

# Are the G20 economies making enough progress to meet their NDC targets?

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## Objective

- ❖ This study compares projected GHG emissions in the G20 economies under current climate policies to those under the GHG targets outlined in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
- ❖ It is based on an assessment of official governmental estimates and independent national and global studies.
- ❖ Current policies trajectories reflect all adopted and implemented policies, defined here as legislative decisions, executive orders, or their equivalent. This excludes publicly announced plans or strategies.

## About two thirds of the G20 economies not on track to achieve targets set in NDCs

- ❖ Six G20 members (China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Russia and Turkey) are projected to meet their unconditional NDC targets.
- ❖ Eight members (Argentina, Australia, Canada, the EU, Republic of Korea, South Africa and the USA) require further action to achieve their targets.
- ❖ Insufficient information is available for Saudi Arabia, and projections for Brazil and Mexico are subject to considerable uncertainty.
- ❖ It should be noted that a country being likely to meet its targets does not necessarily mean that it undertakes more stringent action on mitigation than a country that is not on track, because it depends on the ambition of the (I)NDC target and differences in national policies.

**Table 1: Progress towards achieving the unconditional NDC targets for the G20 economies. The number of studies that support the finding are compared to the available studies, as indicated between brackets.**

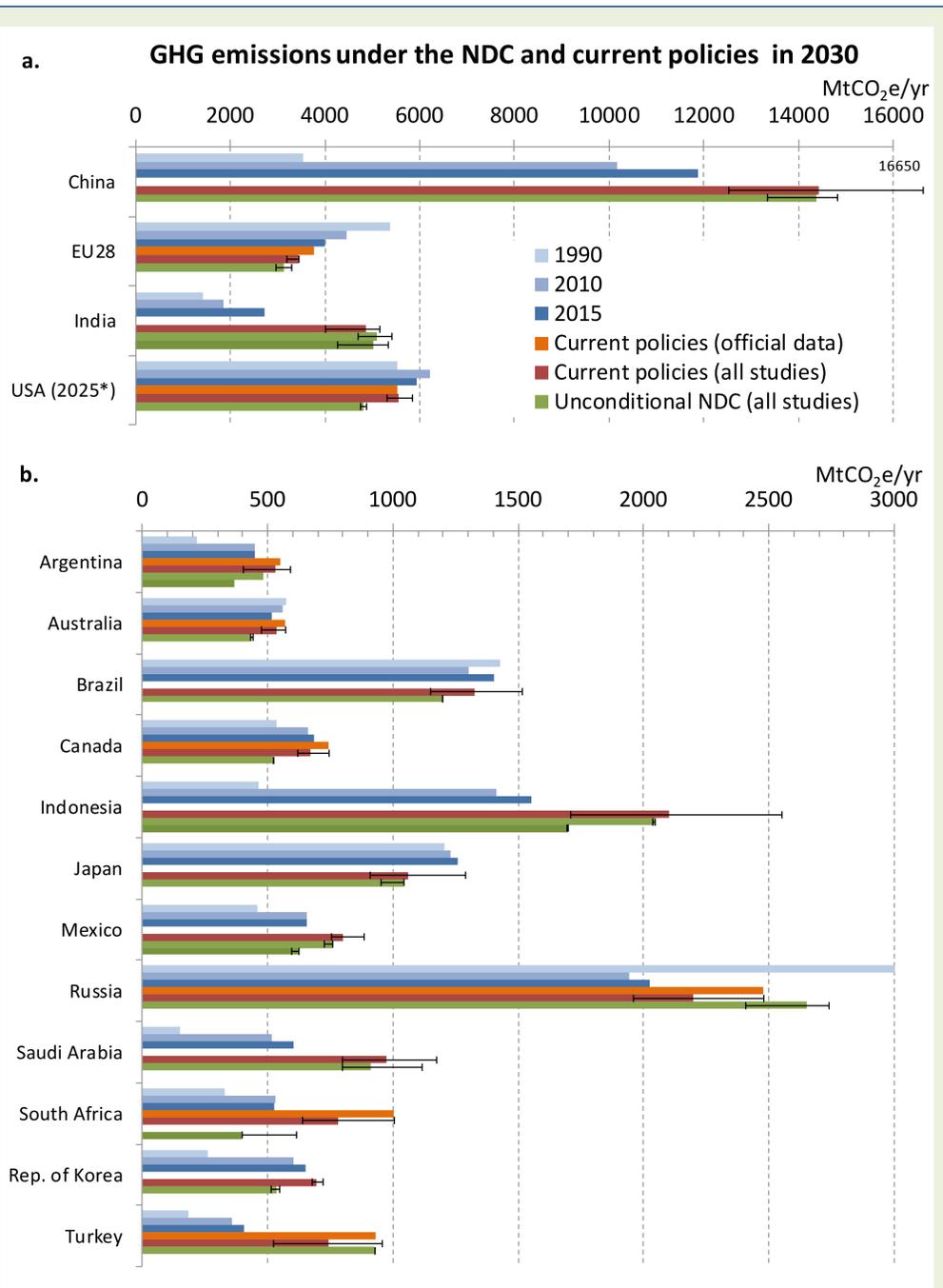
On track	Further action needed		Uncertain or insufficient information
	Low effort	High effort	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• China (5 of 6 studies)</li> <li>• India (7 of 7 studies)</li> <li>• Indonesia (2 of 3 studies)</li> <li>• Japan (3 of 4 studies)</li> <li>• Russia (4 of 4 studies)</li> <li>• Turkey (3 of 4 studies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Argentina (2 of 3 studies)</li> <li>• EU28 (6 of 6 studies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Australia (5 of 5 studies)</li> <li>• Canada (4 of 4 studies)</li> <li>• South Africa (4 of 4 studies)</li> <li>• South Korea (4 of 4 studies)</li> <li>• USA (2025) (7 of 7 studies)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil (studies disagree)</li> <li>• Mexico (studies disagree)</li> <li>• Saudi Arabia (insufficient information, 2 studies disagree)</li> </ul>

## Progress on cutting down greenhouse gas emissions also varies, more effort is needed

- ❖ For some G20 economies, such as Argentina, Australia, China, India, Mexico, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey, current policies do not stop emissions from increasing until 2030 (above 2010 levels).
- ❖ However, even if all G20 economies' targets are fully met, the combined mitigation impact would fall far short of that required to limit global warming to well below 2°C and 1.5°C.

## Source:

den Elzen, M.G.J., Kuramochi, T., Höhne, N., Cantzler, J., Esmeijer, K., Fekete, H., Fransen, T., Keramidas, K., Roelfsema, M., Sha, F., van Soest, H., Vandyck, T., 2018. Are the G20 economies making enough progress to meet their NDC targets? Energy Policy, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2018.11.027>.



**Fig. 1: Greenhouse gas emissions of the G20 members in the target year (2030, except for the USA: 2025) for current policy scenario from official data sources and from official and independent sources, and unconditional and conditional NDC scenarios from all data sources.**

## New elements:

- ❖ Updates the work under UNEP (2017)
- ❖ Updating emissions projections of current policy scenario from recently published National Communications and Third Biennial Report for seven G20 members
- ❖ new and/or updated country-specific studies for seven G20 members and four global model studies (CAT, JRC, PBL and IEA)
- ❖ Updated methodology of categorization
- ❖ Discussion with the caveats and methodological limitations

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