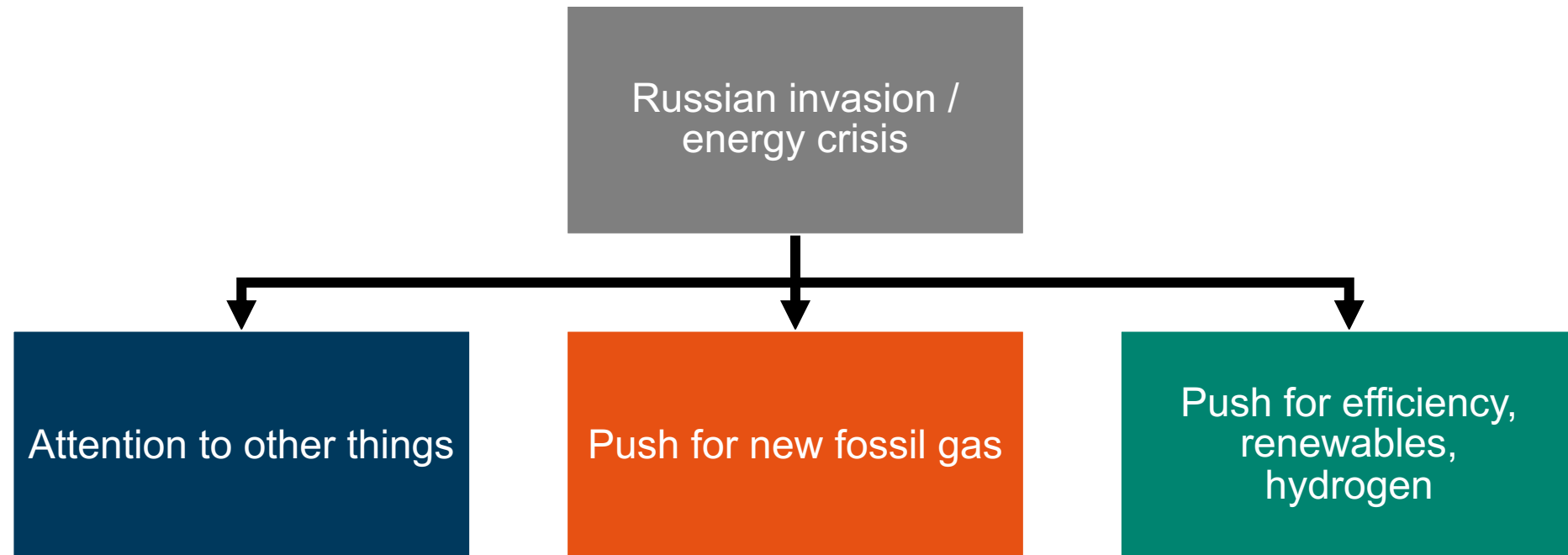


What is the outcome of COP27?

Niklas Höhne
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22 November 2022



Energy crisis overshadows climate action



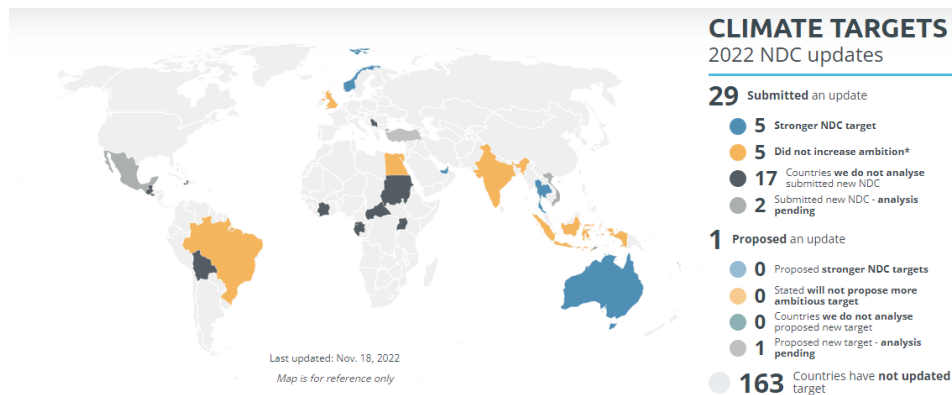
- » Limited diplomatic efforts to enhance climate targets
- » Limited effort to get new members for sectoral initiatives
- » USA and China did not talk

