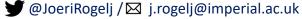
NET ZERO: what, why, and how?

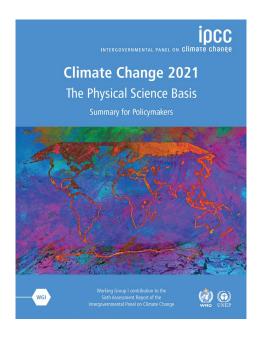
Colloque International "Neutralité carbone : comment fait-on pour y parvenir ?"
Forum International de la Météo et du Climat – 17 mai 2022

Joeri Rogelj

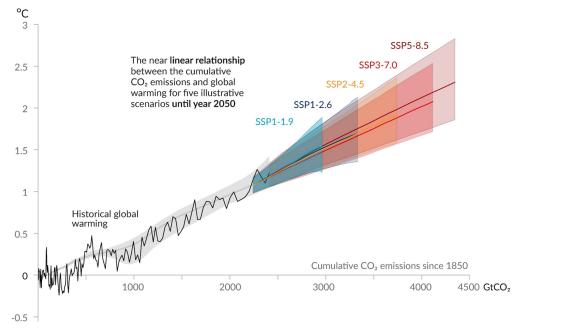
Director of Research, Grantham Institute – Imperial College London International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)



EVERY TONNE OF CO₂ EMISSIONS ADDS TO GLOBAL WARMING



Global surface temperature increase since 1850-1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative CO₂ emissions (GtCO₂)



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Table SPM.2

We understand better than ever what needs to be done to limit warming to the goals of the Paris Agreement

Global Warming Between 1850–1900 and 2010–2019 (°C)		Historical Cumulative CO ₂ Emissions from 1850 to 2019 (GtCO ₂)					
1.07 (0.8–1.3; likely range)		2390 (± 240; likely range)					
Approximate global warming relative to 1850–1900 until temperature limit (°C) ^a	Additional global warming relative to 2010–2019 until tem- perature limit (°C)	Estimated remaining carbon budgets from the beginning of 2020 (GtCO ₂) Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit ^b					Variations in reductions in non-CO₂ emissions ^c
		17%	33%	50%	67%	83%	
1.5	0.43	900	650	500	400	300	Higher or lower reductions in accompanying non-CO ₂ emissions can increase or decrease the values on the left by 220 GtCO ₂ or more
1.7	0.63	1450	1050	850	700	550	
2.0	0.93	2300	1700	1350	1150	900	

NET ZERO FUNDAMENTALS: terms are confusing – be clear what you're talking about

Carbon neutrality vs climate neutrality

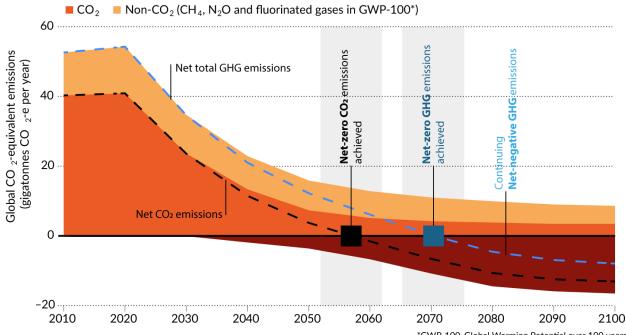
- Concept emerged in scientific literature
- Net zero **CO**₂ emissions (but not always)
- Requirement to stop warming

- Concept emerged in policy literature
- Net are greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Achieves mon than carbon neutrality

NET-ZERO BASICS:A key part of any Paris-aligned pathway

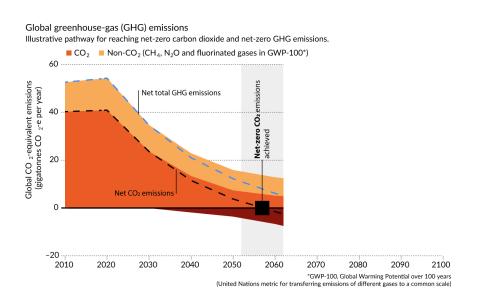
Global greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions

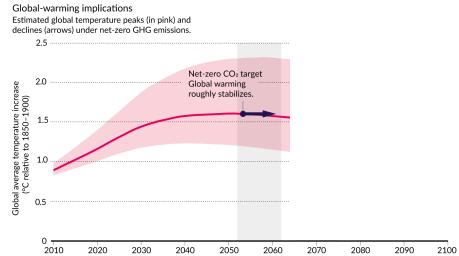
Illustrative pathway for reaching net-zero carbon dioxide and net-zero GHG emissions.



