



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions What Science Demands by 2020

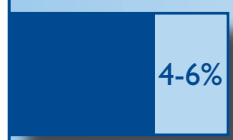


Measuring an Effective Climate Bill

**Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change
ISky**



Lieberman-Warner*



Minimum Reductions/Maximum Reductions



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions by Percentage

GHG emissions reductions are from 1990 levels

* Source: World Resources Institute



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions What Science Demands by 2050

Measuring an Effective Climate Bill

**Intergovernmental Panel on
Climate Change**
ISky

80-95%

Lieberman-Warner*

50-57%



Minimum Reductions/Maximum Reductions



Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions by Percentage

GHG emissions reductions are from 1990 levels

* Source: World Resources Institute



One Climate. One Future. One Chance.

Comparison of Short- and Long-Term Carbon Reduction Targets

The debate around carbon emissions reduction targets has often focused on long-term goals. However, at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali in 2007, the more urgent debate was focused on short-term targets to ensure political accountability and urgent action. As the Bali Action Plan notes, a “delay in reducing emissions significantly constrains opportunities to achieve lower stabilization levels and increases the risk of more severe climate change impacts.”

This chart* is meant to provide a quick look at short-term emissions reduction targets of various climate policies in relation to one another and, more importantly, in relation to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's recommendations for developed countries in order to limit atmospheric parts per million of carbon dioxide equivalent to 450 and global temperature increase to a maximum of 2°C.

	2020	2050	Notes
IPCC ¹	-25% to -40%	-80% to -95%	Reductions for developed countries
European Union ²	-20% to -30%	-60% to -80%	Will commit to -30% by 2020 if international agreement is reached
United Kingdom ³	-26% to -32%	-60%	Review of 2050 target in 2009
Germany ⁴	-36%		Will commit to -40% if EU commits to -30%
Netherlands ⁵	-30%		
US: Lieberman-Warner S. 3036 ⁶	-4% to -6%	-50% to -57%	
US: 1Sky	At least -25%	At least -80%	

*All percentages are below 1990 CO₂eq emission levels

1. “IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Working Group III Report 'Mitigation of Climate Change'”. 2007. Chapter 13, page 32, Box 13.7. www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-chapter13.pdf 2. “EU action against climate change: Leading global action to 2020 and beyond”. 2007. ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/campaign/pdf/post_2012_en.pdf “Limiting Global Climate Change to 2 degrees Celsius: The way ahead for 2020 and beyond”. eurlex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/site/en/com/2007/com2007_0002en01.pdf 3. “UK Legislation: Taking the Climate Change Bill forward”. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/climatechange/uk/legislation/index.htm> 4. “In Bali, Germany takes dramatic step on climate change”. Christian Science Monitor. 12/5/07. www.csmonitor.com/2007/1205/p10s01-woeu.html?page=2 (See also: www.bmu.de/english/climate/general_information/doc/4311.php & www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/40562.php) 5. “Dutch Climate Policy”. www2.vrom.nl/pagina.html?id=7383 6. “Summary of S. 3036 – Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008 Manager’s Substitute Amendment.” 2008. page 2, World Resources Institute, www.wri.org/publication/summary_liberman_warner_climate_security_act_2008_substitute_managers_amendment