

# COP 27

International action to tackle climate change



Seek agreement on:

Reducing GHG Emissions Net Zero 2050

Aid for Developing Countries

Biodiversity Loss

Adapting to Climate Change

Water Supply Resilience

Science Green Technologies, Carbon Capture...

# WHAT WAS AGREED AT COP26

Revised NDC (Nationally Declared Contribution) for each country to reduce global emissions of green house gases Projected temperature rise 2.4C by 2100

Ratchet up emission reduction plans each year to reach Net Zero by 2050

Details of the 'Paris Rule Book' for transparency, consistency of reporting & common time frames

Establish a Global Carbon Market

Price the effects of emissions into products & services

Enable carbon trading whilst avoiding double-counting loopholes

>40 countries pledged to phase out coal including heavy users like Poland, Ukraine & Vietnam

The US and the EU announced a global partnership to cut emissions of methane by 30% by 2030 (not China, Russia & India)

But

Island nations remain under major threat from rising seas

Climate finance to developing countries needs to grow well beyond promised \$100 billion/annum  
Estimated \$200 - \$400 billion/annum needed mostly from the commercial sector

Loss and damage compensation to developing countries for historical emissions vetoed

# WHAT HAS BEEN ACHIEVED SINCE COP26

## **NDC**

25 reduced NDC received prior to COP27 Out of 200 countries  
Temperature projections still show 2.5 – 2.9C warming by 2100

## **Finance:**

Only ~ \$70 billion finance (\$100 billion pledged) provided to developing countries to mitigate & adapt to climate change (nothing so far from private sector)

## **Coal:**

The agreed phase down of coal has not happened with some countries re-opening coal powered power stations due to the Ukraine crisis *China 69%, India 79%, Australia 51% US 20%*

## **Trees:**

Levels of deforestation in the Amazon have broken new records. Evidence of widespread illegal logging in the Congo one of the world's largest remaining rainforests.

## **Methane:**

19 additional countries formally endorsed the pledge to reduce Global Methane emissions  
75% countries

## **Net Zero:**

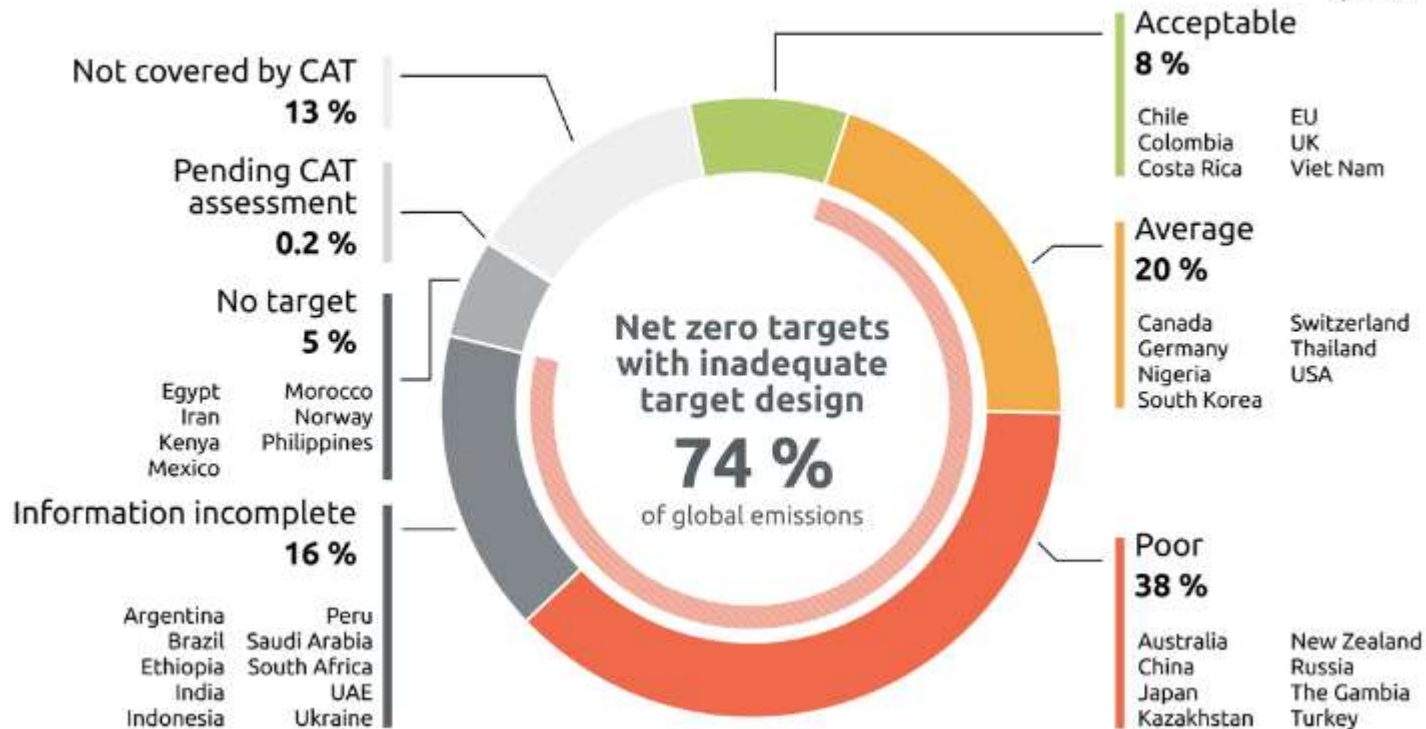
Only 8% countries have 'robust' plans to reach Net Zero emissions by 2050

