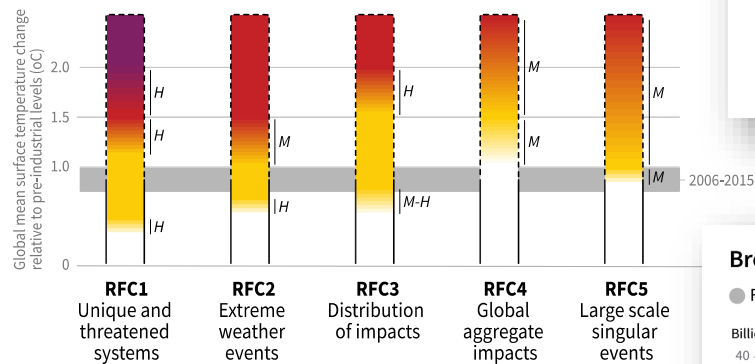


The Net Zero challenge in three figures

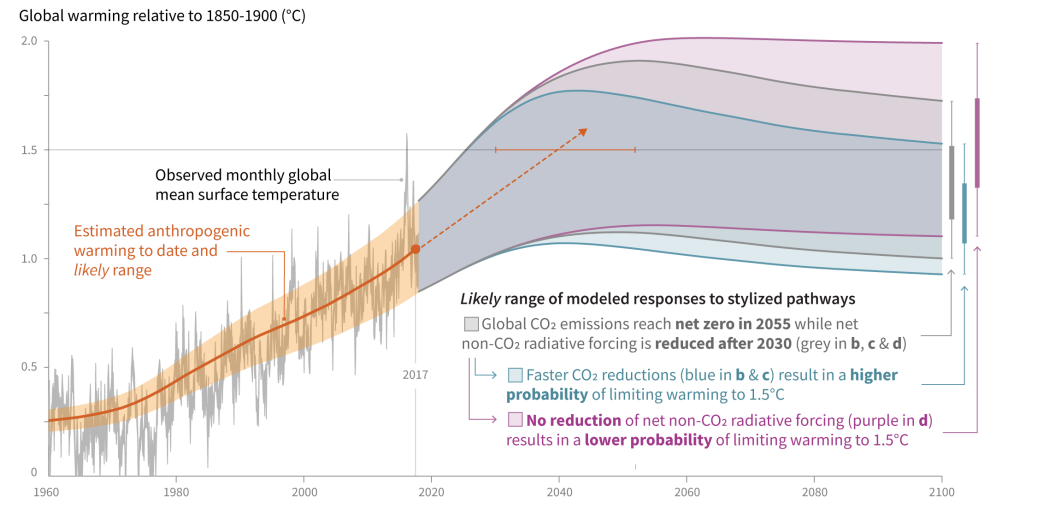
Source: Global Warming of 1.5°C, IPCC Special Report, 2018

Impacts and risks associated with the Reasons for Concern

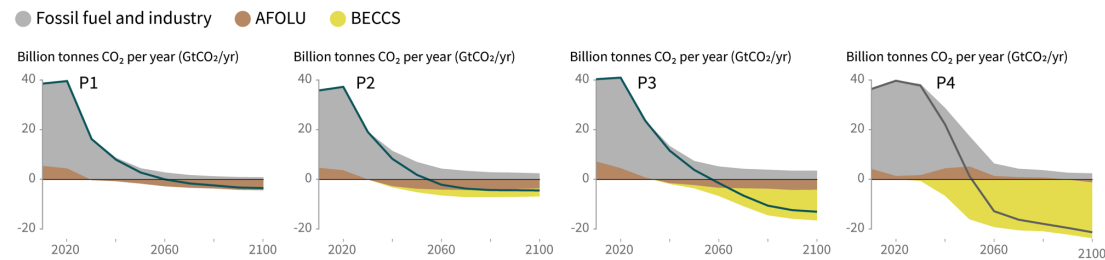


Myles Allen, Environmental Change Institute, School of Geography and the Environment and Department of Physics, University of Oxford

