

Topic 2.3: Canada's Climate Challenge in 12 Charts

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Canada's Climate Change Challenge

The goal of this session is to get you to think about key aspects of Canada's (and the world's) climate change challenge through 10 graphs and charts. By the end of this session, you should have a sense of:

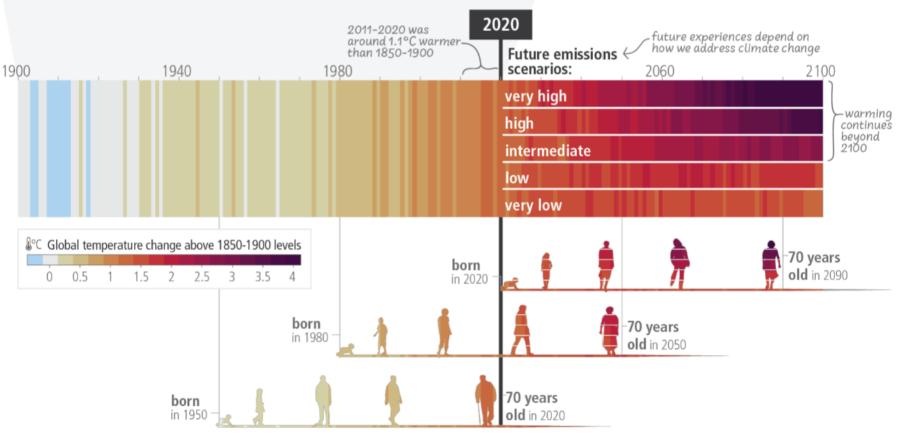
- the basic problem of climate change;
- the scale of the climate mitigation challenge;
- the basics of emissions-reduction pathways;
- Canada's emissions inventory;
- Canada's emissions projections;

Let's get started.

We'll all live in a warming world

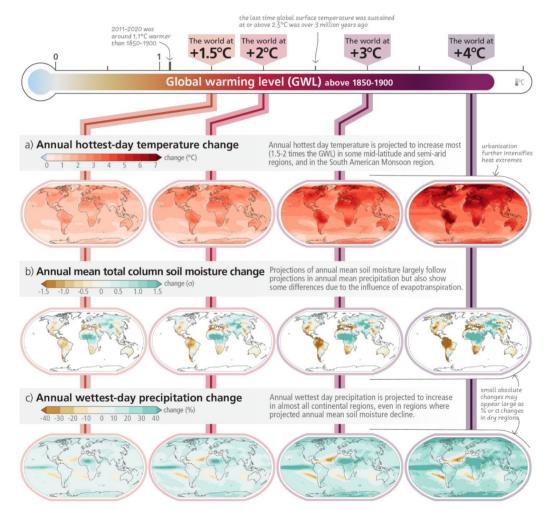


c) The extent to which current and future generations will experience a hotter and different world depends on choices now and in the near-term



Not just about the heat

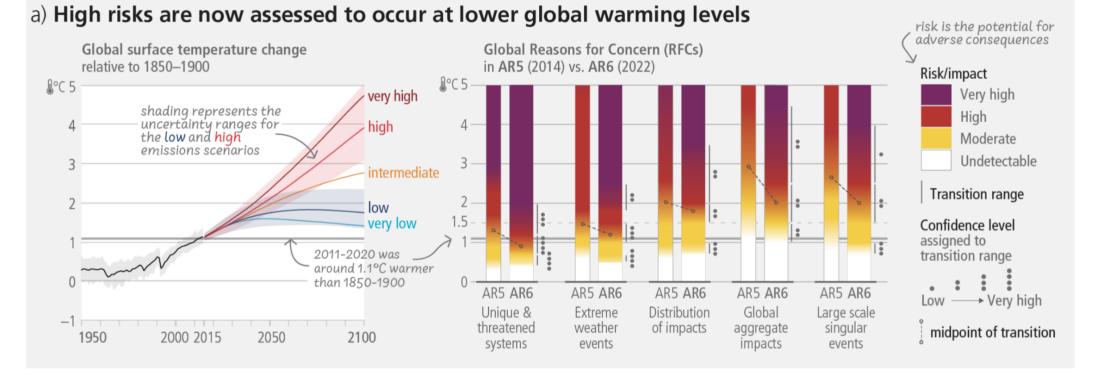
With every increment of global warming, regional changes in mean climate and extremes become more widespread and pronounced