# GLOBAL NET ZERO PROGRESS

## Net zero target design - mostly inadequate to date

Quality of net zero targets by percentage of global emissions evaluated using the CAT's design blueprint for transparent, comprehensive and robust national net zero targets

Climate  
Action  
Tracker  
Sept 2022  
Update

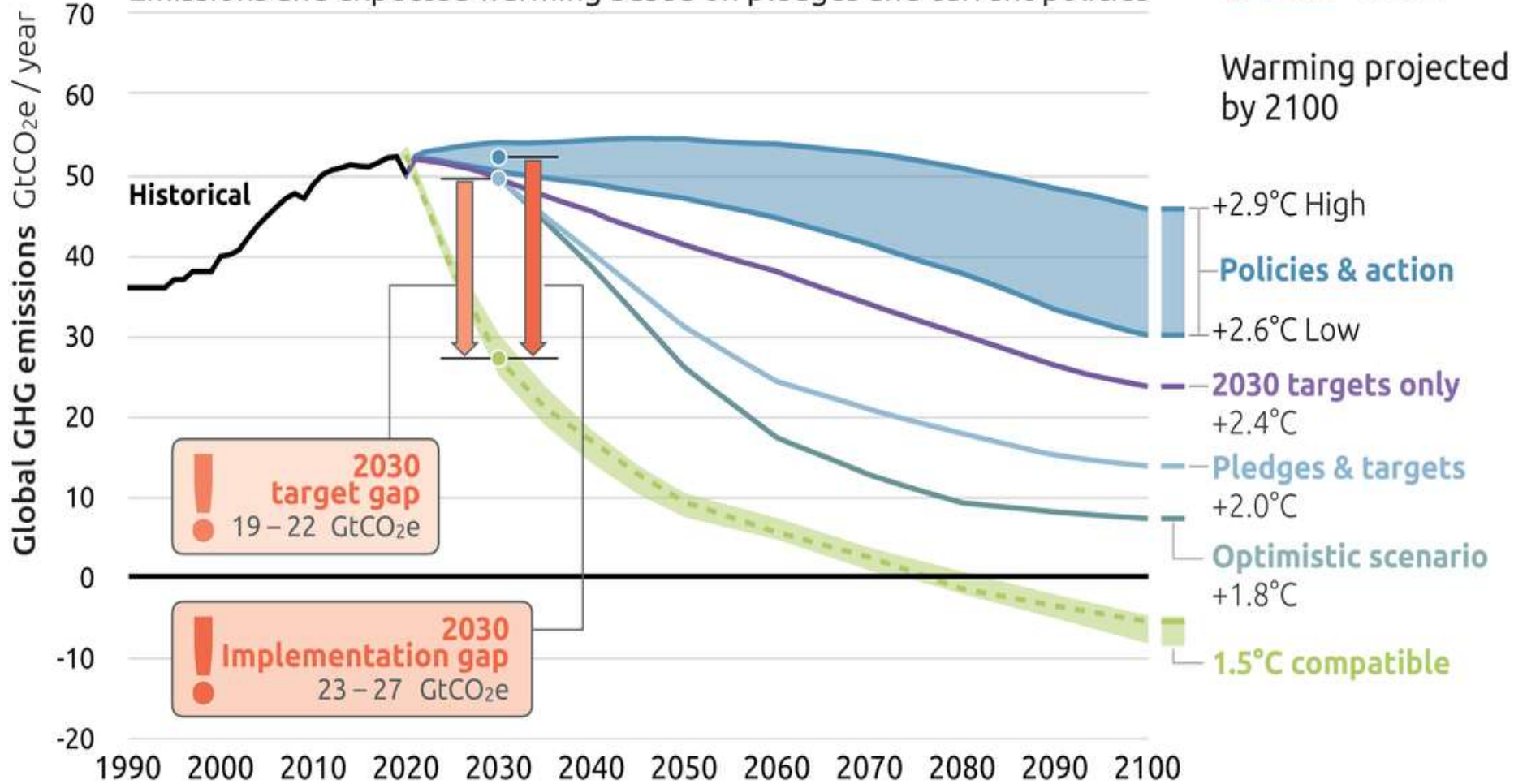


Note:  
Although the CCC rated UK as 16/100 for Net Zero progress

# 2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies

Climate Action Tracker Nov 2022 Update

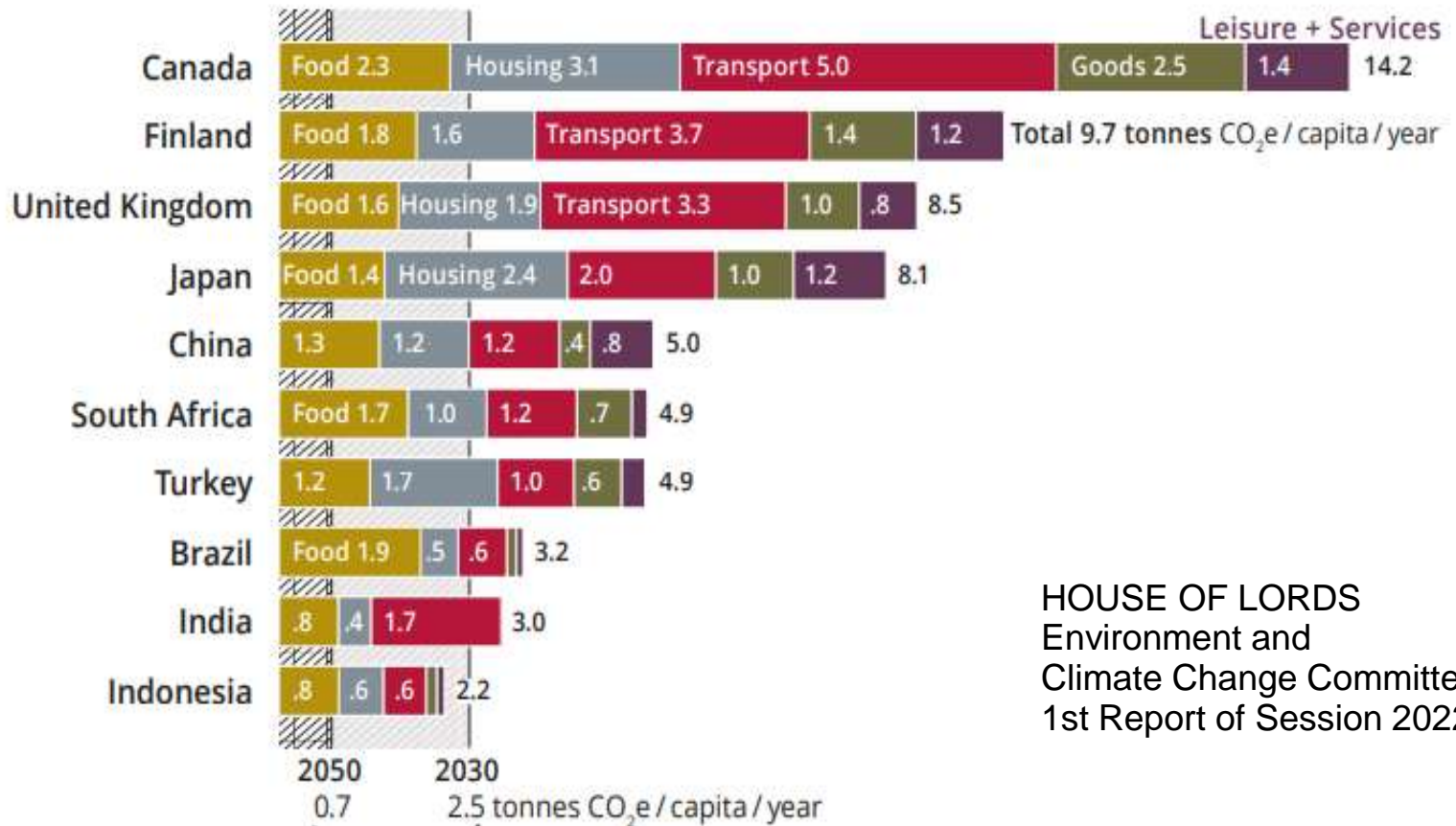


