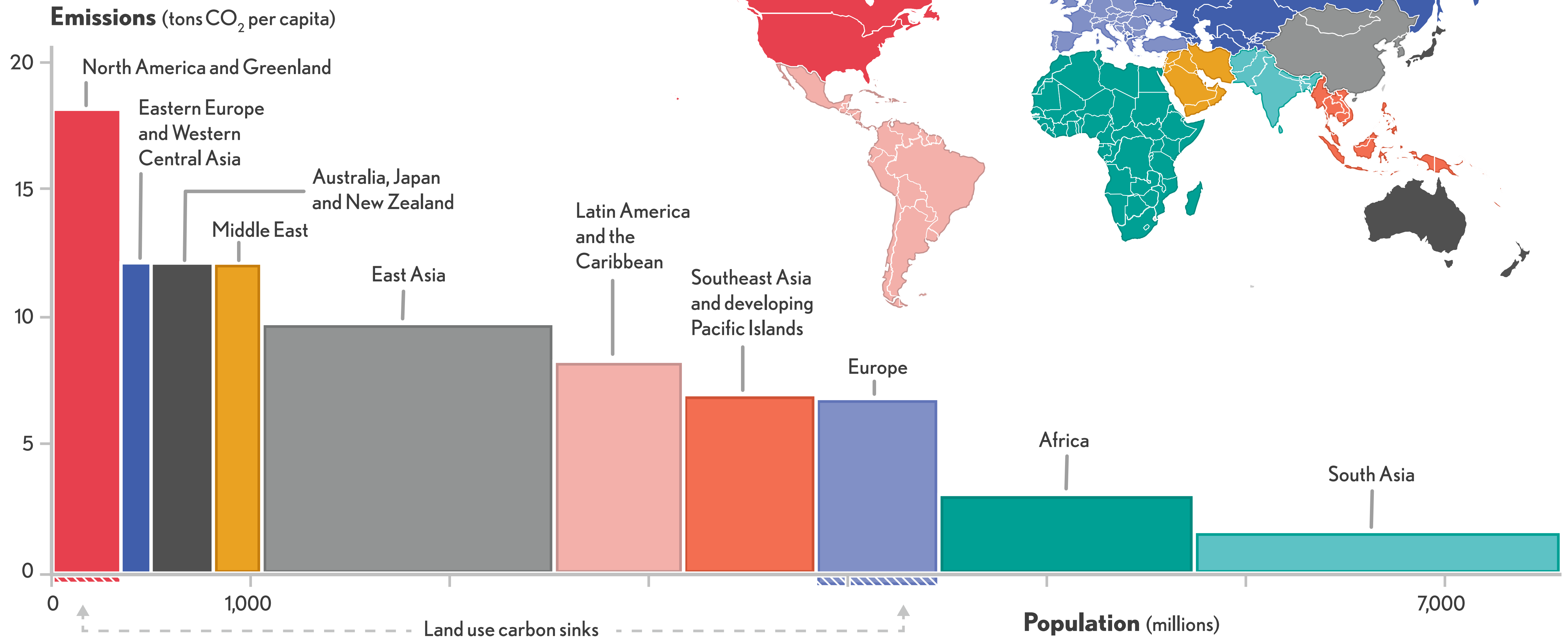
