

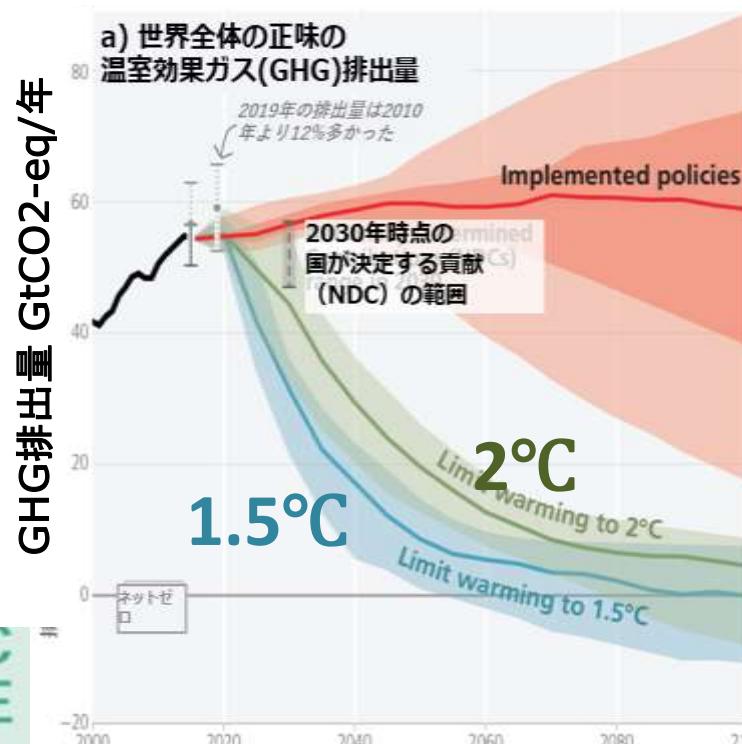
INPEXシンポジウム －世界はどこに向かうか－

2024年9月17日
本部 和彦

IPCC第6次評価報告書

- 1.5°C目標達成には、世界のGHG排出量を2019年比で2030年までに43%、35年までに60%削減させる必要
- 2°C目標では、2019年比で2030年までに21%、35年までに35%削減させる必要
- 1.5°C目標と2°C目標の間には必要削減大きな差
- しかし現行NDCsと2°C目標には遙かに大きな差

温暖化を1.5°Cと2°Cに抑える排出経路
及び既存施策に基づく排出経路



2019年からの削減割合 (%)

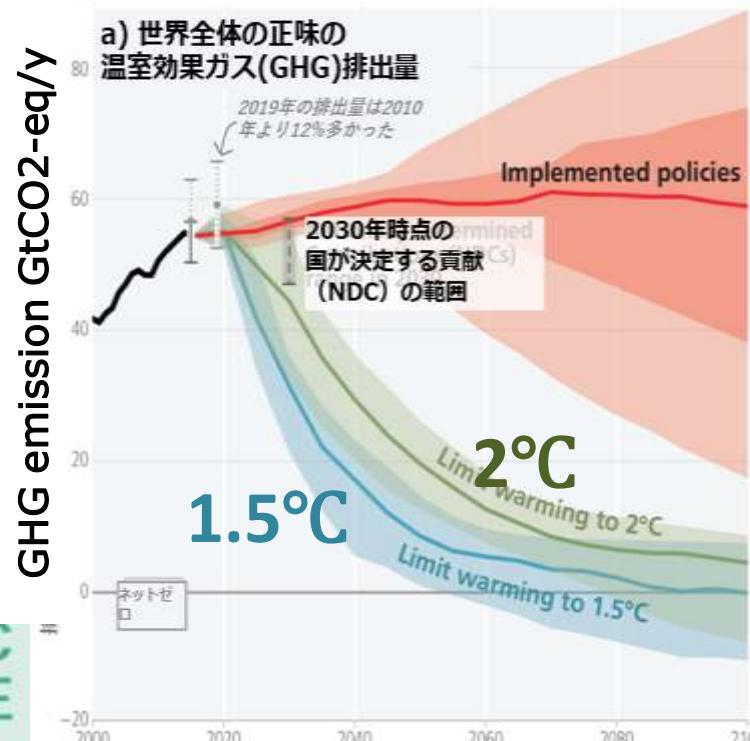
	2030	2035	2040	2050
GHG	43 [34-60]	60 [49-77]	69 [58-90]	84 [73-98]
CO ₂	48 [36-69]	65 [50-96]	80 [61-109]	99 [79-119]
GHG	21 [1-42]	35 [22-55]	46 [34-63]	64 [53-77]
CO ₂	22 [1-44]	37 [21-59]	51 [36-70]	73 [55-90]

出所：IPCC第6次評価報告書統合報告書 政策決定者向け要約 (SPM) B6 2

IPCC's 6th Assessment Report

- To achieve the 1.5°C target, global GHG emissions must be reduced by 43% by 2030 and 60% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels.
- The 2°C target requires 21% reduction by 2030 and 35% reduction by 2035.
- Large difference exists between 1.5°C target and 2°C target.
- Far greater difference exists between the current NDCs and the 2°C target.

