

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014

Mitigation of Climate Change

*Highlights of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report
United Nations Conference Centre
17-18 August 2015, Bangkok, Thailand*

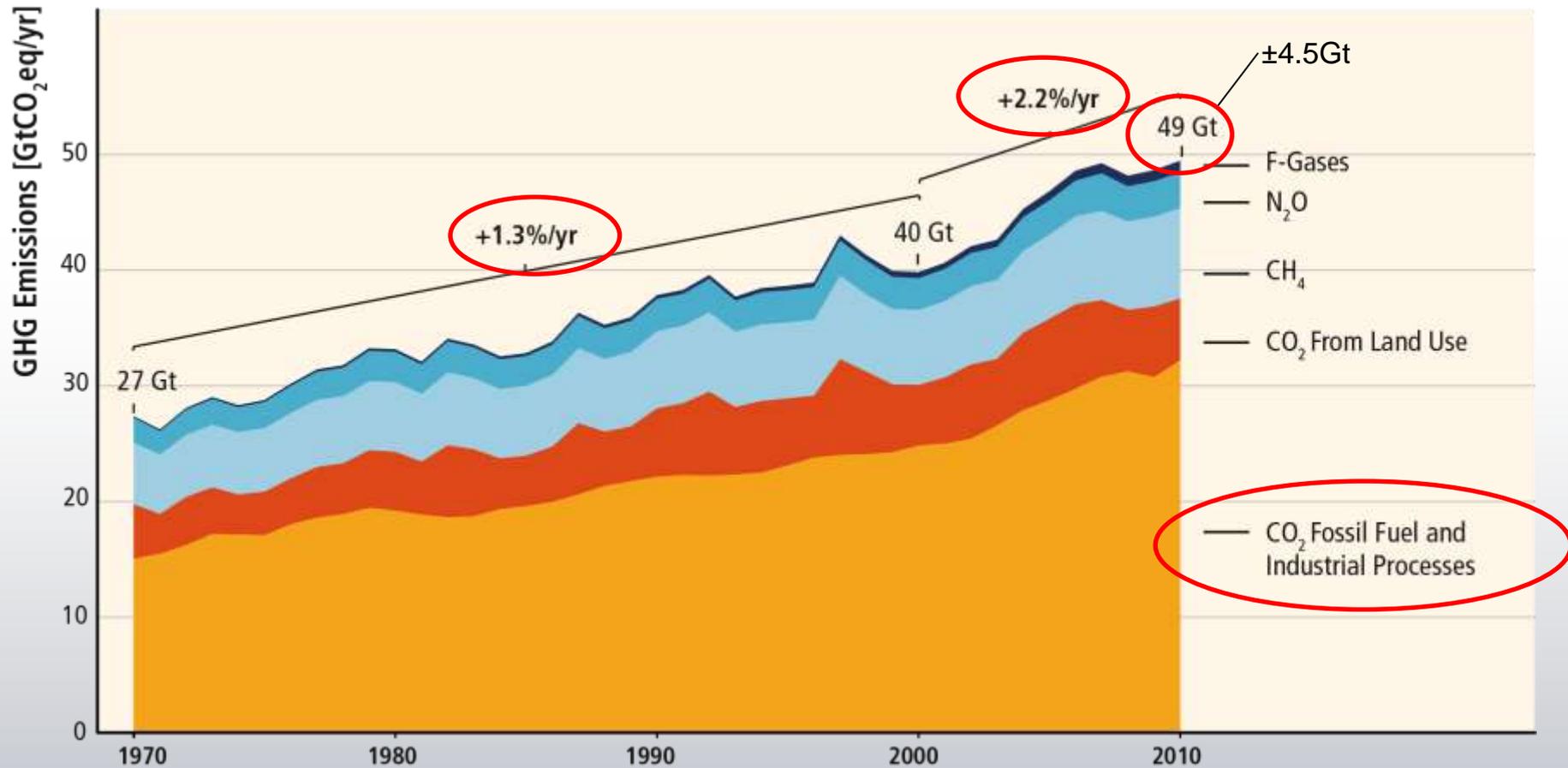
Youba SOKONA

Co-Chair, Working Group III

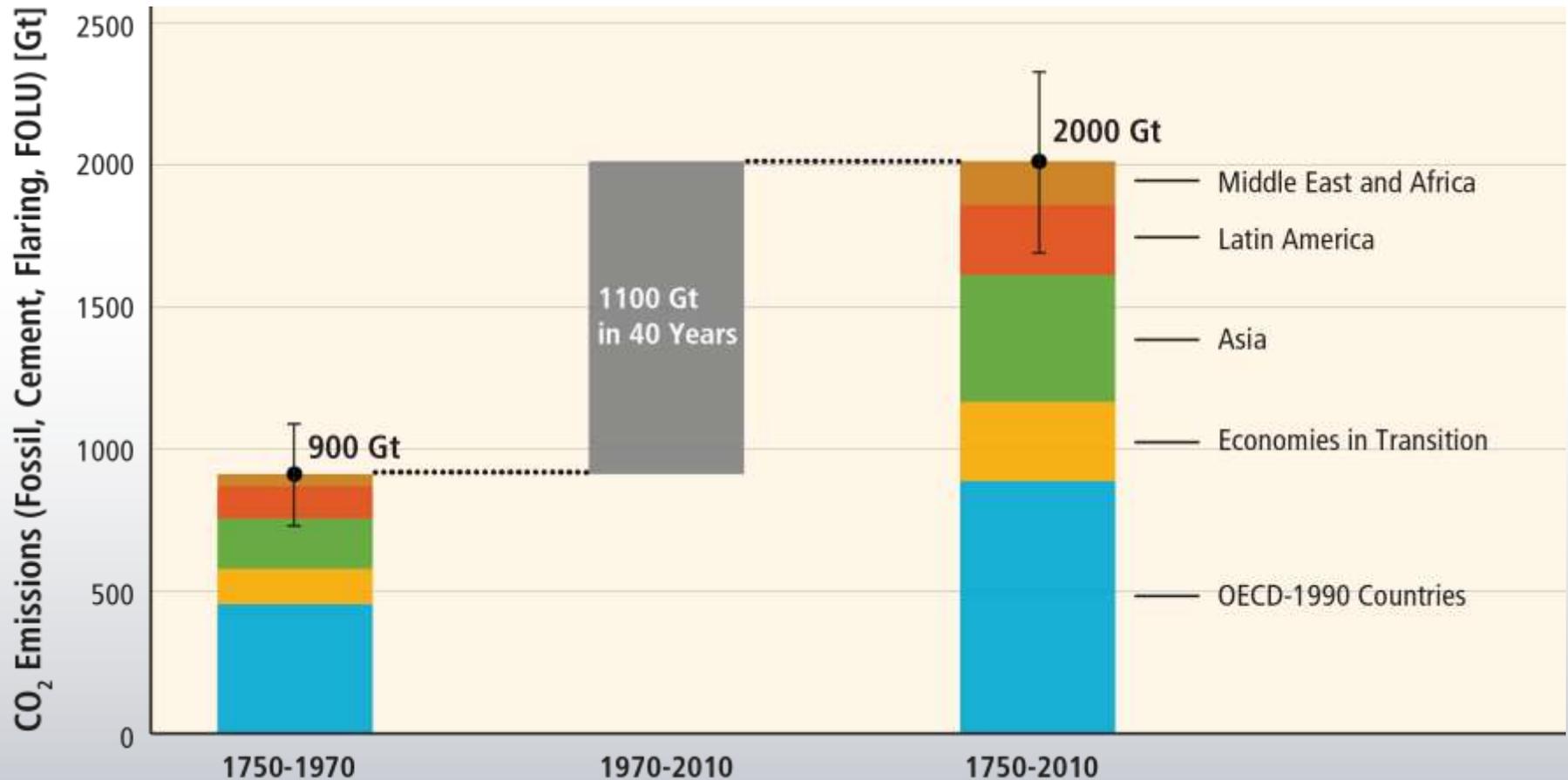