a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways



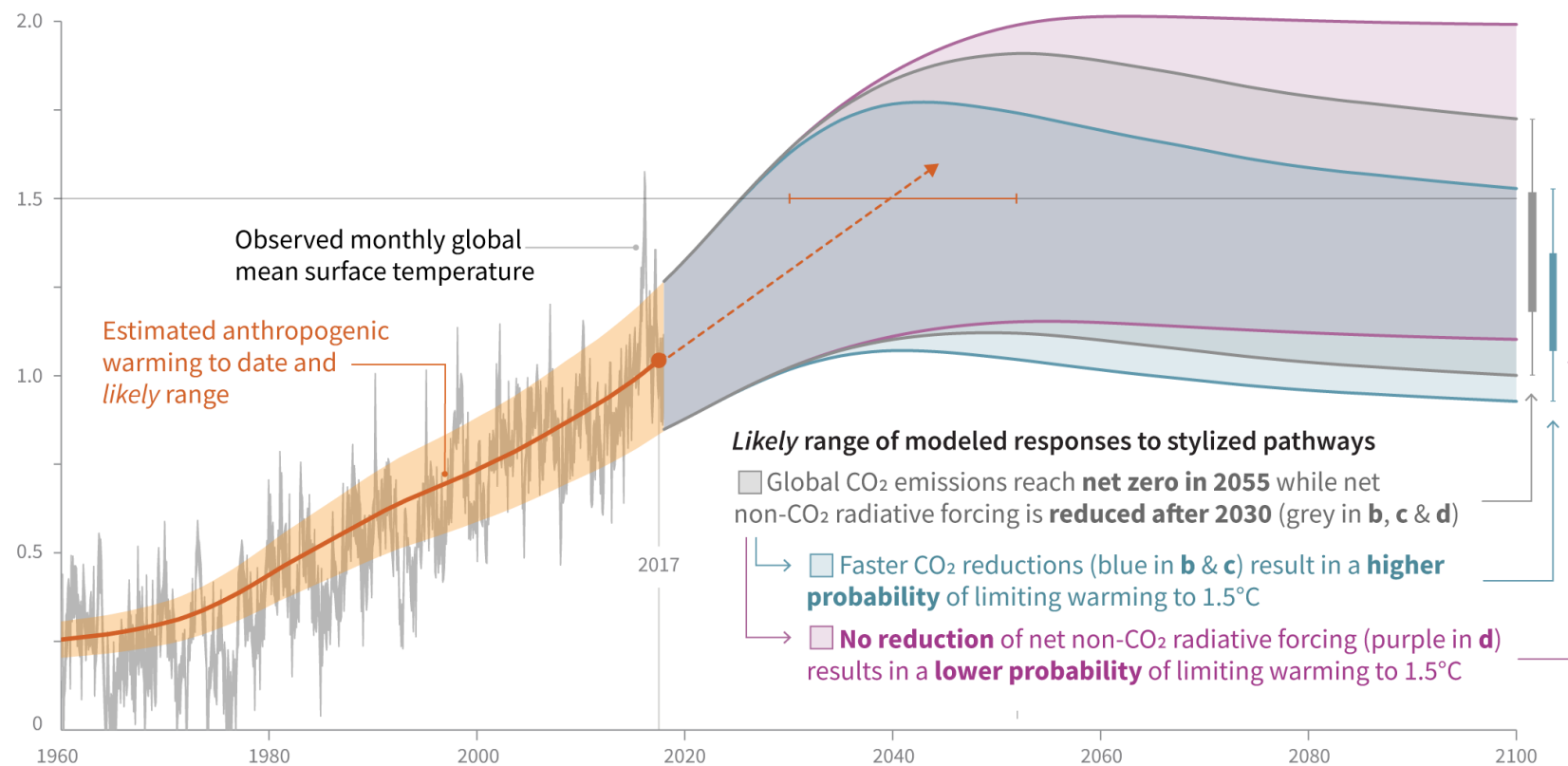
Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways



Anthropogenic global warming has reached 1.1°C ($\pm 0.2^{\circ}\text{C}$) and is increasing at 0.2°C ($\pm 0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$) per decade

