

more different framework data and corresponding results at: <http://results-esp.msave-the-climate.info>

framework data (input values here: yellow fields)		Gt	determination
<b>global CO2 budget 2020 - 2100</b>		<b>650</b>	global budget
land-use change (LUC) emissions 2020 - 2100		<b>0</b>	
international shipping and aviation (ISA) emissions 2020 - 2100	3%	-20	
global CO2 budget 2020 - 2100 to distribute here		630	
<b>weighting population</b> key in the weighted key		<b>30%</b>	national budget
scenario type used for the reference values		<b>RM-4-quadr</b>	paths

Calculation **global budget** to distribute here:  
 LUC and ISA emissions are not considered here. Global LUC and ISA budgets are therefore offset against the global budget.  
 A value of **zero** for LUC means that by 2100, in total, net positive LUC emissions are offset by net negative LUC emissions.

reference values for the countries with the highest emissions				emissions	per capita	share in	accu-	year	normalised	
target year:	2030		2050		2019	2019	global	mul-	emissions	change
reference year:	1990	2010	1990	2010	in Gt	in t	emissions	ated	neutrality	rate
							2019	share		2020
China	311%	7%	-100%	-100%	11.5	8	31%	31%	2043	2.2%
United States	-34%	-40%	-100%	-100%	5.0	15	14%	45%	2049	-2.4%
EU27	-55%	-50%	-89%	-88%	2.9	7	8%	53%	2068	-4.5%
India	360%	57%	-28%	-76%	2.6	2	7%	60%	2058	1.5%
Russia	-45%	-25%	-100%	-100%	1.8	12	5%	65%	2045	-0.7%
Japan	-36%	-39%	-96%	-96%	1.1	9	3%	68%	2054	-3.0%

largest national budgets 2020 - 2100	national budget	weighted key	emissions 2019	scope years
	Gt		Gt	
China	174.0	27.6%	11.50	15
United States	68.9	10.9%	5.04	14
India	64.4	10.2%	2.56	25
EU27	46.3	7.4%	2.93	16
Russia	25.0	4.0%	1.78	14
Japan	16.9	2.7%	1.14	15
Indonesia	14.4	2.3%	0.65	22
Brazil	10.9	1.7%	0.48	23
Germany	10.5	1.7%	0.70	15
Iran	10.3	1.6%	0.69	15
South Korea	9.3	1.5%	0.66	14
Mexico	9.0	1.4%	0.49	18
Canada	8.1	1.3%	0.60	14
Saudi Arabia	8.0	1.3%	0.59	13
Pakistan	7.9	1.3%	0.22	36
South Africa	7.1	1.1%	0.47	15
Turkey	7.0	1.1%	0.41	17
Nigeria	6.5	1.0%	0.13	49
Vietnam	6.3	1.0%	0.33	19
United Kingdom	6.0	1.0%	0.36	17
Egypt	5.9	0.9%	0.28	21
Australia	5.6	0.9%	0.41	14
Italy, San Marino and the Holy See	5.5	0.9%	0.33	17
France and Monaco	5.5	0.9%	0.32	17
Bangladesh	5.3	0.8%	0.11	48
Thailand	5.0	0.8%	0.27	18
Poland	4.7	0.7%	0.31	15
Philippines	4.5	0.7%	0.15	30
Spain and Andorra	4.2	0.7%	0.26	17
Taiwan	4.0	0.6%	0.28	14
Malaysia	4.0	0.6%	0.26	15
Kazakhstan	3.8	0.6%	0.27	14
Ukraine	3.5	0.5%	0.20	18
Iraq	3.4	0.5%	0.21	17
Argentina	3.4	0.5%	0.19	18
Algeria	3.2	0.5%	0.18	18
Ethiopia	3.0	0.5%	0.02	156
United Arab Emirates	2.8	0.4%	0.21	13
Colombia	2.4	0.4%	0.09	25
Netherlands	2.3	0.4%	0.16	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.2	0.3%	0.00	624
Venezuela	2.0	0.3%	0.11	18
Uzbekistan	1.9	0.3%	0.09	21
Myanmar/Burma	1.8	0.3%	0.04	47
sum without EU	560		34	
sum across all countries	630		37	17

**Basic idea behind the ESPM**

The ESPM consists of two steps:

(1) **National budgets:** A predefined global CO2 budget is distributed to countries. The ESPM tool offers the use of a **weighted distribution key** that includes the **'population'** and the **'emissions'** in a base year (here: 2019).

(2) **National paths:** The ESPM tool offers the Regensburg Model Scenario Types to derive plausible national paths that adhere to a national budget.

**Basic idea behind the Regensburg Model Scenario Types RM 1 - 6**

With the help of the RM Scenario Types, emission paths can be determined that meet a given budget. The scenario types differ in the **assumption** about the **property** of the **annual reductions**. This approach is particularly useful when it comes to making **political decisions** about emission **paths**.

Brief description of the ESPM:

[https://www.klima-rettet.info/PDF/ESPM\\_Background.pdf](https://www.klima-rettet.info/PDF/ESPM_Background.pdf)

Brief description of the RM Scenario Types:

[https://www.klima-rettet.info/Downloads/RM-Scenario-Types\\_short.pdf](https://www.klima-rettet.info/Downloads/RM-Scenario-Types_short.pdf)

Published paper for the six largest emitters:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4764408>