

COP28 OBJECTIVES

30 Nov – 12 Dec 23 Dubai, United Arab Emirates



Main objectives:

Commitment by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a certain percentage by a certain date

Nationally declared contributions (NDC)

Globally 45% by 2030 & 100% by 2050 compared with 2010 levels

Agreements to phase out coal or other fossil fuels

Not phase down

Commitments to provide financial support to developing countries to invest in renewable energy

\$100 billion each year + Loss & Damage

Develop and implement national adaptation plans to help communities & ecosystems adapt to climate change

Climate actions to address inequality across nations

COP28 TOPICS

Climate Finance

Finance developing countries

Cooperative activities

Information sharing

Gender

Participation in decision making

Innovation

New solutions

Local Communities & Indigenous Peoples

Mitigation

Reducing emissions to Net Zero

Science

Build scientific understanding

Climate Technology

Developing & using technologies

Education & Youth

All society to engage in climate action

Global Stocktake

State of the planet

Land Use

Forests, farming...

Market and Non-Market Mech

Emissions trading

Adaptation & Resilience

Prepare for climate change

The Ocean

Respecting the ocean

THE BIG ISSUE IS IMPLEMENTATION

PRE COP28 NEWS

November 15, 2023

US and China agree to boost green energy in climate action 'gesture'

EU rules on methane leaks - fossil companies to monitor & fix within 30 days

UN predicts 9% rise in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030

A two-year “global stocktake” to assess progress on the Paris Agreement to report to COP28

IPCC predictions on climate change are 2 years behind the science (no account of tipping points)

November 14, 2023

China to establish a national methane monitoring network & increase R&D on methane emissions

November 13, 2023

LOSS & DAMAGE

Diplomats have agreed a draft framework for a new UN fund to help nations recover from the “loss and damage” caused by climate change.

Developing countries did not wish to see the fund based at the US-dominated World Bank and wanted to ensure it was accessible to all

Developed countries wanted to see funds coming from new sources including China & Saudi Arabia

The draft proposal says the new fund to be housed at the World Bank for at least four years.