GHG emissions growth has accelerated despite reduction efforts.

GHG emissions growth between 2000 and 2010 has been larger than in the previous three decades.

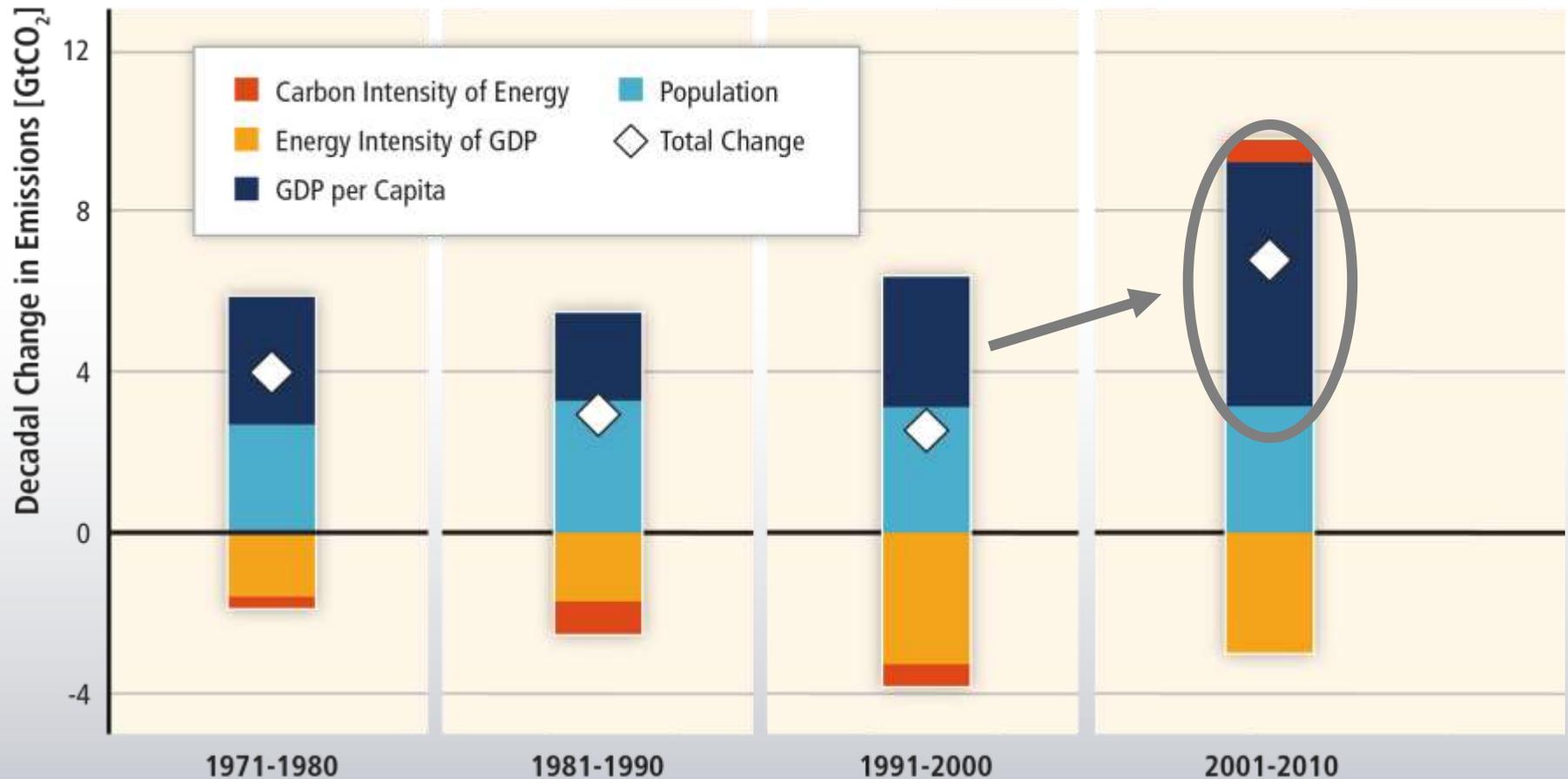


More than half of the cumulative anthropogenic emissions of CO₂ between 1750 and 2010 have occurred in the last 40 years.