- » Overcapacity of new gas infrastructure planned
- » EU helping Africa to explore gas?
- » Governments pay part of the high energy bills

- » Updated renewables targets
- » New green hydrogen deals

Limited progress on climate targets and initiatives

Almost no new national climate targets



18.4% GLOBAL EMISSIONS COVERED BY NEW NDC SUBMISSIONS

32.9% GLOBAL POPULATION COVERED BY NEW NDC SUBMISSIONS

SUBMITTED A STRONGER NDC TARGET	DID NOT INCREASE AMBITION*
AUSTRALIA NORWAY SINGAPORE	BRAZIL INDIA INDONESIA
UAE THAILAND	UNITED KINGDOM EGYPT

No new targets:
US, China, EU (55% to 57%)

Sectoral initiatives still lack main members

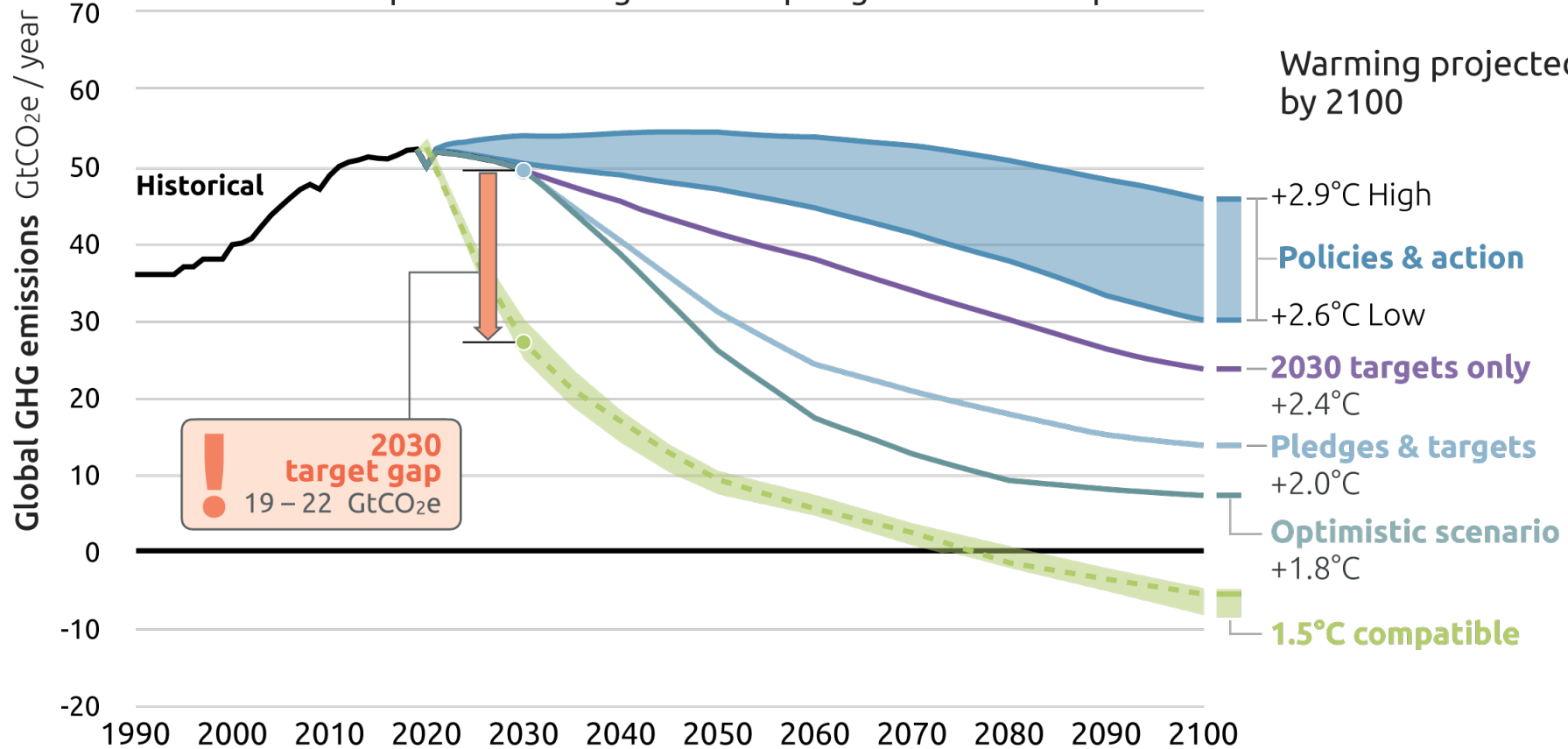
- » **Methane Pledge** – 56% coverage (missing China, India, Russia)
- » **Beyond Oil & Gas Alliance (BOGA)** – Chaired by Denmark & Costa Rica (missing all major producers)
- » **Coal exit initiative** – no new signatures in 2022 (missing USA, China, India, Japan, Australia)
- » **100% emission free vehicles initiative** – (missing China, USA, Japan, EU although essentially decided)
- » **Forestry initiative** – broad coverage but implementation?
- » **No fossil fuel financing abroad initiative** – Germany moving backwards?