As we learn more, we get more worried



Risks are increasing with every increment of warming

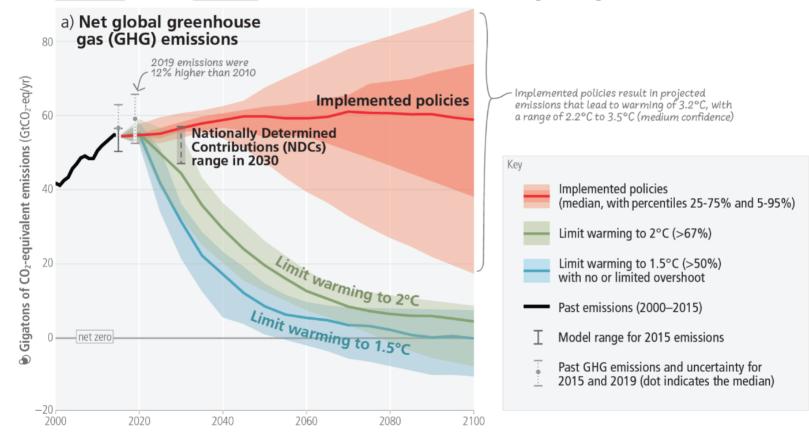


We're not on track



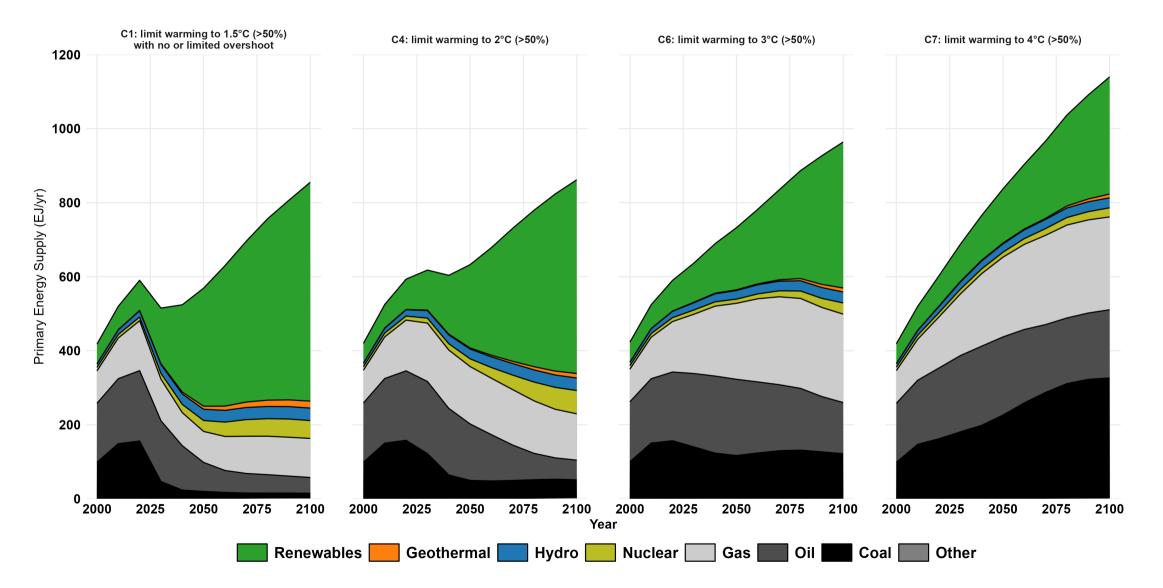
Limiting warming to **1.5°C** and **2°C** involves rapid, deep and in most cases immediate greenhouse gas emission reductions