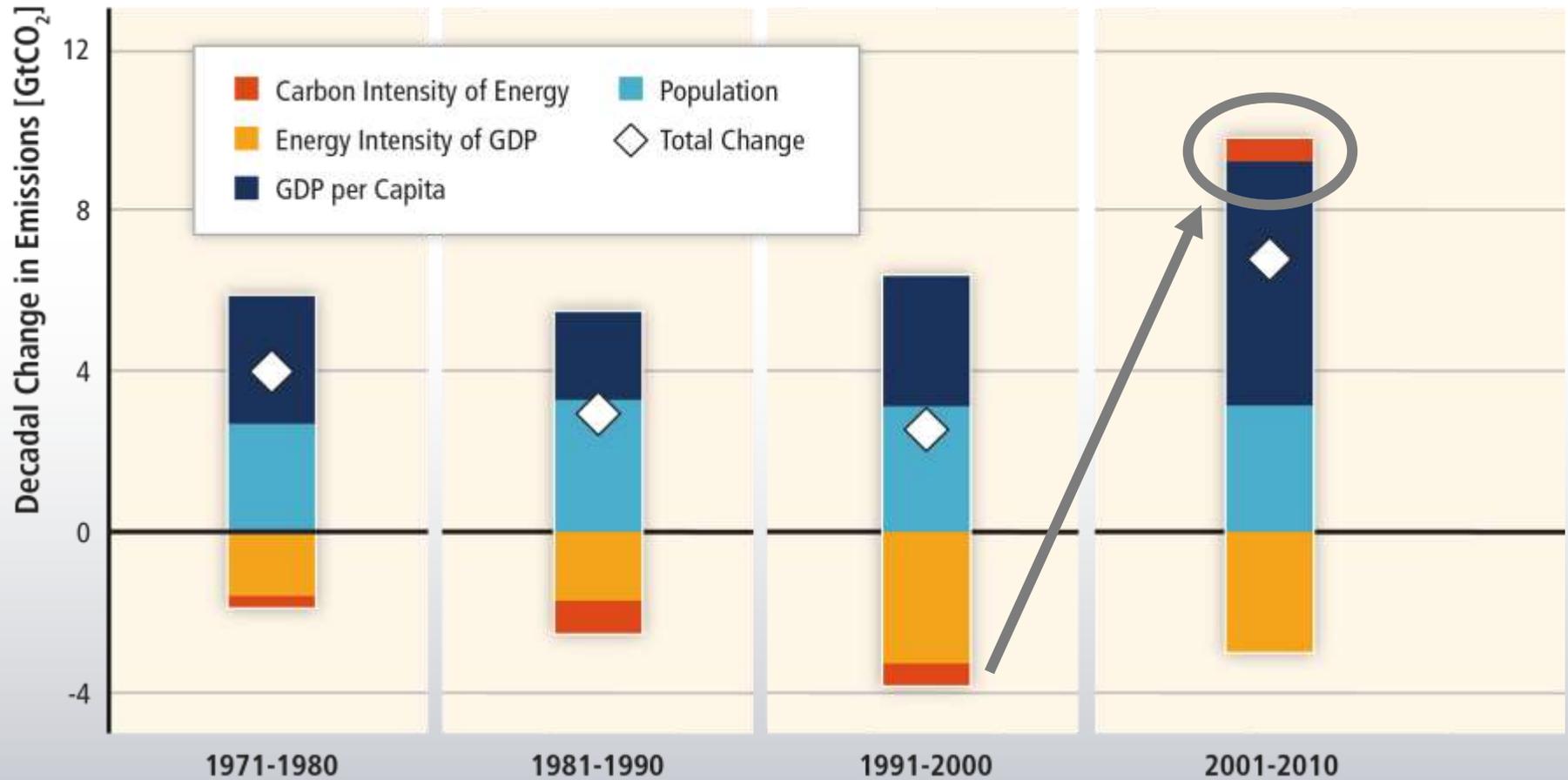


IPCC WGIII AR5 based on Figure 5.3

Most of the recent GHG emission growth has been driven by growth in economic activity.



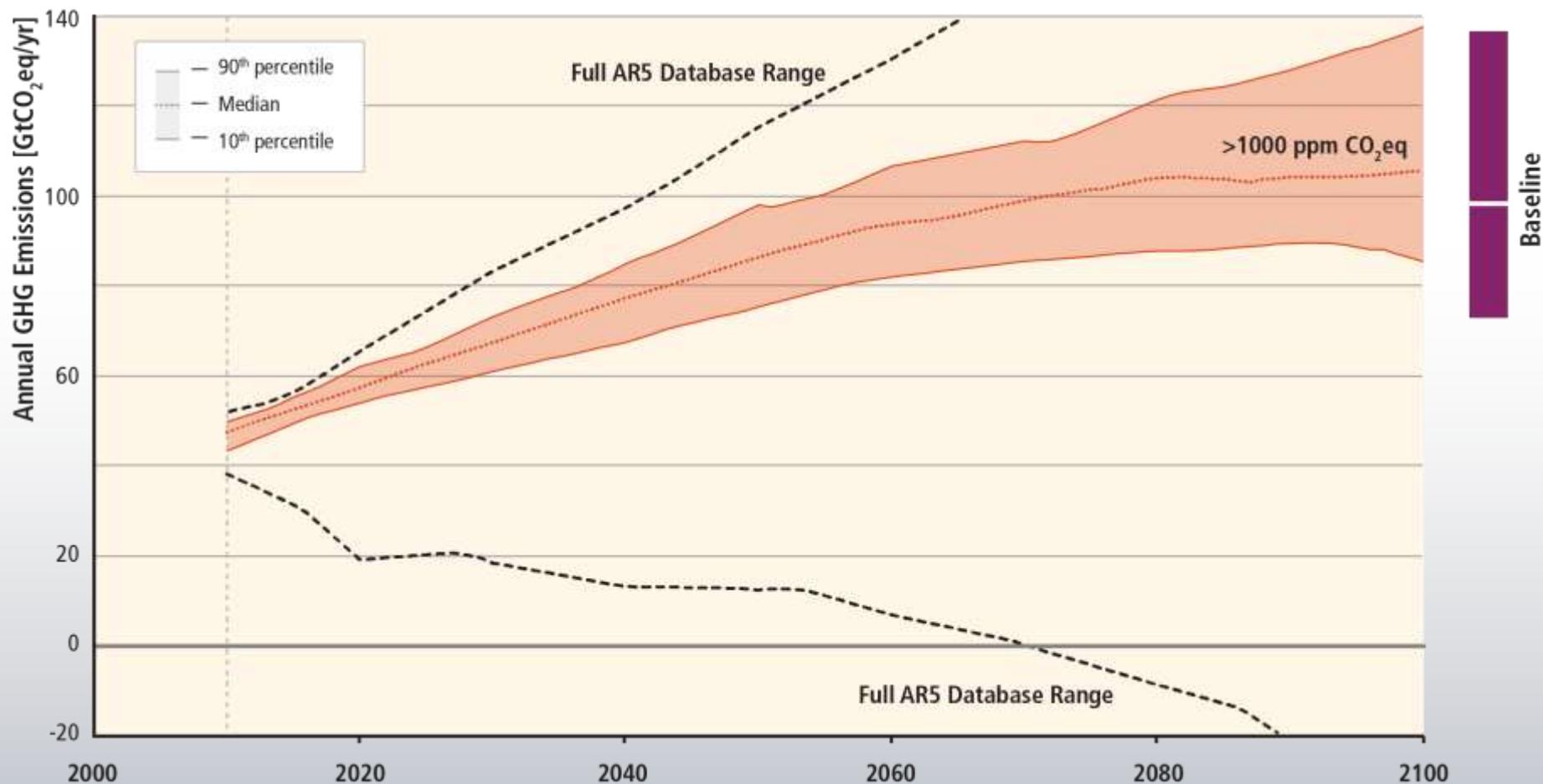
The long-standing trend of gradual decarbonisation of energy has reversed recently.