Projected temperature increase

2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies

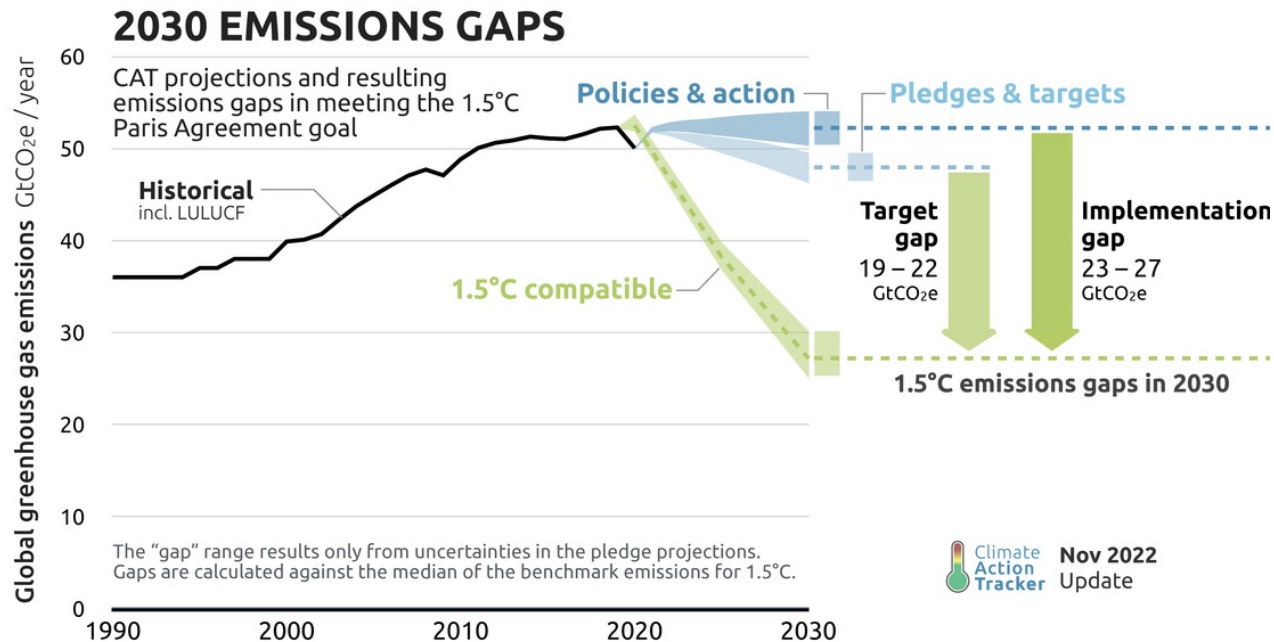
Climate Action Tracker Nov 2022 Update



Warming projected by 2100

- » Significant emissions rebound in 2021
- » Some policy developments:
 - US / China
- » No new major 2030 targets
- » No new major net zero targets announced since COP26
- » Little to no difference to last year

