COP 21, December 8, 2015, Le Bourget

Carbon Transparency Initiative

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Highlighting the progress towards building a low-carbon economy through analysis of the driver metrics underpinning decarbonization.

METHODOLOGY



Trends and forecasts

Learning from historic trends while also forecasting technological, policy and economic shifts underway



Leading Indicators

Both a sector and region analysis of driver and outcome metrics allows a view into the drivers of decarbonization



Transparency

Data, assumptions and calculations are open and transparent, addressing many of the pitfalls of "black-box" calculations

RESEARCH PARTNERS

Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Climate Action Tracker, International Council on Clean Transport, International Energy Agency, McKinsey, World Resource Institute and Regional Foundations EF-USA, EF-China, ECF, and LARCI

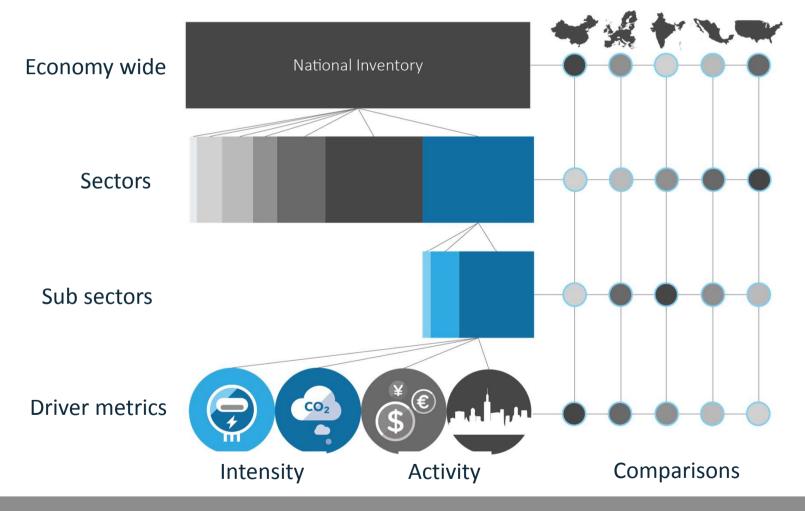
PEER REVIEWERS

Instituto Nacional de Ecología y Cambio Climático, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Grantham Institute, Stockholm Environmental Institute, Council on Energy, Environment and Water, and California Environmental Associates



A bottom-up assessment of emissions and energy

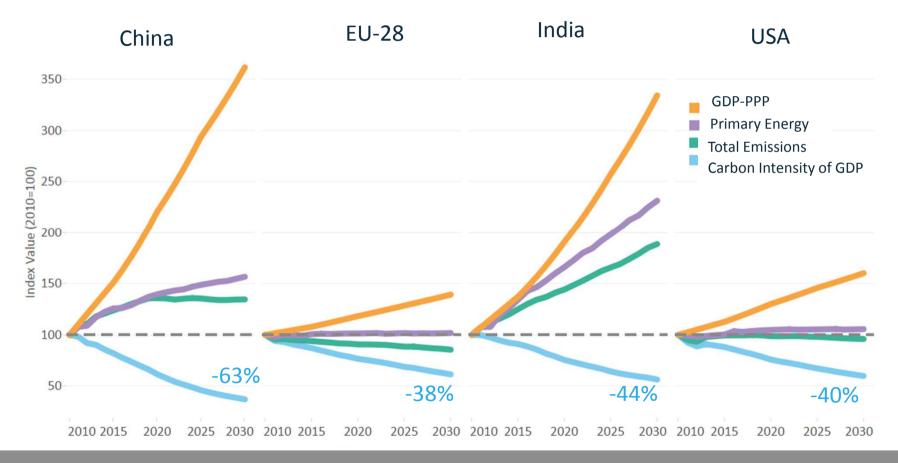
The model constructs a national inventory of emissions from sector-based activity and intensity metrics.



Decoupling emissions from GDP



Patterns of growth differ and a sector-based analysis helps understand why.

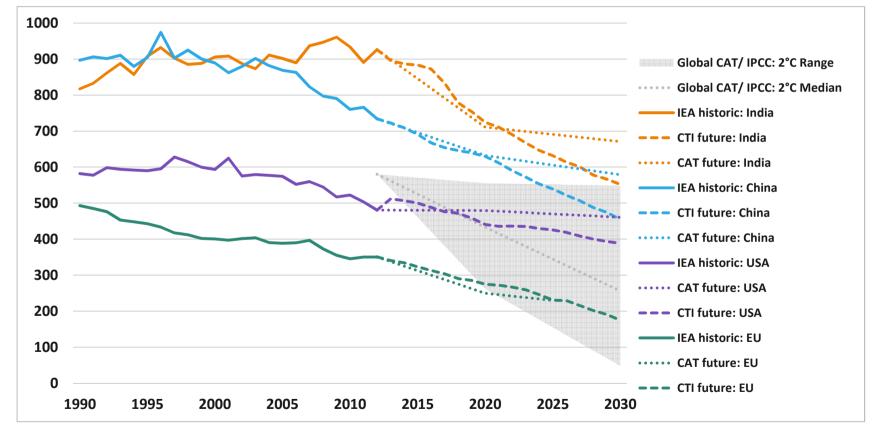


Decline in power sector carbon intensities



Increased penetration of RE and a partial switch from coal to gas generation

Emission Factors: Four regions compared to a global 2°C pathway (gCO₂e/kWh)

