PRESENTATION

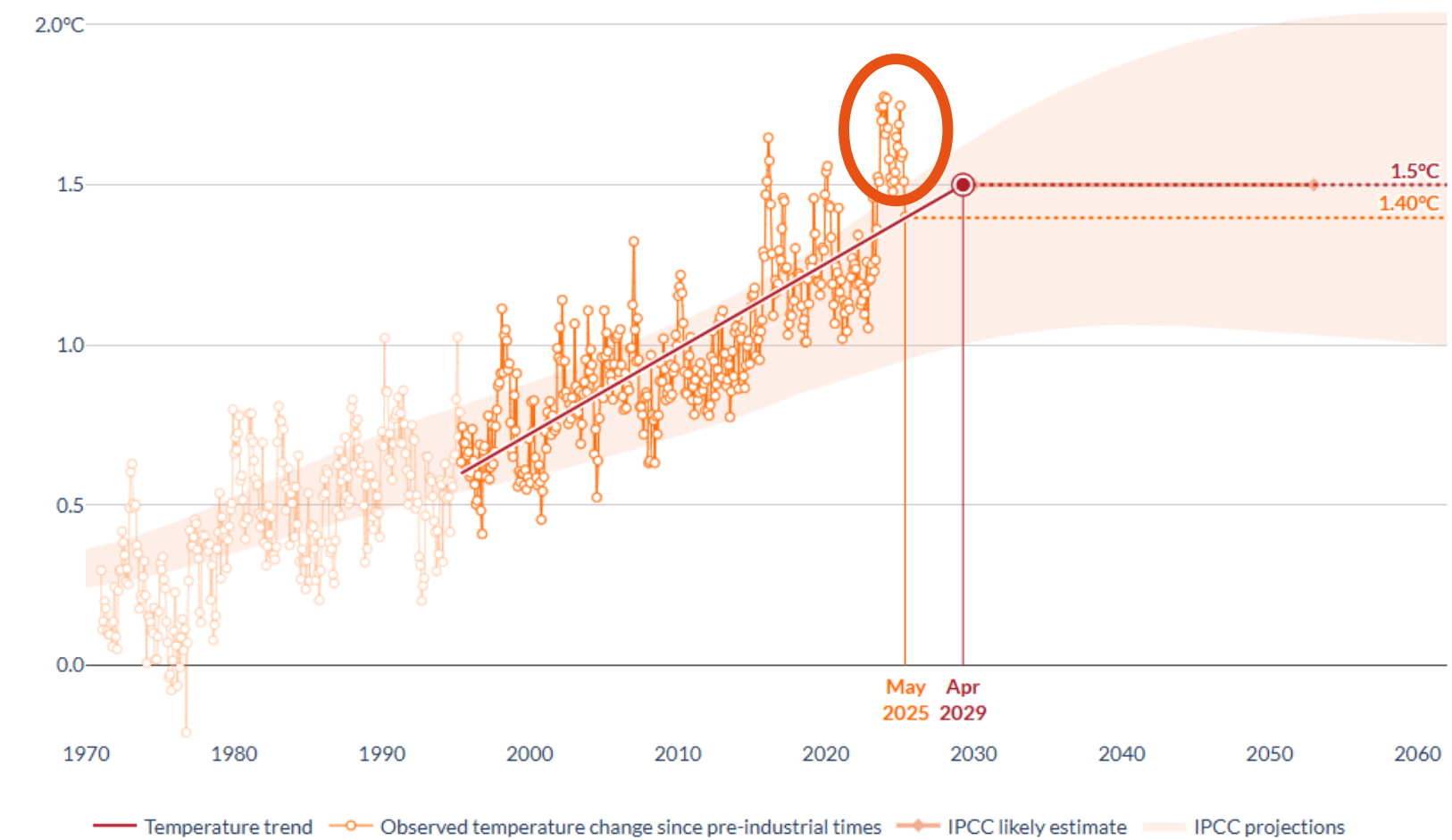
NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE

1.5°C AND NDCS: WHERE DO WE STAND AHEAD OF COP30?

