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# ANU CLIMATE UPDATE 2022: 2030 EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS

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# OVERVIEW

- **The critical decade to keep 1.5°C alive**
  - **2021 in review**
    - Mobilizing public and private ambition
    - Commitments
  - **The 2030 opportunity for Australia**
    - State of play
    - Priority actions to accelerate decarbonisation
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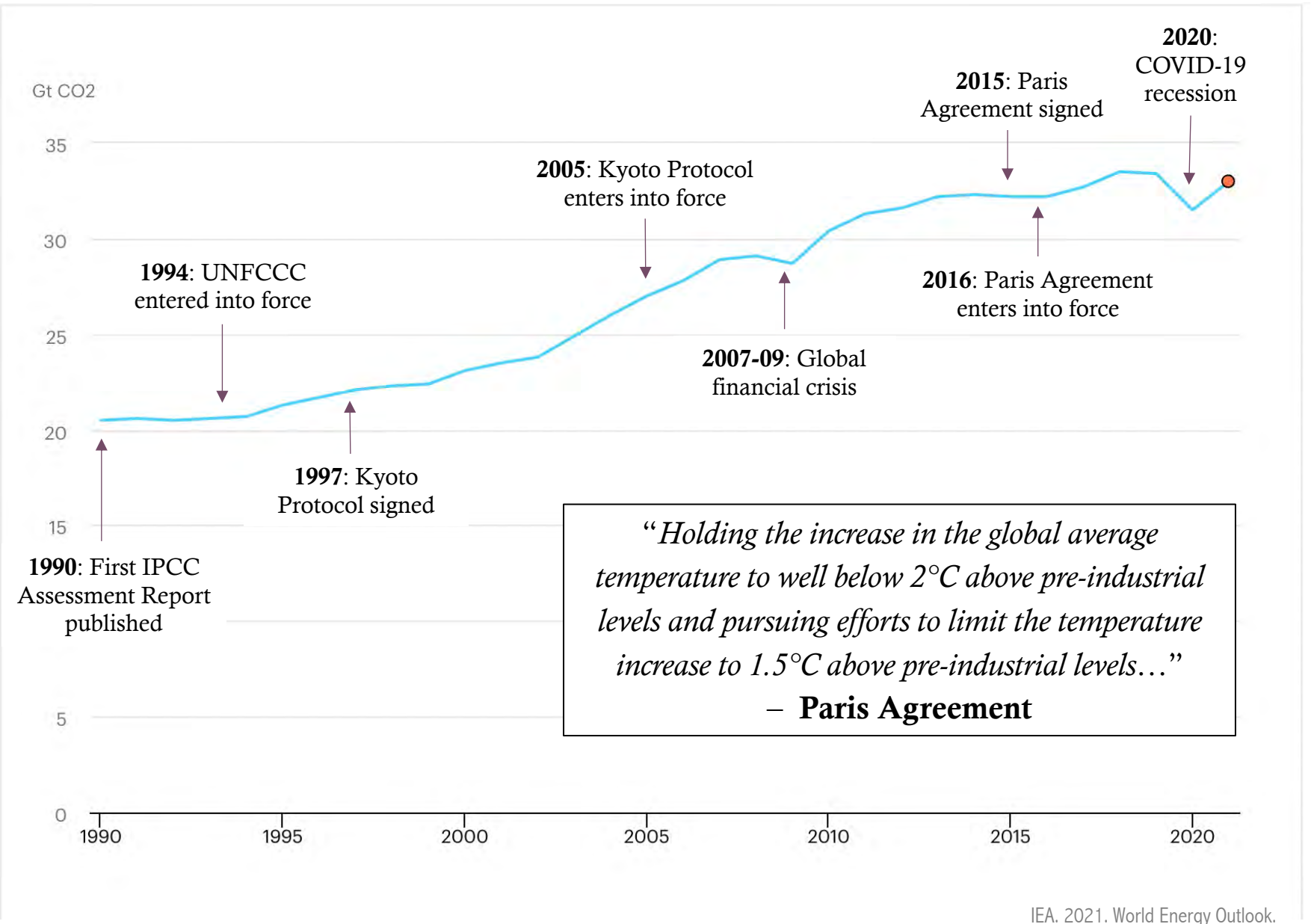
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# THE CRITICAL DECADE