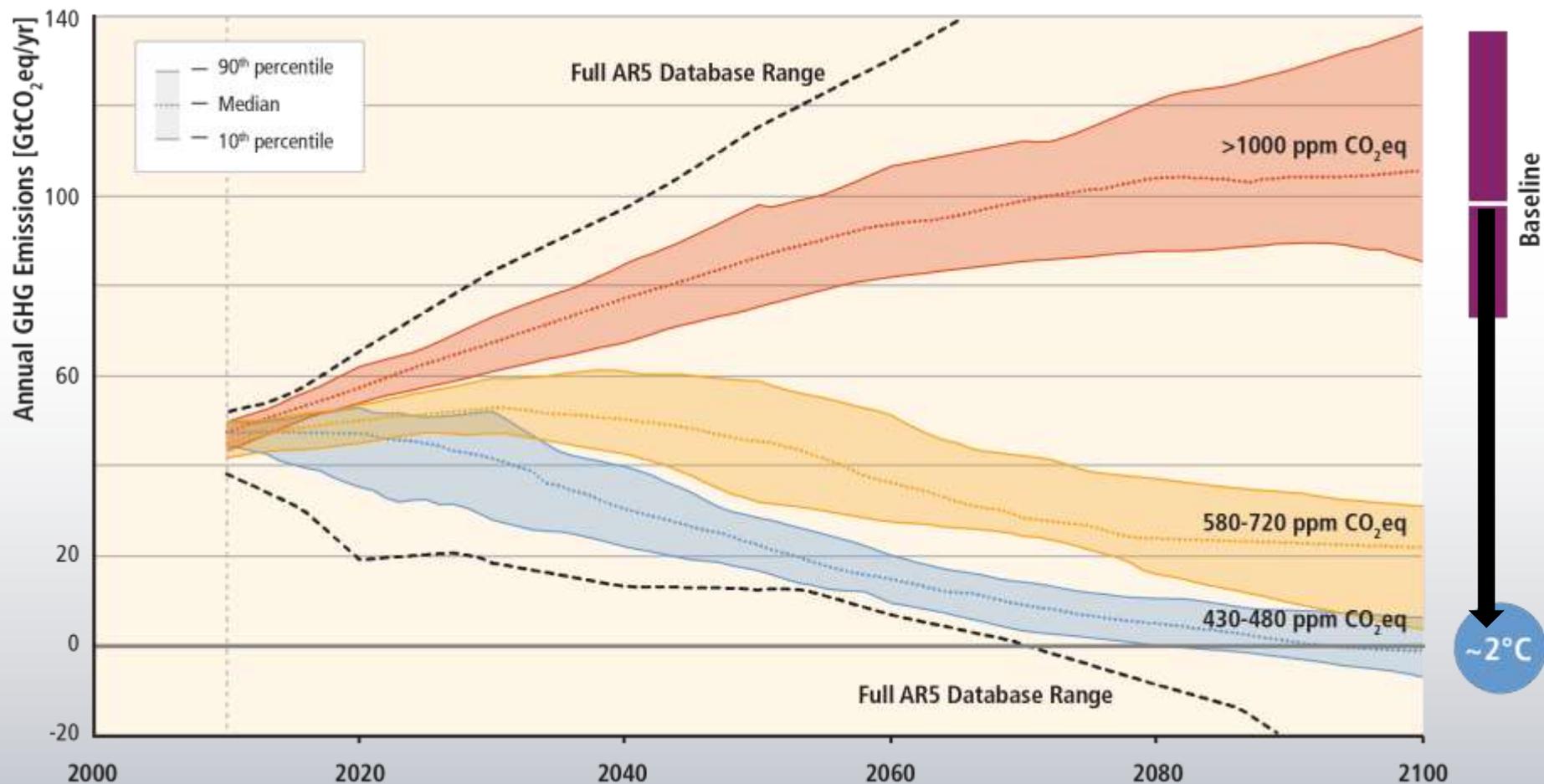
An aerial photograph of a dense urban landscape, likely Hong Kong, featuring a complex multi-level highway interchange in the foreground and a dense cluster of skyscrapers in the background. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

Limit warming to 2°C relative to pre-industrial levels involves substantial technological, economic and institutional challenges.

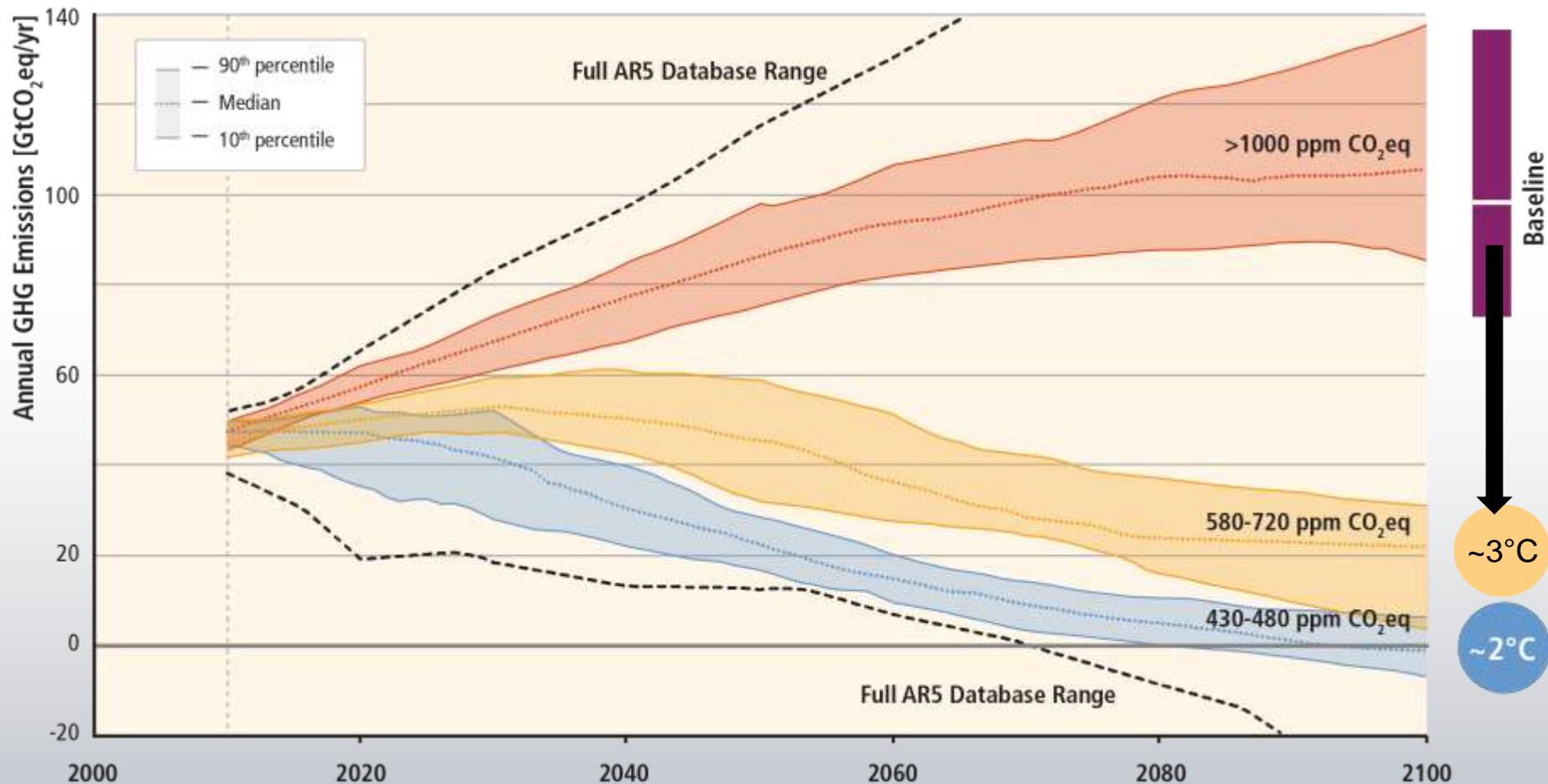
Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline – regardless of the mitigation goal.



