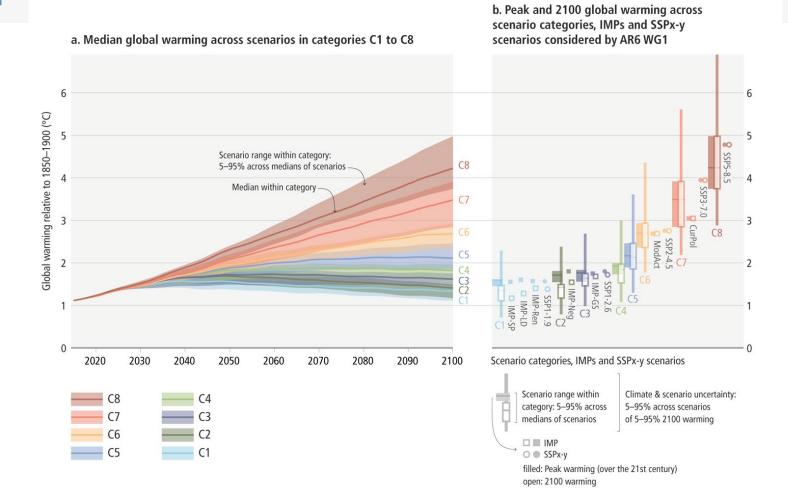
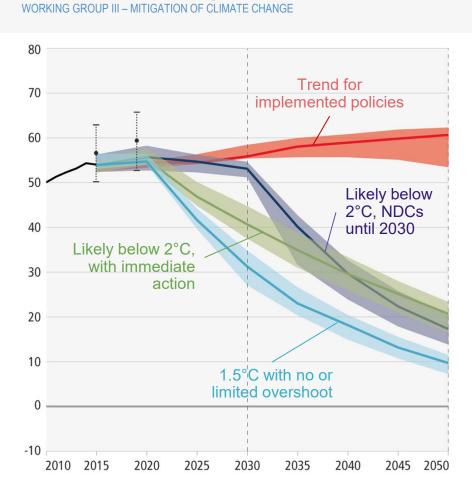


The range of assessed scenarios results in a range of 21st century projected global warming.







Limiting warming to 1.5 °C

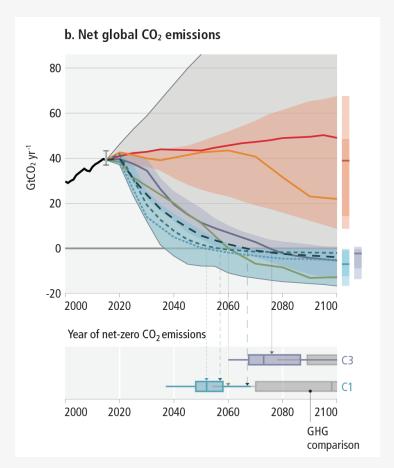
- Global GHG emissions peak before 2025, reduced by 43% by 2030.
- Methane reduced by 34% by 2030

Limiting warming to around 2°C

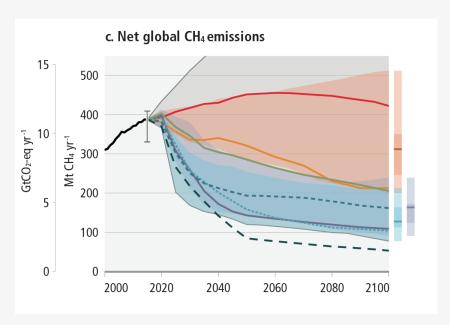
 Global GHG emissions peak before 2025, reduced by 27% by 2030.

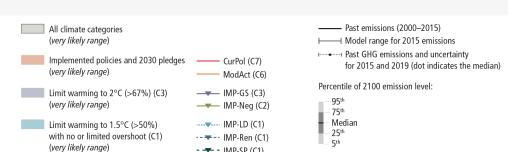
Sixth Assessment Report

WORKING GROUP III - MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE







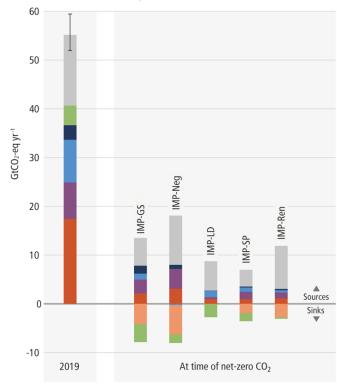


- - IMP-SP (C1)

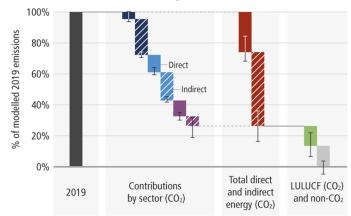
Net zero CO₂ and net zero GHG emissions are possible through different modelled mitigation pathways.

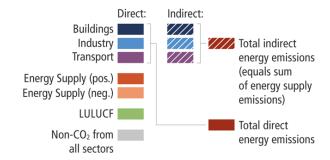


e. Sectoral GHG emissions at the time of net-zero CO₂ emissions (compared to modelled 2019 emissions)



f. Contributions to reaching net zero GHG emissions (for all scenarios reaching net-zero GHGs)







Carbon Dioxide Removal

- required to counterbalance hard-to-eliminate emissions
- through biological methods: reforestation, and soil carbon sequestration
- new technologies require more research, up-front investment, and proof of concept at larger scales
- essential to achieve net zero
- agreed methods for measuring, reporting and verification required

[Forest Service Northern Region CC BY 2.0, Fiston Wasanga/CIFOR CC BY-NC-ND 2.0, Climeworks]



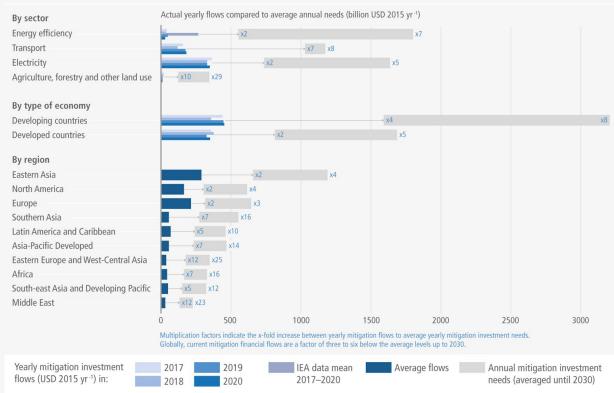






Closing investment gaps

- financial flows: 3-6x lower than levels needed by 2030 to limit warming to below 1.5°C or 2°C
- there is sufficient global capital and liquidity to close investment gaps
- challenge of closing gaps is widest for developing countries



Technical summary figure 25