To limit global warming to well below 2°C and as close as possible to 1.5°C, the world must reach net-zero CO₂ emissions by mid-century.

The biggest challenge in meeting the Paris Agreement lies in the major harder-to-abate sectors. Technologies are commercially ready or at research phase. It will cost less than 0.5% of global GDP.

There are three main routes to decarbonization:

1. Reducing demand for carbon-intensive products & services
   - Potential reduction of CO₂ emissions from:
     - Heavy industry: -40% circular economy
     - Heavy-duty transport: -20% modal shifts and logistics efficiency

2. Improving energy efficiency

3. Deploying decarbonization technologies across all sectors

4 Main decarbonization technologies:
   - Electricity
   - Biomass
   - Carbon capture
   - Hydrogen

- Massive electrification, leading to a power demand increase by 4-6x
- Prioritized and tightly regulated use, progressively focused on aviation and plastics feedstock
- Combined with use or storage: essential but limited role (5-8 GtCO₂ per annum)
- Major role, leading to a 7-11x demand increase, achievable through three production routes
WINNING THE CLIMATE WAR

With immediate collective action, reaching net-zero CO\textsubscript{2} emissions from harder-to-abate sectors of the economy – in heavy industry and heavy-duty transport – is technically and economically feasible.

OUR RESPECTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

**Change Driver**

1. Set ambitious carbon-intensity targets
2. Put a price on carbon
3. Shift from a linear to a circular economy
4. Invest in green industry
5. Create demand for green products and services
6. Drive down the cost of renewable energy

**Who**

1. **Policy-makers**
   - Enforce tight carbon-intensity mandates on industrial processes, heavy-duty transport and the carbon content of consumer products.

2. **Harder-to-abate industries**
   - Prepare for a profound transformation of their sector.

3. **Energy companies**
   - Produce low-cost, zero-carbon energy.

4. **Investors**
   - Finance low-carbon industrial assets as well as energy and transport infrastructure.

5. **Buyers**
   - Businesses, public procurement services and end consumers: create demand for zero-emissions materials and mobility.

**What**

1. Set ambitious carbon-intensity targets
2. Put a price on carbon
3. Shift from a linear to a circular economy
4. Invest in green industry
5. Create demand for green products and services
6. Drive down the cost of renewable energy

Net Zero CO\textsubscript{2} Emissions Target

With immediate collective action, reaching net-zero CO\textsubscript{2} emissions from harder-to-abate sectors of the economy – in heavy industry and heavy-duty transport – is technically and economically feasible.