Net zero CO₂ and net zero GHG emissions can be achieved through strong reductions across all sectors



The required energy system transition is dramatic

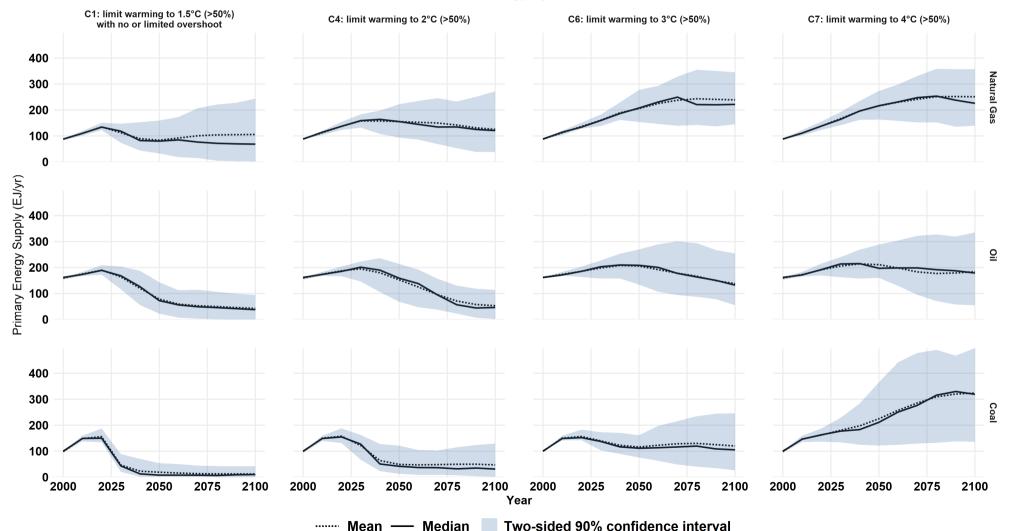




Acting on climate change means burning fewer fossil fuels



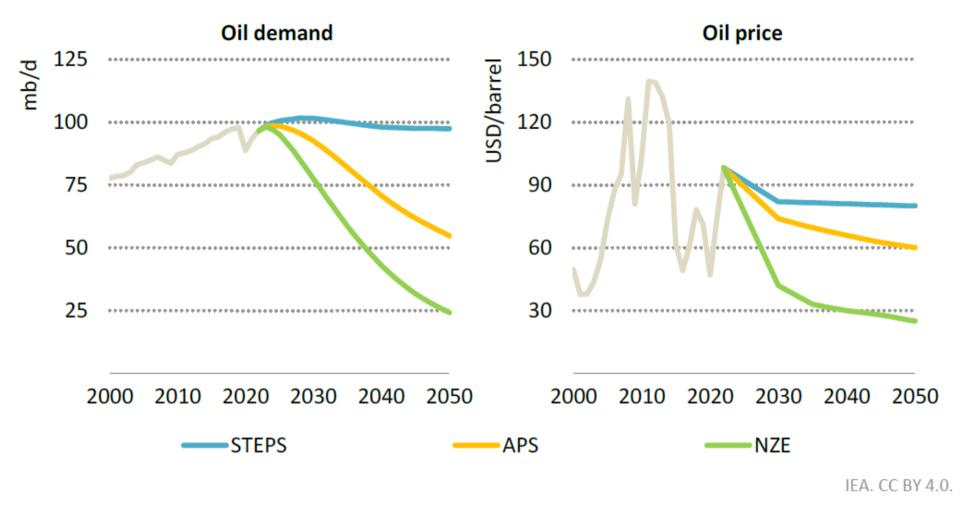
Mean, median, and 90% confidence interval of estimated fossil energy by source, IPCC AR6 SSP2 model runs



Data: Byers et. al. 2022. AR6 Scenarios Database hosted by the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). doi: 10.5281/zenodo.5886912 | url: data.ene.iiasa.ac.at/ar6/. Graph by Andrew Leach