a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways

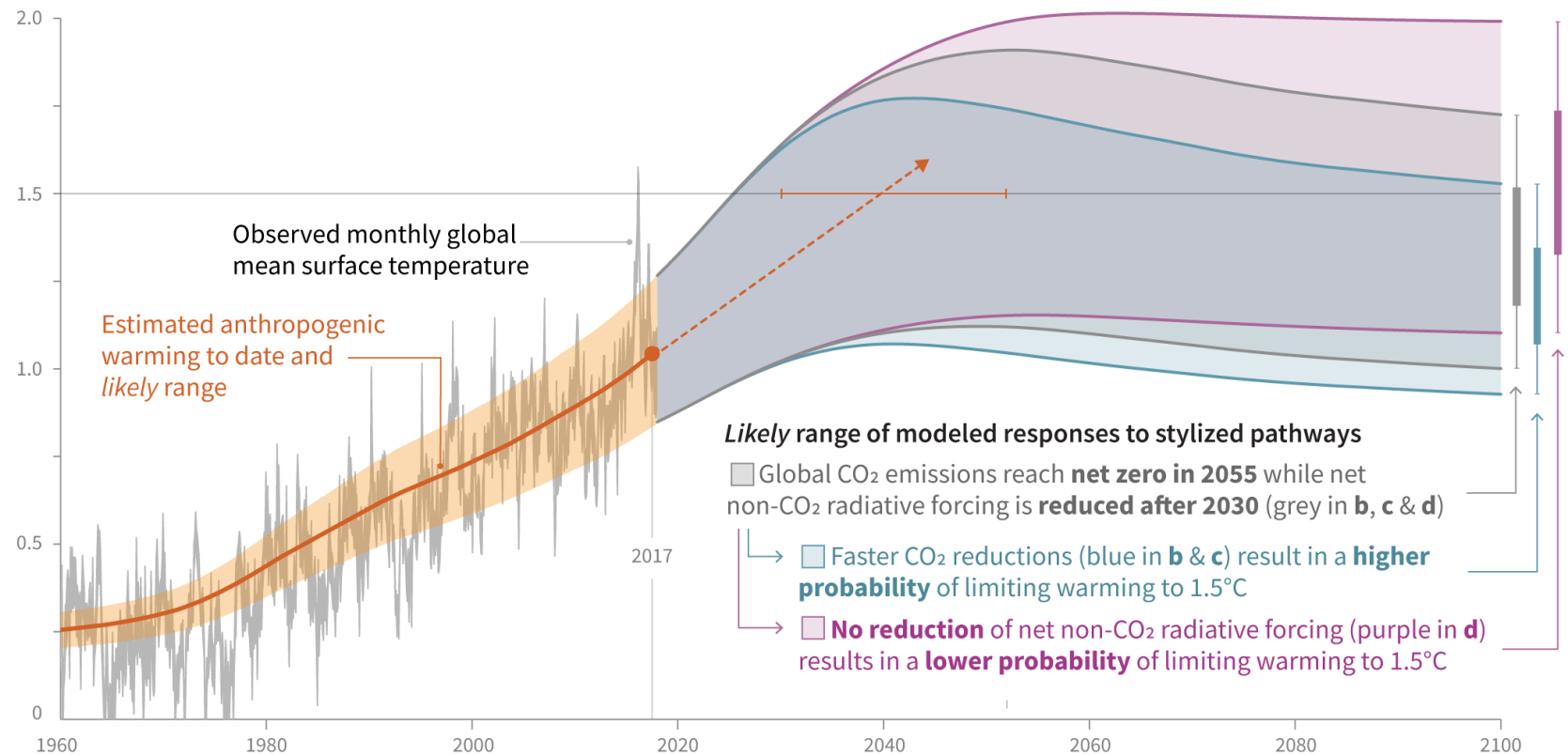
Global warming relative to 1850-1900 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



Halting global warming requires net zero CO₂ emissions and no further warming from other climate forcing agents

a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways

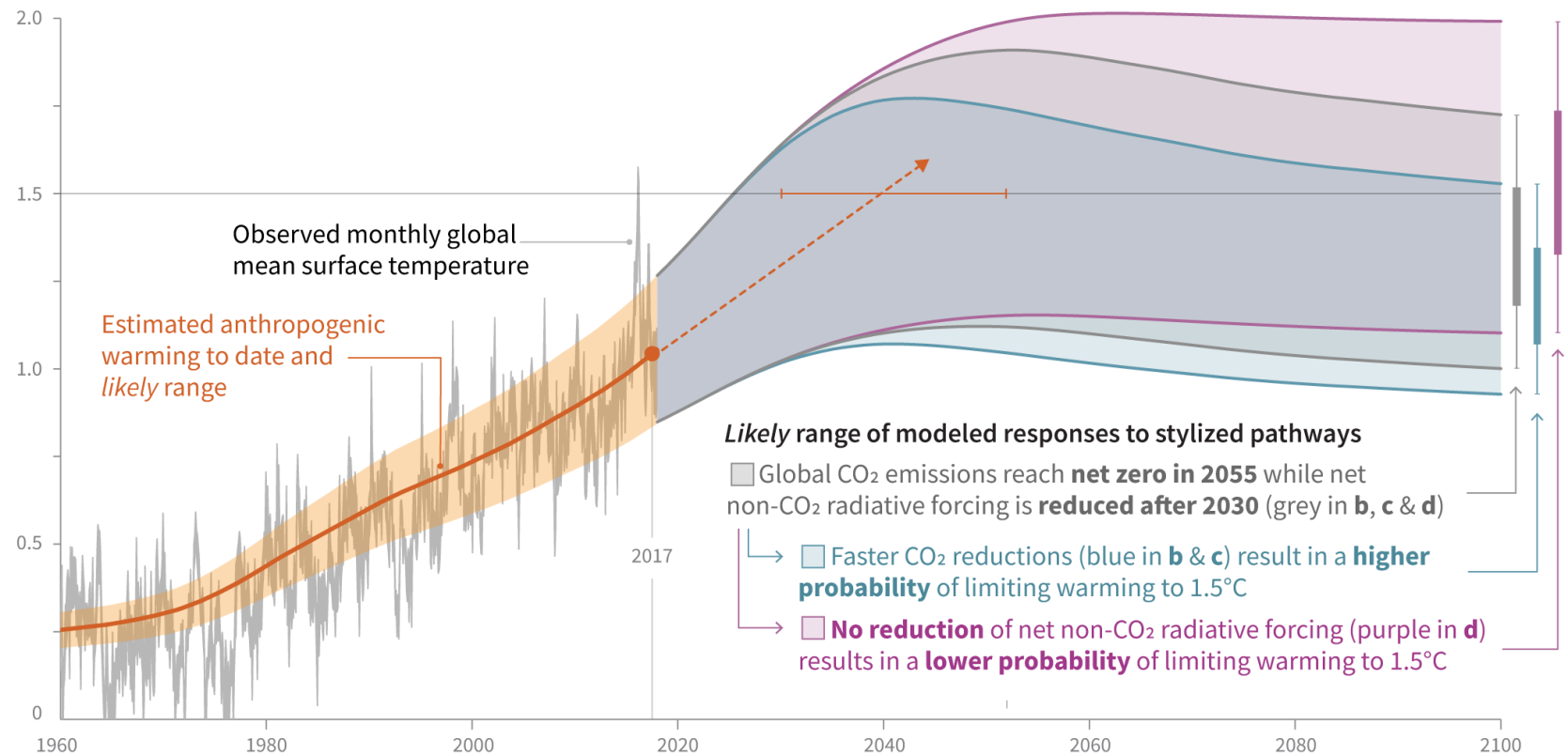
Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)