*To hit 1.5C by 2100 requires all countries to reach Net Zero emissions by 2050*



# CARBON FOOTPRINT

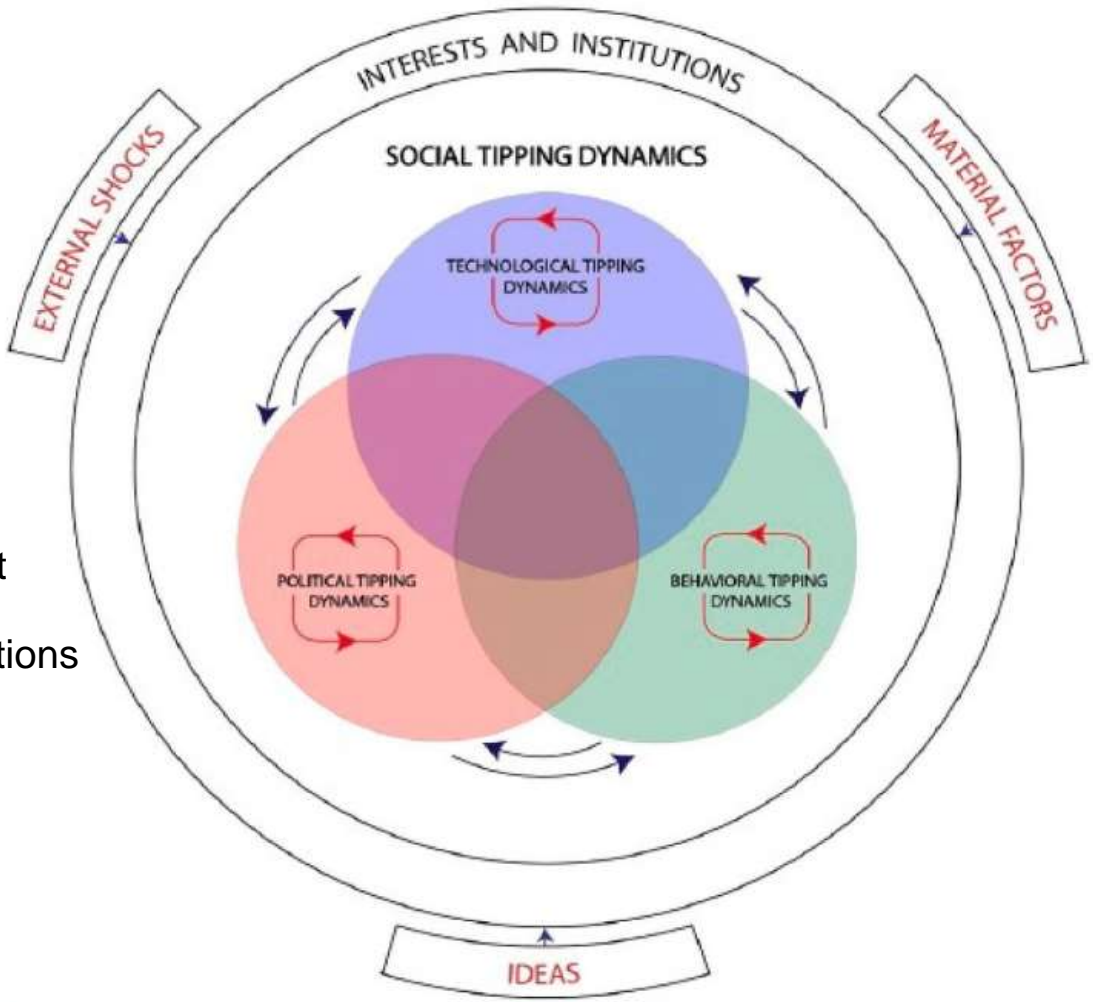
To reach Net Zero emissions all countries must reduce their carbon footprint to 0.7 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/person/year