The world isn't going to use as much oil as you think





Source: IEA World Energy Outlook, 2023

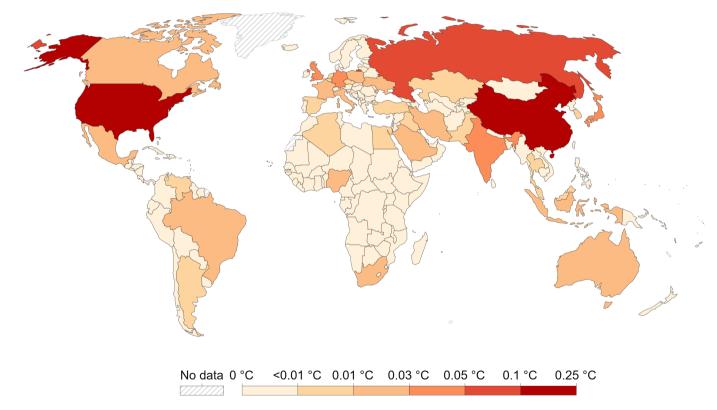
Canada is a material part of the problem



Contribution to global mean surface temperature rise from fossil sources, 2021



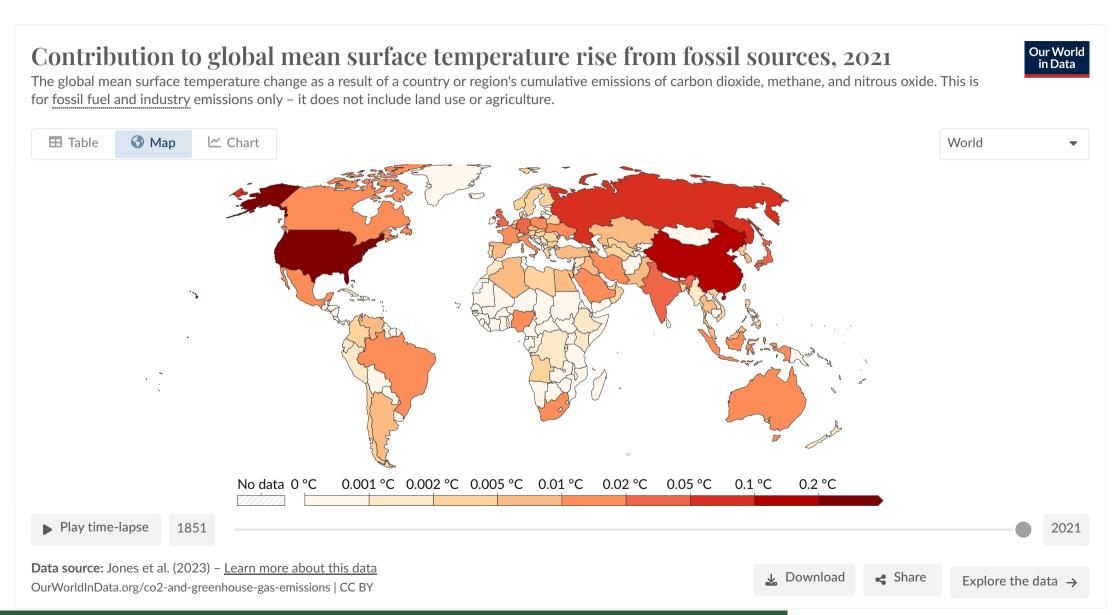
The global mean surface temperature change as a result of a country or region's cumulative emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. This is for fossil fuel and industry emissions only – it does not include land use or agriculture.



