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Corrigendum: Air quality and health implications of 1.5 °C–2 °C climate pathways under considerations of ageing population: a multi-model scenario analysis (2021 *Environ. Res. Lett.* [16 045005](#))

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We have identified an error in the text of section 3.3 where the health co-benefits of 1.5 °C + MFR scenario in the whole of Asia are compared to the reference. In the last paragraph of the section 3.3 (page 11), the manuscript states that ‘Across the Asia domain, this reduction is approximately 2.5–3 million cases or 40%–51% depending on the IAM used’. Unfortunately, the numbers quoted here were accidentally taken from a sensitivity analysis using different integrated exposure-response curves (GBD-2010, obtained from Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network 2013), which have not been used in the results shown in the paper—our results are based on the GBD-2013 version, reported by Forouzanfar *et al* (2015). The correct statement is: ‘Across the Asia domain, this reduction is approximately 1.2–1.5 million cases or 33%–42% depending on the IAM used’.

The same correction applies to the statement in the Conclusions section 5 (4th paragraph, page 14), which should read: ‘The 1.5 °C + MFR scenario decreases premature deaths by 33%–42% across Asia, compared to NPI’.

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for the global burden of disease study 2013 *Lancet* **386** 2287–323

Global Burden of Disease Collaborative Network 2013 *Global Burden of Disease Study 2010 (GBD 2010)—Ambient Air Pollution Risk Model 1990–2010* (Seattle, WA: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation) (<https://doi.org/10.6069/H0RR-H438>)