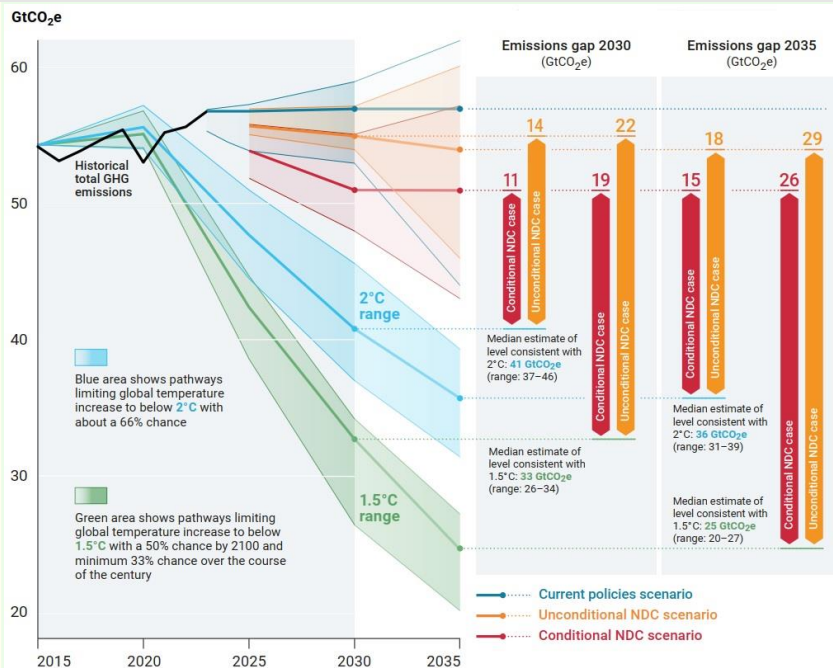


No more hot air ... please!

With a massive gap between rhetoric and reality, countries draft new climate commitments

Global GHG emissions under different scenarios and the emissions gap in 2030 and 2035



The emission gap in 2030 and 2035 remains large compared both with pathways limiting warming to 1.5°C and to 2°C

To get on track to limiting warming to below 2°C, annual emissions in 2030 need to be 14 GtCO₂e lower than what current unconditional nationally determined contributions (NDCs) imply, and 22 GtCO₂e lower for a warming limit of 1.5°C. For 2035, these gaps increase by 4 GtCO₂e for a 2°C warming limit, and 7 GtCO₂e for a 1.5°C limit.

If conditional NDCs are also fully implemented, the gaps in 2030 and 2035 for both temperature limits are reduced by around 3 GtCO₂e.

Peak warming over the twenty-first century (°C) relative to pre-industrial levels



Immediate action matters: temperature projections based on the conditional NDC scenario are 0.5°C lower than those based on existing policies

A continuation of the mitigation effort implied by current policies is estimated to limit global warming to a maximum of 3.1°C over the course of the century. The full implementation and continuation of the level of mitigation effort implied by unconditional or conditional NDC scenarios lower these projections to 2.8°C and 2.6°C, respectively.

Under the three scenarios, central warming projections indicate that the chance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C would be virtually zero. The only scenario that gets closer to the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement is the most optimistic scenario, which assumes that all the most stringent pledges currently made by countries – in other words the conditional NDCs and all net-zero pledges are fully implemented.

Thailand's 2nd Updated Nationally Determined Contribution

Thailand intends to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 30 percent (unconditional NDC) from the projected business-as-usual (BAU) level by 2030 (BAU2030: approx. 555 MtCO₂e). The level of contribution could increase up to 40 percent (conditional NDC), subject to adequate and enhanced access to technology development and transfer, financial resources and capacity building support. Furthermore, Thailand will continue vigorous efforts in its challenge to meet the long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050 and net-zero greenhouse gas emission by 2065.