1.5°C needs emergency mode



» 1.5°C limit emergency mode

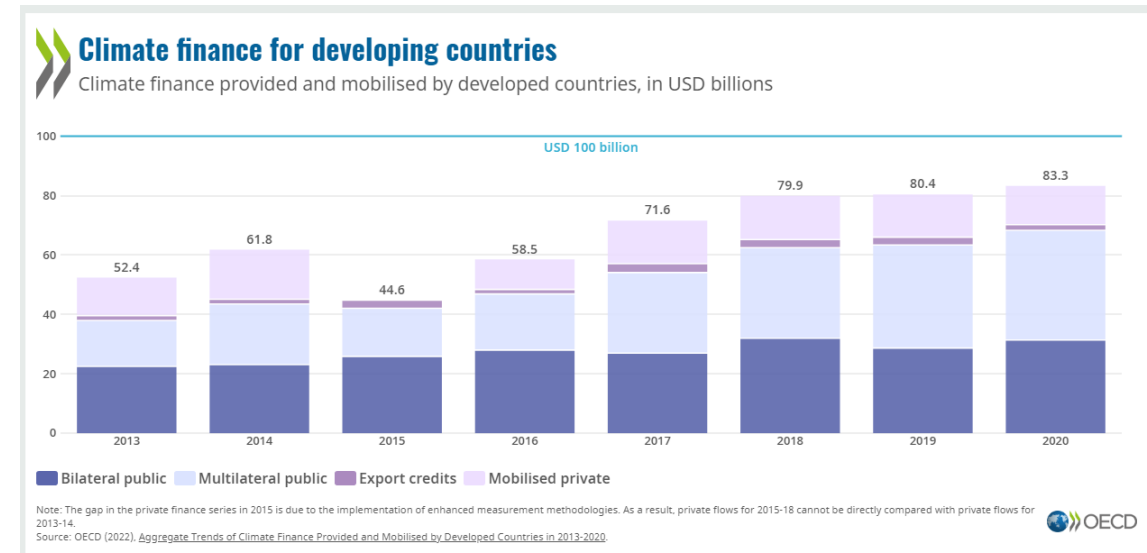
- No errors (no new fossil fuel infrastructure, no new fossil fuel subsidies)
- Do the unimaginable (e.g. unprecedented investment programmes in renewables, free public transport, regulation on unnecessary emissions)

» In emergency mode, society can do the unimaginable, examples:

- COVID – home office
- Energy crisis – new debt to support dampening of gas prices

- ✓ » Loss and Damage financing mechanism agreed
 - Open: who pays, how disbursed, who decides, who receives, for what
- » Global Shield – 300 mln USD as a start
- » Bridgetown Agenda for reform of World Bank and IMF
- » Just energy transition partnerships: 20 bln USD for Indonesia

- ✗ » “Mobilising 100 bln USD annually” not met
- » Limited progress on a new target by 2025
- » Finance for fossil fuel development in developing countries