No countries are obliged to pay into the fund

November 9, 2023

Concerns by UN that Rishi Sunak is backsliding on green measures

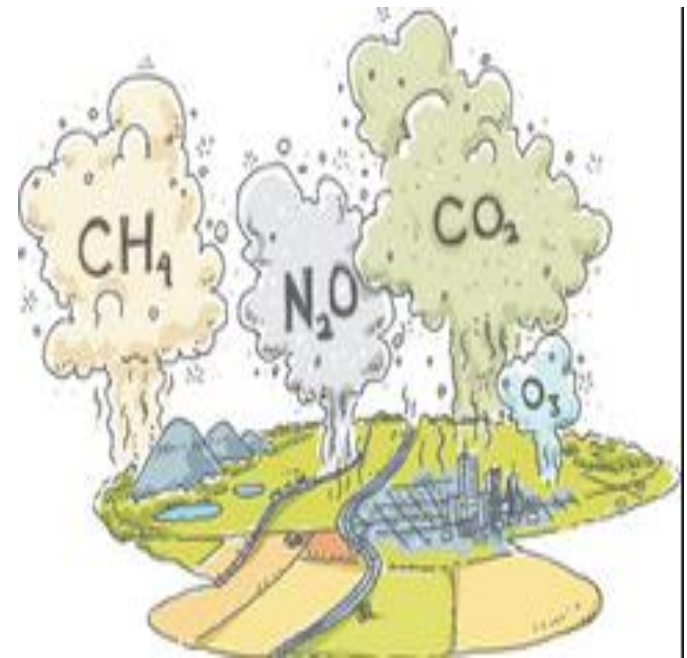
November 8, 2023

Emmanuel Macron pledges €1bn to fund research into melting ice caps

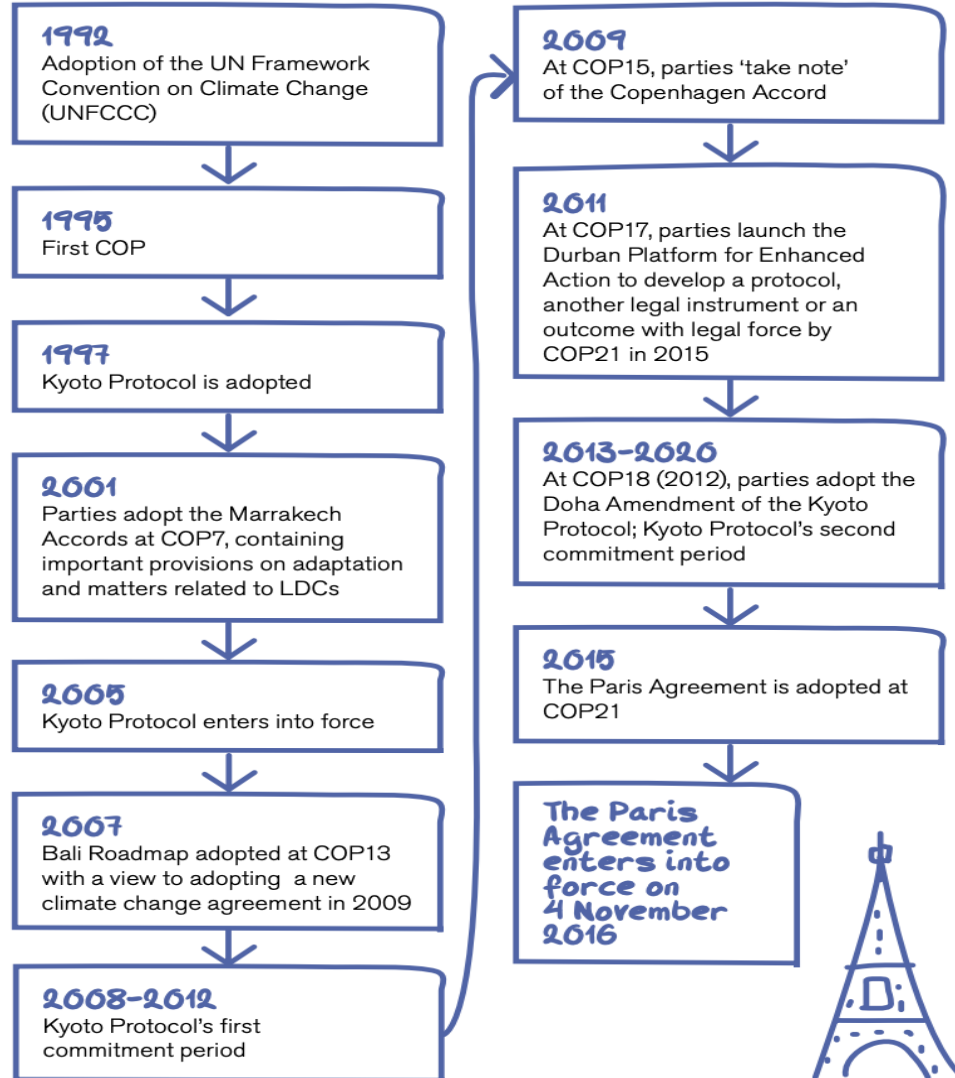
THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

- ❖ **1997** – The countries party to the **UNFCCC** adopted the **Kyoto Protocol**.
- ❖ The Kyoto Protocol legally binds developed country Parties to emission reduction targets on the six major GHGs, which are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

There are now 192 countries Party to the Kyoto Protocol.



1. Understanding the UNFCCC



The UNFCCC

The **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** is an international treaty that binds its signatories to cooperate in limiting global temperature increases, and in addressing the adverse effects of unavoidable climate change. It was adopted in 1992, and entered into force in 1994 (see timeline, left). There are currently 197 parties to the UNFCCC: 196 countries and the European Union (EU) which ratified the Convention as a bloc.

Under the Convention, developed countries are tasked with taking the lead in acting on climate change, given their historical responsibility for causing it. These countries are listed in Annex I of the Convention (often referred to as 'Annex I parties/countries') and include members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1992 as well as the Russian Federation and Central and Eastern European countries, considered at the time as 'economies in transition'. Annex II countries exclude those countries with economies in transition. Annex II parties have commitments under the Convention to provide finance and to develop and share ('transfer') technology. Developing countries will often be referred to as 'non-Annex I parties/countries' (http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/annex_i/items/2774.php). The full text of the UNFCCC is available in the six official UN languages online: http://unfccc.int/essential_background/convention/items/6036.php