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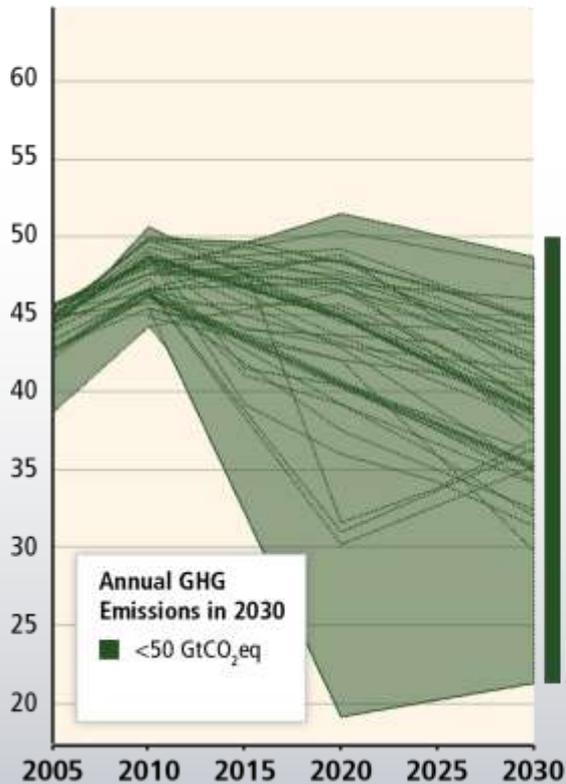
Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline – regardless of the mitigation goal.



Delaying mitigation increases the difficulty and narrows the options for limiting warming to 2°C.

Before 2030

GHG Emissions Pathways [GtCO₂eq/yr]

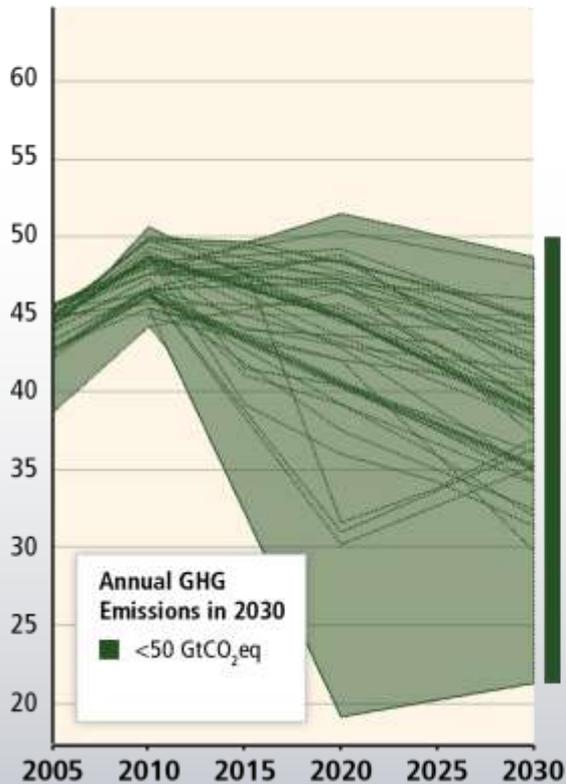


„immediate action“

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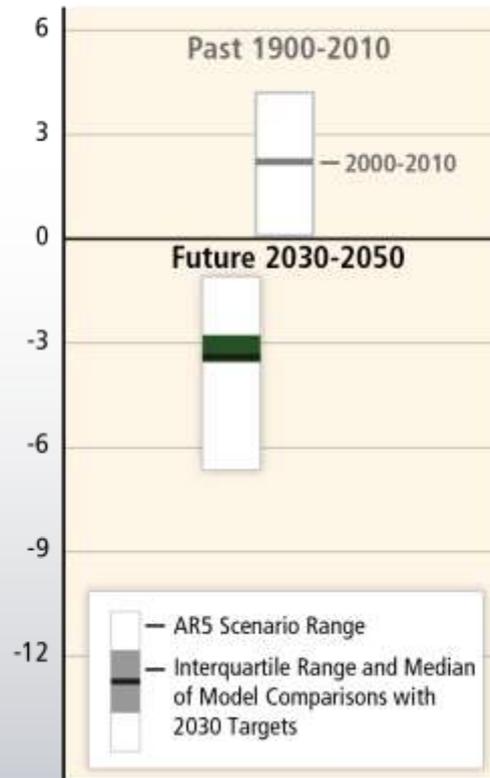
Before 2030

GHG Emissions Pathways [GtCO₂eq/yr]



After 2030

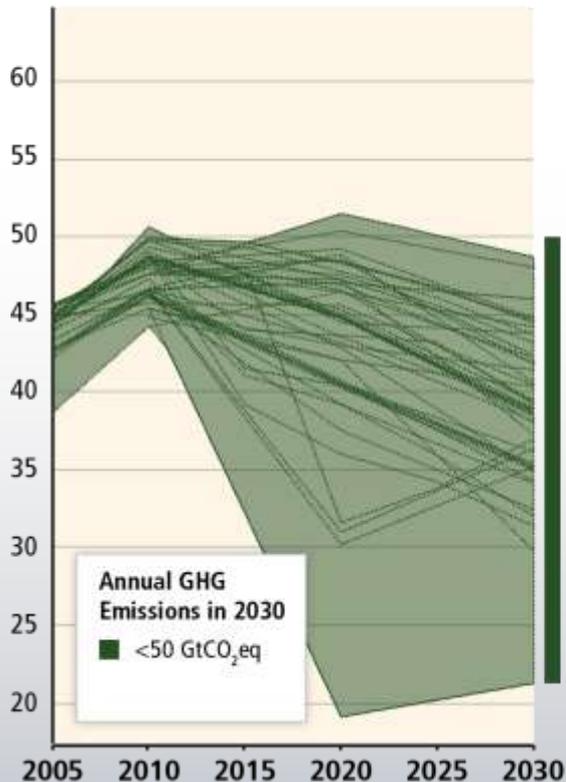
Rate of CO₂ Emission Change [%/yr]



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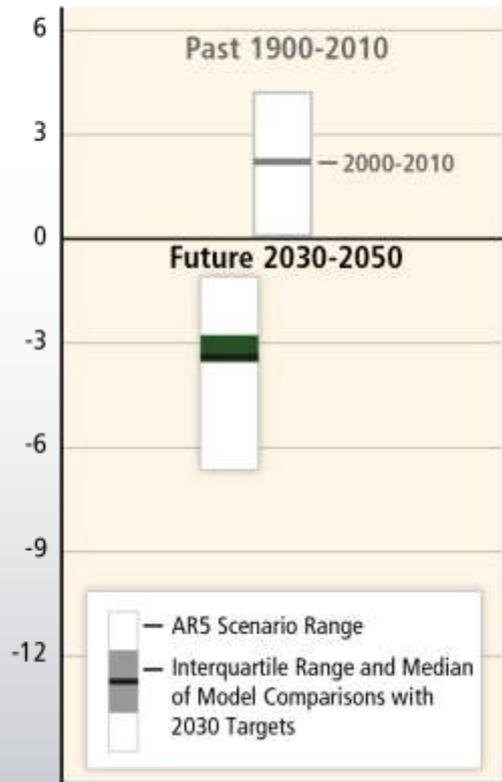
Before 2030

