

Climate Change 2022

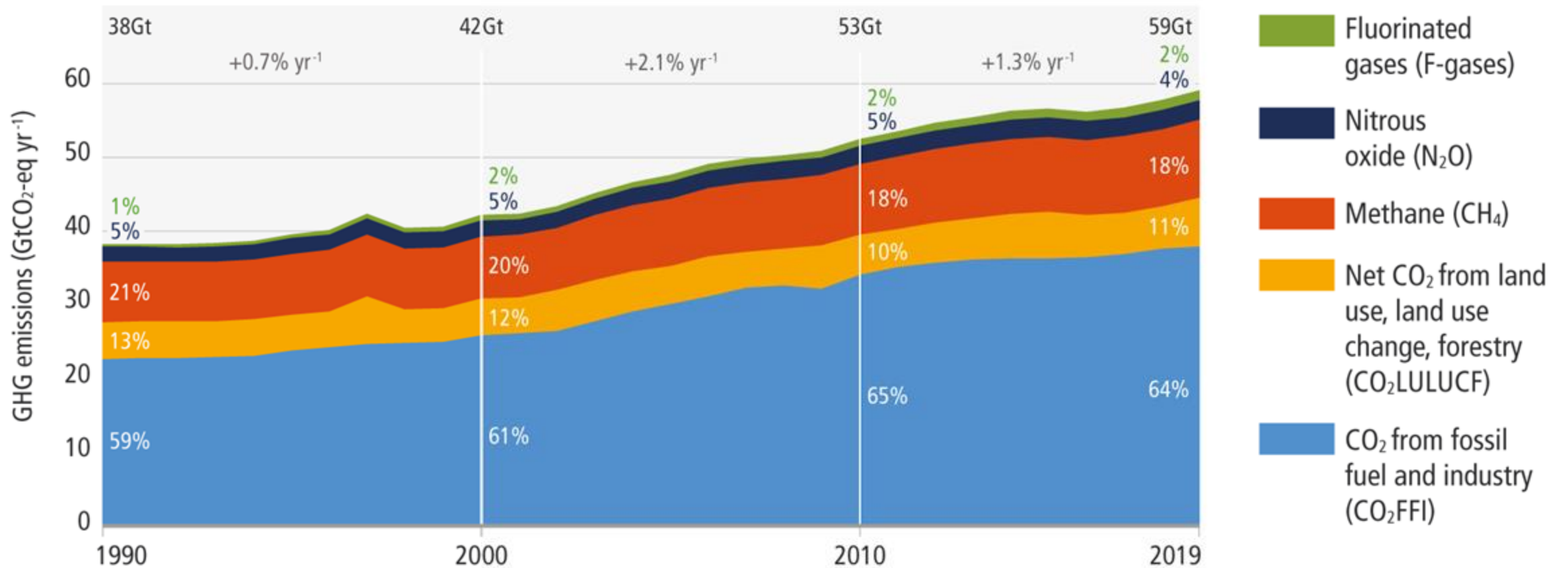
Mitigation of Climate Change



Implied assessment of progress in the WG III mitigation report

- Emission outcomes
- System transformations
- Enabling conditions

Recent emission trends

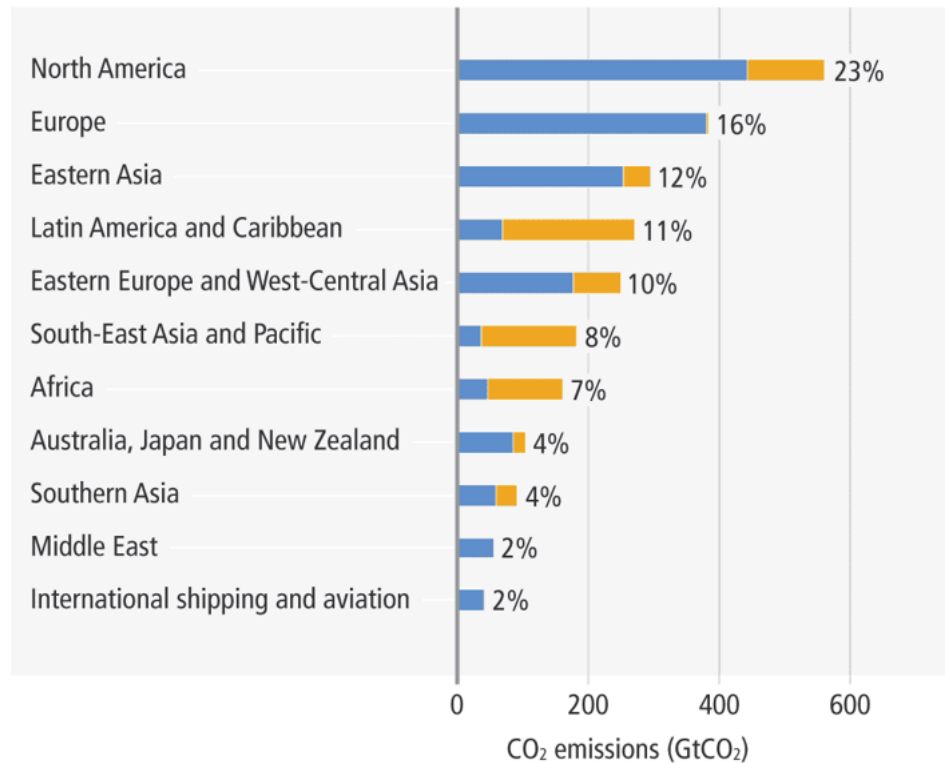


Progress in reducing emissions in groups of countries

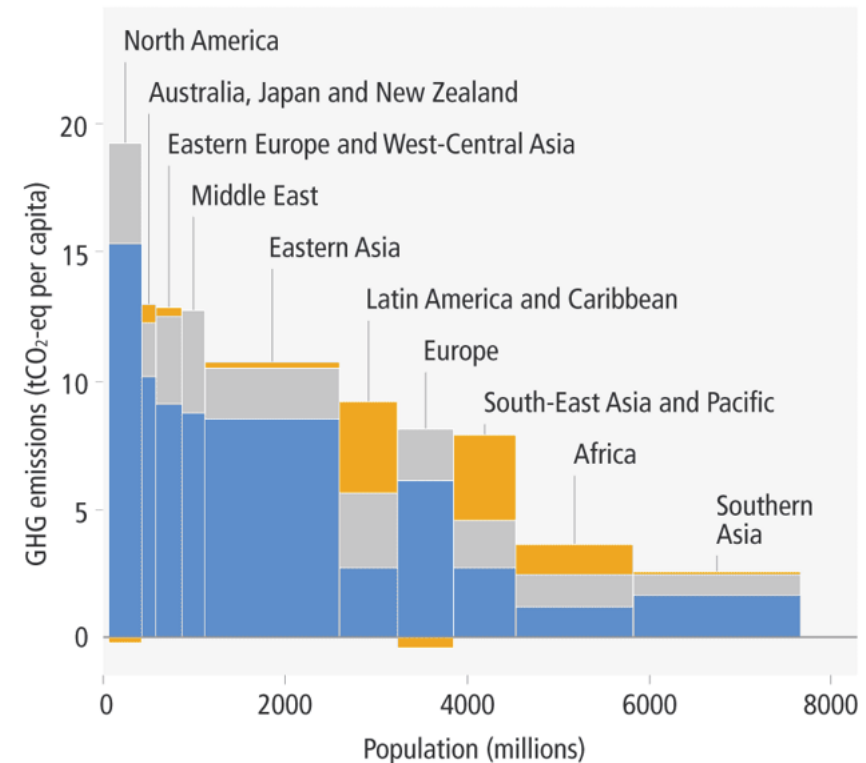
- 24 countries have reduced territorial CO₂ and GHG emissions (excluding LULUCF CO₂), as well as consumption-based CO₂ emissions, for at least 10 years
 - 12 peaked emissions in the 2000s
 - 6 have sustained longer reductions since the 1970s
 - 6 are former members of the Eastern Bloc, where emissions dropped rapidly in the 1990s and continued declining at a slower pace thereafter.
- Country emissions reductions have been driven by both climate and non-climate policies and factors, including structural changes.