Niklas Höhne

26/06/2025 | Bonn

16 MONTHS ABOVE 1.5°C



Record temperatures, off scale

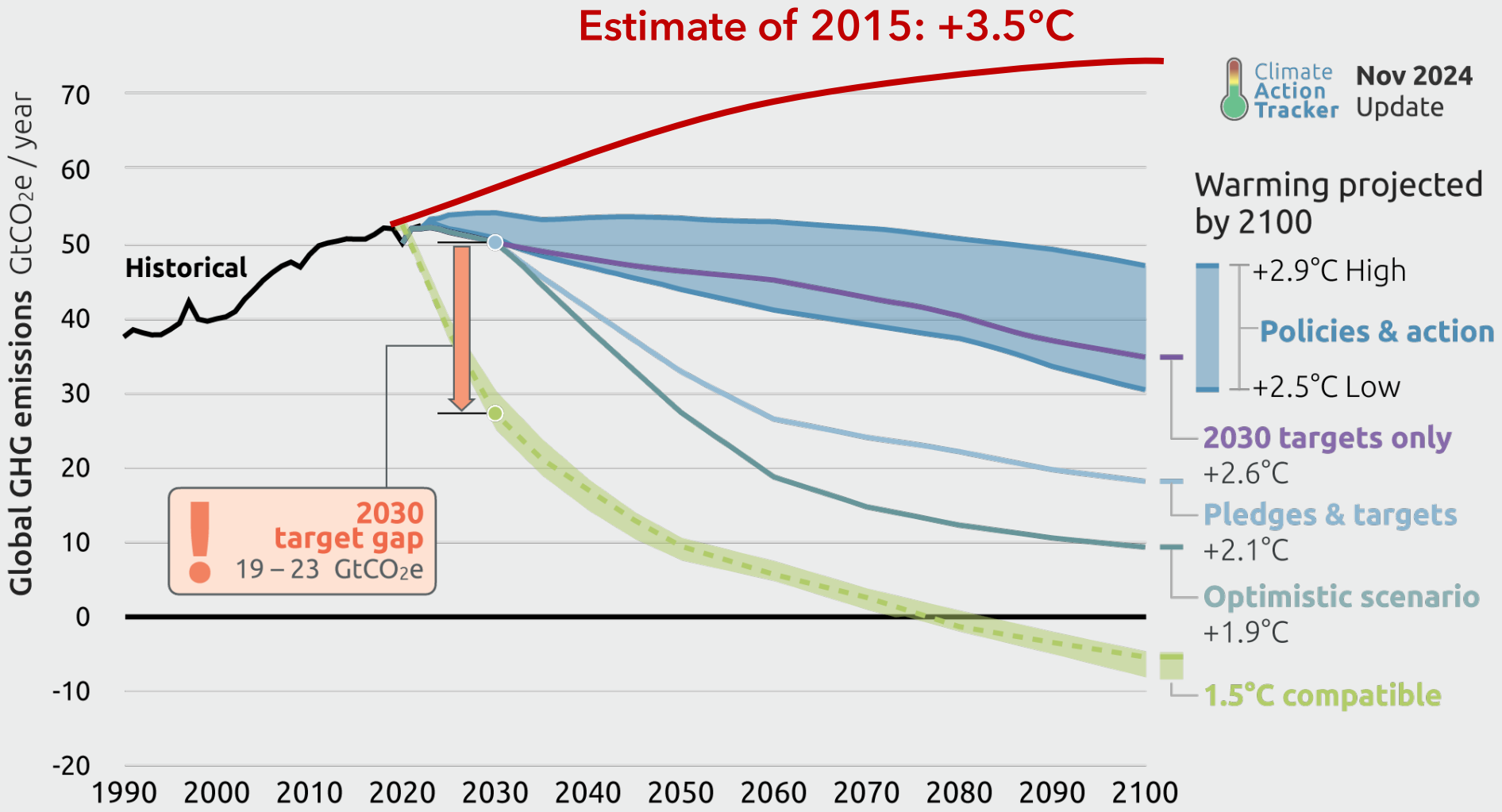
- Destructive heat, drought, fires

Extreme high ocean temperatures

- Extreme weather events, storms, flooding

Source: https://apps.climate.copernicus.eu/global-temperature-trend-monitor/

WHAT TEMPERATURE DO WE EXPECT?

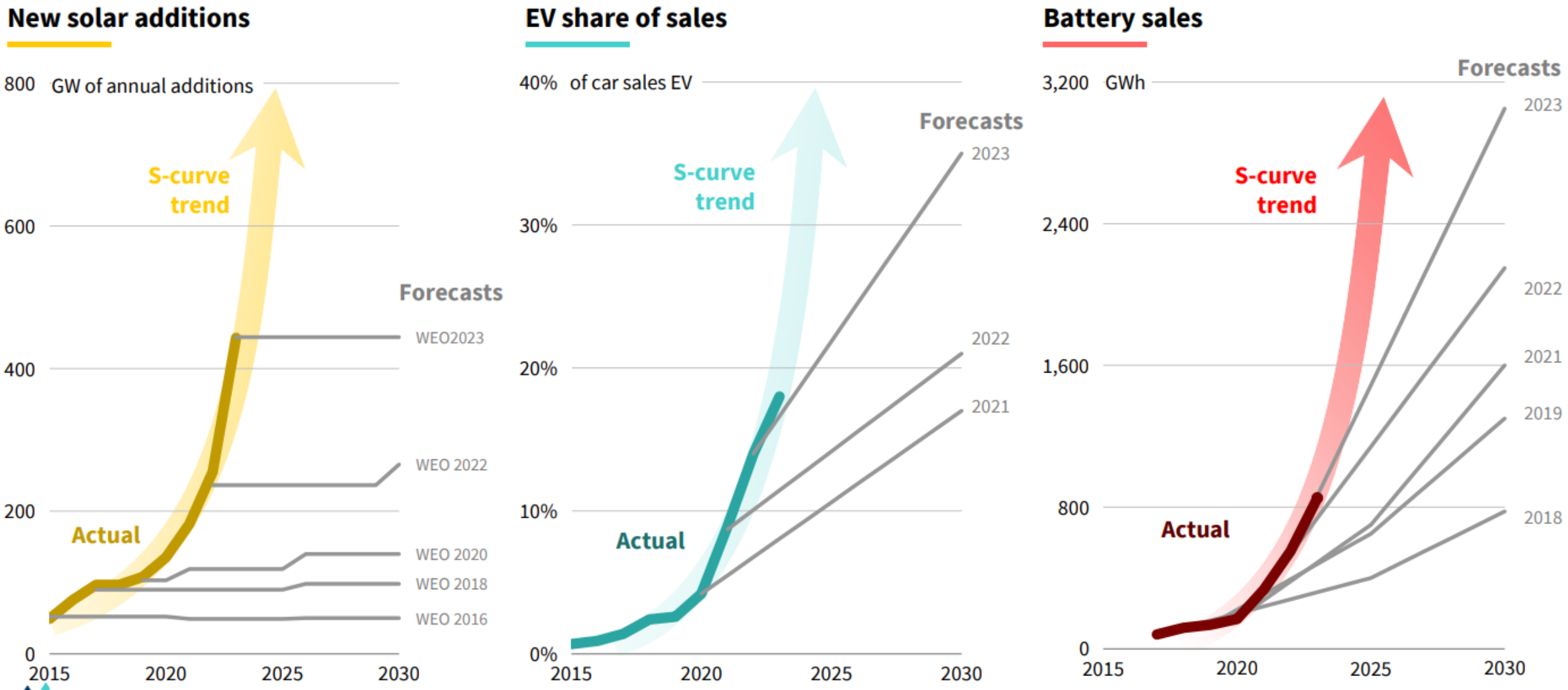


- Annual global emissions remain stable
- Net zero targets give hope if implemented
- Gigantic gap in 2030

Source: Emissions pathways to 2100 - Climate Action Tracker | Climate Action Tracker/

