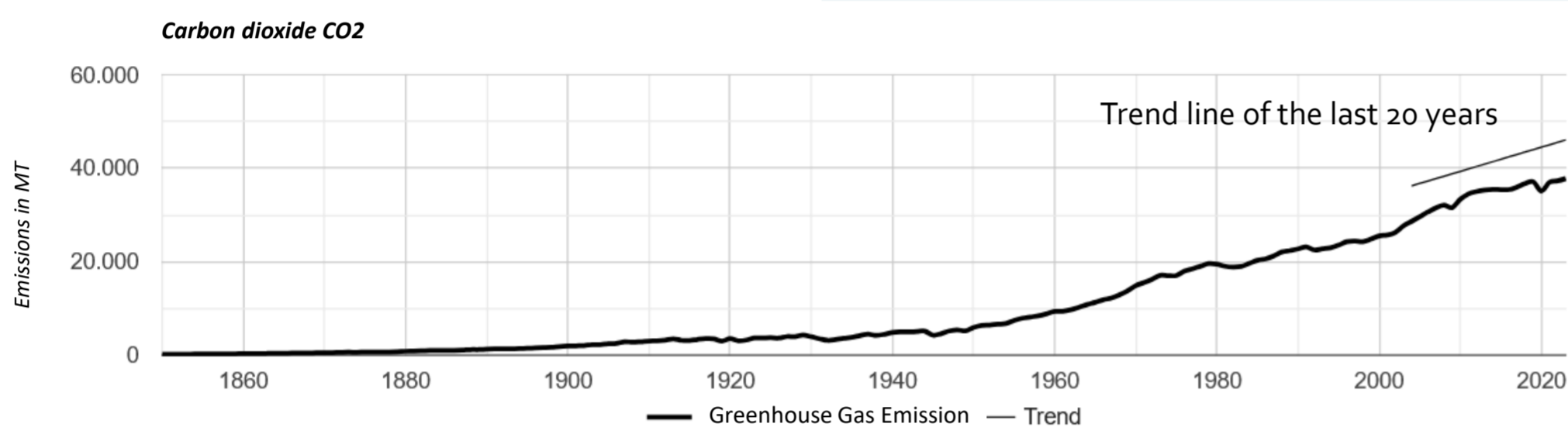


Prognoses ② and Trends ⑪

Present and Future

Climateprotectioncalculator.com gives interested persons the opportunity to check their own assessment of the effectiveness of climate protection measures and reduction pathways. This assessment is carried out by entering percentage values of the current emissions in the year 2050 or 2100.

The linearized trend of the last 20 years is displayed as a line in the input graphs of the emissions and as a value in the main item ② in the input table as a reference value for the calculation.



Define your emission pathways for each greenhouse gas as a percentage of the emissions you expect for the year 2050 or 2100. Tools (blue buttons) can assist you with this.