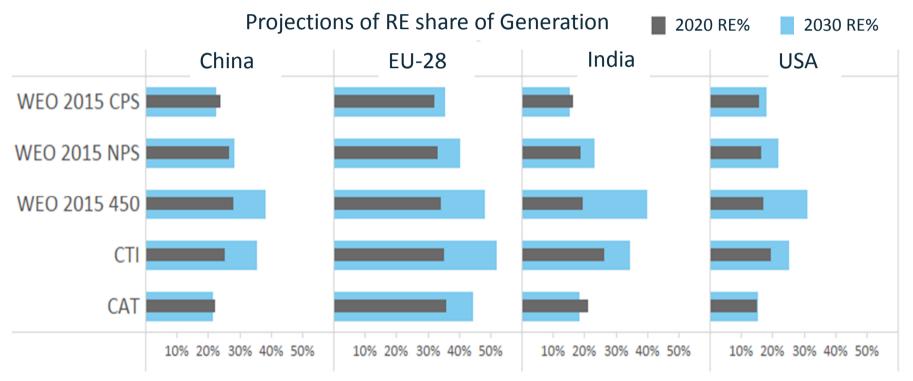


Growth of Renewables – A success story?



CTI projections on par with a WEO 2°C scenario.

• Based on Bloomberg New Energy Finance analysis – depends on market forces, assumed lowered costs of technology and wider diffusion.

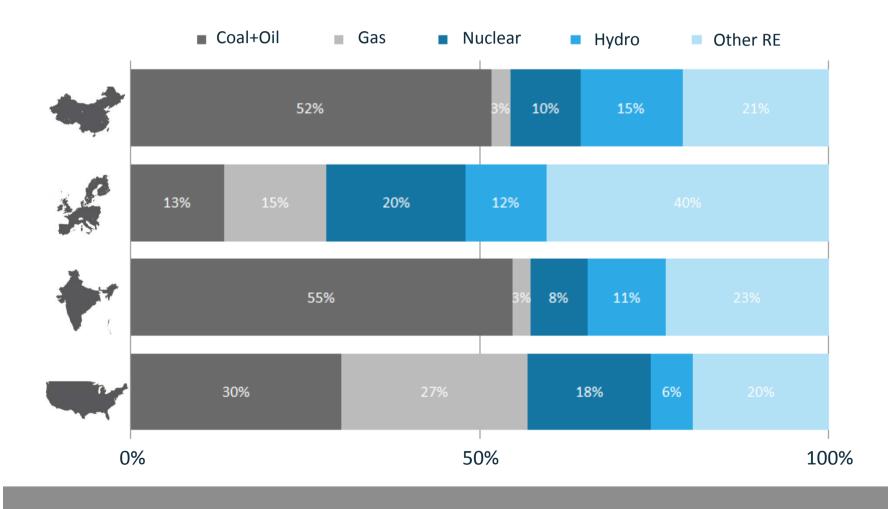


RE includes hydro, geothermal, biomass, wind and solar

Power Focus: Generation Share in 2030



Despite progress in RE, fossil share dominates in some countries

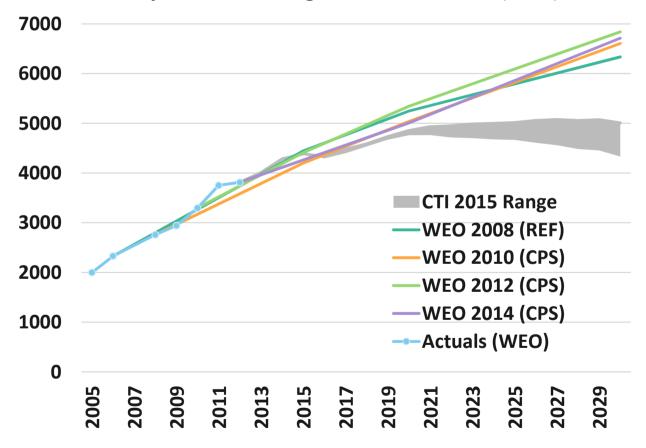


Decarbonisation trends - Power sector

Structural Transformation in China Can it tip the fossil share?