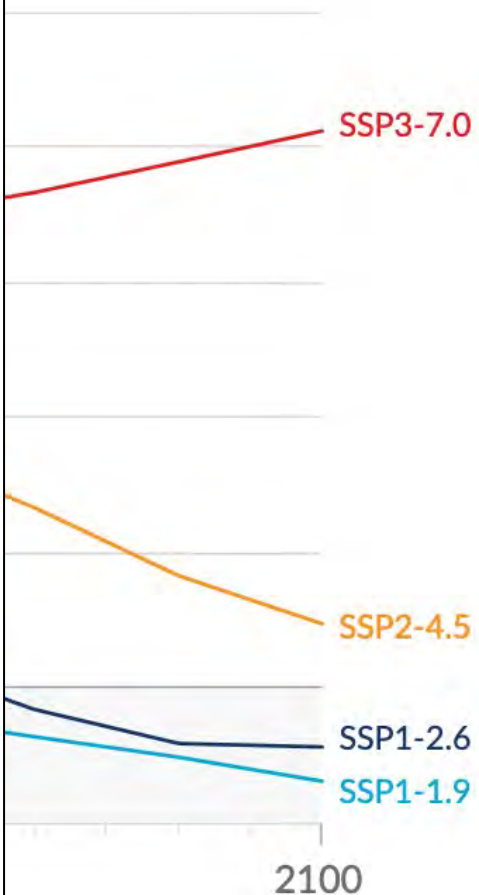
- Emissions keep rising
  - We have a choice
  - Global powers are converging around a 1.5°C target
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# THE CRITICAL DECADE

## Global energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 1990-2021



# THE CRITICAL DECADE



## Network for Greening the Finance System definitions:

### Orderly transition pathway

A scenario in which climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent. Some physical and transition risks exist, but are relatively subdued.

### Disorderly transition pathway

A scenario with higher physical and transition risks due to policies being delayed or divergent across countries and sectors.

### Hot house world pathway

A scenario in which global efforts are insufficient to halt significant global warming. Critical temperature thresholds are exceeded leading to severe and irreversible physical impacts.



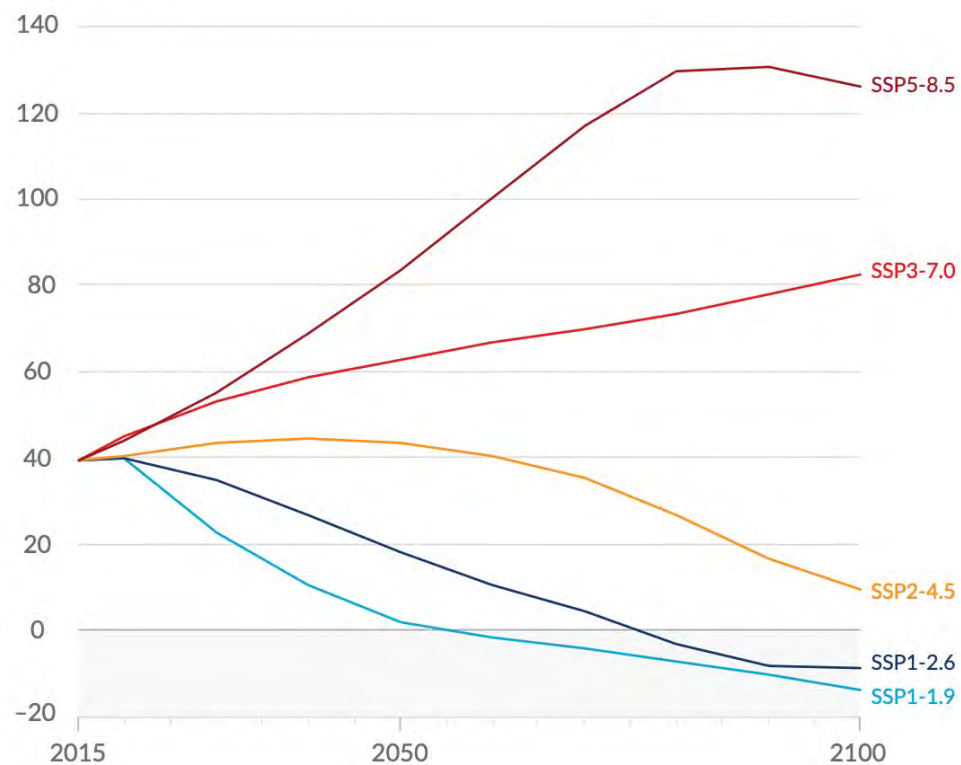
# THE CRITICAL DECADE

## Sixth Assessment Report

WORKING GROUP I CONTRIBUTION TO THE SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT

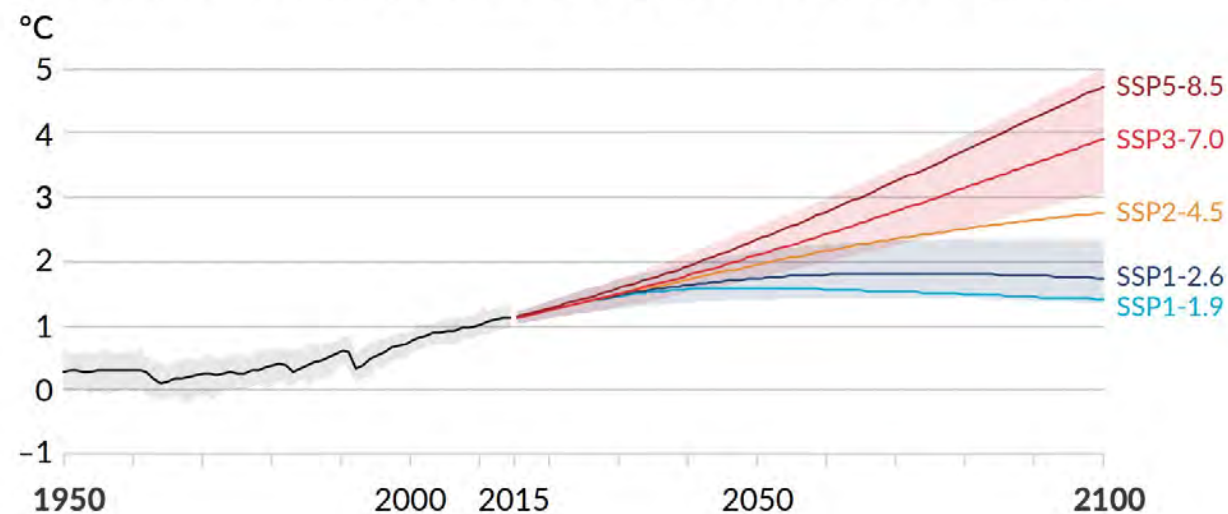
(a) Future annual emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>

Carbon dioxide (GtCO<sub>2</sub>/yr)



Future emissions cause future additional warming, with total warming dominated by past and future CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

(a) Global surface temperature change relative to 1850–1900



A group of women in traditional Pacific Island attire, including patterned skirts and headbands, are holding a protest sign. The sign reads "AS THE SEA LEVELS RISE SO WILL WE". They are standing outdoors, and flags are visible in the background.

# THE CRITICAL DECADE

2018

*“Climate-related risks for natural and human systems are higher for global warming of 1.5°C than at present, but lower than at 2°C .*

*These risks depend on the magnitude and rate of warming, geographic location, levels of development and vulnerability, and on the choices and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options.”*

*– IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C*

2021

*“The Conference of the Parties... recognizes that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C, and resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C*

*... [which] requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global GHG emissions, including reducing global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 45% by 2030 and to net zero around mid-century.”*

*– Glasgow Climate Pact*





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# 2021 IN REVIEW

- New resources and initiatives to galvanise ambition
  - Ambitious public and private commitments
  - A significant implementation gap remains
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# 2021 IN REVIEW