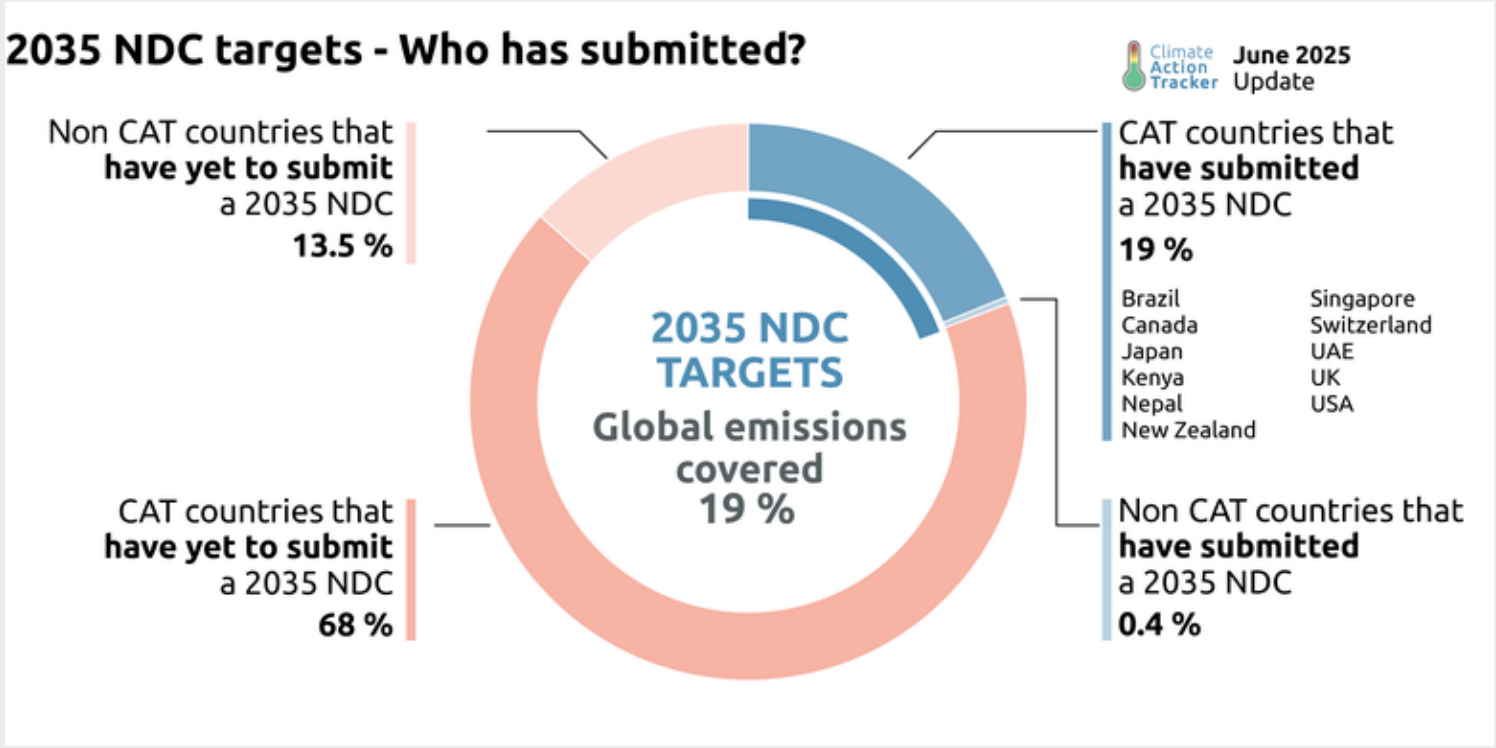
Incumbents have underestimated the speed of change

Even neutral actors modeled in **linear** terms. But change has been exponential



Source: BNEF (solar and battery actuals), IEA STEPS for WEO forecasts , RMI annotation.

NEW TARGETS URGENTLY AWAITED



Deadline was 10 February 2024…

- **UAE |** First to submit 2035 target
- **Brazil |** submitted but unclear due to use of forests and markets
- **UK |** 82% by 2035 compared to 1990
- **USA |** Biden submitted target that is supported by some states, cities and companies. Trump will leave Paris Agreement
- Net zero targets
  - **Mexico |** Net zero by 2050
  - **Indonesia |** Net zero by 2050 (moved forward from 2060), coal phase out by 2040
- Awaited
  - **EU** (before Summer)
  - **China** (during Summer)
  - **India** and many others (September)

https://climateactiontracker.org/climate-target-update-tracker-2035/

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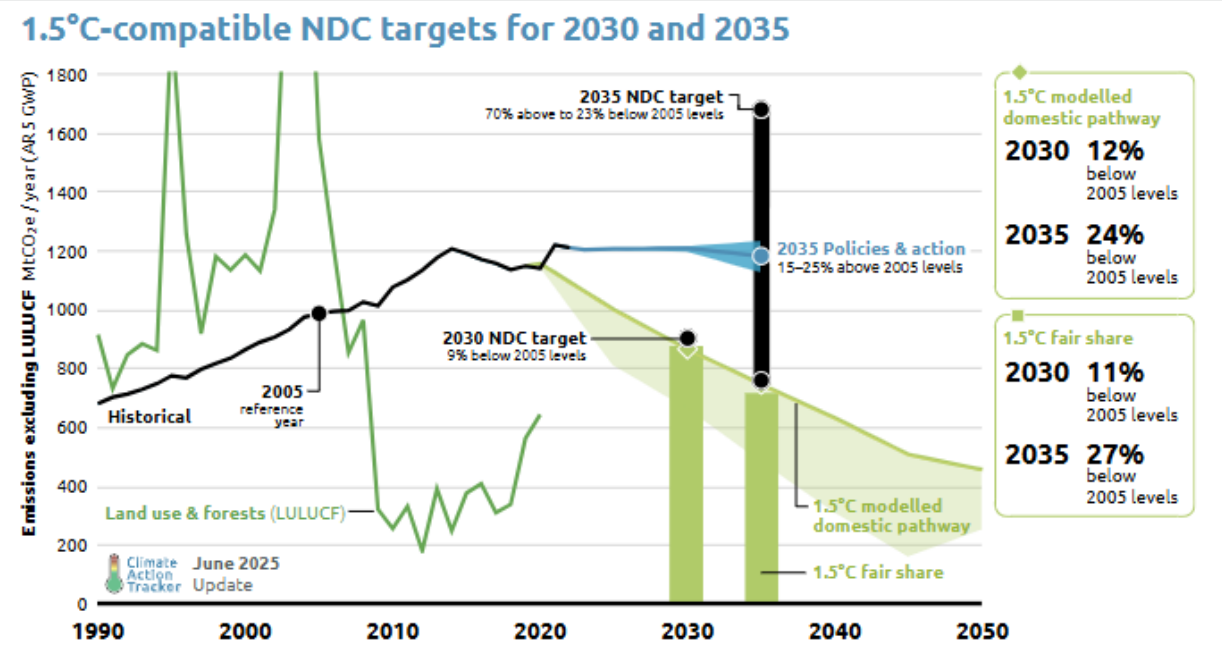
NDC SERIES