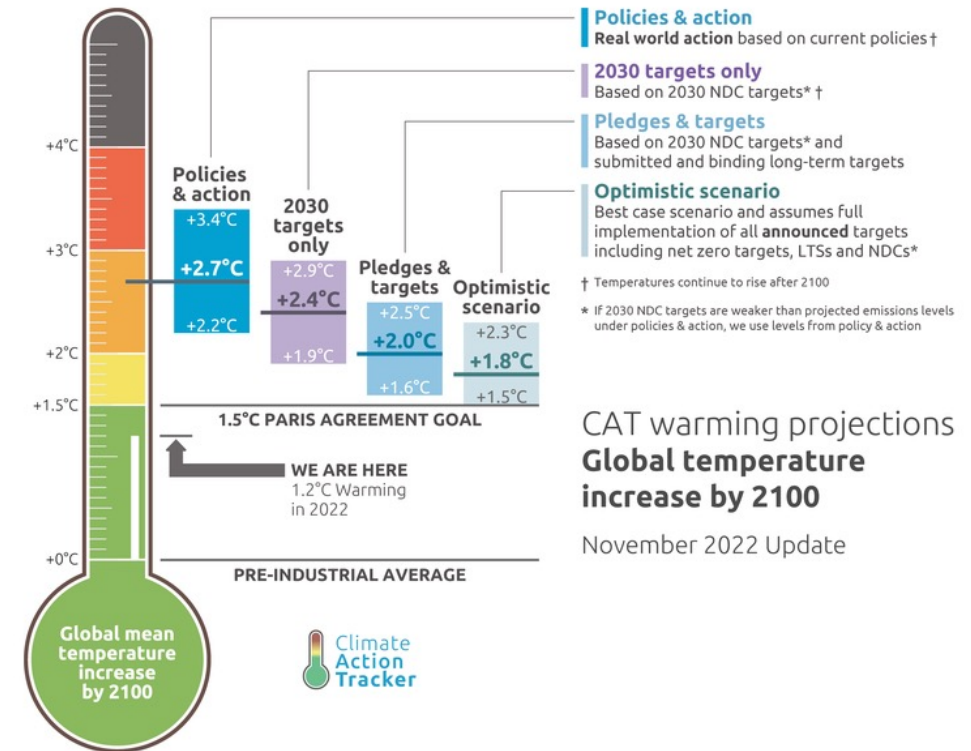


[Climate Finance and the USD 100 Billion Goal - OECD](#)