Emission pathways to limit global warming to 1.5C and 2C, and emission trends based on existing measures



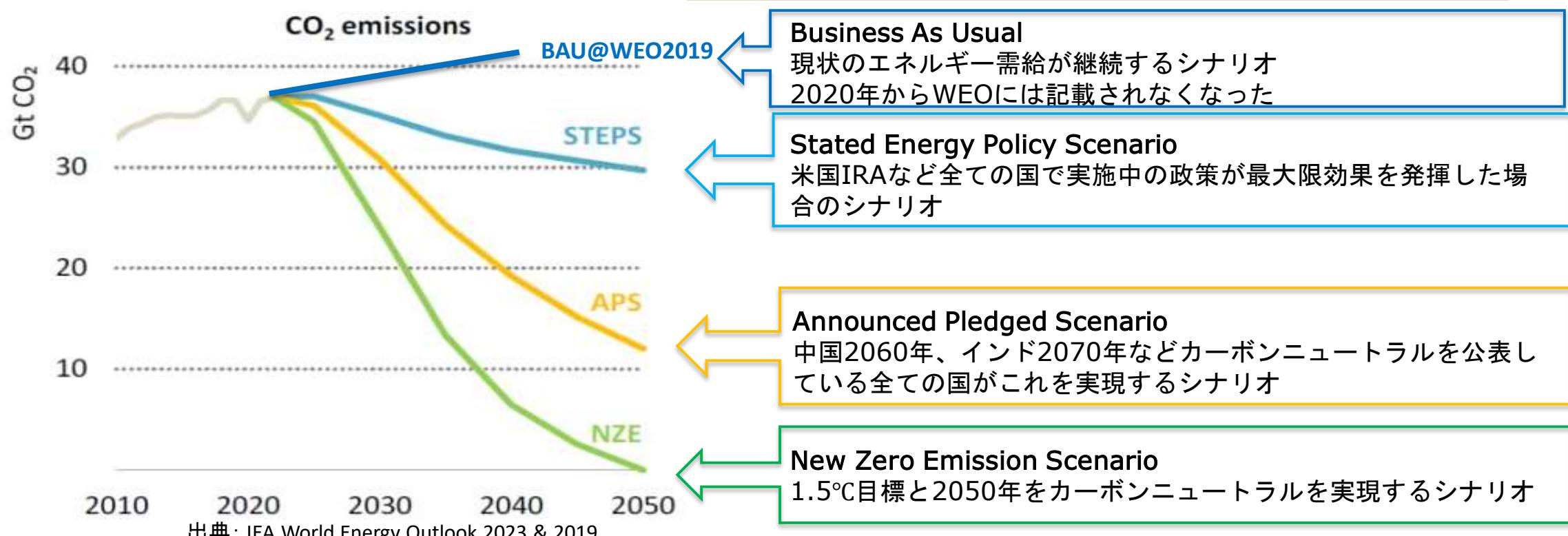
Percentage reduction from 2019

		2030	2035	2040	2050
GHG	Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) without or limited overshoot	43 [34-60]	60 [49-77]	69 [58-90]	84 [73-98]
		CO ₂	48 [36-69]	65 [50-96]	80 [61-109]
GHG	Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	21 [1-42]	35 [22-55]	46 [34-63]	64 [53-77]
		CO ₂	22 [1-44]	37 [21-59]	51 [36-70]

