

IPCC 6. Sachstandsbericht WG3 Investment und Finance

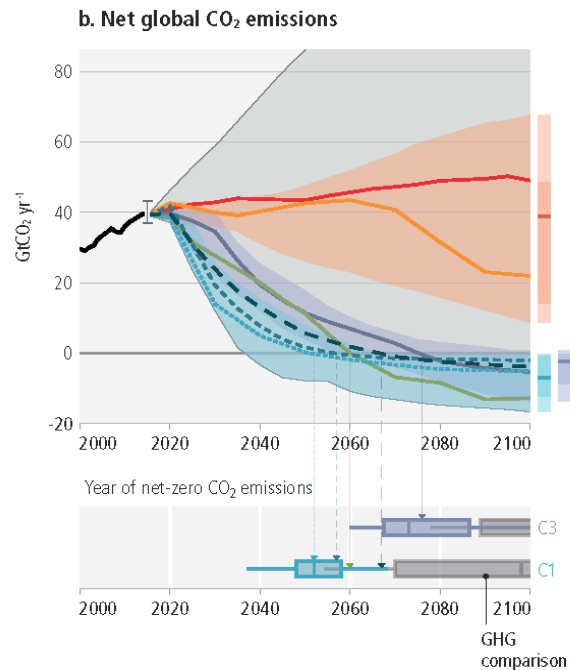
Silvie Kreibiehl



There are available pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C and 2°C

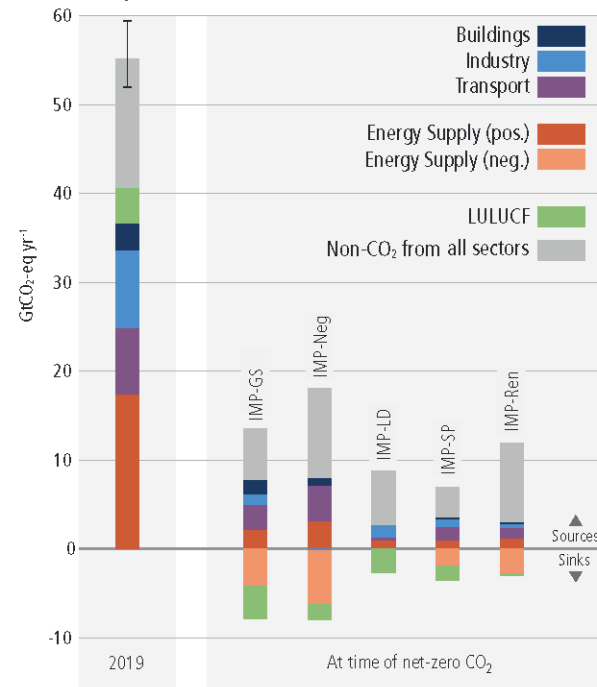
Modelled mitigation pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C, and 2°C, involve deep, rapid and sustained emissions reductions.

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



- All climate categories
(very likely range)
- Implemented policies and 2030 pledges
(very likely range)
- Limit warming to 2°C (>67%) (C3)
(very likely range)
- Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%)
with no or limited overshoot (C1)
(very likely range)
- CurPol (C7)
- ModAct (C6)
- IMP-GS (C3)
- IMP-Neg (C2)
- IMP-LD (C1)
- IMP-Ren (C1)
- IMP-SP (C1)

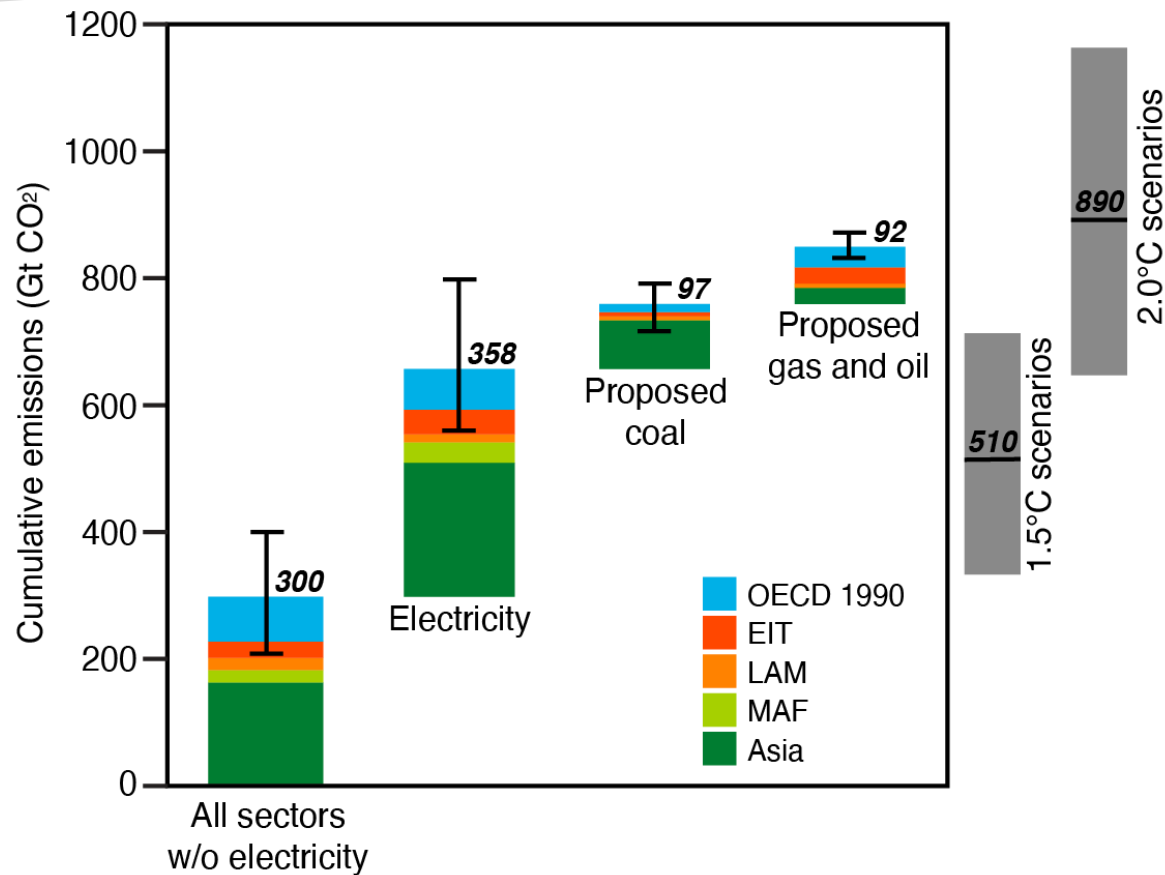
Sectoral GHG emissions at the time of net-zero CO₂ emissions (compared to modelled 2019 emissions)