GHG Emissions Pathways [GtCO₂eq/yr]

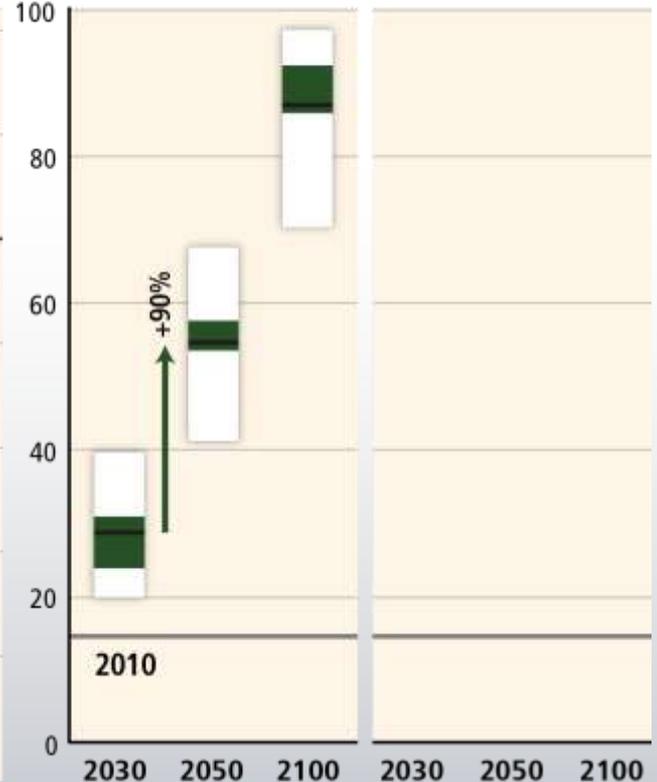


After 2030

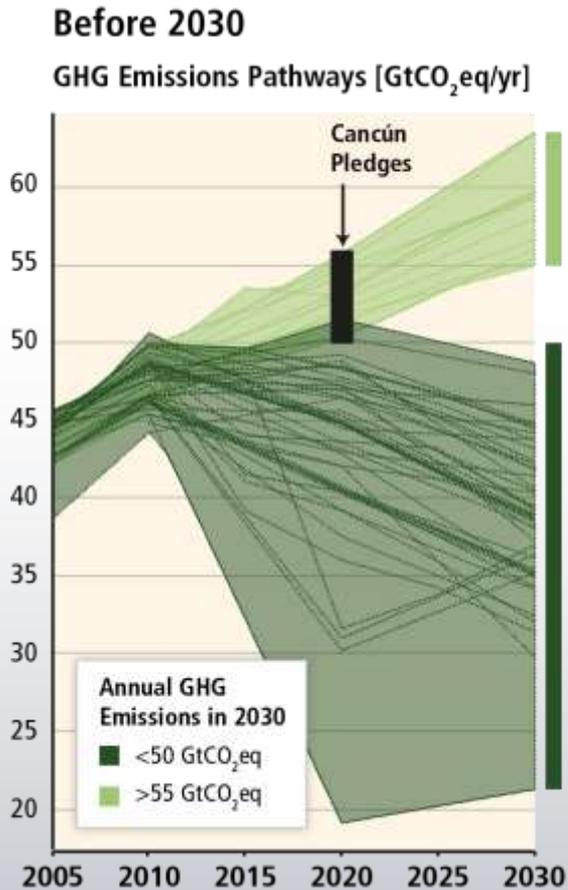
Rate of CO₂ Emission Change [%/yr]



Share of Low Carbon Energy [%]



Delaying mitigation is estimated to increase the difficulty and narrow the options for limiting warming to 2°C.



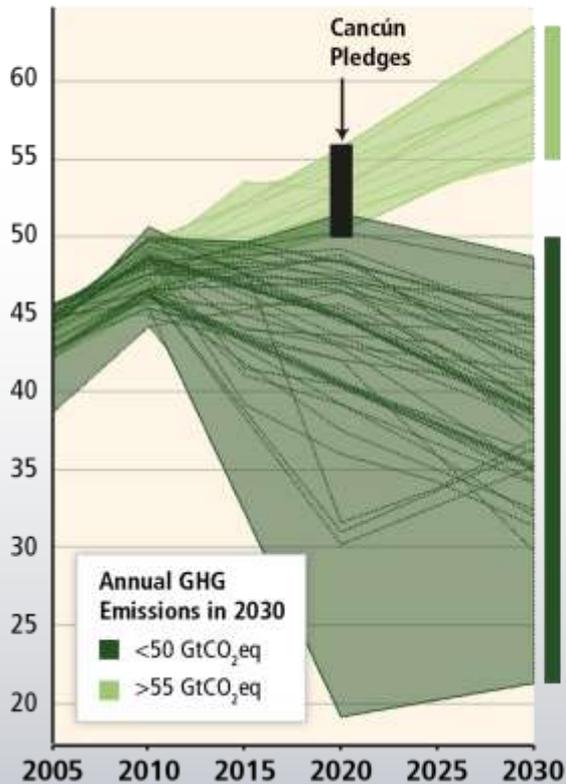
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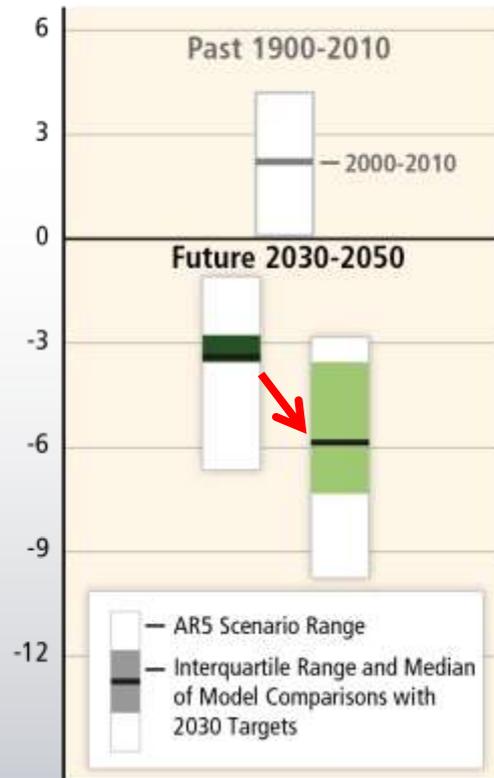
Before 2030

