

WEBINAR: UNFCCC COP28 OUTCOME

Reflections, results unpacked for local sustainable energy

Monday, 18 December, 2023
10.30 CET, 12.30 EAT, 15.00 IST



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COP28
UAE

November 30 – December 13
Dubai, UAE



COP28
UAE

COP28 results unpacked for local sustainable energy

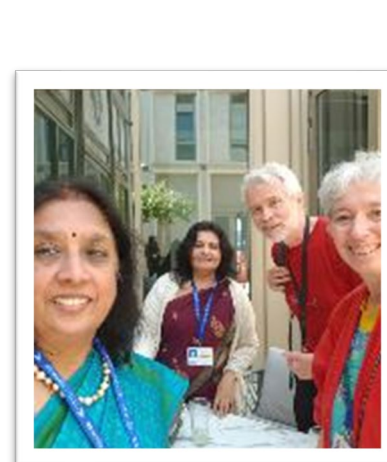
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More: www.inforse.org/cop28.php

  **SIDE EVENT:** 9 Dec. 2023, 15.00-16.30, Dubai. Blue Zone, B6 SE #7, #85 & ONLINE Sustainable Lifestyles, Sufficiency Supporting Just Climate Action, Stronger NDCs Organised by INFORSE, Fraunhofer ISI, Association négaWatt, SE

Sustainable Lifestyles, Sufficiency Supporting Just Climate Action, Stronger NDCs

 **SIDE EVENT:** Fri. 8 Dec. 2023, 11.30-13.00, Dubai
COP28: Blue Zone, B6, SE Room 1, Building #79
ONLINE: 8.30 CET, 12.30 IST, 10.30 EAT

100% Renewable & Local Solutions: Africa, South Asia & Local Climate Resilience, Poverty Reduction



COP 28, main outcome: On the **positive side**, the countries:

- Agreed to establish a fund for **loss & damage**,
- *Called on each other **to transition away from fossil fuels*** in energy systems in a just, orderly, and equitable manner, accelerating action in this decade to achieve net zero by 2050.
- *Called on each other **to triple renewable energy capacity and doubling the implementation of energy efficiency*** until 2030.
- *Called on each other to **accelerate the reduction of emissions from road transport.***
- *Encouraged* efforts to transition to **sustainable lifestyles** and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- *Decided* to **establish a technology implementation programme** (details to be developed later)
- *Agreed* a programme **for just and equitable transitions**, including energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, also including emphasis on opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of the transitions.
- *Recognised* the **urgency** of climate change and agreed other issues, including on the way forward

COP 28, main outcome: On the **negative side**, the countries:



- Called on each other *to accelerate*, inter alia, **renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies** such as **carbon capture and utilization and storage (CCUS)**, and **low-carbon hydrogen** production. - With this text; the gate got wide open for these solutions as climate solutions and maybe for climate financing. They will ***slow down climate action*** and make the transition ***more expensive***. It will increase nuclear waste and increase ***risks of radioactive pollution*** from the nuclear fuel chain, from accidents, from terrorist attacks etc.
- Called on each other to accelerate efforts globally towards **net zero** emission energy systems with **zero- and low-carbon fuels** well before or by around mid-century.
With this, countries are *inviting* each other to use ***fossil gas, unsustainable biomass***, and other ***“low carbon” fuels*** until past 2050.
- ***Did not provide larger financial climate support***, with support for **the new loss & damage fund** (US\$ 792 million) and the **Adaptation Fund** (US\$ 188 million) **well below expectations** and **NO** promises of substantial increase in financial climate support (a new target for climate finance to be agreed next year).
- Did **not agree** a call to move the **investments from black to green** (incl. in Paris Agreement objective, art. 2.1c).
- Made a **weak agreement** on the **Global Goal of Adaptation** that was promised in 2015, Paris Agreement.
- **weak mitigation work program** agreed a with only a framework for dialogues in 2024.
- Emphasized a need for **voluntary cooperation**, where one country is **paying to another country instead of reducing emissions**. This will compromise climate action with *rich countries* being able to pay instead of reducing emissions.

COP28 and Local Solutions for Energy Access

- The **Just Transition Work Programme** *shall include a just transition pathways* to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, including energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of the transitions. Inputs by February 15.
- The **Global Stocktake (GST) decision** gave a **framework for new NDCs**, calling for *renewable energy, energy efficiency*, broad public and stakeholder participation in the NDCs and in the implementation of solutions, respect of human rights, poverty reduction, support for developing countries; but does not specifically mention energy access or local solutions
- The **Mitigation Work Programme** is **open for inputs** on topics, **February 1.**

COP28 and Sustainable Lifestyle

The GST Decision has in its mitigation section a paragraph on sustainable lifestyles:

- 36. Notes the importance of transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change, including through circular economy approaches, and encourages efforts in this regard;



Thank you Time for Questions, discussion



Read more on
inforse.org/cop28.php

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COP28 UAE

COP28 – The Outcome

A quick overview of the results at COP28

By Gunnar doyle Olesen, International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE).

December 13, 2023

The UNFCCC COP28 ended this morning, after a long night of overtime negotiations. The results are opening a series of problems, but also hope.

On the **positive side**, the countries:

- Agreed to establish a fund for loss & damage.
- Called on each other to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this decade to achieve net zero by 2050.
- Called on each other to triple renewable energy capacity and doubling the implementation of energy efficiency until 2030.
- Called on each other to accelerate the reduction of emissions from road transport.
- Encouraged efforts to transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.
- Decided to establish a technology implementation programme (details to be developed later)
- Agreed a programme for just and equitable transitions, including energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, also including emphasis on opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of the transitions.
- Recognized the urgency of climate change and agreed other issues, including on the way forward

On the **negative side**, the countries:

- Called on each other to accelerate, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage (CCUS), and low-carbon hydrogen production.
- When equipping the fast and safe renewable energy with the slow and risky nuclear energy and other pro-market solutions, the gaps got wide open for these solutions as climate solutions and made for climate financing. If used for climate mitigation, these solutions will slow down climate action and make the transition more expensive. More nuclear power will increase nuclear waste and increase risks of radioactive pollution from the nuclear fuel chain, from accidents, from terrorist attacks etc. CCUS is also expensive and has its own set of risks with CO₂ spills etc.
- Called on each other to accelerate efforts globally towards net zero emissions energy systems with zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century. With this, countries are insisting each other to use fossil gas, unsustainable biomass, and other "low carbon" fuels until past 2050.
- Did not provide larger financial climate support, with support for the new loss & damage fund (US\$ 700 million) and the Adaptation Fund (US\$ 180 million) well below expectations and no promises of substantial increase in financial climate support (a new target for climate finance to be agreed next year).
- Did not agree a call to move the investments from black to green (included in Paris Agreement objective, art. 2.3c).
- Made a weak agreement on the Global Goal of Adaptation that was promised in 2015 with the Paris Agreement
- Agreed a weak mitigation work program with only framework for dialogues in 2024, no action.
- Emphasized a need for voluntary cooperation, where one country is paying to another country instead of reducing emissions. This will compromise climate action with rich countries being able to pay instead of reducing emissions.

The gaps and early analysis is based on the outcome of the UNFCCC COP28, including "the outcome of the first plenary session", "Work programme on just transition pathways", decision on Global Goal on Adaptation, "Sham al-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme", available at <https://unfccc.int/documents>.