*GWP-100, Global Warming Potential over 100 years (United Nations metric for transferring emissions of different gases to a common scale)

The Paris Agreement net-zero target achieves more than stabilisation: a peak and decline in global warming

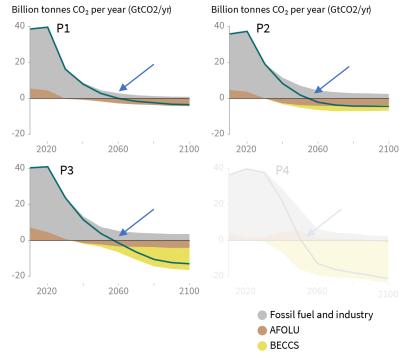




NOT ALL PATHWAYS ARE CREATED EQUAL Societal choices about the strategies to reach net zero determine benefits or challenges for sustainable development



Similar cumulative carbon dioxide until net zero, but different strategies



Source: IPCC SR1.5 (2018); Chapter 2 (Rogelj, Shindell, Jiang, et al, 2018)

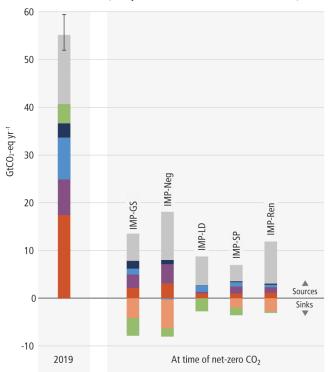
NOT ALL PATHWAYS ARE CREATED EQUAL

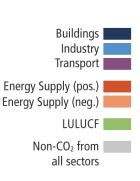
Societal choices about the strategies to reach net zero determine benefits or

challenges for sustainable development



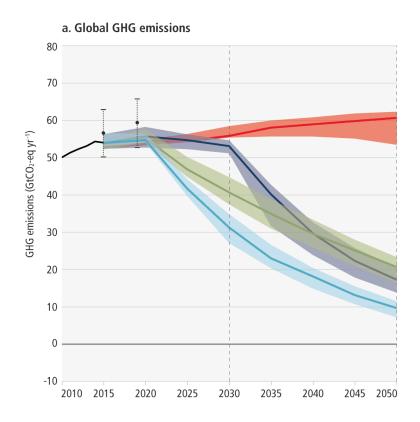
e. Sectoral GHG emissions at the time of net-zero CO₂ emissions (compared to modelled 2019 emissions)





Source: IPCC AR6 WG3, Figure SPM.6

THE EMISSIONS GAP REMAINS LARGE



Modelled pathways:

Trend from implemented policies

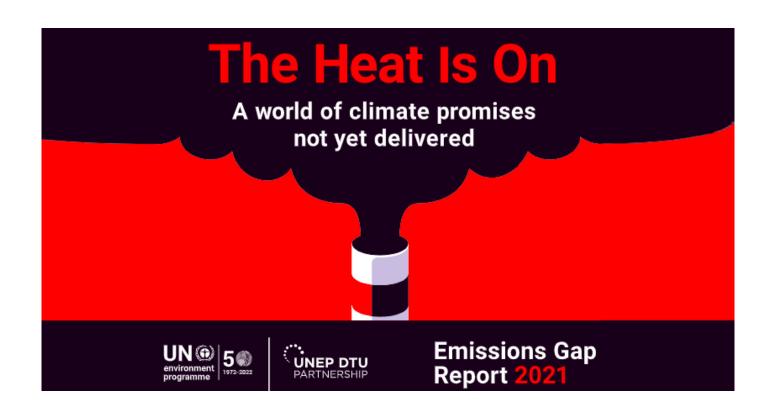
Limit warming to 2°C (>67%) or return warming to
1.5°C (>50%) after a high overshoot, NDCs until 2030

Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)

Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot

Past GHG emissions and uncertainty for 2015 and 2019 (dot indicates the median)

Joeri Rogelj – 17 mai 2022 Source: IPCC AR6 WG3, Figure SPM.3



Merci

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