GHG Emissions Pathways [GtCO₂eq/yr]

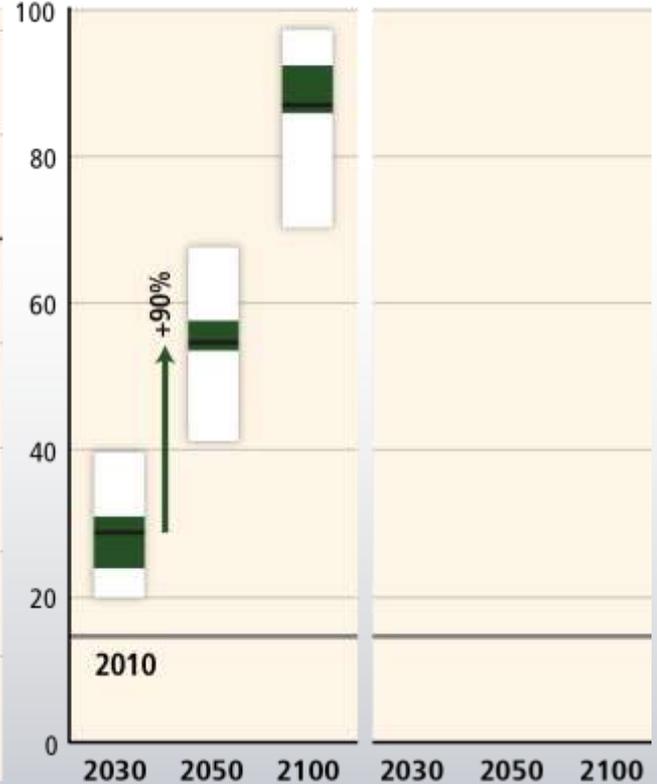


After 2030

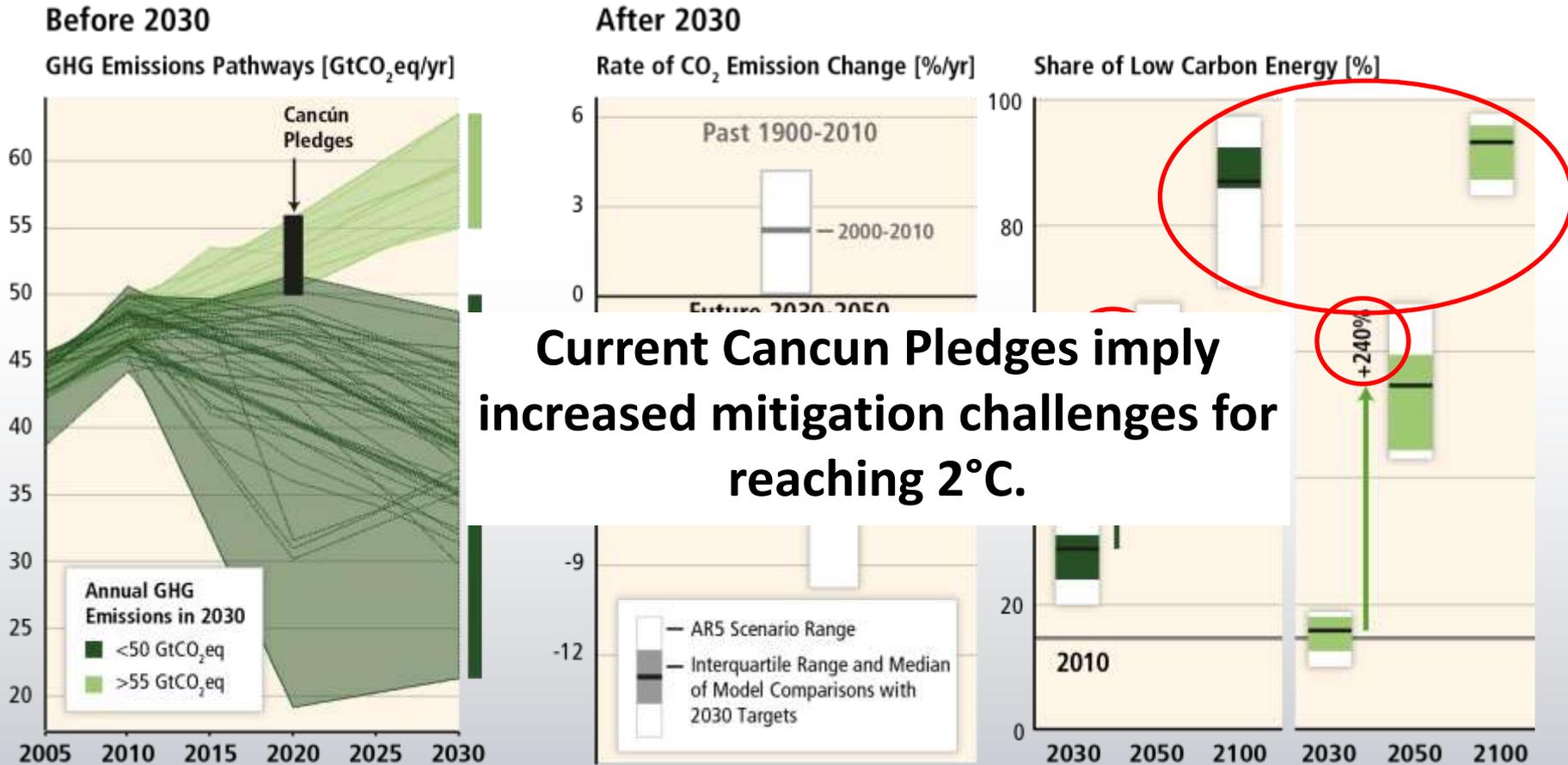
Rate of CO₂ Emission Change [%/yr]



Share of Low Carbon Energy [%]



