

Looking back to COP26. What resulted from it?

The Glasgow Climate Pact, the main document signed by all 197 attending nations, restated commitment to 2015 Paris Agreement, which aims to reduce carbon emissions, to keep global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees or less.

Agreed to re-visit individual countries' national emission reduction plans before COP27 2022.

There was the first ever inclusion of a commitment to limit ("phase down") the use of coal (NB not 'phase out').

The commitment to climate finance for developing countries was restated, the \$1bn per annum target. Funding for 'loss and damage' was not agreed.

Pledges, in addition to the Glasgow Pact.

Net zero country targets. 140 countries pledged to reach net-zero emissions. This target includes 90% of current global greenhouse gas emissions.

Deforestation. More than 100 countries, including Brazil, pledged to reverse deforestation by 2030.

Coal. More than 40 countries pledged to move away from coal.

India promised to draw half of its energy requirement from renewable sources by 2030.

Vehicles. The governments of 24 developed countries and a group of major car manufacturers including GM, Ford, Volvo, Jaguar Land Rover and Mercedes-Benz committed to "work towards all sales of new cars and vans being zero emission globally by 2040, and by no later than 2035 in leading markets".¹ Major car manufacturing nations like the US, Germany, China, Japan and South Korea, and manufacturers Volkswagen, Toyota, Peugeot, Honda, Nissan and Hyundai, did not pledge

Clydesbank Declaration. 22 countries agreed to decarbonise shipping routes.

What has happened since COP26, November 2021?

The Climate Action Tracker monitored 40 indicators in sectors accounting for 85% of global green house gas emissions: sectors including energy, construction, industry, transport, forests and land, food and agriculture.

It found NONE are on track to achieve their 2030 targets.

- 6 moving in the right direction but too slowly
- 21 heading in the right direction but well below required pace.
- 5 increasing not decreasing
- 8 not trackable.

3 major reports from the UN and IPCC last week concluded:

Climate crisis has reached a 'really bleak moment'. The world is coming 'very, very close to irreversible changes... time is running out very, very fast.' Scientists shocked, as the warming temperatures have created unexpected extreme effects.

Reality from 2021 and 2022:

- UK temperature of 40.3 degrees
- Hurricane Ida, hit Louisiana, second most damaging in US history
- South America drought, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, driest years on record in 2021.
- Horn of Africa, including Somalia, 5 years of drought
- Pakistan floods. 1600 died, \$30bn of damage and loss
- China, Henan Province, 8 ins of rain one hour, in July 2022. 815,000 evacuated. 14.5m people affected.

What is on the agenda for COP27?

The Presidential Vision statement says COP27 will be about moving from negotiations to planning for implementation of promises and pledges.

Reviewing how to implement the Paris Rulebook

1. **Mitigation.** How are countries reducing their emissions. Using new technologies and renewable energy sources, making older equipment more energy efficient or changing management practices or consumer behaviour
2. **Adaptation.** How are countries adapting to the consequences of climate change, to protect their citizens and make their countries more resilient? More funding is required to enable poorer countries to be able to adapt.
3. **Climate finance** 'the elephant that never leaves the negotiation room'. In 2009, rich countries committed to providing £100 bn every year, by 2020 to poorer countries. Not there yet!
4. **'Loss and Damage' financing** – compensation for the destruction caused by extreme weather events, especially in low-income countries, which are often worst affected (eg by hurricanes, cyclones, droughts, rising sea levels) and least able to cope with these. Climate change is the result of decades of emissions from rich countries, as they industrialised and became wealthy. Now low-income countries want action, using the 'polluter pays' principle.
5. **There will be two zones** for participants, Blue for UN-recognised delegates and Green for civil society, youth, business, NGOs, with events, workshops, discussions etc.