We have about 40 years to halt the warming if we are to limit warming to $\sim 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$, but only if we hit the brakes now

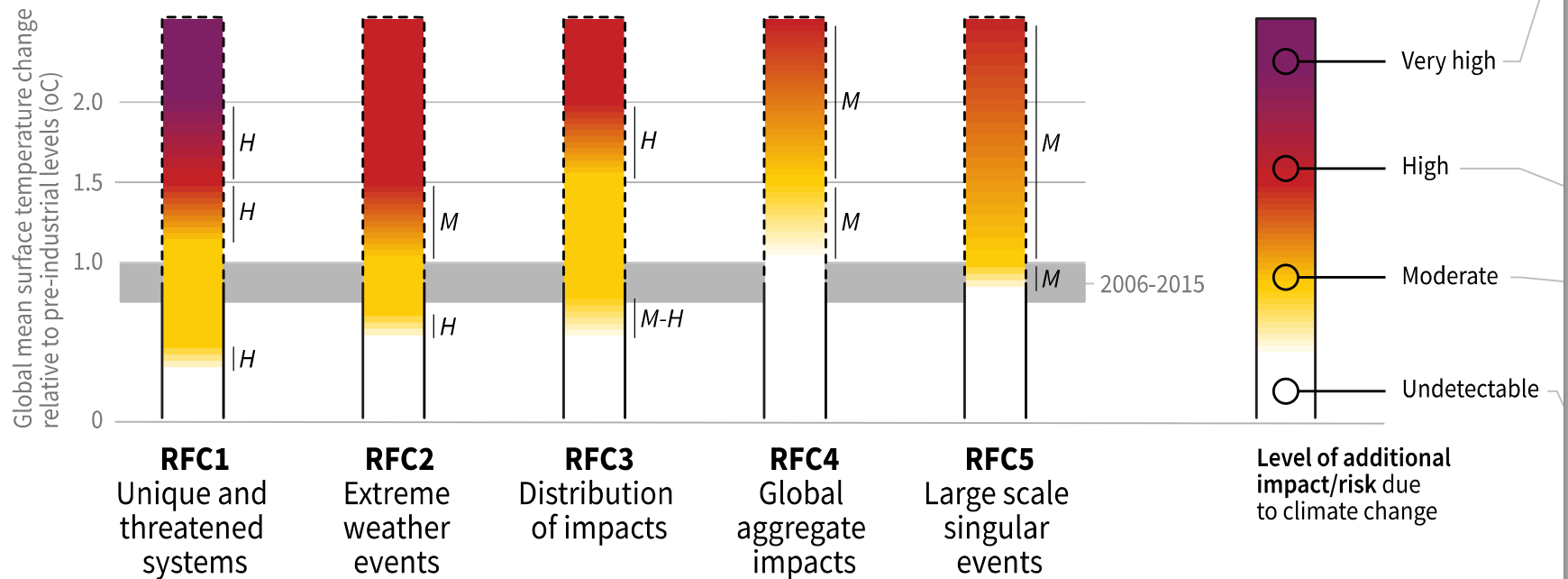
a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways

Global warming relative to 1850-1900 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)



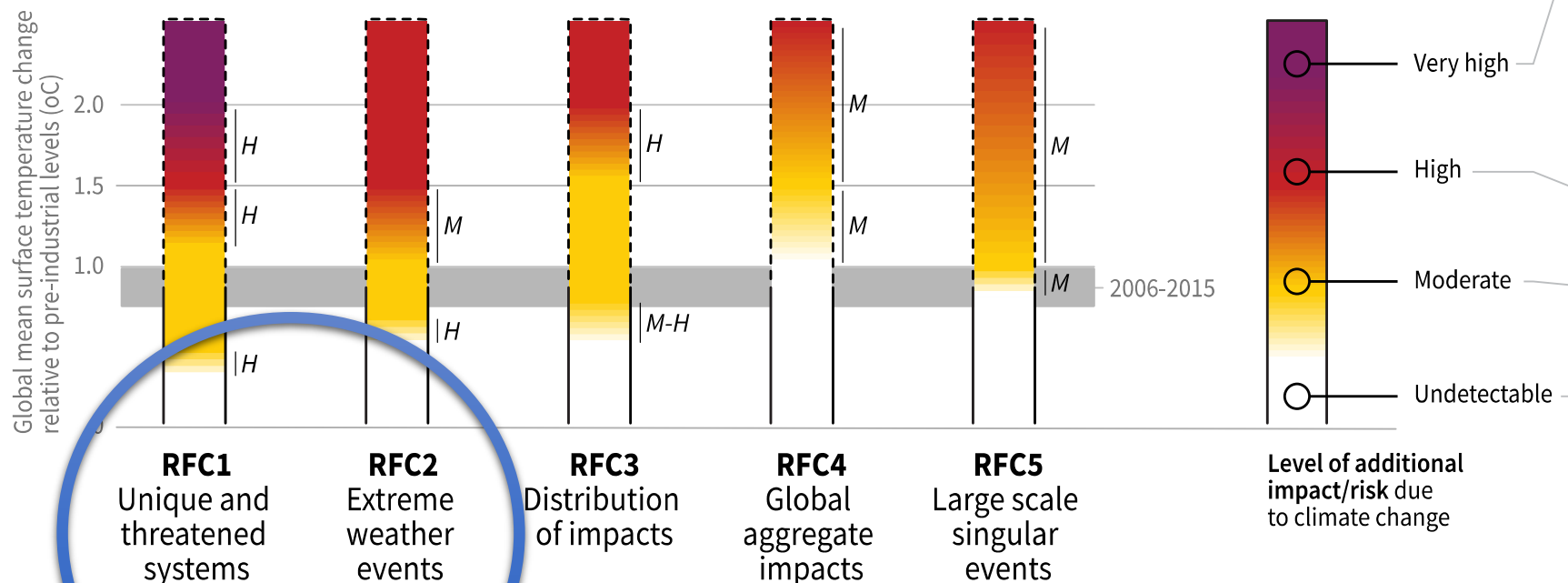
Every additional 0.1°C increases risks

Impacts and risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs)