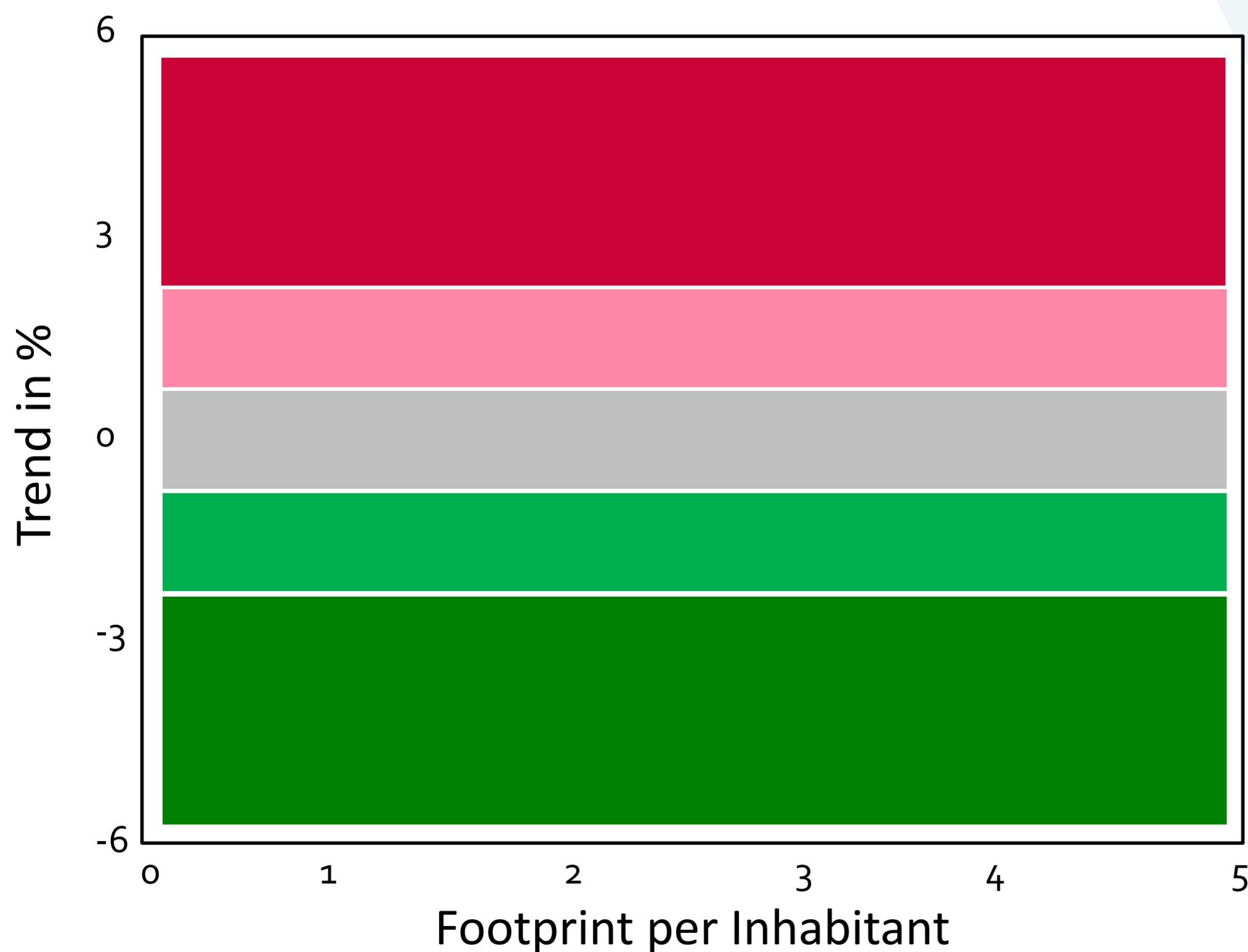
Carbon dioxide CO2 20 years trend: 6.68 %/year			Nitrous oxide N2O 20 years trend: 1.47 %/year			Methane CH4 20 Years Trend: 1.78 %/year		
2025	%	100.0	2025	%	100.0	2025	%	100.0
2050	%	Mandatory	2050	%	Mandatory	2050	%	Mandatory
2100	%	Mandatory	2100	%	Mandatory	2100	%	Mandatory
Frozen Linear Symmetrical 1990			Frozen Linear Symmetrical 1990			Frozen Linear Symmetrical 1990		

Estimates of Rates of Change

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are an expression of the intensity of the production of goods and services. CO₂ is a double-edged sword: its effect as a greenhouse gas is offset by the development of societies and countries. The same applies to nitrous oxide (N₂O) and methane (CH₄). Their emissions are often linked to the availability of food. In the knowledge of these correlations, decision-makers in particular are called upon to make realistic and credible proposals. For example, to achieve the “Fit for 55” targets, the EU would need to reduce emissions by 18% = -3.6% per year between 2025 and 2030. The average reduction achieved over the last 20 years is -1.1%. During the last 5 volatile economic years, economic growth of 1.1% was achieved. Even with the best management and a dramatic acceleration of the energy transition, the implementation of the targets would probably damage the economy and accelerate the already noticeable social change.

Please remember: Reduction paths must be measured against the possibilities of the countries. For growing countries in Africa and South America, freezing emissions at current levels would already be a success. Under the pressure of developments, industrialized countries can only achieve weak reduction rates without losing the support of their own societies.

⑪ Classification of Trends



- Significant increases** of 2.25 % or more can be found in small economies in Asia or Africa.
- Slight increase** of between 0.75 and 2.25 % corresponds to global growth (focus on Asia).
- Consistent** between -0.75 and +0.75 % as in North and South America.
- Slight decrease** of between -0.75 % and -2.5 %, as in Europe.
- Significant decrease** below -2.5 % as an expression of economic stagnation or wars.

The trends are classified at the national level for individual greenhouse gases and internationally for the overall impact.