

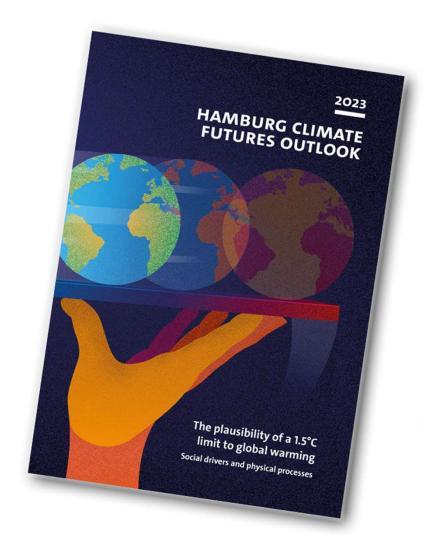
#### **EXZELLENZCLUSTER**

CLIMATE, CLIMATIC CHANGE, AND SOCIETY (CLICCS)













### **Hamburg Climate Futures Outlook 2023**

# The plausibility of keeping the 1.5°C limit to global warming – Social drivers and physical processes

- An integrated assessment of the plausibility of attaining the Paris Agreement goals
- Analyzing 10 social drivers + 6 physical processes
- 62 authors from different disciplines
- DOI: 10.25592/uhhfdm.11230
   www.cliccs.uni-hamburg.de/results/hamburg-climate-futures-outlook.html





#### **Climate Future Scenario**

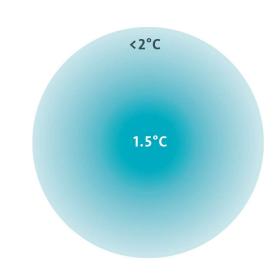
The circle represents the climate future

Paris Agreement temperature goals

Scenario of the 2023 Outlook, which combines

deep decarbonization by 2050 with the Paris

Agreement temperature goals.

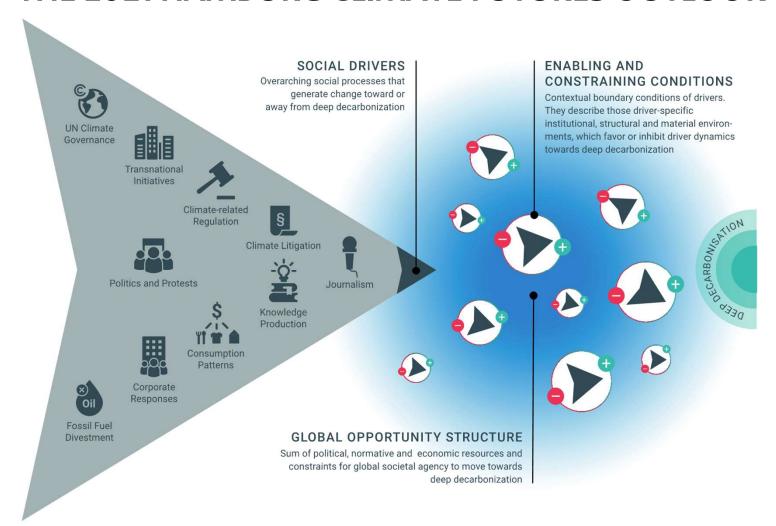


The social plausibility of deep decarbonization is central to limiting global surface temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial times, whereas the physical plausibility is assessed also with respect to a global surface temperature increase of below 2°C.

Deep decarbonization



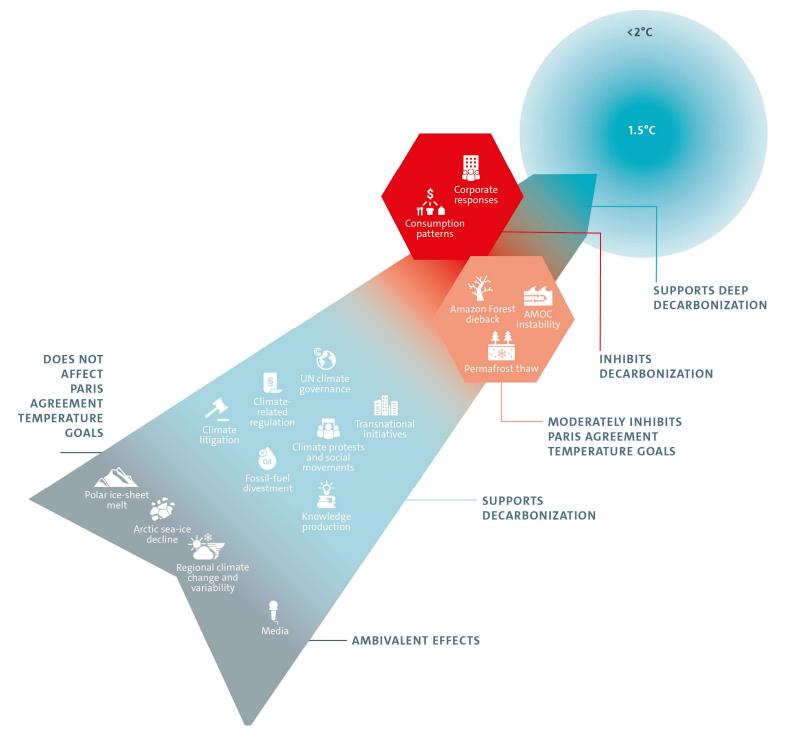
#### THE 2021 HAMBURG CLIMATE FUTURES OUTLOOK

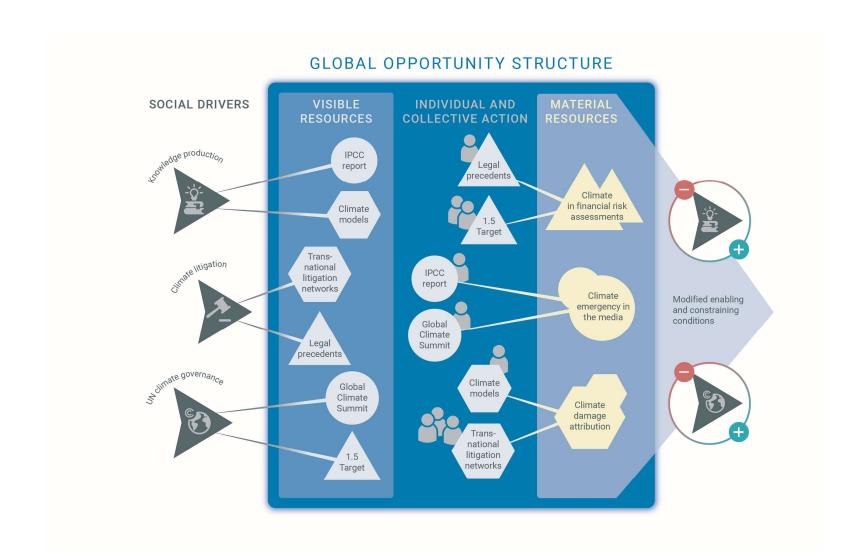




## **Key Findings Outlook 2023**

- Meeting the 1.5°C Paris Agreement temperature goal is not plausible.
   Limiting the global temperature rise to well below 2°C can become plausible if ambition, implementation, and knowledge gaps are closed.
- None of the ten social drivers support deep decarbonization by 2050. The
  drivers corporate responses and consumption patterns continue to
  undermine the pathways to decarbonization, let alone deep
  decarbonization.
- The physical processes permafrost thaw, AMOC instability, and Amazon
   Forest dieback can moderately inhibit the plausibility of attaining the Paris
   Agreement temperature goals.







#### Thank you for your attention

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