1.5°C-compatible climate action and targets

https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/mid-year-check-on-2035-climate-plans/

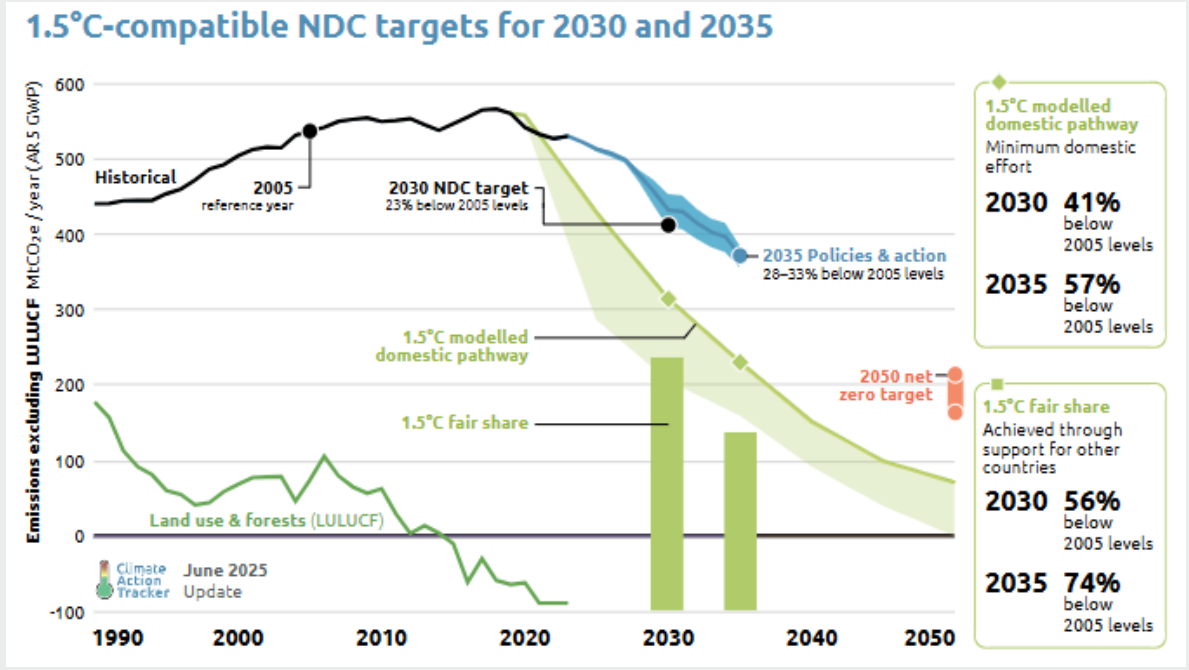
BRAZIL



- **2035 NDC (Nov 2024) falls short of a 1.5°C pathway, and lacks clarity on the role of LULUCF**
- **COP2030 host: opportunity to lead by example**
  - resubmit its NDC with strengthened 2030 and 2035 targets in line with a 1.5°C-compatible pathway, with separate target for the LULUCF sector, and level of international support and finance needed to achieve this level of decarbonisation.
- **Entry points to increasing climate action:**
  - End fossil fuel expansion, phasing out of fossil fuels, and accelerate renewables
  - Sustain and deepen efforts to halt deforestation
  - Implement robust mitigation measures in agriculture and land-use

Source: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/1318/CAT_2025-06_Briefing_1-5CompatibleTargets_Brazil.pdf

AUSTRALIA

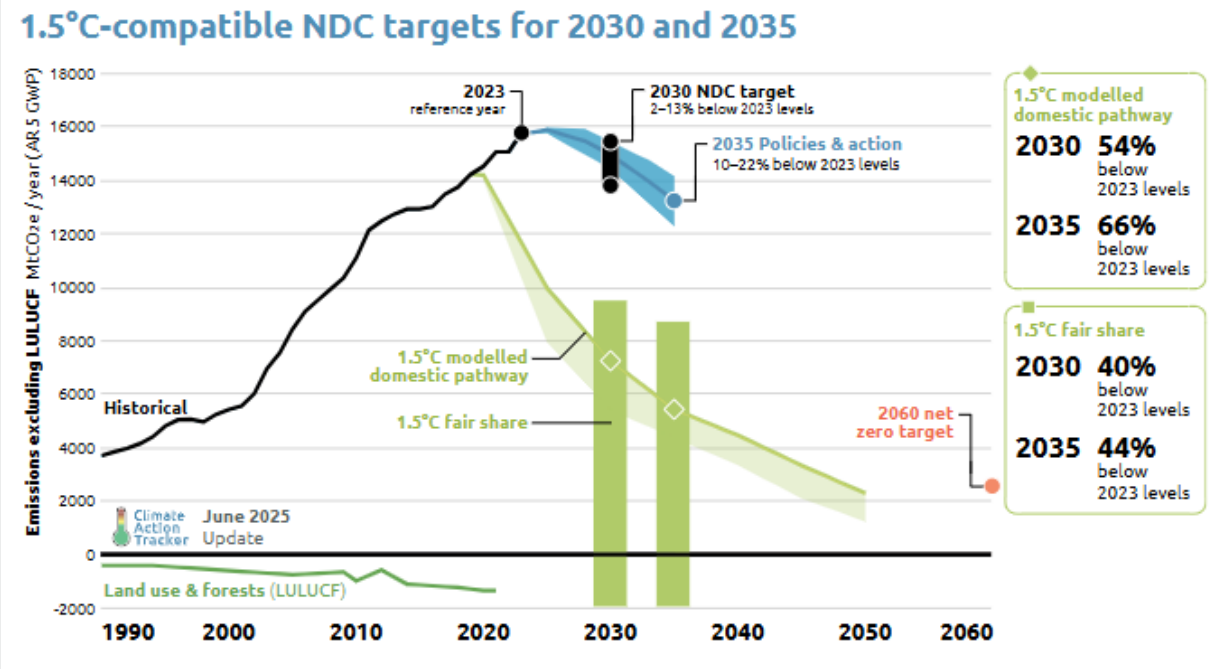


Entry points to increasing climate action:

- Strengthen its 2030 and 2035 targets with a separate target for LULUCF
- Stop supporting the fossil fuel industry
- Accelerate the phase-out of fossil fuelled power generation
- Foster the decarbonisation of the transport, buildings, agriculture, and waste sector
- Transition Australia's industry to future-oriented, low-carbon exports
- Increase climate finance and support

Source: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/1319/CAT_2025-06_Briefing_1-5CompatibleTargets_Australia.pdf

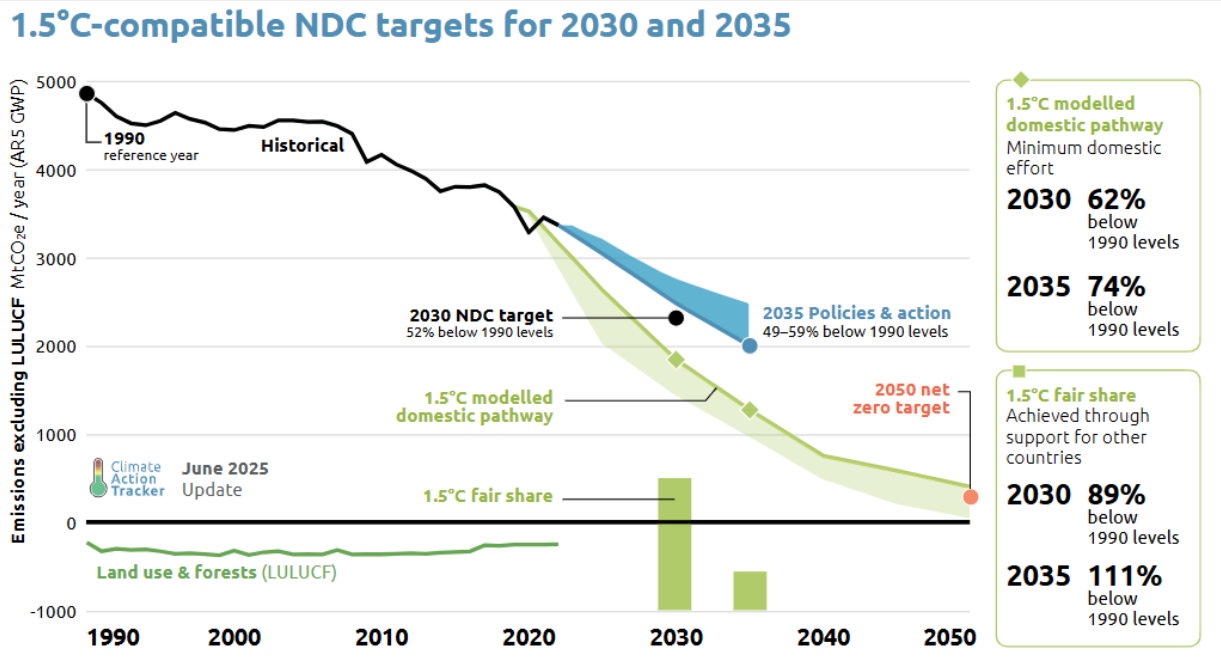
CHINA



Entry points to increasing climate action:

- ideally, China's NDC targets should be specified from a historical base year rather than peak year
- strengthen its energy-related climate targets
- set clear targets for coal consumption reduction
- establish clear targets and policies to reduce non-CO2 GHGs

Source: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/1316/CAT_2025-06_Briefing_1-5CompatibleTargets_China.pdf



Source: https://climateactiontracker.org/documents/1317/CAT_2025-06_Briefing_1-5CompatibleTargets_EU.pdf

Entry points to increasing climate action:

- Strengthen its 2030 target and set a strong 2035 NDC target aligned with a 1.5°C-compatible pathway including a separate target for LULUCF, other forms of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) by type, and methane
- Increase climate finance and support for developing countries
- Adopt a fossil fuel phase-out plan
- Strictly limit its dependence on CCS through to 2050
- Strengthen implementation to meet existing targets
- Establish and increase ambition in sectoral RE targets

NEW PUBLICATION ON ARTICLE 6

https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/why-article-6-should-increase-climate-action-not-delay-it/