HOUSE OF LORDS  
Environment and  
Climate Change Committee  
1st Report of Session 2022–23

# RESPONDING TO CLIMATE CHANGE REQUIRES POLITICS, TECHNOLOGY & BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

Green Technology In All Sectors



Governments to Set Direction & Support Climate Change Actions

Responsibility of Corporates, Business & Individuals

# WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT COP27?

With the details of the Paris Agreement “rulebook” decided at COP26, the Egyptian presidency wants this to be an “IMPLEMENTATION COP”

It will be all about cash, specifically getting wealthy nations to come good on their promises of finance to help the developing world

- 30,000-35,000 delegates – nearly 200 countries
- Plenary and informal negotiations
- Panel discussions, round tables and side events
- Protests?

None Governmental Organizations (NGO) meetings Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth...



# MAJOR THEMES OF COP27

## Reduce GHG Emissions

Reduction of Nationally Declared Contributions  
Achieving Net Zero Emissions Globally by 2050

## Finance

Meet \$100 billion to developing countries for mitigation & adaptation  
Agree 'Loss & Damage' (Africa emits 3% GHG but 9/10 African countries are suffering)

## Adaptation & Agriculture

Support developing countries' ability to deal with climate change  
Agriculture needs to change

## Decarbonization

Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Transport, Waste  
Transition to Green Energy

## Water

Water resilience

## Science

Green Hydrogen, Energy Storage, Carbon Capture, New Solutions...

## Biodiversity

Connecting Climate & Biodiversity  
Youth & Future Generations

# COP27 PROGRAMME



## COP27 Climate Action Calendar

	7 Nov	8 Nov	9 Nov	10 Nov	11 Nov	12 Nov	13 Nov	14 Nov	15 Nov	16 Nov	17 Nov
Day	WLS		Finance	Science	Decarbonization	Adaptation & Agriculture	Rest Day	Water & ACE	Energy and Gender	Biodiversity, Youth and Future Generations	Solutions
COP 27 Pres Events	World Leaders Summit (WLS)		Finance	Science	Decarbonization	Adaptation	Rest Day	ACE	Gender	Youth & Future Generations	Solutions
		Green Hydrogen HT (WLS)				Food security RT (WLS)			Agriculture and Food Systems	Water	
MP-GCA	GCA HL Opening		Finance	Adaptation & Resilience	Industry	Land	Rest Day	Water	Energy	Oceans and Coastal Zones	Human Settlements
										Transport	CCA HL Closing

### KEY

- Strengthening resilience
- Delivering on mitigation ambition
- Knowledge, inclusion and enablers for action



ACE = Action for Climate Enhancement (education, participation, public information, international cooperation)

# COP27 OUTCOMES

## Overall COP27 **Limited Progress**

Some progress on Loss & Damage but details need clarification

Nothing agreed on limiting GHG emissions

Current energy crisis moved focus away from longer term climate issues

Influence of fossil fuel lobby 636 registered an increase of 25% from COP26.

