is taken of your massive forests, you could have a long-term indicator of 70-75% reduction of 1990 levels of GHG emissions. However, deforestation is occurring at a rate of approx 16,000 km<sup>2</sup> per year.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Forests</p>	
<b>United Kingdom</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2032, reduce 1990 emission levels by 57%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>Not for longer term targets</b></i>
<p>The UK has led the world by enshrining carbon cuts in law under the 2008 Climate Change Act. It means the current and successive governments must cut emissions by at least 57% by 2032 and 80% by 2050 against 1990 levels. Carbon budgets are put into force every 5 years. As you leave the EU, you must give the UN your own separate reduction offer, likely to be the targets set within these carbon budgets. The UK Climate Commission says that the priority is to take action to meet your very ambitious long-range targets rather than to set more.</p> <p>The UK launched its 'Clean Growth Strategy' in 2017 which aims to protect businesses and households from high energy costs and to invest heavily in low cost, low carbon technologies and innovation. You want other countries, particularly developing countries, to follow suit. The poorer countries at the conference may request more money to help deal with the effects of climate change, or ask you to provide the technology to mitigate it. You have already pledged £5.8 billion from the UK's 0.7% Overseas Development Assistance budget to your 'International Climate Fund' so you could ask other rich countries to offer more.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Cities, Oceans</p>	
<b>USA</b> <i>Ratified Paris: <b>Yes</b></i>	<i>Emissions Target: By 2025, reduce 2005 emission levels by 26-28%</i> <i>Are you on track to meet your targets: <b>The US plans to withdraw from Paris and not meet this pledge</b></i>
<p>USA pledged in Paris emission reductions of 26-28% below its 2005 level in 2025 and to make best efforts to reduce them by 28%. The Obama government put forward a number of policies to achieve this and the USA will not achieve its target without them. President Trump has put these plans under review and has also announced that the USA will pull out of the Paris Agreement. The earliest this can happen is 4 November 2020, the day after the next US Election. The other countries at the conference will be critical of this decision as the USA is the second largest GHG emitter after China.</p> <p>However, despite the federal level decision individual states, cities, and large business have declared their intention to stick to Paris level of emission reductions in their areas and are taking ground-breaking actions to achieve them.</p> <p><b>Possible collaboration(s):</b> Cities, Oceans</p>	