Source: Jones et al. (2023). National contributions to climate change due to historical emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide. OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions • CC BY

Source: Our World in Data

Canada is a material part of the problem (embeded map)



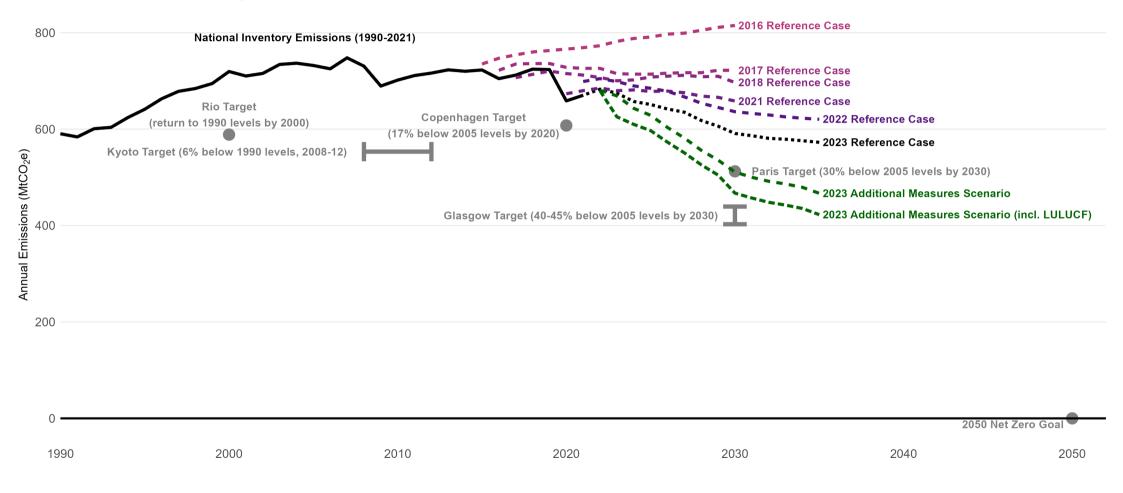
UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Canada is not meeting its targets



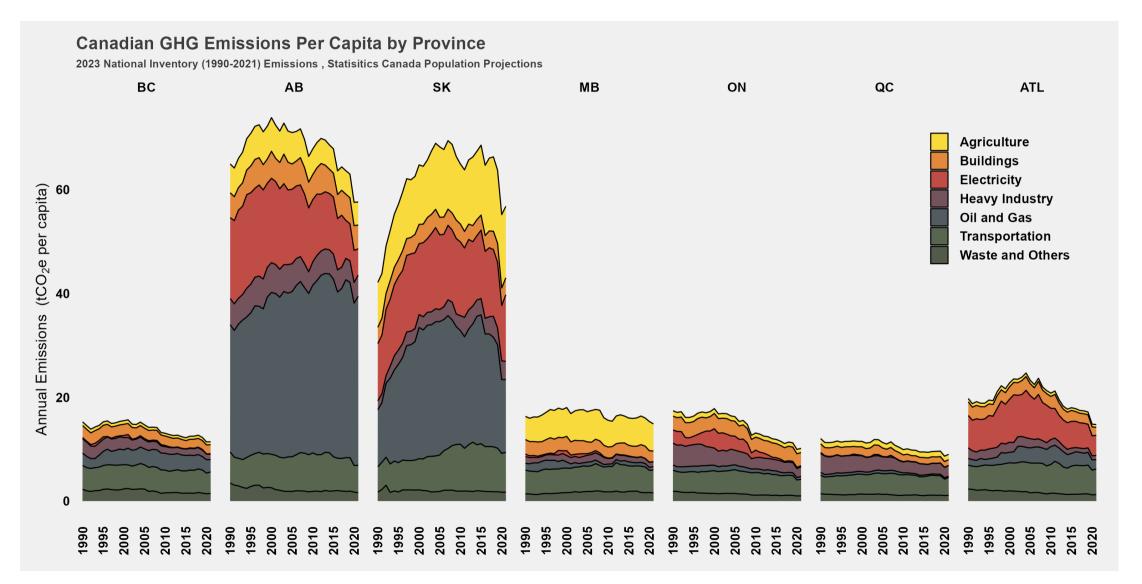
Canada's GHG Emissions, Projections and Future Targets

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada National Emissions Inventory Report (2023) and Projections (2016-2023). Graph by Andrew Leach.