## Efforts and resources to galvanise action



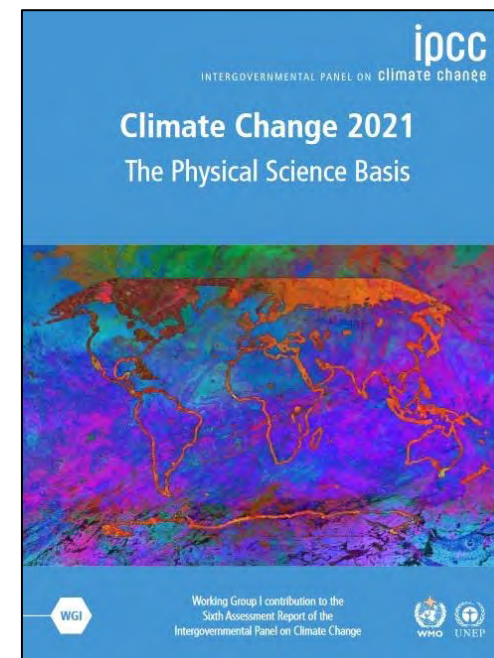
April



May



May

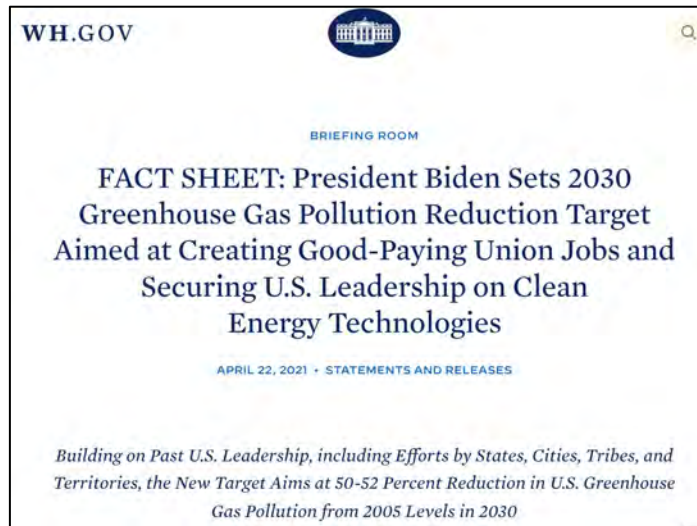


August



# 2021 IN REVIEW

## Commitments to climate action



April

July



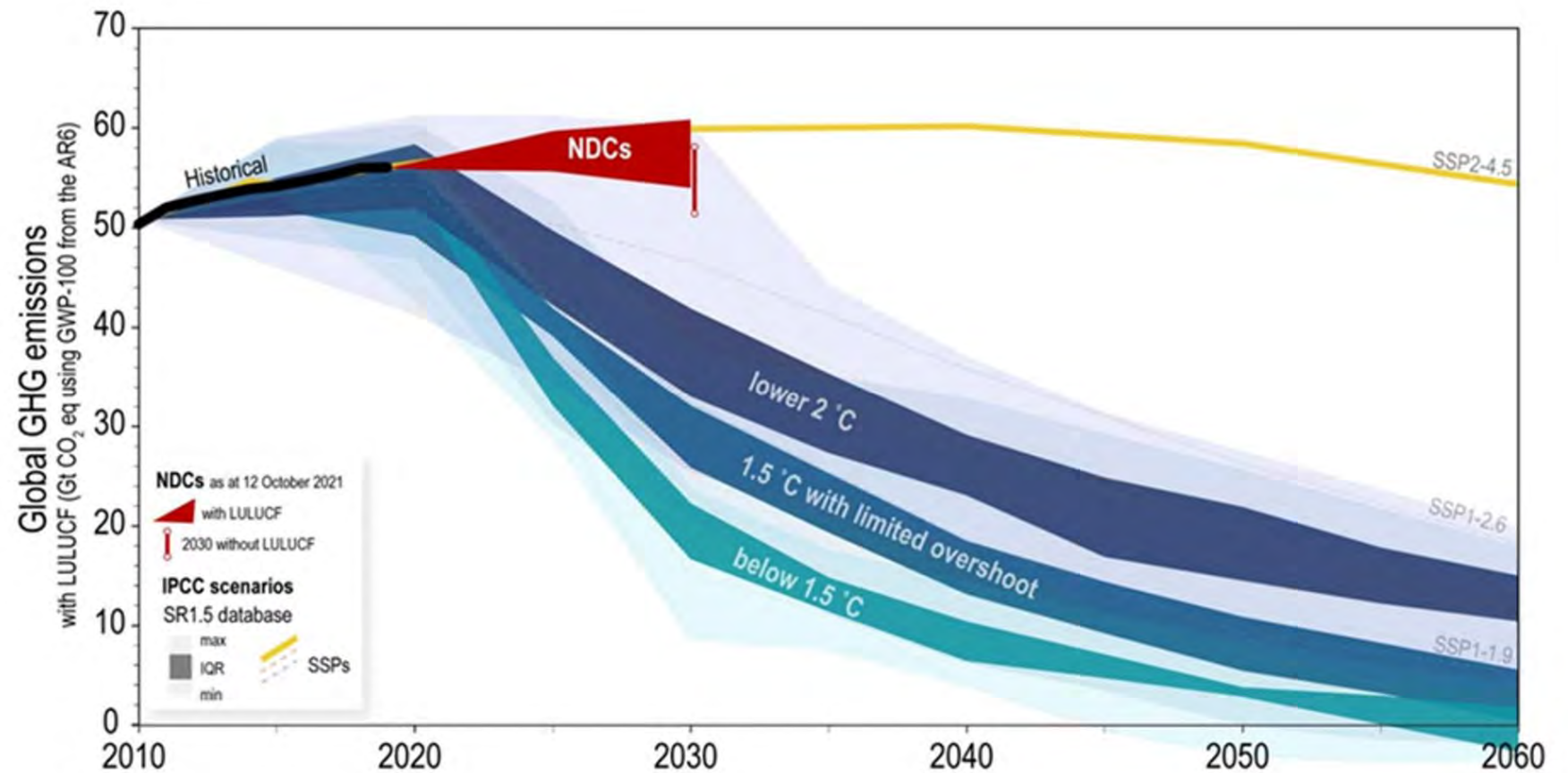
November



# 2021 IN REVIEW

## The implementation gap

Comparison of global emissions under scenarios assessed in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C with total global emissions according to nationally determined contributions







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# THE 2030 OPPORTUNITY FOR AUSTRALIA

- Our national target could easily be more ambitious
  - There are clear roadmaps for accelerating decarbonisation across our economy
