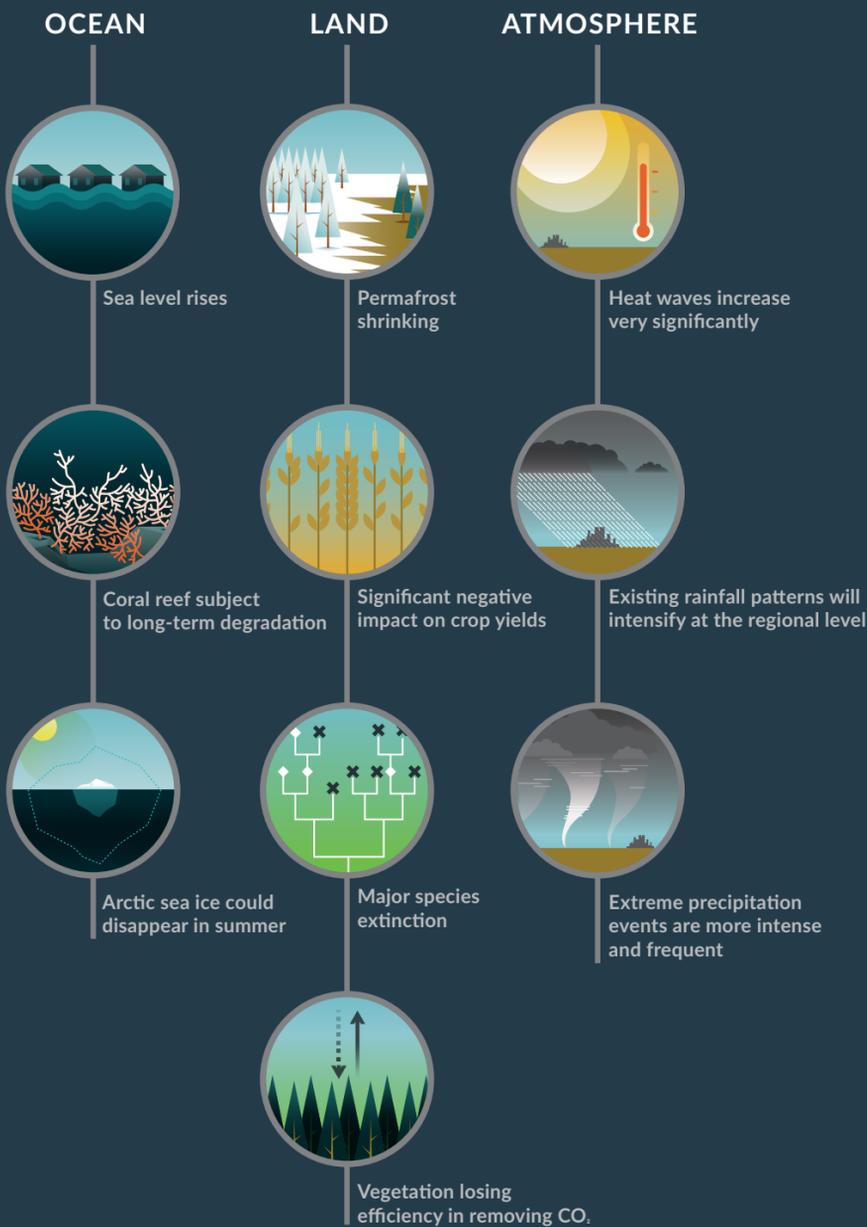


TODAY'S CHOICE, TOMORROW'S IMPACTS



+ 3.2°C To + 5.4°C
5.9°F - 9.7°F

We keep on relying on fossil fuels as the primary source of energy

We live in an energy-intensive world based on the use of ever more expensive and scarce fossil fuels. There is large transformation and damage to the natural environment and to the human enterprise. The cost of adaptation far exceeds the cost of climate mitigation.

+ 2.0°C To + 3.7°C
3.6°F - 6.7°F

Slow but existing policy development

A range of technologies and strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions are adopted : CO₂ emissions begin to decrease after 2100. The pace of mitigation is too slow to prevent very large changes in the natural and human environments across the globe.

+ 1.7°C To + 3.2°C
3.1°F - 5.8°F

Big leaps towards a green economy

The nations have loosened their dependence on fossil fuels. Climate policies now also value natural vegetation for their carbon stores. But by 2100, global mean temperature will rise beyond 2°C with large consequences for natural and human environments.

+ 0.9°C To + 2.3°C
1.6°F - 4.1°F

A fully decarbonized world

By 2020, carbon emissions peak and then begin to rapidly fall, with emission reductions of about 50% by 2050. Society becomes fully decarbonized by the end of this century with the possible need for technologies that remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