Source: IPCC 6th Assessment Report WG3 SPM

IEA World Energy Outlook 2023

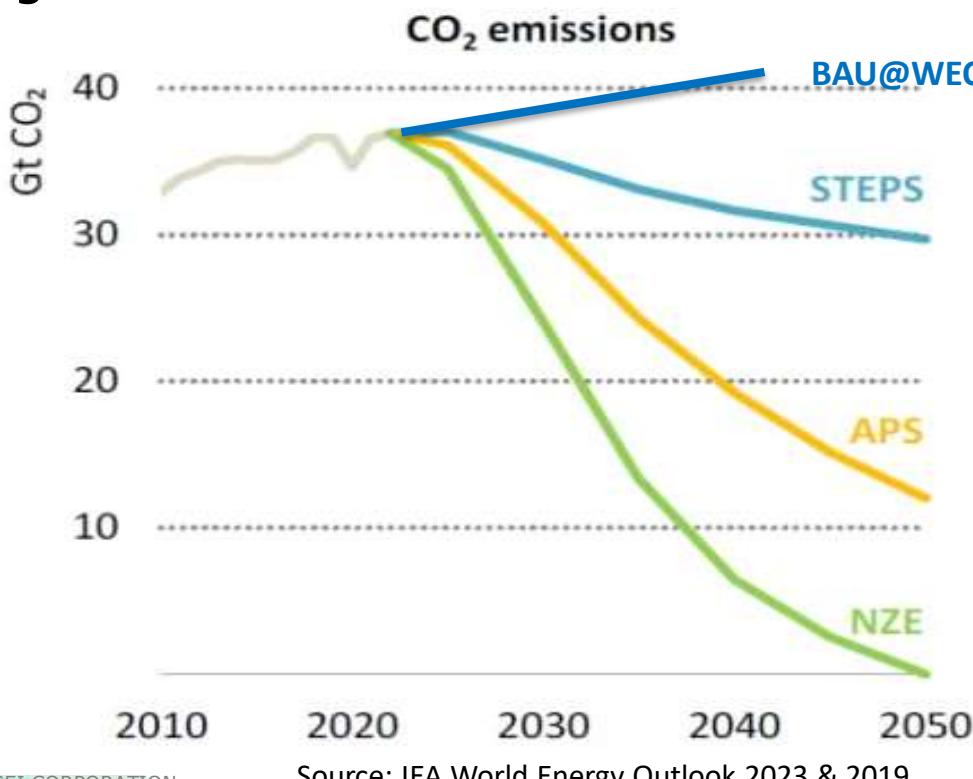
- STEPSシナリオ：各国が実施中の政策を積み上げても 2°C を十分下回るシナリオには到達しない
- APSシナリオ：カーボンニュートラルを公表している国が全てこれを実現すれば、 2°C を十分下回る目標を実現できる
- それでも 1.5°C シナリオ実現には大きなギャップ
- STEPSシナリオを上回る勢いでエネルギー起源CO₂は増大している



IEA World Energy Outlook 2023

- STEPS scenario: The well below 2°C scenario is not reached at all.
- APS scenario: If all countries achieve **their respective carbon neutrality goals**, well below 2°C can be achieved.
- Still there is a big gap between APS and NZE scenario.
- Energy-related CO₂ emission is growing **above the STEPS pathway**.

global CO₂ emission indifferent scenarios



Business As Usual

Scenario in which the current energy supply and demand continues.
No longer listed in WEO from 2020.

Stated Energy Policy Scenario

Scenario in which policies underway in all countries, including the U.S. IRA, are maximally effective.