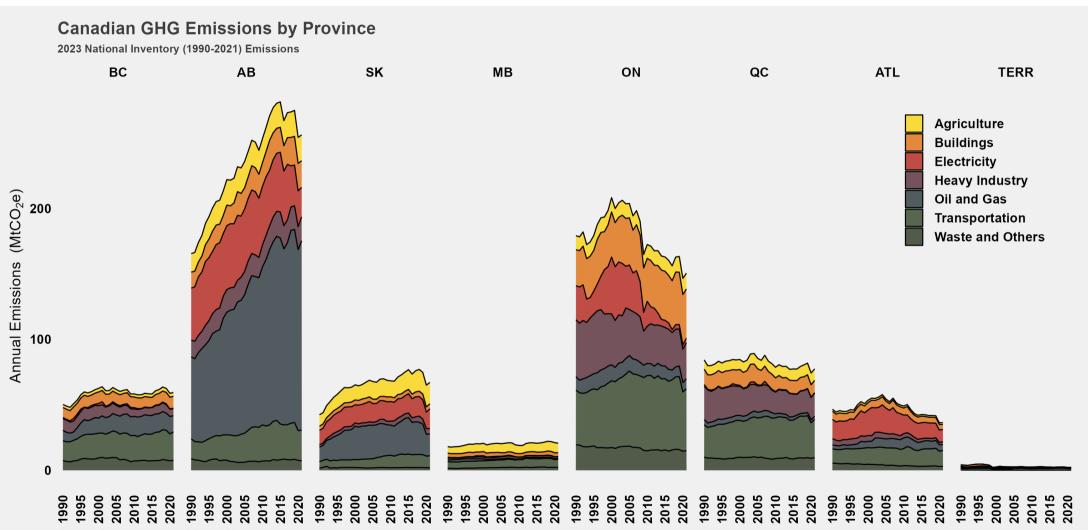
Canadian Climate Policy is Challenging





This Challenge is Close to Home

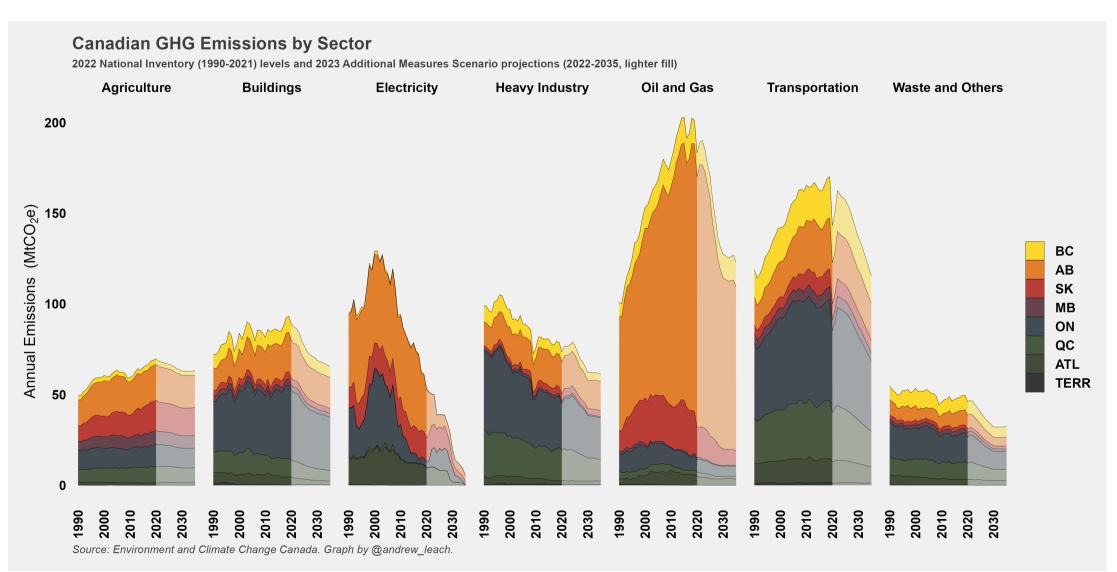




Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada. Graph by @andrew_leach.

Policy in Two Sectors Will Decide Canada's Future Emissions





The IPCC Synthesis Report, Summary for Economics Students



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