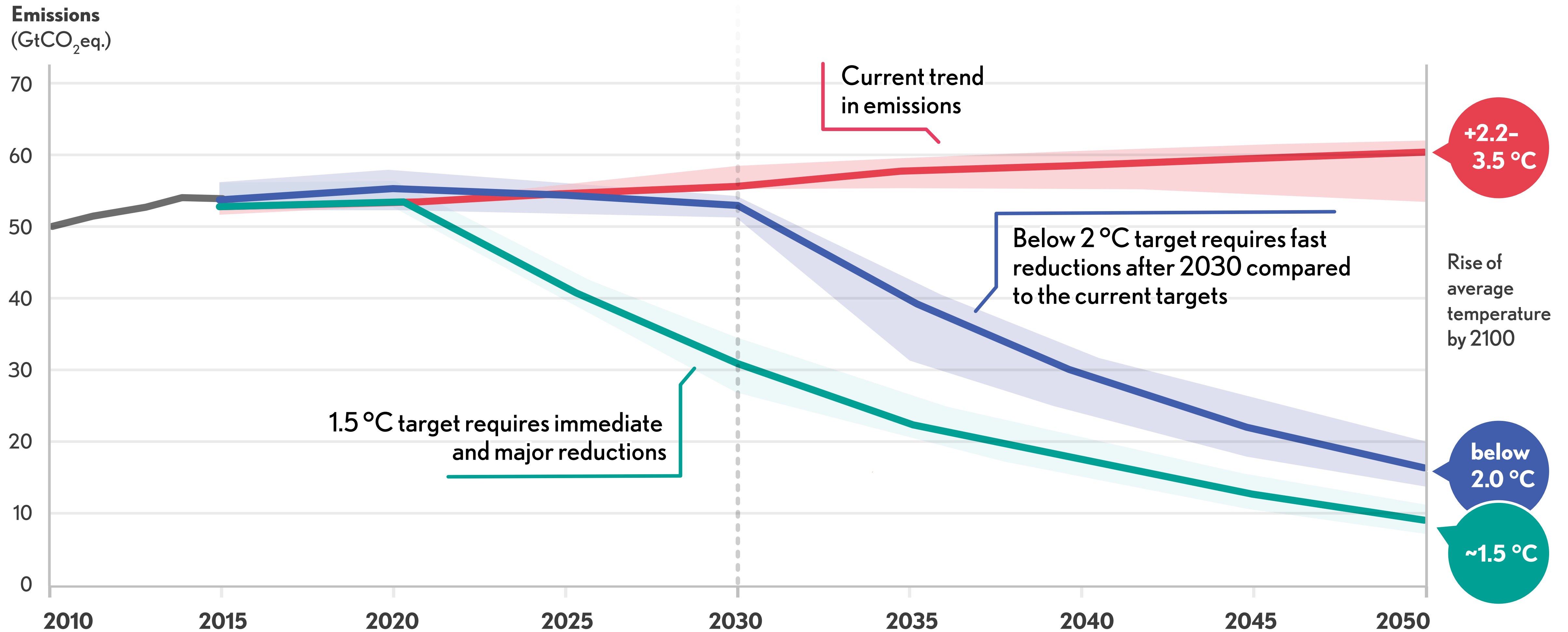


