

Global Climate negotiations and results so far, what to expect at COP29 and beyond?

Gunnar Boye Olesen, INFORSE-Europe,
European Sustainable Energy Seminar,
Talsi, Latvia, September 25-27, 2024

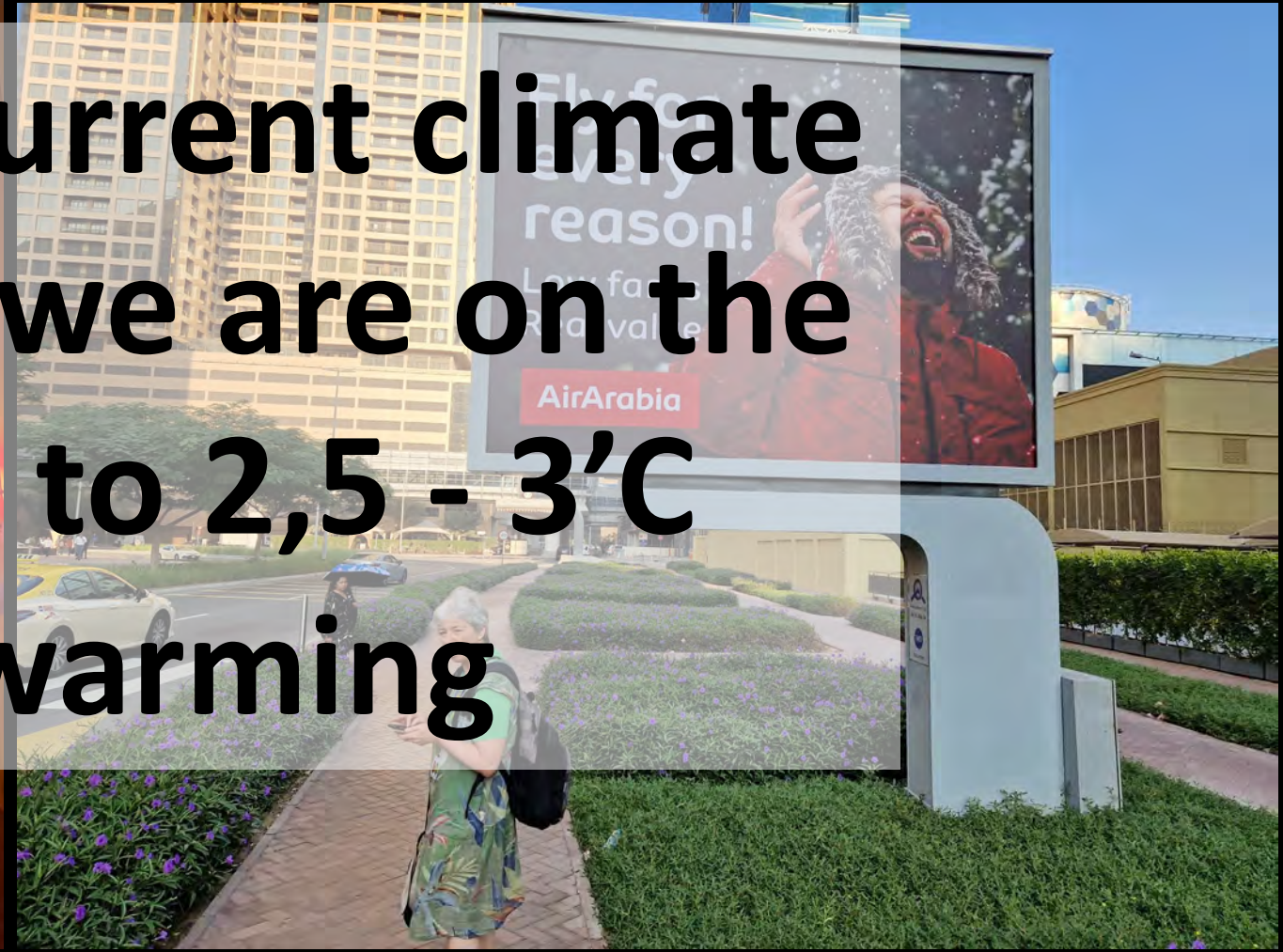


**DUBAI
2023**



**COP²⁸
UAE**

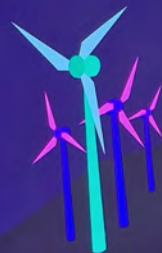
**With current climate
plans, we are on the
way to 2,5 - 3°C
warming**





octopusenergy

A cleaner energy system
faster and cheaper



INFORSE at COP28 - DUBAI 2023





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. – (opening the gate widely for these solutions as climate solutions and maybe for climate financing).

- 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***, a.o.
- ***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.
- 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.

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;

2024 Negotiations: UNFCCC SB60, Bonn, June

- New climate finance target from 2025(NCQG), India and others propose 10-doubling from 100 to 1000 billion \$/year, industrialised countries propose to expand donors to richer developing countries, no progress
- Follow-up of GST decisions on tripling renewables etc.: proposal to include it in mitigation work program or others blocked by "like-minded developing countries" supported by Africa
- New climate plans (NDCs) shall be submitted in February 2025 with updates for 2030 and new plans and targets for 2035.

COP29, preparations event, follow-up

- Climate will be high on the agenda of UN General Assembly that is happening right now. UN and progressive countries will try to move the agenda forward in advance of COP29
- COP29 is meant to have focus on the new climate finance target, but might end without results. Need agreements of who finance, where finance is coming from (could add shipping, aviation, EU CBAM etc,)
- The Loss and Damage Fund is expected to become operational with decisions at COP29
- COP30 in Brazil is expected to be an important milestone with review of the second national climate plans (NDCs)



Thank you

Time for Questions, discussion

Read more on

www.inforse.org

www.inforse.org/europe/seminar_2024_INFORSE-Europe_Latvia.htm