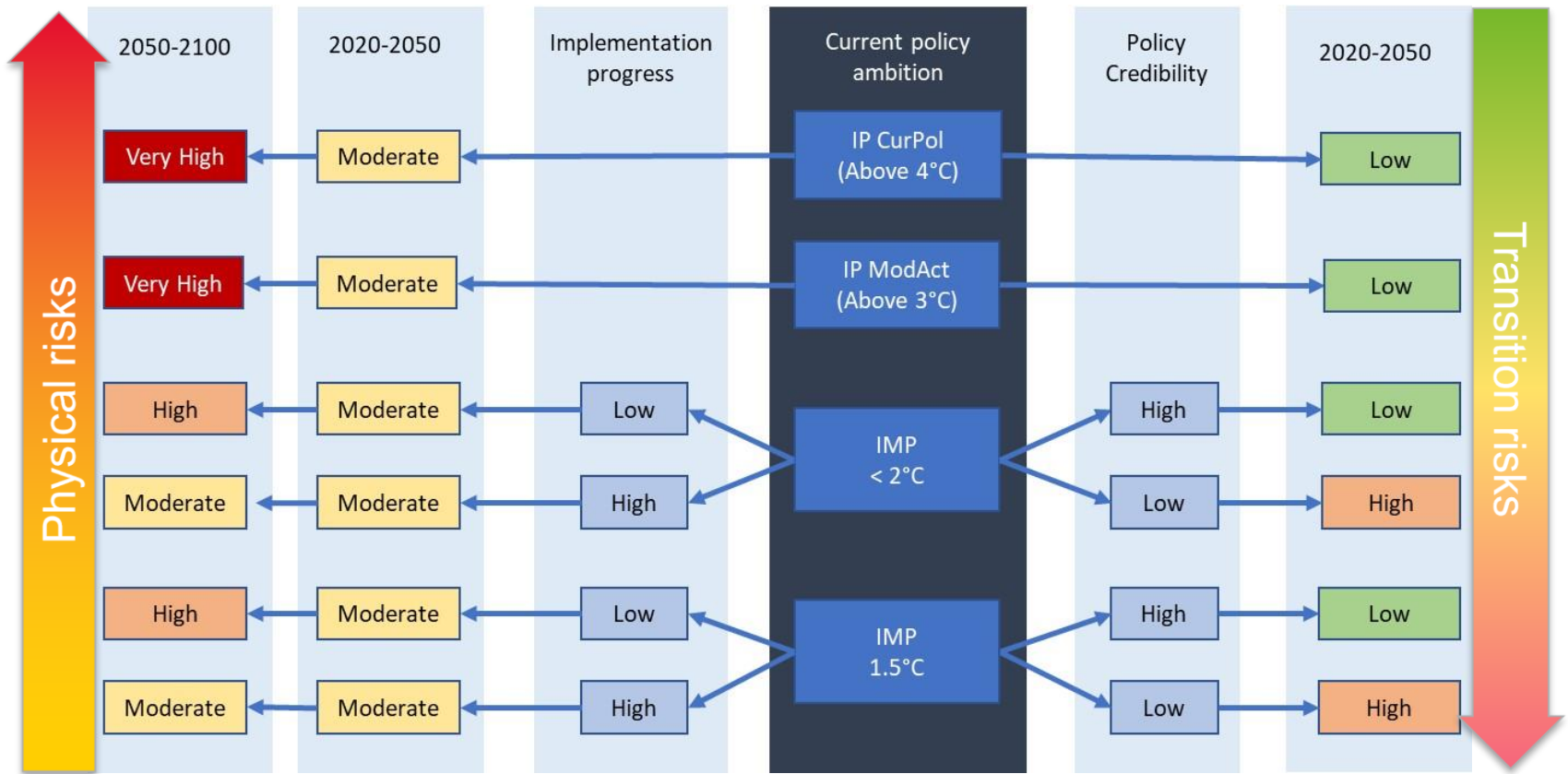
Summary for policymakers – figure SPM.5

Current fossil-fuel infrastructure vs. limiting warming to 2°C or lower

NEW COAL-POWER PLANTS (WITHOUT CCS) INCONSISTENT WITH „PARIS-CONSISTENT“ PATHWAYS



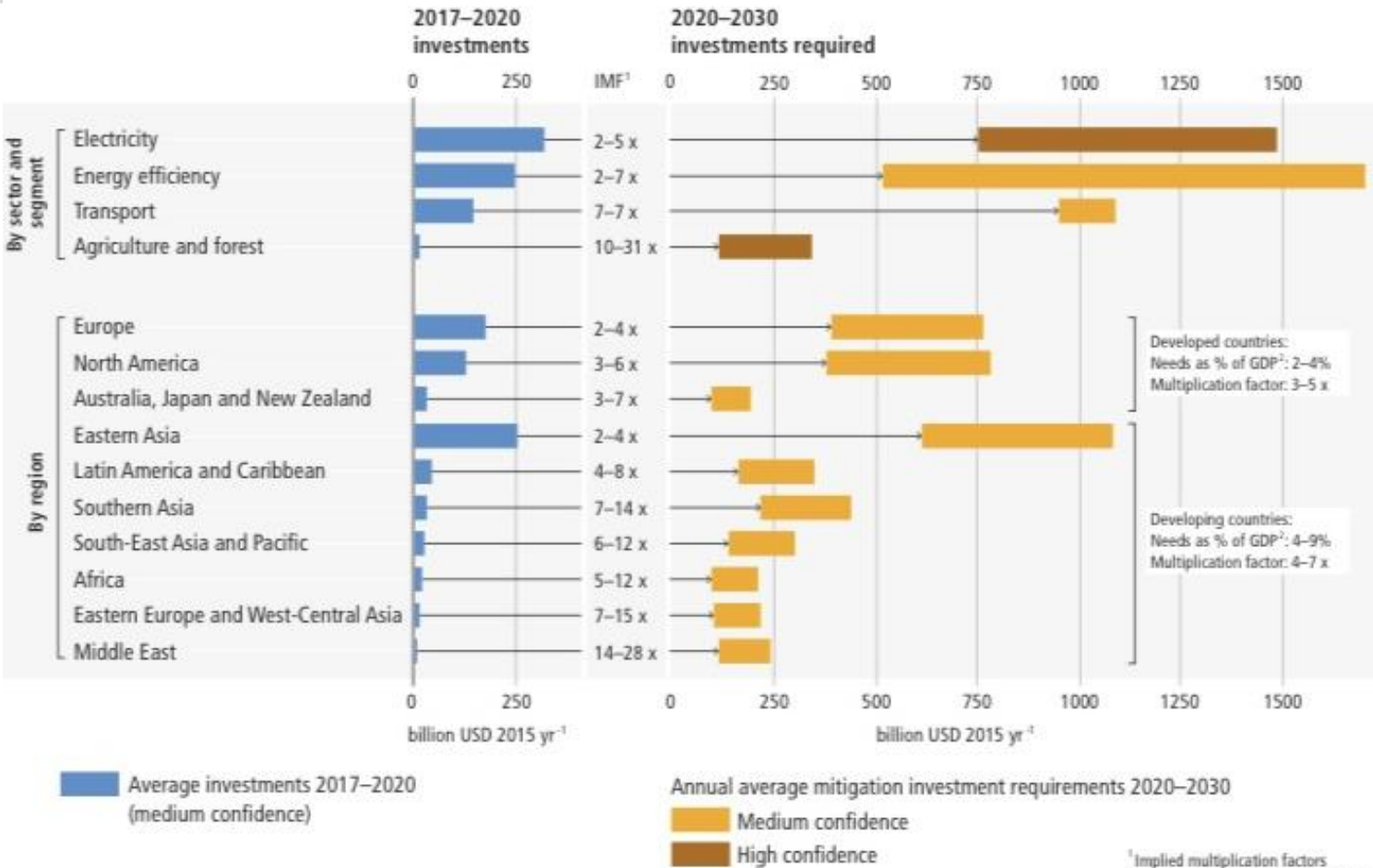
Inappropriate risk assessment as key barrier



Based on chapter 15/ figure 15.4

Financial flows are a factor of three to six below the average levels needed between 2020-2030 to limit warming to below 1.5°C or 2°C

Mitigation investments need to increase significantly across all sectors and segments, particularly in developing countries.



Based on technical summary Figure TS.12, chapter 15/ figure 15.4

¹ Implied multiplication factors
² Mean 2017–2020 GDP in USD 2015

Danke