Announced Pledged Scenario

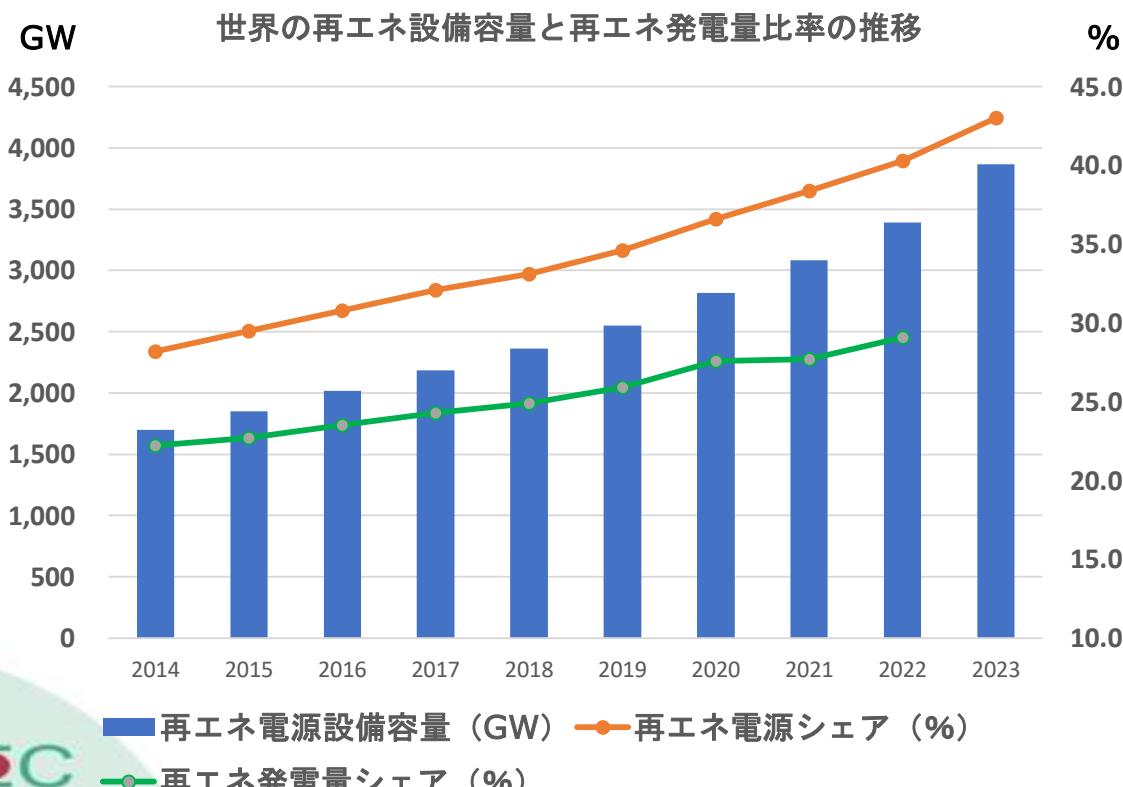
Scenarios in which all countries that have announced carbon neutrality, such as China in 2060, India in 2070, etc., achieve this.

New Zero Emission Scenario

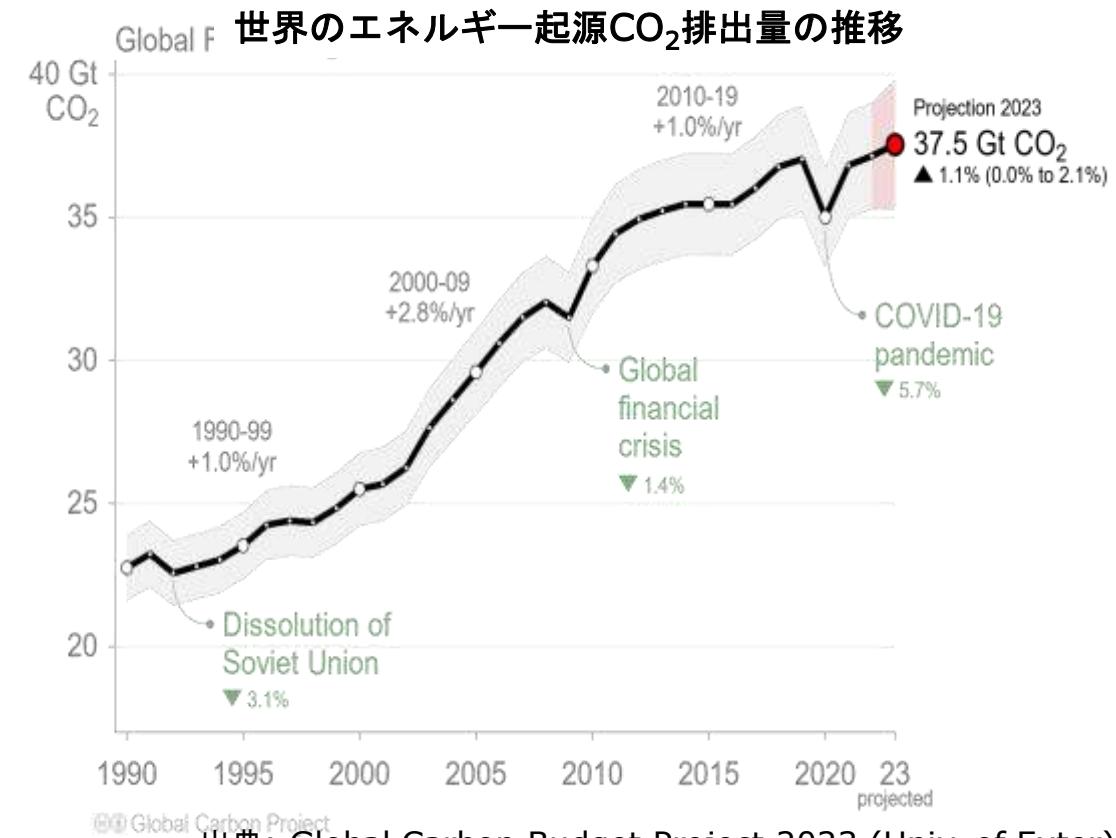
Scenarios to achieve 1.5°C target and carbon neutrality in 2050.

