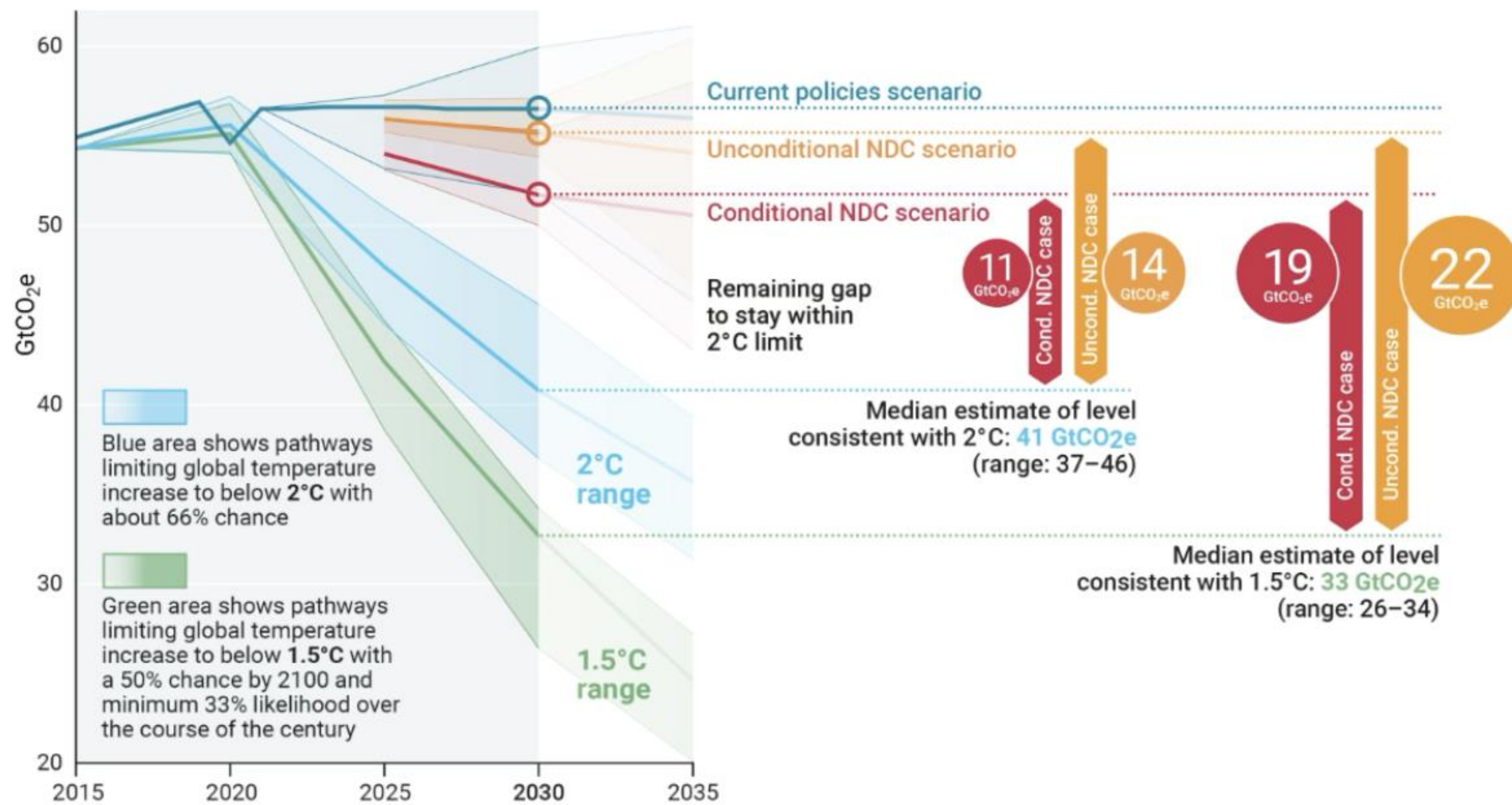
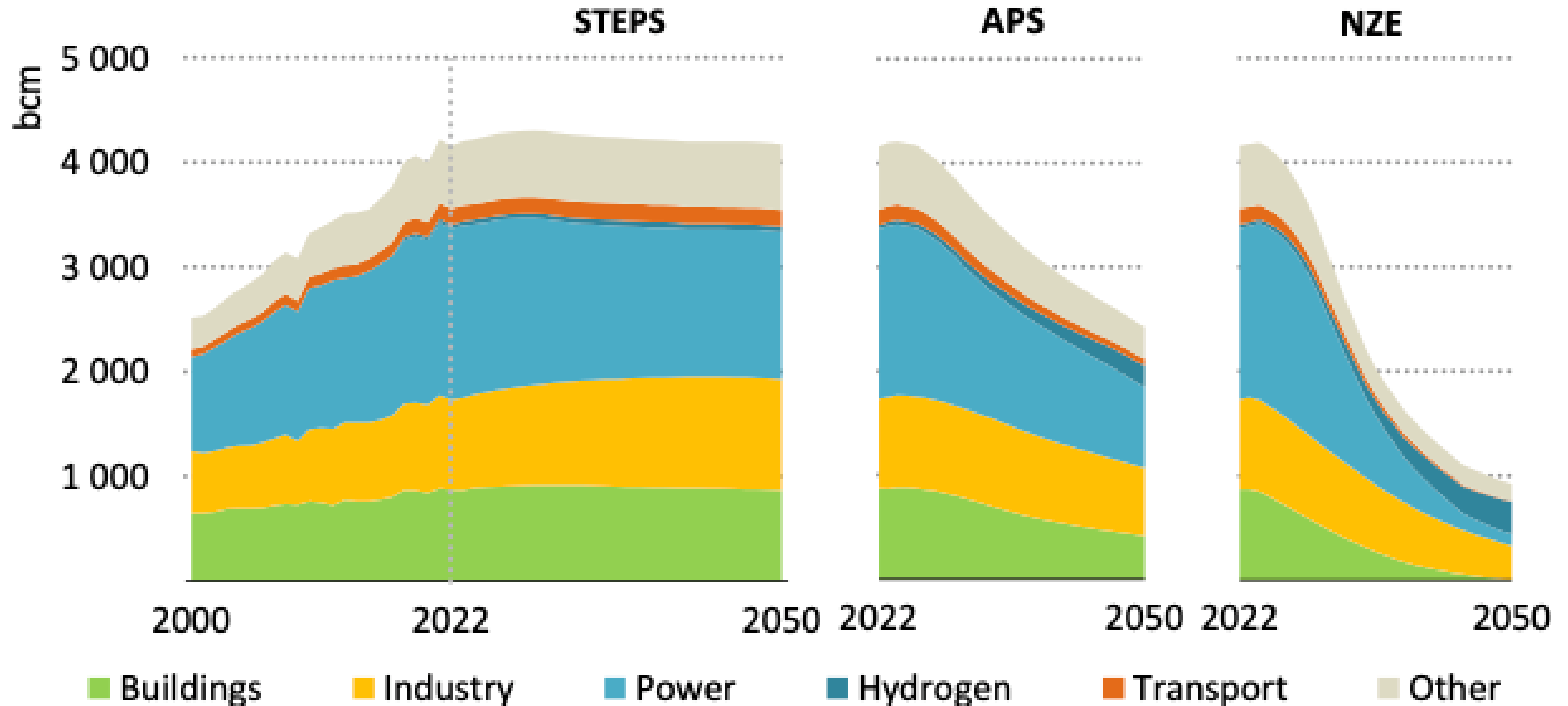