Distribution of emissions, historically and in the present

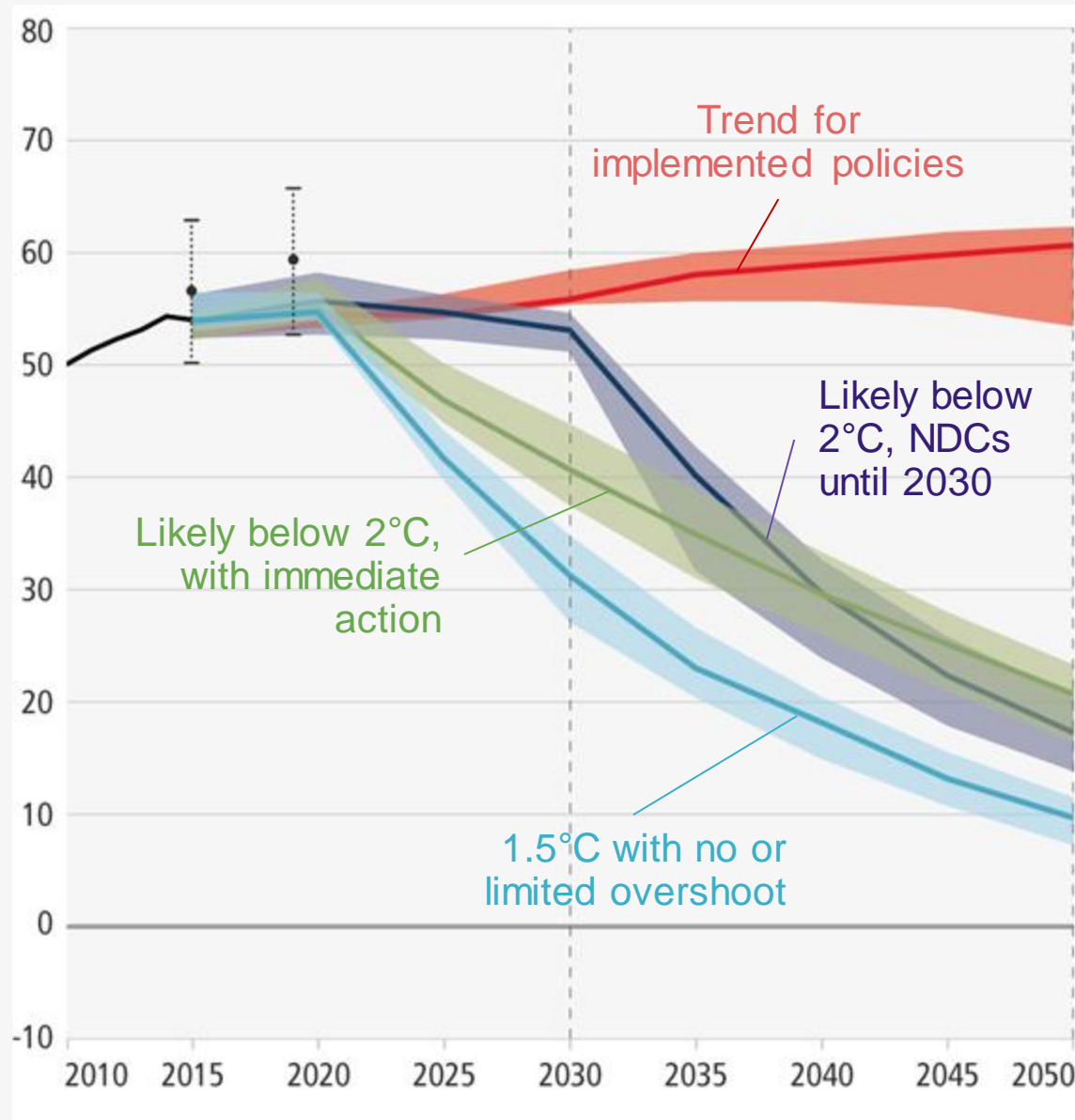
b. Historical cumulative net anthropogenic CO₂ emissions per region (1850–2019)



c. Net anthropogenic GHG emissions per capita and for total population, per region (2019)



Emission and implementation gaps



(based on IPCC-assessed scenarios)

System transformations

- Energy
 - Land use
 - Food systems
 - Human settlements
 - Transport
 - Industry
- + Carbon dioxide removal

Enabling conditions: inputs, outputs and outcomes

- Finance (Roundtable 3)

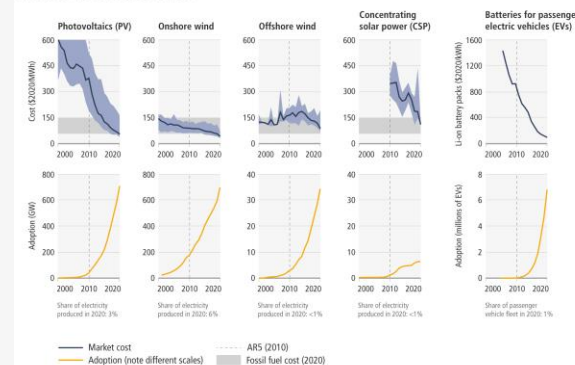
- Policy and governance

- Technology development, deployment and transfer

- Capacity building

- Climate laws cover **53% of global emissions**;
- Regulatory and economic instruments have **already proven effective** in reducing emissions;
- 20% of emissions are covered by **carbon taxes or trading systems**

The unit costs of some forms of renewable energy and of batteries for passenger EVs have fallen, and their use continues to rise.



Thanks, and anticipating discussion