世界のエネルギー需要とエネルギー起源CO2

- 世界の再生可能エネルギー導入は着実に進展
- 同時に、アジアを中心とした経済発展で、世界のエネルギー起源CO2も着実に増加
- 2°Cシナリオ実現に必要な、世界の一次エネルギー需要のピークアウトもまだ
- 1.5°C目標達成は事実上不可能な状況。加えて先進国には資金支援を大幅拡大する余力はない



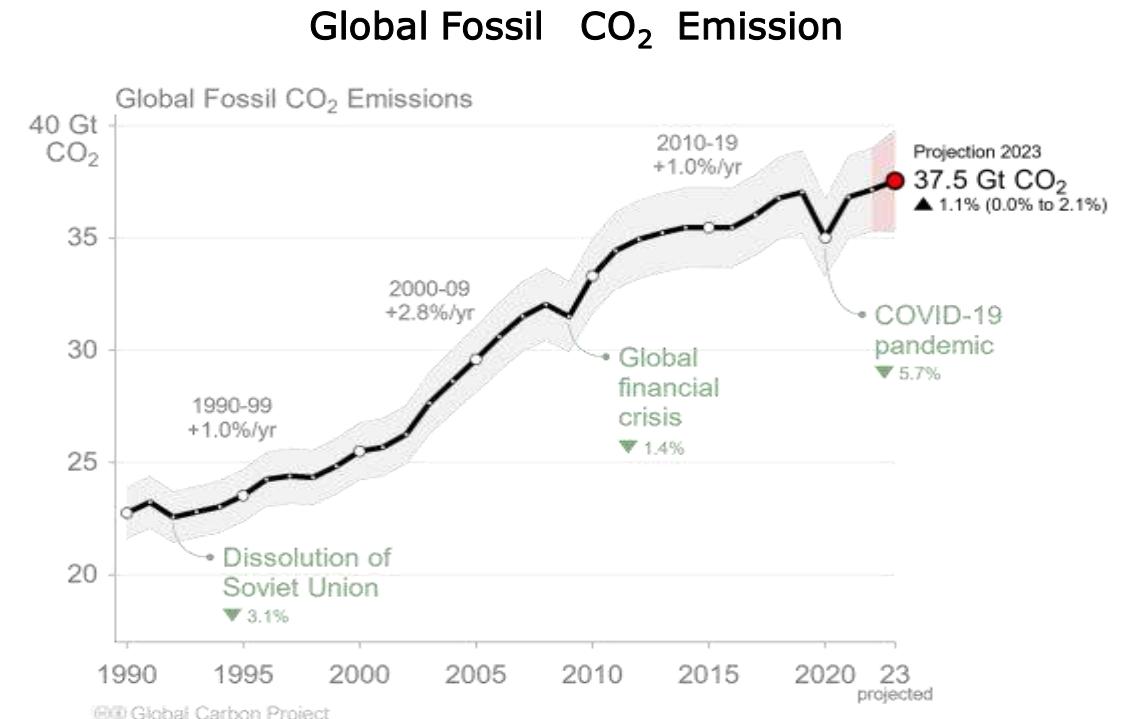
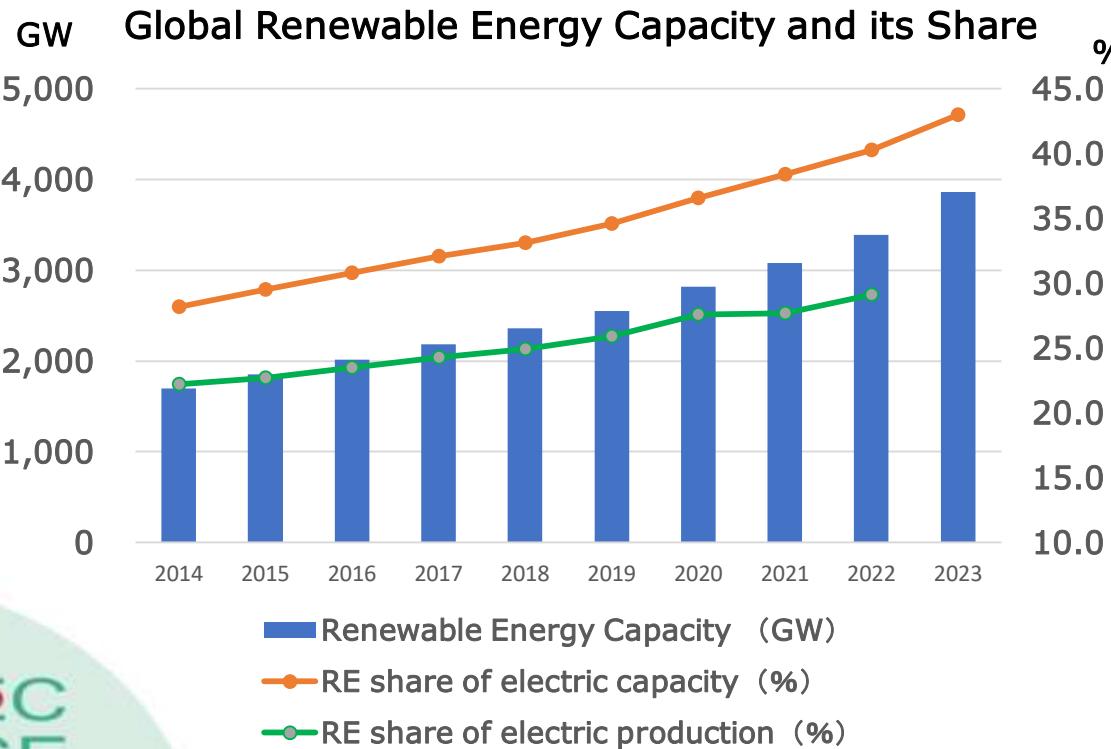
出典: Renewable Energy Statistics 2024 (IRENA)



