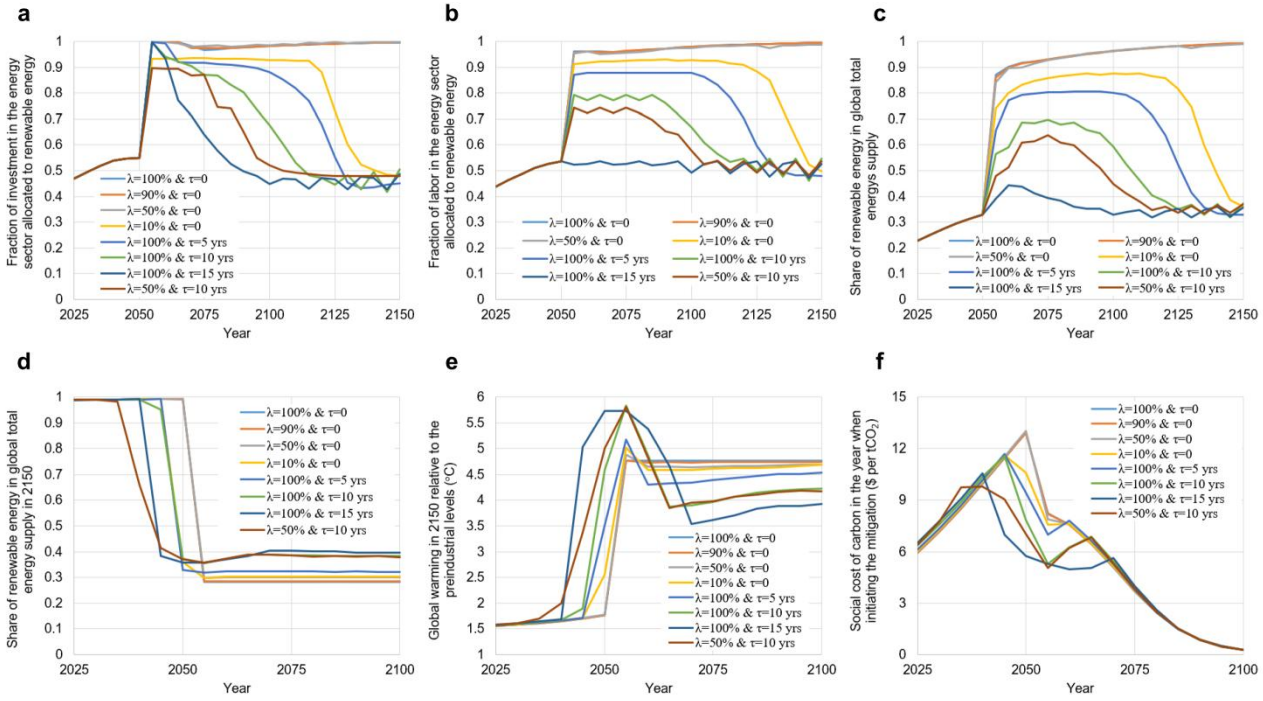

Supplementary Fig. S2. Impacts of considering the logistics in investment and labor on the pathway of mitigation. (**a–c**) Temporal trends in the fraction of investment in the energy sector allocated to produce renewable energy (**a**), and the fraction of labor in the energy sector allocated to produce renewable energy (**b**), the share of renewable energy in global energy supply (**c**) when initiating mitigation in 2050. In the sensitivity tests, the fraction of the investment entering a new sector used to train workers (λ) varies from 100% to 90, 50, and 10%, while the time taken to train workers in job displacement (τ) varies from 0 to 5, 10, and 15 years, respectively. (**d–f**) Impacts of delaying the year to initiate mitigation from 2025 to 2100 on the share of renewable energy in global energy supply by 2150 (**d**), global warming by 2150 relative to the pre-industrial levels (**e**), and the social cost of carbon in the year when initiating mitigation (**f**). The impact of considering the logistics in investment and labor is examined while keeping other parameters unchanged (L_R=10%, τ_L=400 years, τ_R=10 years, T_{50}=2 °C, d_c=50%, σ_Y=0.5, σ_E=2, k_p=1% y^{-1}, B_S=0, and k_u=1% y^{-1}).