Weak leadership by Egypt – lack of preparation & drive to reach agreements

US/China/Russia co-operation poor

## Green House Gas Emissions **Limited Progress**

No reduction in Nationally Determined Contributions

Phase down of coal & all fossil fuels blocked by Russia, Saudi Arabia & others

Emissions to peak before 2025 required for 1.5C max rise not included in final text

Reference in the text to 'low energy emission' allows development of further natural gas resources

World is on track for 2.6 - 2.9C temperature rise by 2100

150 countries signed up to the Global Methane Pledge to reduce methane by 30% by 2030

Satellite monitoring of high emission locations will help enforcement of the agreements

## Finance **Some Progress**

Loss & Damage fund managed by the UN to be established to compensate worst affected nations by COP28.

What will be the criteria to trigger a payout? Who will pay into the fund?

Will it be enough? Likely to fall well short of the \$Trillions needed.

L&D is recognition of past excesses by developed countries without legal liability.

Some developing countries felt pressurized to agree L&D compromising their national proposals

The separate mitigation & adaptation fund \$100 billion per year to be met by 2023/24.

What are the international commercial opportunities for big business investing in developing countries?

# COP27 OUTCOMES

## Adaptation **Limited Progress**

Evidence that implementation of adaptation actions increasing for agriculture, water, ecosystems and cross-cutting sectors.

At least 84 per cent of countries have established adaptation plans, strategies, laws and policies – up 5 per cent from the previous year.

Adaptation finance flowing to developing countries <£70 billion/yr is many times lower than needed. Estimated global annual adaptation costs are \$160-340bn by 2030 and \$315-565bn by 2050.

## Agriculture **Limited Progress**

COP27 hosted pavilions dedicated solely to food and agriculture spotlighting the relationship between climate change and food systems.

A series of workshops on food & agriculture were held which all parties considered useful.

COP27 saw less money on the table for restoration of forests fears over how carbon removals would be included in new carbon markets & the presence of “big agriculture” lobbyists.

However, several countries put forward new international initiatives aimed at stopping deforestation and restoring ecosystems. Brazil President 'Lula' promises Zero deforestation in the Amazon by 2030.

## Decarbonization **Some Progress**

US Inflation Reduction Act promise to decarbonize energy & transport in US by 2035

UK aims to decarbonize energy by 2035

EU aims to decarbonize energy by 2035+

China is both carbonizing & decarbonizing aiming to hit Net Zero emissions by 2060

But all countries hit by short term energy needs

# COP27 OUTCOMES

## Water **Some Progress**

COP27 is the first climate conference to have water on the official agenda

Recognition that climate change is disrupting the Earth's natural water cycle, resulting in flooding & droughts, displacing millions of people & affecting access to safe drinking water

UN is funding numerous infrastructure projects in developing countries

Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative – FAST

Action for Water Adaptation and Resilience – AWARE (launched at COP27 by WMO)

COP27 discussions feed into the UN Water Conference 22-24 March 2023 at the UN Headquarters.

## Science **Some Progress**

Recognition that scientific research is critical to accelerating delivery for mitigation and adaptation

Scientists need to do more to make their data available and understandable to help policy makers

Policy to make use scientific research to help assessment and move to implementation

African countries to develop systematic approaches to data, to help make informed policy decisions

## Biodiversity **Limited Progress**

Presentations & discussions prior to COP15 Biodiversity Conference Dec 22 in Montreal

## Youth & Future Generations **Some Progress**

Research required to understand how youth can effectively communicate their views and priorities

How to involve the young generations in low- and middle-income countries disproportionately affected.

# FUTURE COPS

Annual Events