出典: Global Carbon Budget Project 2023 (Univ. of Exter)

Global Energy Demand and Energy-related CO₂ Emission

- The global introduction of renewable energies is steadily progressing.
- The global energy-related CO₂ emissions are also increasing due to robust economic growth in Asia .
- Global primary energy demand has not yet peaked out, which is necessary to achieve the 2°C scenario.
- Achievement of the 1.5°C target is virtually impossible. Developed countries do not have the capacity to significantly expand financial support.



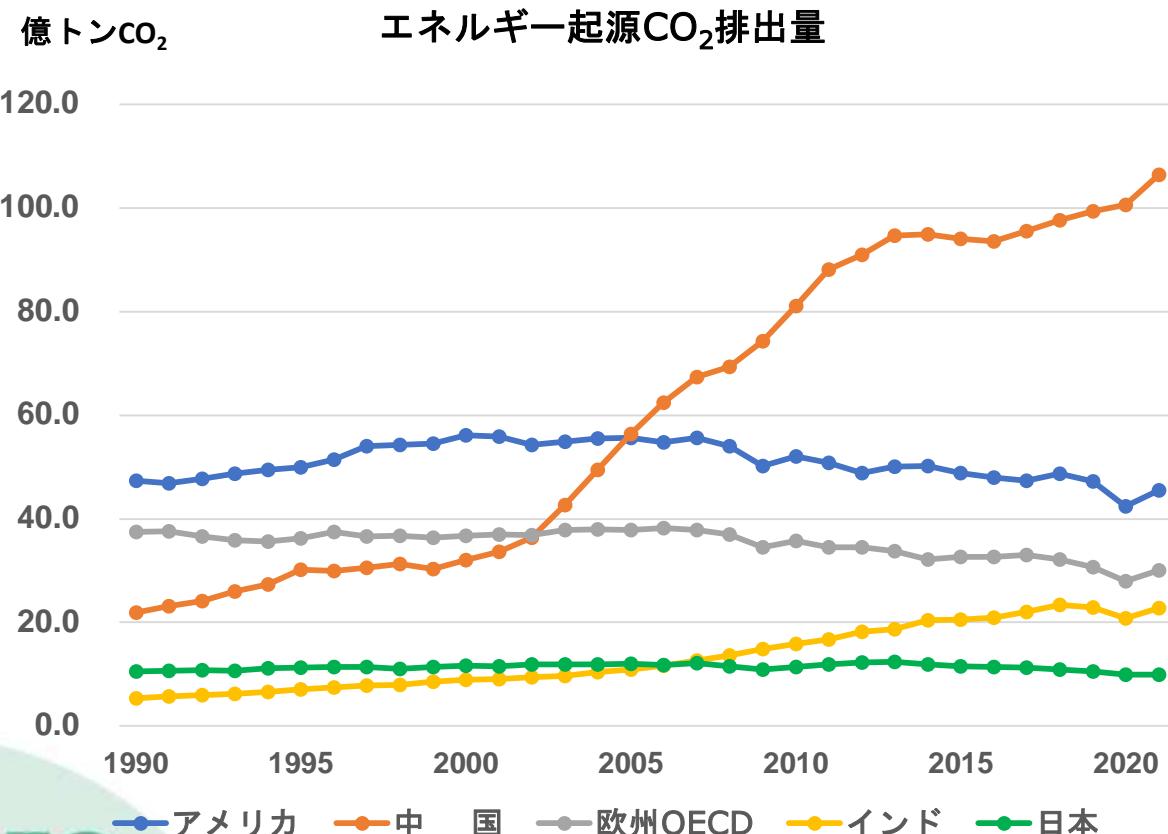
1. 1.5°C目標の実現性に関わらず、2050年カーボンニュートラル目標を堅持する
2. 実現可能な温度目標への回帰。例えば2°C目標。加えて削減対策と適応対策のバランスを重視する
3. 着実に気候変動対策を進めるが、特定の温度目標には固執しない
4. 次第に、気候変動対応への関心が薄っていく