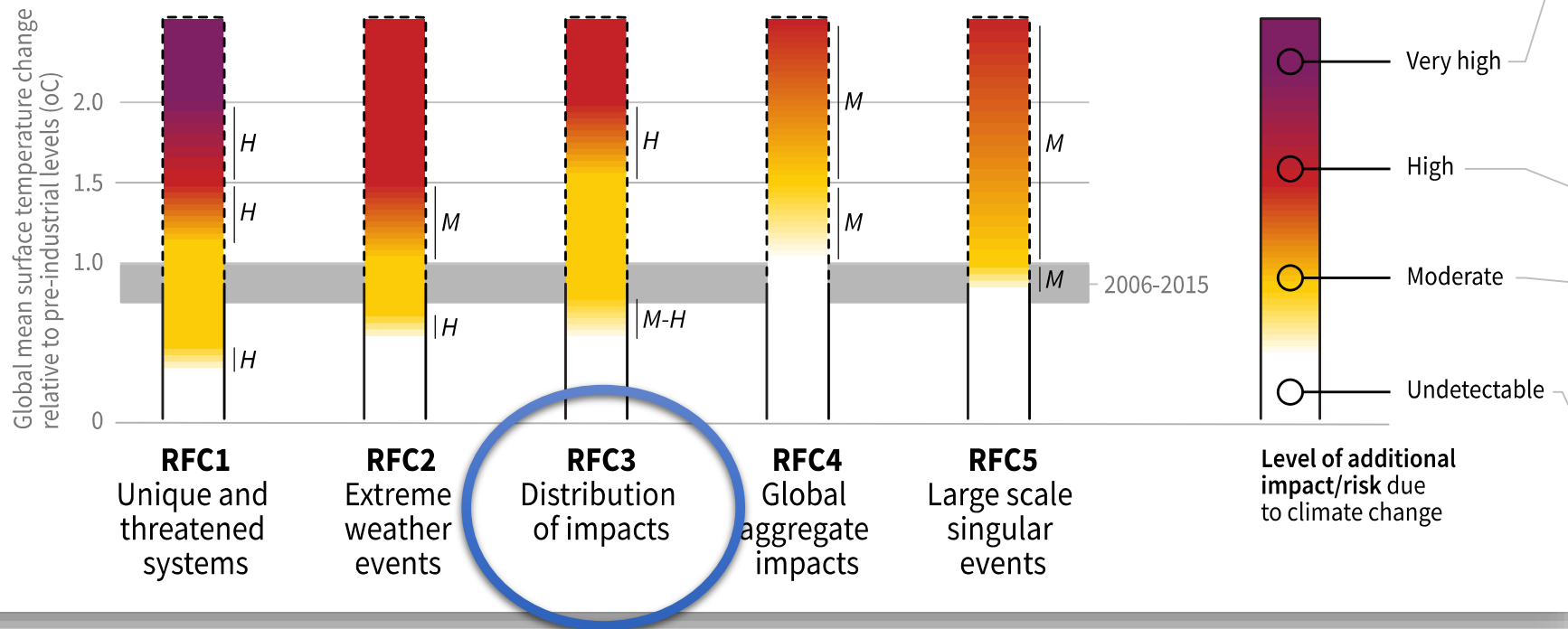
Already seeing impacts on unique and threatened systems and extreme weather events

Impacts and risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs)



Distributional effects, including unequal economic impacts, increase rapidly past 1.5°C

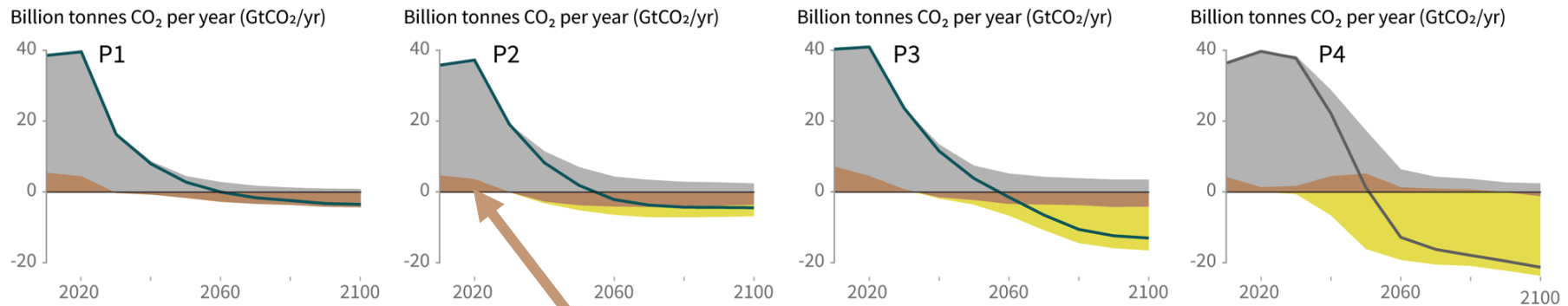
Impacts and risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs)



There are multiple pathways to limit warming to 1.5°C, but they involve a choice: immediate demand reduction versus large-scale *permanent* (geological) CO₂ disposal