# Emissions are not evenly distributed.



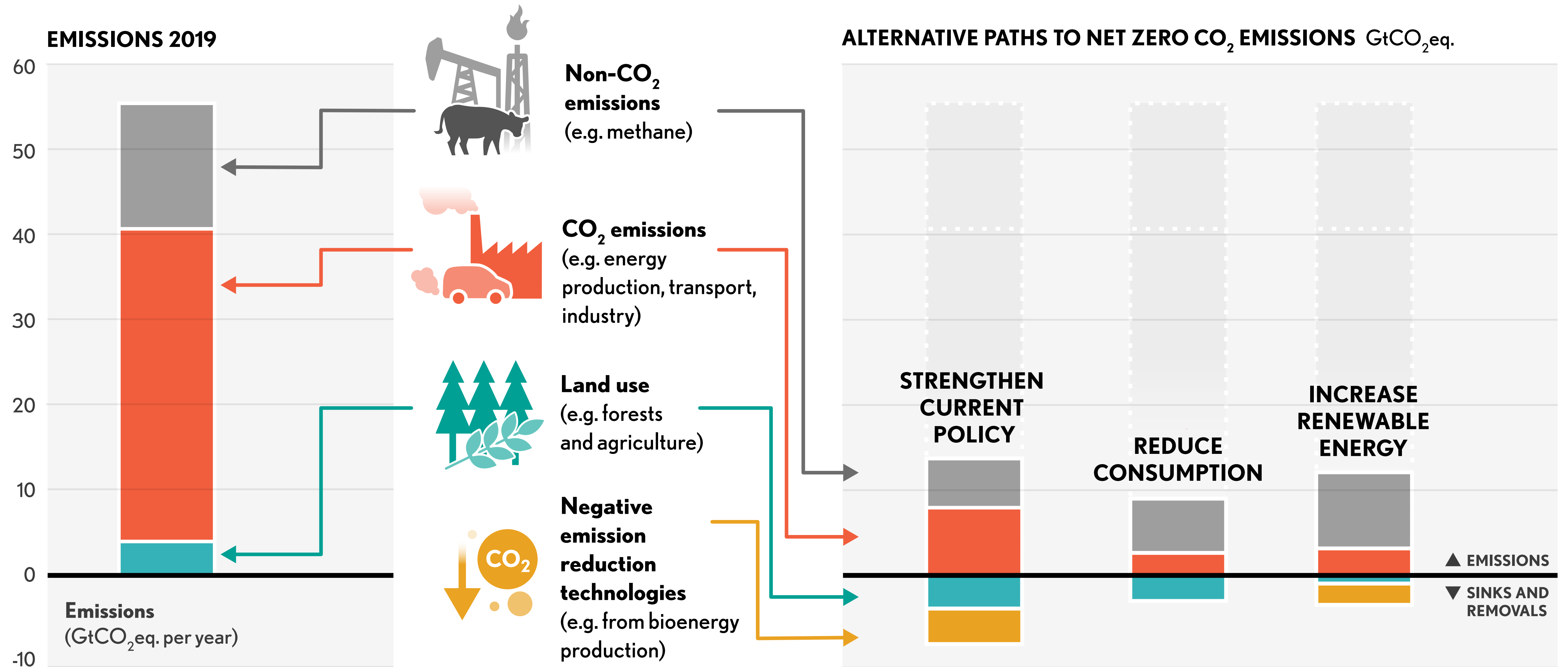
# Current emission reduction measures will not be enough to reach the 1.5 degree target.

The climate targets of the states that extend until 2030 will not lead to adequate emission reductions. Faster emission reductions will be needed after 2030 to limit warming to below 2 degrees.



# Emission reductions are necessary in all sectors.

There are many options for achieving reductions; all of them require that emissions from land use be transformed into sinks.



# There are both benefits and trade-offs between mitigation options and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Degree of confidence:  
 ↑ High    ↑ Medium    ↑ Low

Sustainable Development Goals		Mitigation options				
		More ecological diets	District heating and cooling systems	Public transport use	Cycling and non-motor vehicles	Waste reduction and management
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	Good health and well-being	↑ clear benefit	↑ fairly certain benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑↓ fairly certain benefits and trade-offs	↑↓ fairly certain benefits and trade-offs
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	Affordable and clean energy	↑ clear benefit	↑ fairly certain benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit	unknown
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	↑↓ fairly certain benefits and trade-offs	↑ fairly certain benefit	↑↓ clear benefits and trade-offs	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	Sustainable cities and communities	↑ uncertain benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	Responsible consumption and production	↑ clear benefit	↑ fairly certain benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑ clear benefit	↑↓ clear benefits and trade-offs





# Success in climate change mitigation requires commitment from society in its entirety.

## State

Legislation and use of economic instruments



- Pricing (e.g. tax steering)
- Investments (e.g. public buildings, railways)
- Supporting education and innovative activities



## Companies and investors

Industrial climate action and investments



- Investments
- New technologies and innovations
- Climate funds
- Climate risk considerations

## Individuals and citizen groups

Civic engagement and consumer choices



- Choices in daily life:
  - Transportation
  - Nutrition
  - Energy
- Political participation
- Appeals to courts of law