Where are we heading?

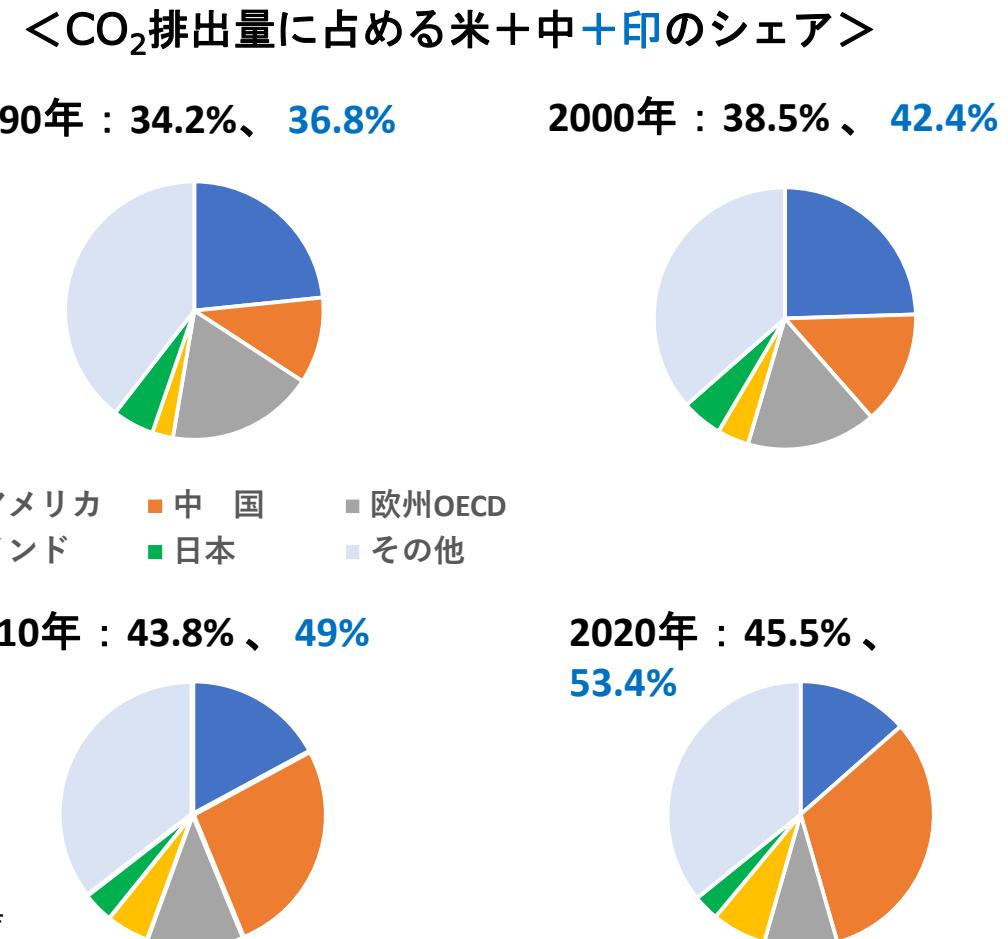
1. Adhere to the 2050 carbon neutrality target regardless of the feasibility of the 1.5°C target.
2. Switch to a more feasible temperature target (e.g., 2°C target) and seek a more balanced approach between mitigation and adaptation.
3. Steadily implement mitigation measures, but not adhering to a specific temperature target.
4. Interest in climate change problems gradually wanes.