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## THE 2030 OPPORTUNITY

## State of Play

### Federal emission reduction targets

**2030:** 26-28% below 2005 levels

**2050:** Net zero emissions

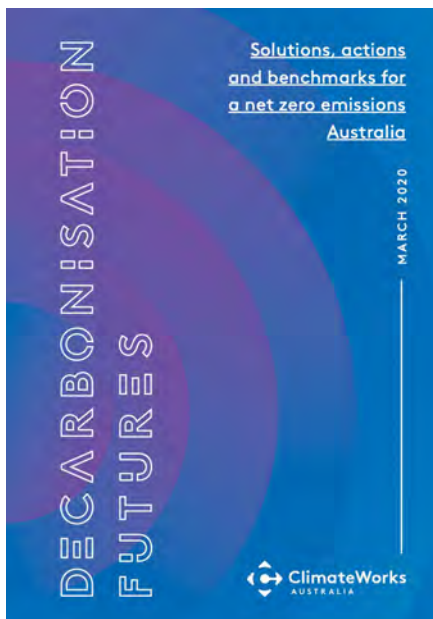
### State and Territory emission reduction targets

	% of national emissions	2030 reduction target	Renewable energy target
NT	3.9%	<i>In development</i> (expected mid-2022)	50% by 2030
QLD	31.1%	30% below 2005 levels	50% by 2030
WA	17.4%	<i>In development</i> (expected 2023)	<i>In development</i>
NSW	25.8%	50% below 2005 levels	50% by 2030
ACT	0.2%	65-75% below 1990 levels	100% since 2020
VIC	17.3%	45-50% below 2005 levels	50% by 2030
SA	4.4%	More than 50% below 2005 levels	100% by 2030
TAS	-0.3%	Net negative since 2013	200% by 2040