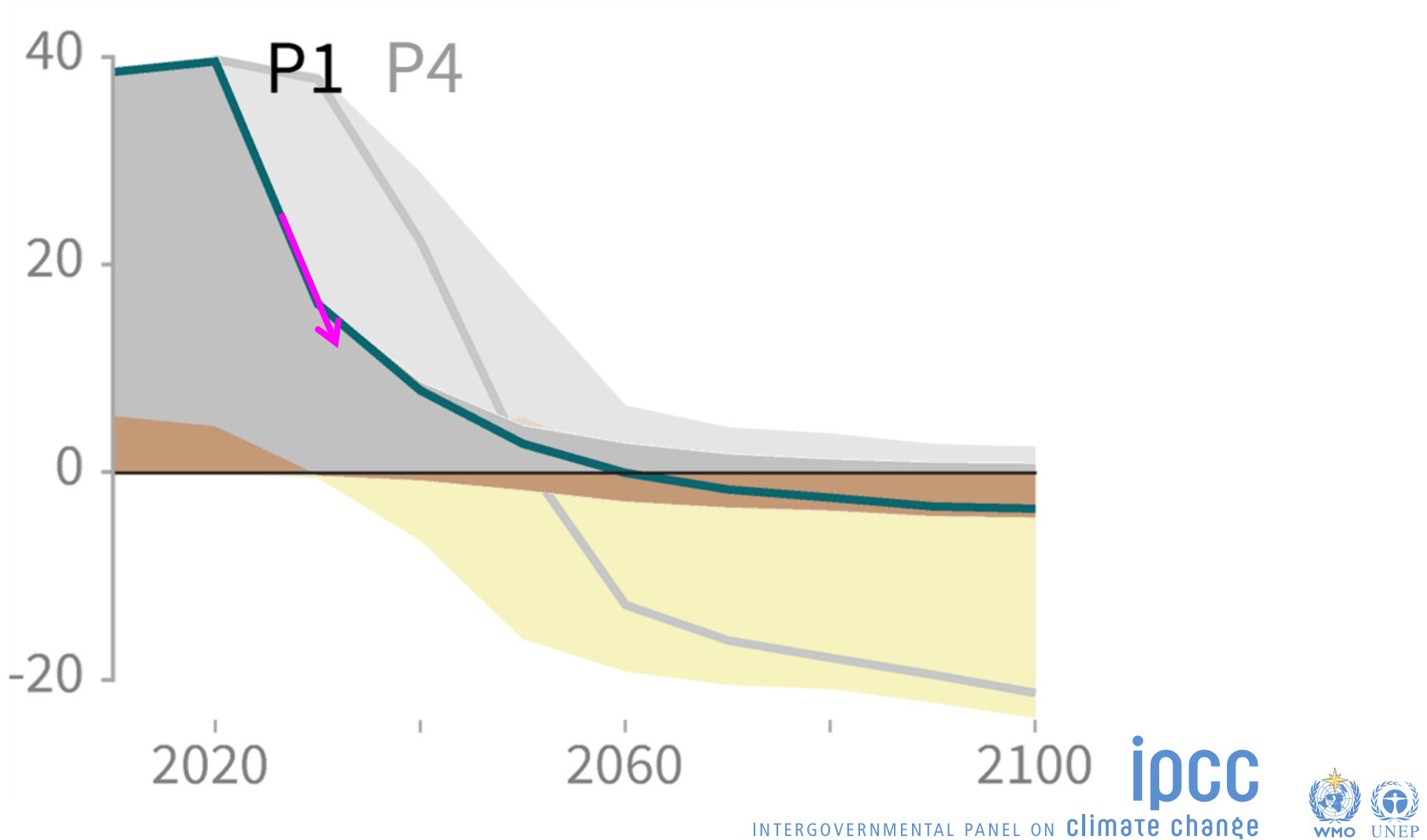
Breakdown of contributions to global net CO₂ emissions in four illustrative model pathways

● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS

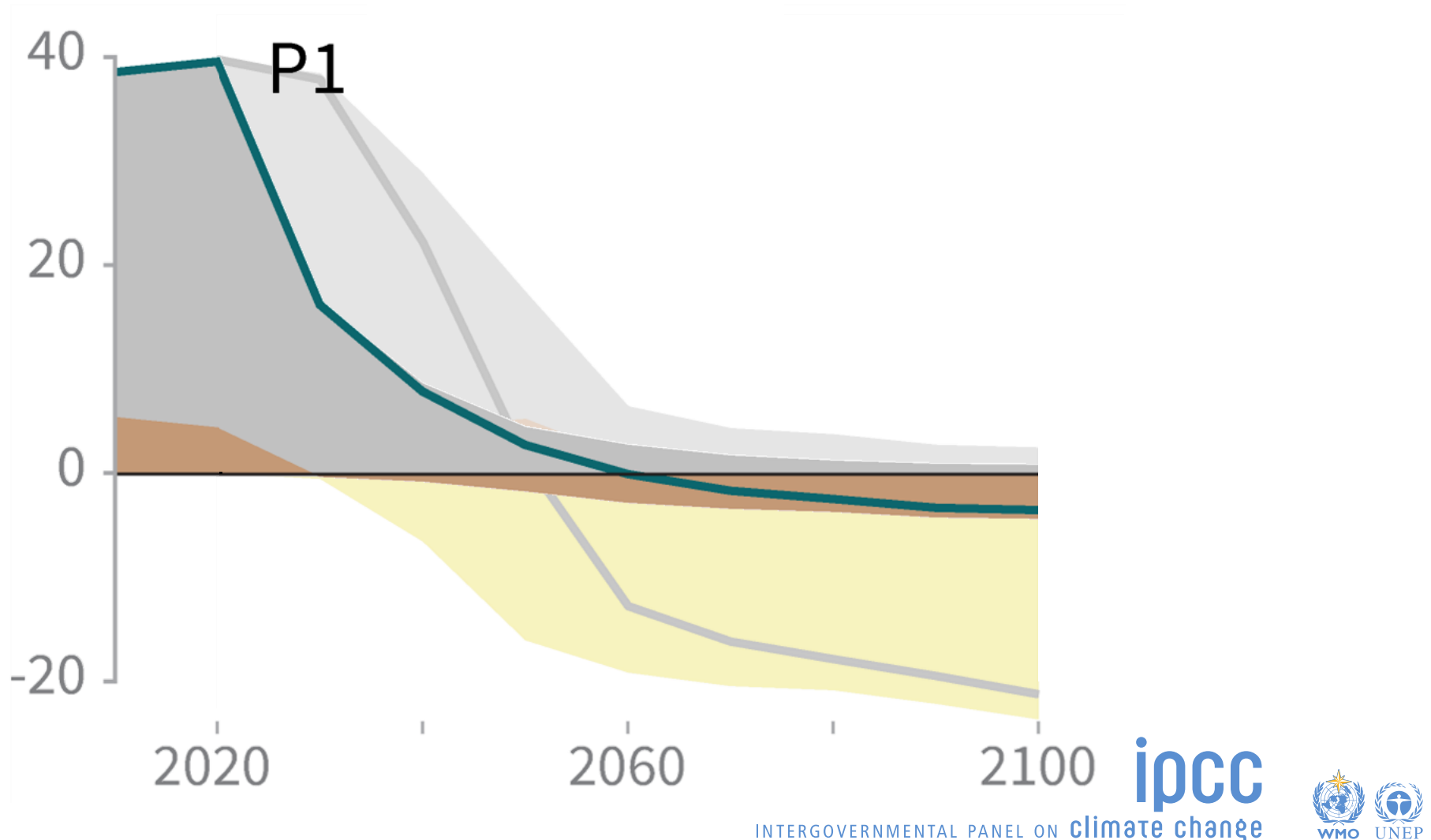


Tree-planting helps, but not enough to justify the hype

All scenarios show similar maximum absolute reduction rates



All scenarios show similar maximum absolute reduction rates so every tonne of CO₂ dumped in the atmosphere before reductions begin has to be scrubbed out again before 2100



So how can Oxford help?

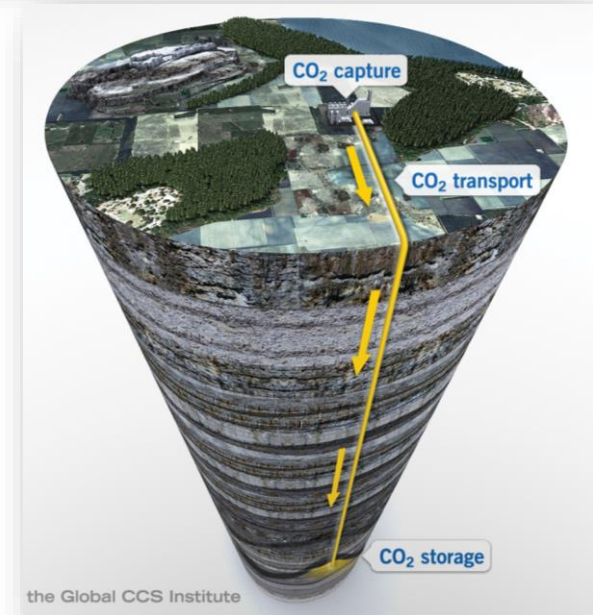
- Not just by reducing our own emissions
 - Humanity will keep finding ingenious ways of using fossil carbon: from city-breaks to Bitcoin



Lignite mining in
Anthochori, Greece, 2007

So how can Oxford help?

- By being the first institution in the world to set ourselves a Strong Net Zero goal.
- Net Zero: no further net CO₂ input to the atmosphere (2030s?).
- Strong Net Zero: no further net release of geological carbon (2050?).



So how can the tech sector help?

- Not just by reducing your own emissions
 - We will keep finding ingenious ways of using fossil carbon: from city-breaks to Bitcoin
- Don't just decarbonize your energy supplies:
- Decarbonize fossil fuels
- Ask your suppliers how they intend to reach 100% Carbon Takeback (safe and permanent disposal of 1 tonne of CO₂ for every tonne generated by the fossil fuels they sell) by 2050.