The emissions gap in 2030 remains high



- The emissions gap in 2030 between unconditional NDCs and 1.5°C is ~22 Gt CO₂e
- Unconditional and conditional NDCs for 2030 reduce emissions by 2% and 9% respectively
- A 28% reduction is needed to get on track to 2°C and 42% to 1.5°C
- Methane has significantly higher GWP than CO₂ (~x80) but much shorter atmospheric lifetime (~12 years)
- Reducing methane emissions is the single fastest way to slow the rate of warming in the short term

Global natural gas demand according to IEA scenarios



			STEPS		APS		NZE	
	2010	2022	2030	2050	2030	2050	2030	2050
Natural gas demand (bcm)	3 326	4 159	4 299	4 173	3 861	2 422	3 403	919
Power	1 346	1 638	1 570	1 409	1 436	776	1 435	112
Industry	692	861	970	1 061	868	654	788	325
Buildings	761	871	917	869	803	415	540	1
Transport	109	150	157	158	125	60	94	6
Low-emissions hydrogen inputs	-	1	8	27	36	212	71	327
Other	418	638	678	655	597	301	482	179
<i>of which abated with CCUS</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>359</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>512</i>
Natural gas production (bcm)	3 274	4 138	4 299	4 173	3 861	2 422	3 403	919
Conventional gas	2 769	2 871	2 894	3 016	2 742	1 940	2 363	627
Unconventional gas	504	1 266	1 405	1 157	1 119	482	1 040	293
Natural gas net trade (bcm)	640	810	919	921	827	370	719	187
LNG	276	479	611	656	588	242	507	121
Pipeline	364	331	309	265	246	125	220	47