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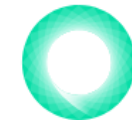
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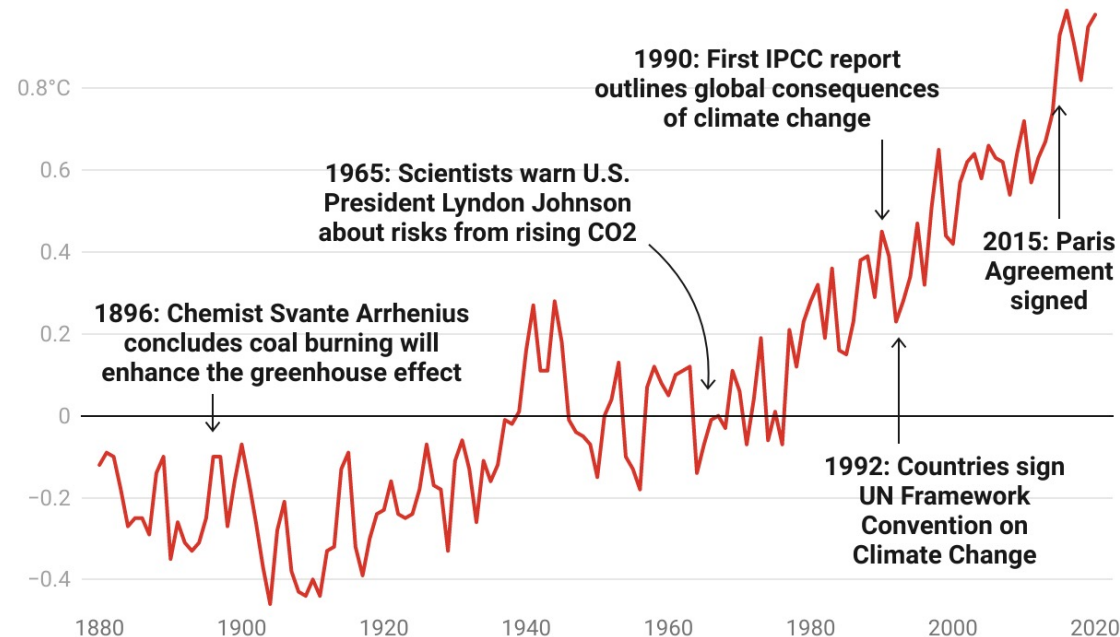
THE FUTURE OF THE CLIMATE CHANGE INTERNATIONAL NEGOCIATIONS

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Risks of climate change known for decades

Countries have been slow to act on climate change despite commitments from their leaders and increasingly strong warnings from scientists. In the meantime, average global temperature has risen about 1 degree Celsius (1.8 F) over the 20th century average.



Average annual temperature for both land and ocean. Baseline is the 20th century average in degrees Celsius.

Chart: The Conversation/CC-BY-ND • Source: NOAA

First steps and progress

Key dates in global climate change negotiations, 1972-2021

1995: IPCC Second Assessment report published

1995: The first meeting of the UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP 1) takes place in Berlin, Germany

1997: After two years of formal negotiations, the Kyoto Protocol agreed is agreed at COP 3 in Kyoto, Japan

2001: IPCC Third Assessment Report (TAR) published

2005: Kyoto Protocol enters into force

2007: The IPCC's fourth assessment report (AR4) published

2009: Parties fail to reach agreement on a successor to the Kyoto Protocol at COP 15 in Copenhagen, Denmark

2014-15: IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) published

2015: A successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol (the 'Paris Agreement') is reached at COP 21 in Paris, France

2020: Paris Agreement takes legal effect

2021: Postponed COP 26 scheduled to take place in Glasgow with UK Government as hosts