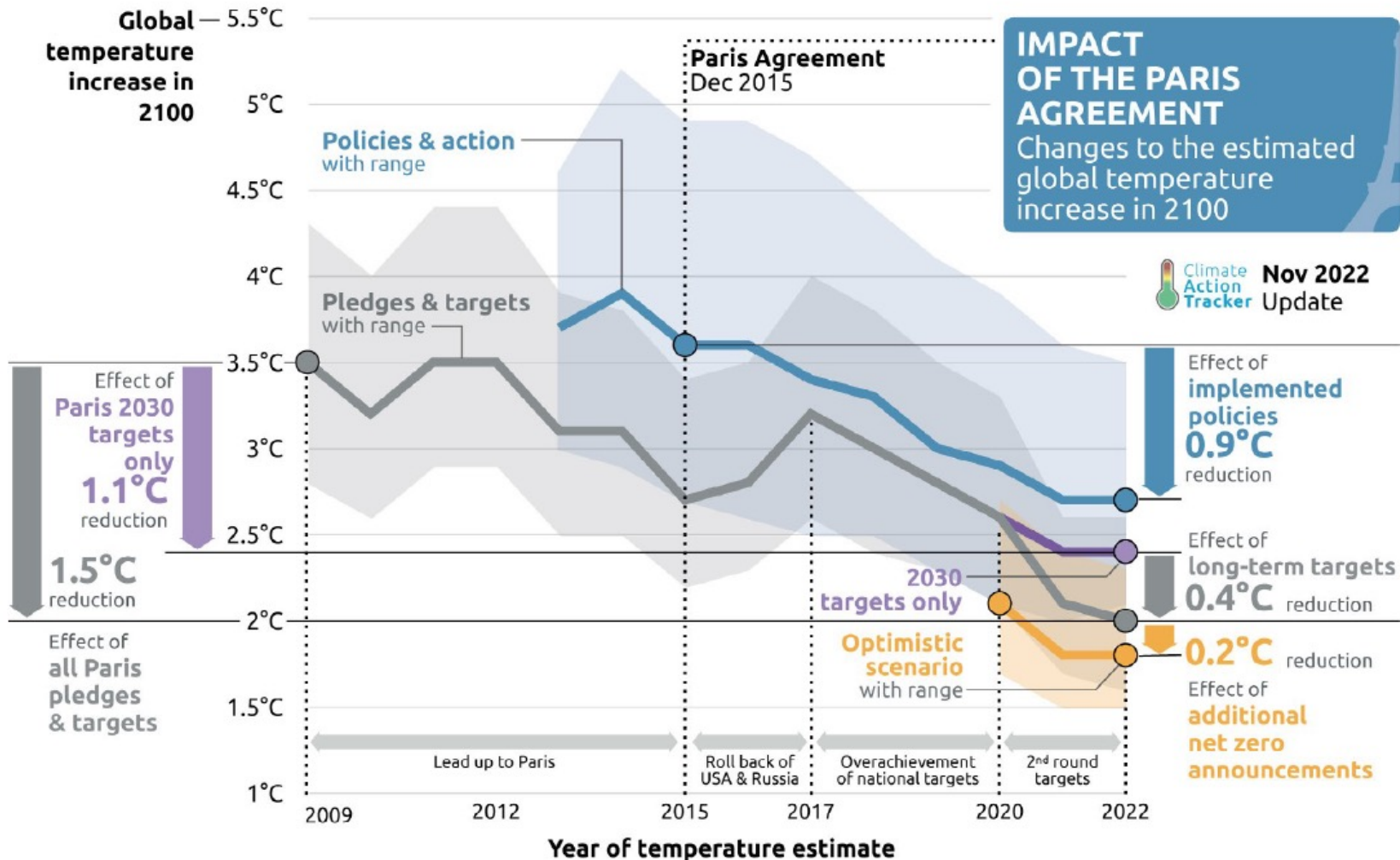
Far too slow progress at COP 27

- » **1.5°C is in intensive care** as condition deteriorates, can only be saved in emergency mode doing the unimaginable
- » **One year idled away:** Almost no movement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in 2022 – heading for 2.4°C
- » **Gas is the new coal:** Push for new fossil gas not stopped
- » **Historic step:** Loss and damage financing mechanism agreed – details missing

- » **What to do better next year**
 - An ambitious presidency needs to drum up more ambition
 - Front runners like the EU need to offer new climate targets in advance
 - Just energy transition partnerships as example of ambitious cooperation
 - US / China and EU / China need to talk



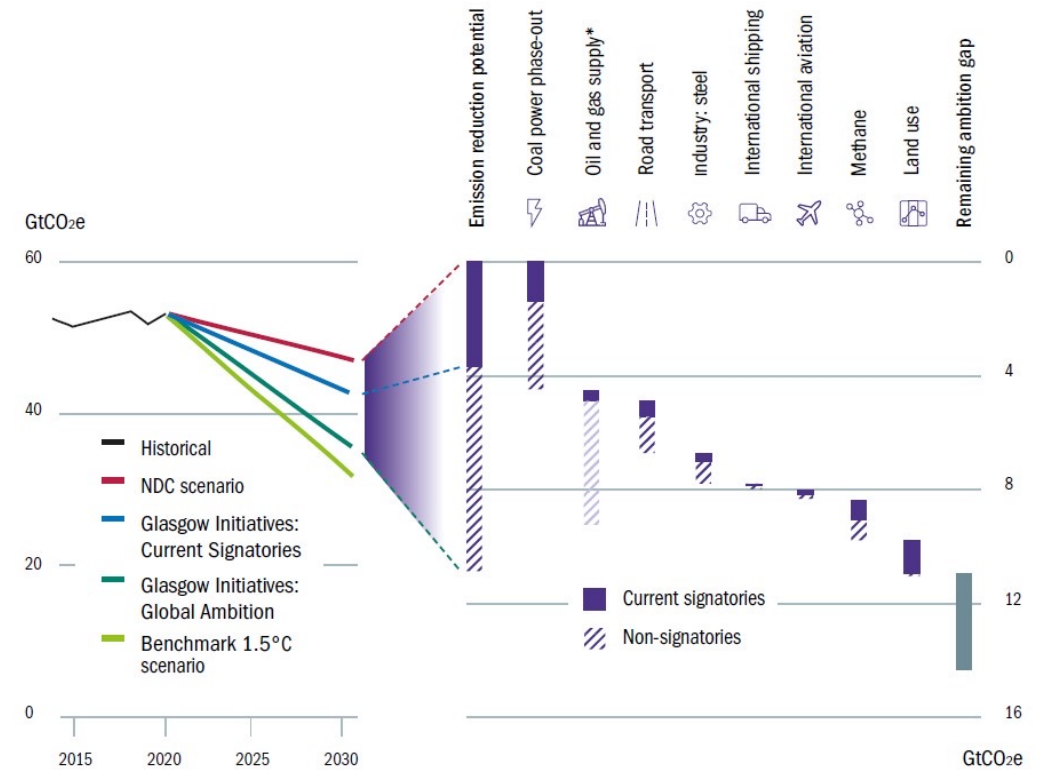
Paris has an impact



Initiatives need a push

Sectoral initiatives still lack main members

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*Due to overlaps with other sectors and very broad sector coverage, we only use the current membership of initiatives in this sector as additional impact. The impact shown here illustrates the sector's significance.

<https://newclimate.org/resources/publications/global-climate-action-2022>