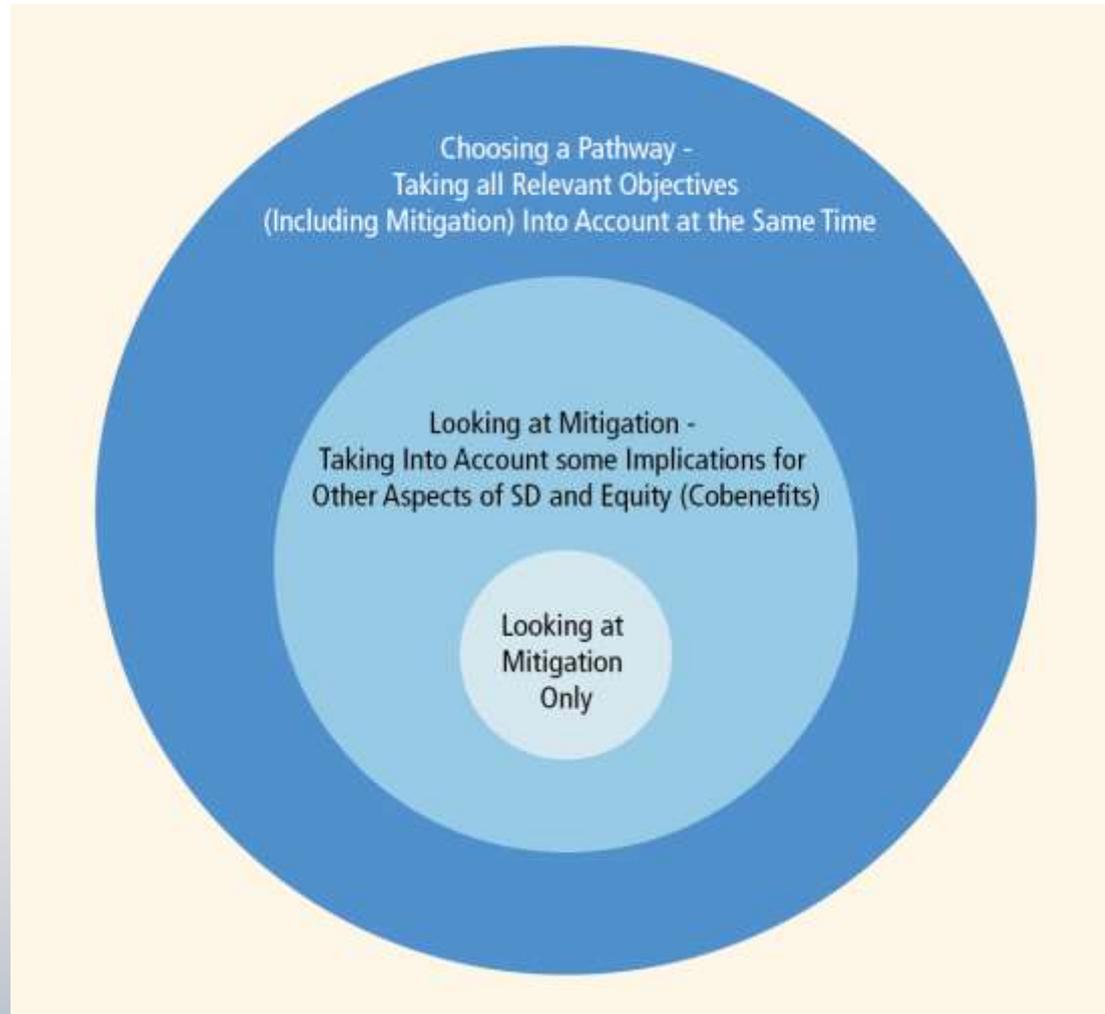
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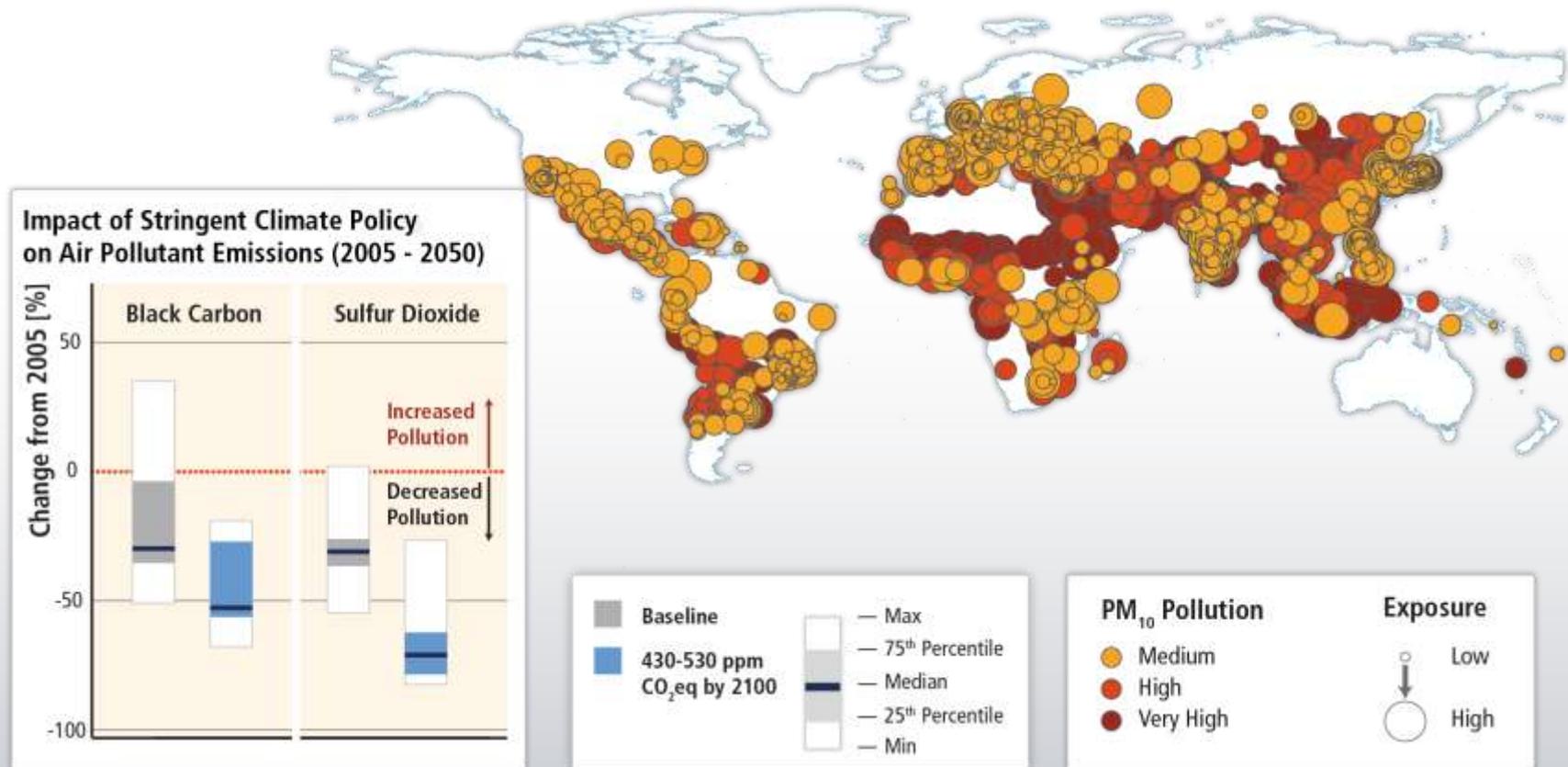
Mitigation cost estimates vary, but do not strongly affect global GDP growth.



Avoiding dangerous climate change is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for sustainable development.



Co-benefits of climate change mitigation for human health could be large and provide short-term incentives for climate policies.



Based on Figures SPM.6 and 12.23

An aerial photograph of a dense urban landscape, likely a major city like Hong Kong or Singapore, featuring a complex multi-level highway interchange and numerous high-rise buildings. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. Centered on the image is a large block of white text.

Climate change mitigation is a global commons problem that requires international cooperation and coordination across scales.

CLIMATE CHANGE 2014

Mitigation of Climate Change

Overview of findings of AR5 WGIII

www.mitigation2014.org