BACKUP

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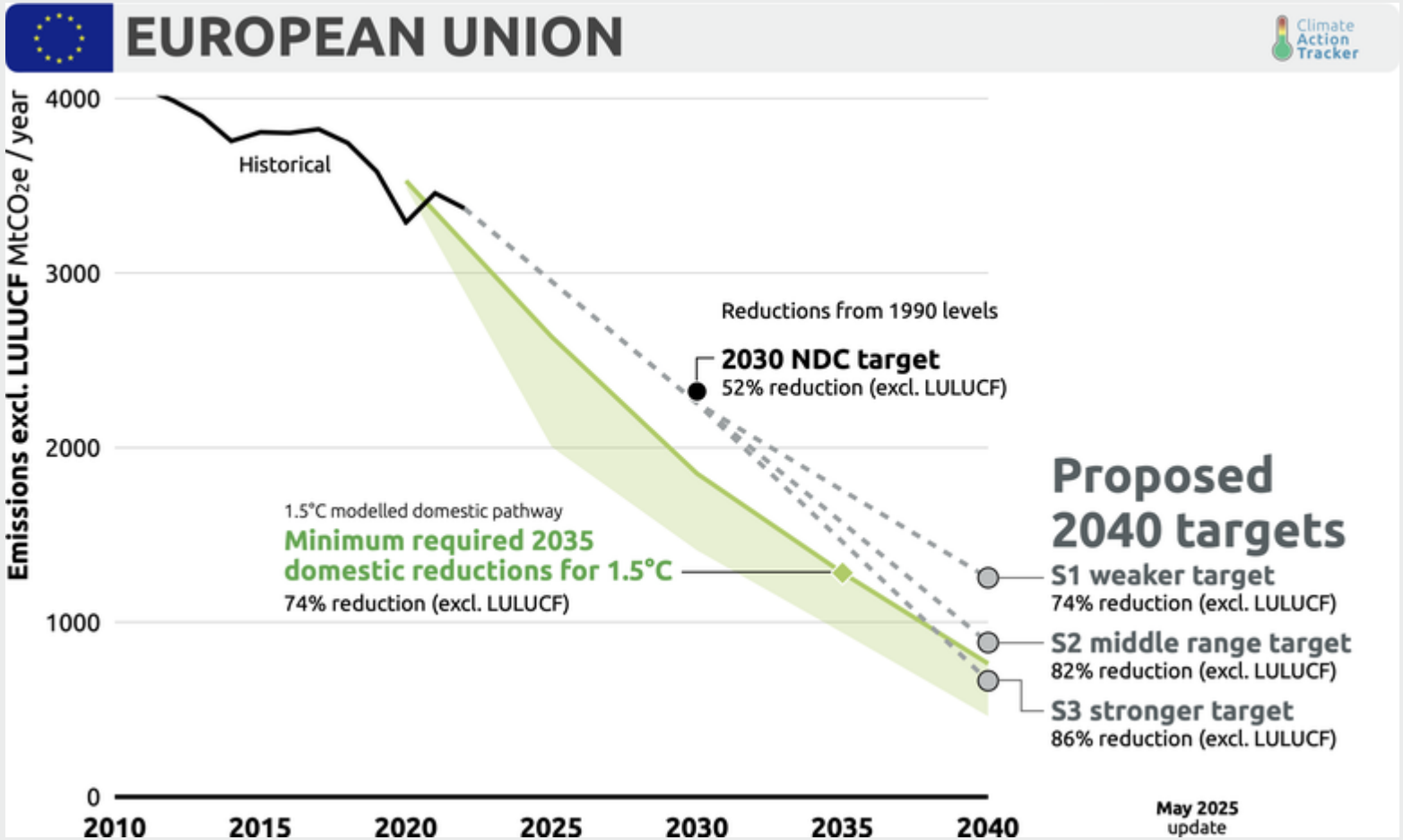
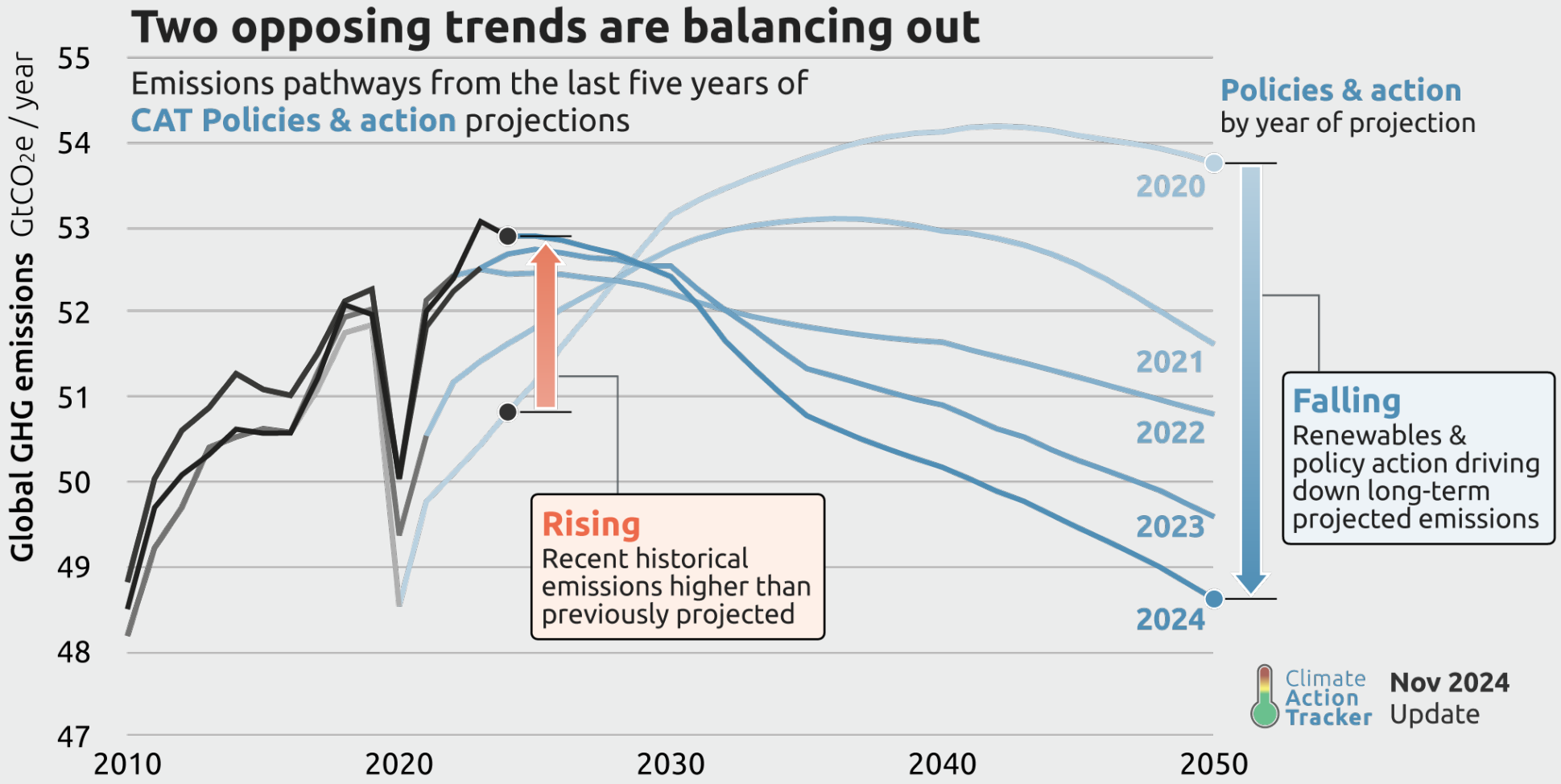
PROPOSED TARGETS OF THE EU