# THE 2030 OPPORTUNITY

## Priority actions to accelerate decarbonisation



April 2020

October 2021



**Towards net zero:  
Practical policies to  
reduce transport  
emissions**

18.07.2021 REPORT



**Towards net zero:  
Practical policies to  
reduce industrial  
emissions**

22.08.2021 REPORT



**Towards net zero:  
Practical policies to  
reduce agricultural  
emissions**

26.09.2021 REPORT



**Towards net zero:  
Practical policies to offset  
carbon emissions**

10.10.2021 REPORT



**Towards net zero: A  
practical plan for  
Australia's governments**

31.10.2021 REPORT

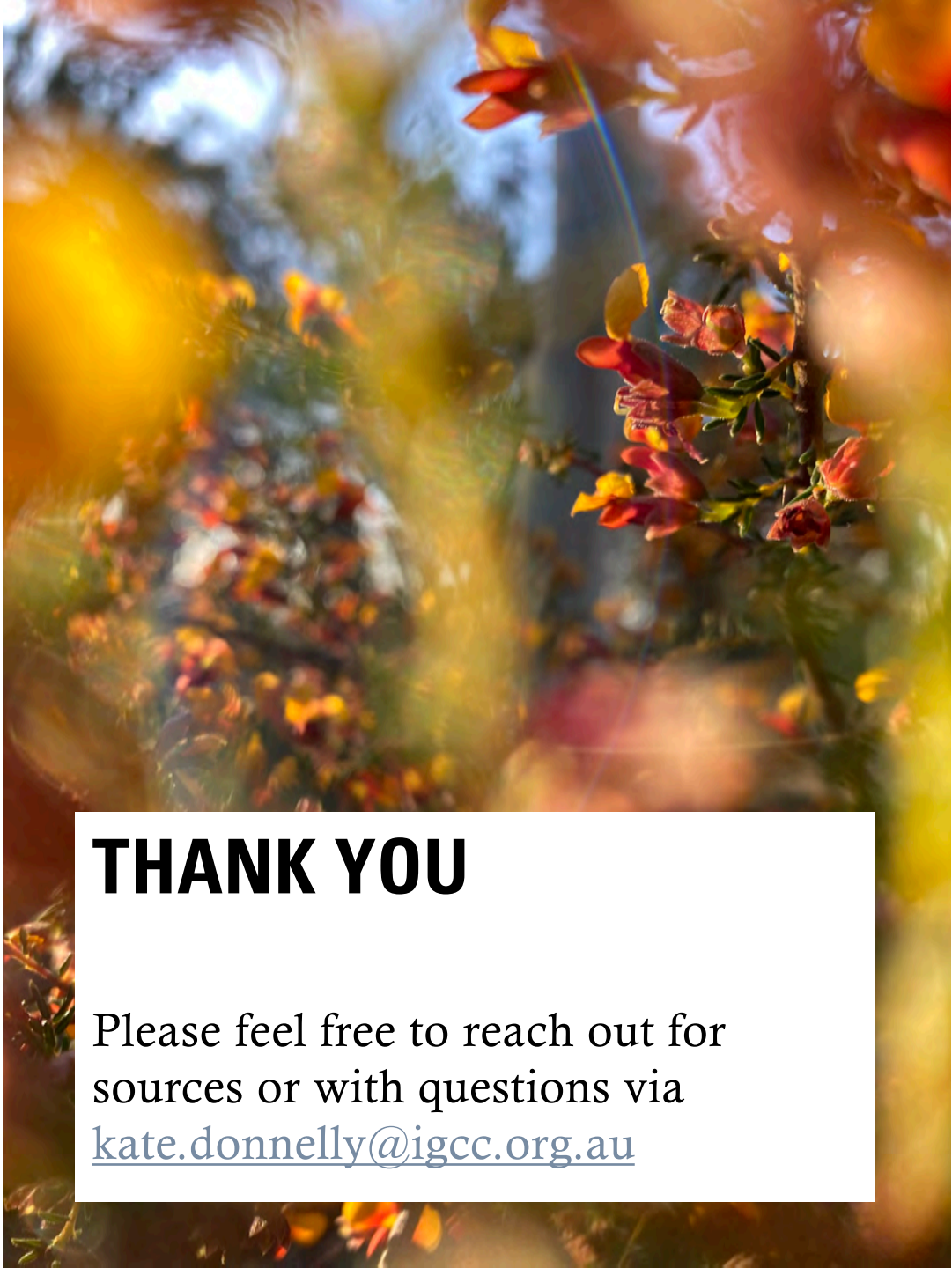


**Towards net  
zero**

Grattan Institute's five-  
report series on reducing  
carbon emissions.

July – November 2021





Accumulated emissions have resulted in climate impacts that are worse, and occurring faster, than projected.

We need to reduce our emissions by at least 45% by 2030 to keep the critical 1.5°C target in reach.

There are many proven and readily available technologies and policies available to achieve this across every sector.

**It's critical that we go all in.**

**THANK YOU**

Please feel free to reach out for sources or with questions via [kate.donnelly@igcc.org.au](mailto:kate.donnelly@igcc.org.au)