Projections of coal generation in China (TWh)



CTI projects a faster decline in coal share of generation due to **lower demand from industry**,

BUT

This is still **50-73% higher than that of WEO's 2°C pathway**.

Some hope though with reform in country's electricity distribution prioritizing power generation from wind and solar.

Transport emissions are growing



GHG emissions from transport for 4 regions (Gt CO_2e) 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030

Between 2010 and 2030 transport emission grow by 2.8% per year in China, EU, India, and US.

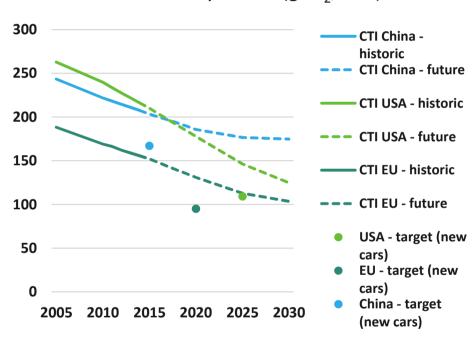
 Driven by large growth in India (6.6% per year) and China (5.3% per year).

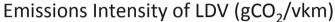
Source CTI: Based on data from the International Council for Clean Transportation. Includes Aviation, Marine, Rail and Road transport for both Freight and Passengers modes Decarbonisation trends in the Transport sector

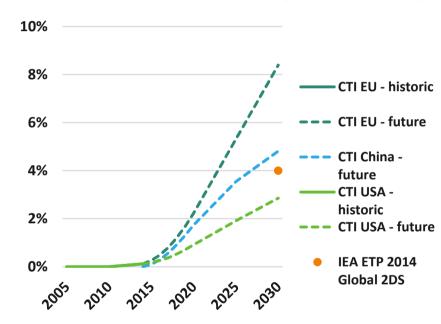
Decrease in emissions may be possible

Depends on types of fuel efficiency standards adopted across countries

Growth in zero carbon technologies







Share of electric vehicles (% of total fleet)

Note: the ETP 2DS target is for a global share of new electric drive vehicles to reach around 4% and this will differ across geographies.

New Report: "Faster & Cleaner"



How decarbonization in the power and transport sectors is surpassing predictions and offering hope for limiting warming to 2C."

Faster & Cleaner

HOW DECARBONIZATION IN THE POWER & TRANSPORT SECTORS IS SURPASSING PREDICTIONS & OFFERING HOPE FOR LIMITING WARMING TO 2° C November 2015

Research by ClimateWorks, NewClimate Institute, Ecofys, and Climate Analytic

ClimateWorks and Climate Action Tracker (NewClimate, Ecofys & Climate Analytics) Decarbonization of the power sector is happening, and faster than predicted

Wind and solar growth has dwarfed forecasts; CTI's predicted RE generation in 4 regions are close to WEO's 2°C scenario.

CTI predicts coal consumption in China will peak (2016 -2020) but will be higher than WEO's 2°C scenario.

Passenger vehicle fleets are 1/6th less carbon-intense in the US and EU today than in 2005.

If best-practice emissions standards were implemented more broadly, global emissions could be on a 2°C compatible rate of improvement for the next decade.

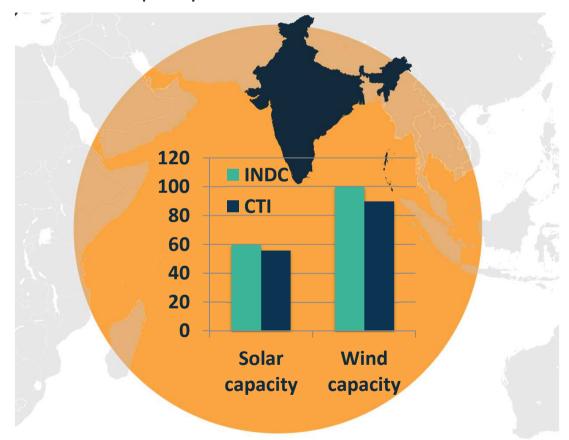
http://www.climateworks.org/report/fastercleaner/

ClimateWorks: Casey Cronin, Surabi Menon, Seth Monteith, Dan Plechaty NewClimate Institute: Markus Hagemann, Niklas Höhne, Sebastian Sterl Ecofys: Pieter van Breevoort, Karlien Wouters; Climate Analytics: Bill Hare, Niklas Roming, Fabio Sferra

CTI: Tracking country policies and INDC targets

Will we be on track with INDC targets?

Solar and wind capacity: India's INDC versus CTI forecast 2022 Capacity in GW



Transformative coalition of countries with right policy incentives could accelerate market uptake to technology, spur transformation and catalyze decarbonisation.

Thank you for your time!



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CTI: Tracking country policies and INDC targets

Illustrative example for the US: Are we on track with INDCs?