主要国のエネルギー起源CO₂排出量から見えるもの

- 2000年以降、中国のCO₂排出量拡大が突出。一人当たりでも日本に並ぶ
- 2010年以降、インドも排出拡大。総排出量で欧州に匹敵。しかし一人当たりでは未だ低位
- 米国、中国、インドが合意できる目標である必要

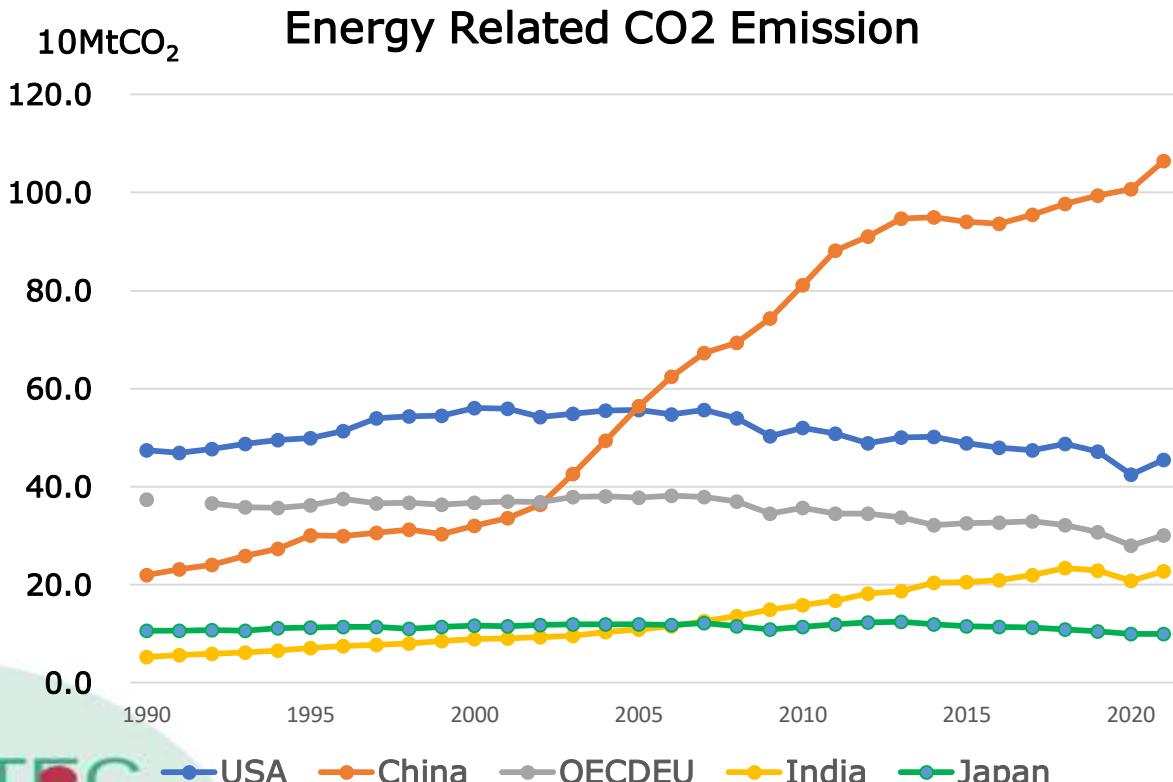


出典：日本エネルギー経済研究所 エネルギー・経済統計要覧



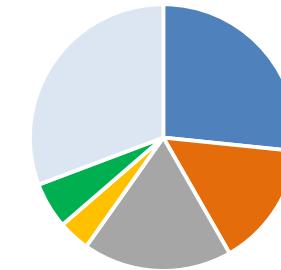
What we can see from CO2 emissions in major countries

- China's CO2 emissions has been glowing prominently since 2000. China's per capita emissions are on par with Japan's.
- India's emissions has also been expanding since 2010 and are on par with Europe's. However, per capita emissions are still low.
- New Global Climate must be agreeable to the U.S., China and India.



Share of U.S. + China + India in CO2 emissions

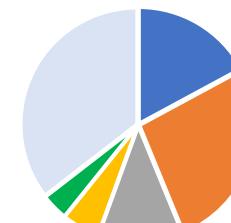
1990年：34.2%、36.8%



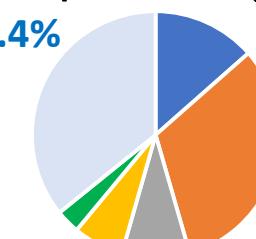
2000年：38.5%、42.4%



2010年：43.8%、49%



2020年：45.5%、53.4%



Source: Energy Data by EMDC of IEEJ