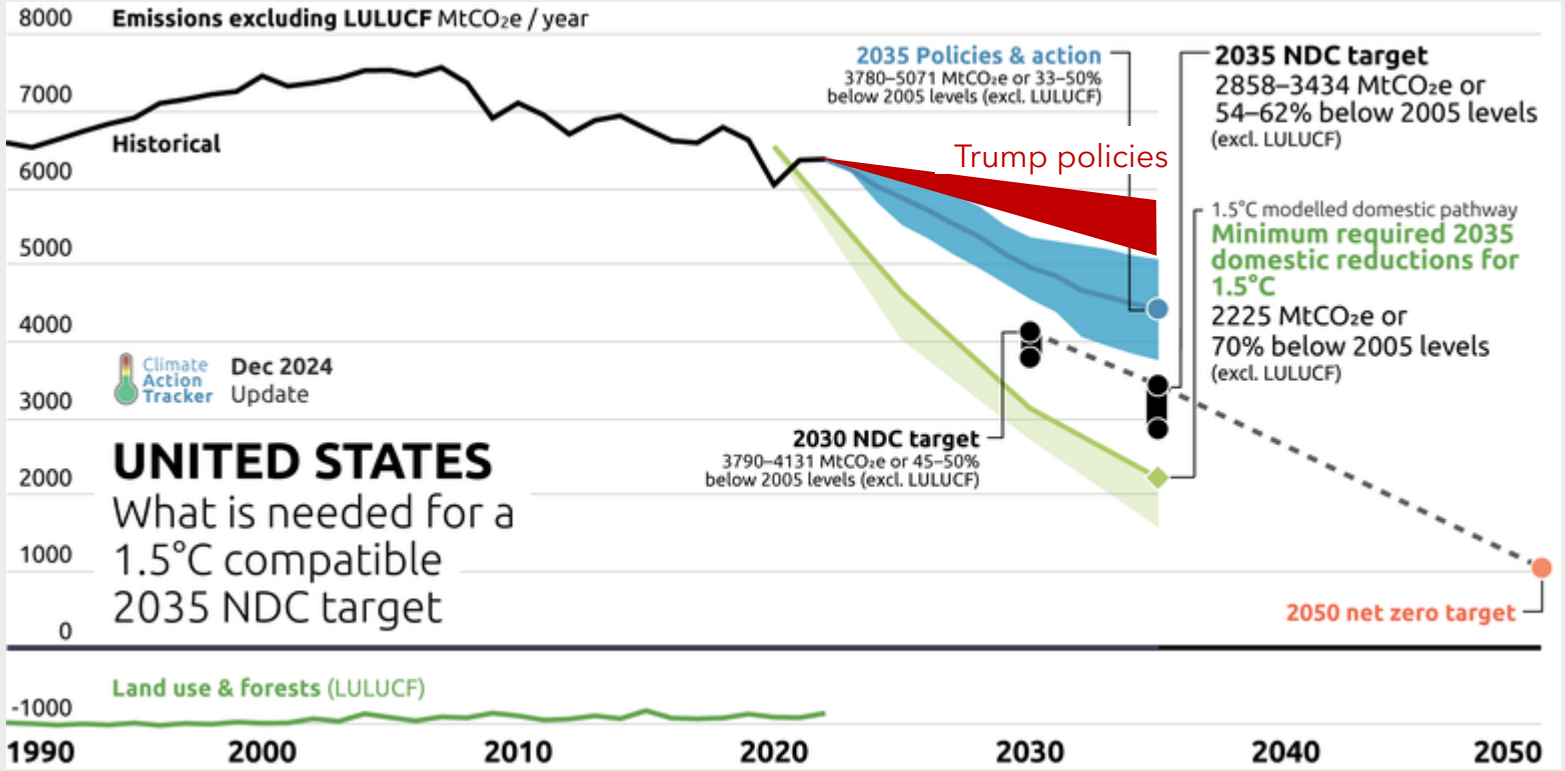
https://climateactiontracker.org/blog/eu-missing-in-action/

Climate Action Tracker May 2025 update	Proposed 2040 targets (incl. LULUCF)		Proposed 2040 targets (excl. LULUCF)	
	Range	Average	$MtCO_2e$	Reduction
S1 weaker	75–80%	78 %	1,254	74 %
S2 middle	80–88%	85 %	883	82 %
S3 stronger	90–95%	92 %	664	86 %

EMISSIONS DECLINE FASTER THAN THOUGH



US EMISSIONS DECLINE...



Roll back of policies

- → Less IRA tax credits
- → Cancelling of EPA regulation for power plants and cars
- → New licences for oil and gas

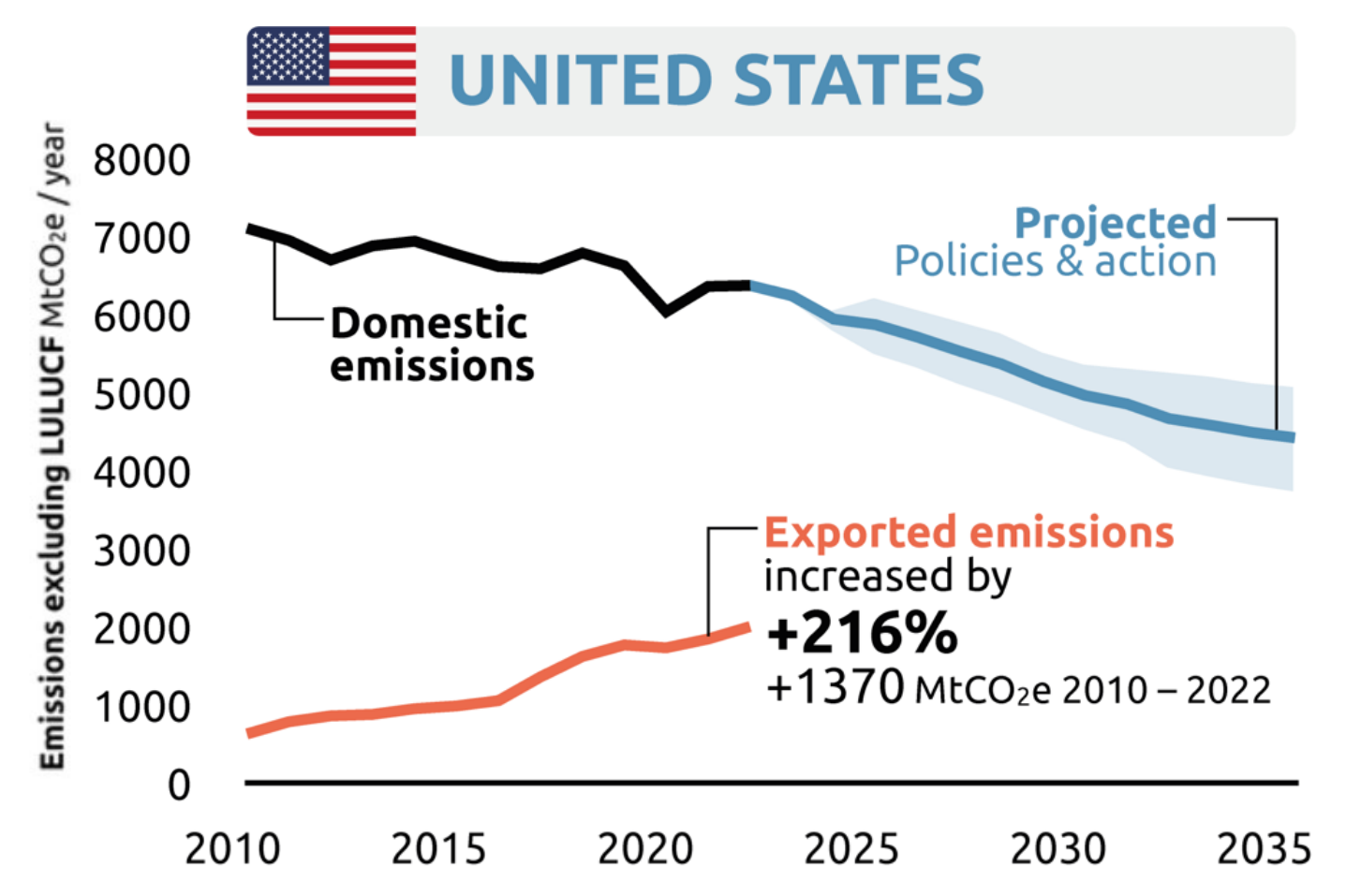
Renewables also boom in the USA

Half of the states are behind climate policy

Impact on global temperature by 2100 low (<0.1°C)

https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/the-climate-crisis-worsens-the-warming-outlook-stagnates/

... BUT EXPORTS INCREASE



More Oil and gas on the international market

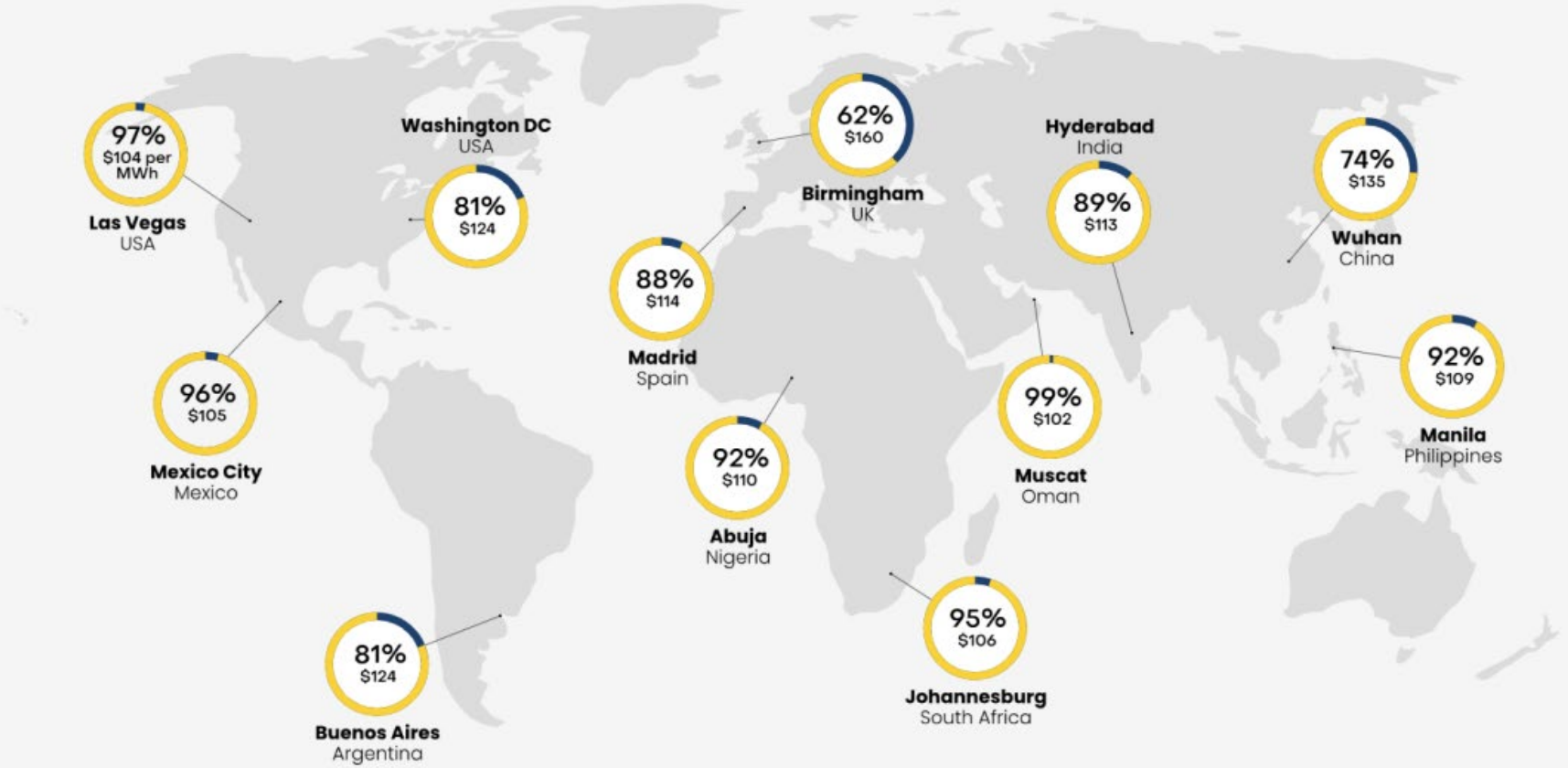
Trade deals to purchase more from USA to reduce tariffs

Other countries may move slower on climate pointing to the USA

https://climateactiontracker.org/blog/highlighting-the-hypocrisy-fossil-fuel-export-emissions/

Many sunny places can get at least 90% of the way to constant 24/365 solar generation from around $100/ MWh

Share of 1GW constant electricity supplied, using 6 GW solar with 17 GWh battery (2005–2023 average), and Levelized cost of electricity, USD/MWh



Source: Ember analysis of JRC hourly solar radiation data
Key assumptions: CAPEX – $388/kW solar, $165/kWh battery; Other costs: $76/kW grid connection; $48/kW inverter; 10% total cost markup for soft costs; 7.7% discount rate over 20 years lifetime; losses: 3.8% PV to grid; 5.6% PV to grid via battery; 90% usable battery capacity

EMBER

Source: https://ember-energy.org/latest-insights/solar-electricity-every-hour-of-every-day-is-here-and-it-changes-everything/