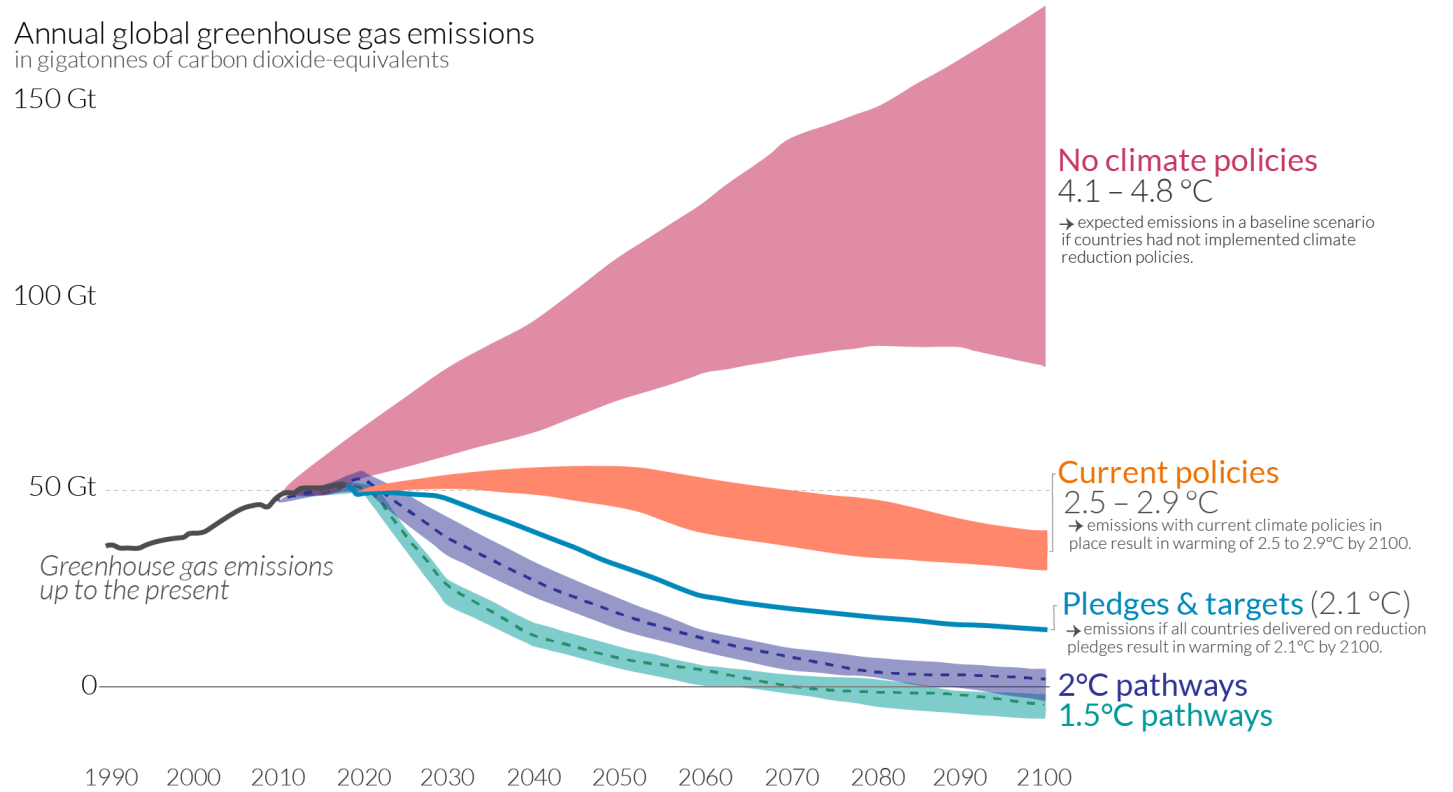
Source: <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/the-history-of-global-climate-change-negotiations/>

Global greenhouse gas emissions and warming scenarios

Our World in Data

- Each pathway comes with uncertainty, marked by the shading from low to high emissions under each scenario.
- Warming refers to the expected global temperature rise by 2100, relative to pre-industrial temperatures.

Annual global greenhouse gas emissions in gigatonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents



Data source: Climate Action Tracker (based on national policies and pledges as of November 2021). OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

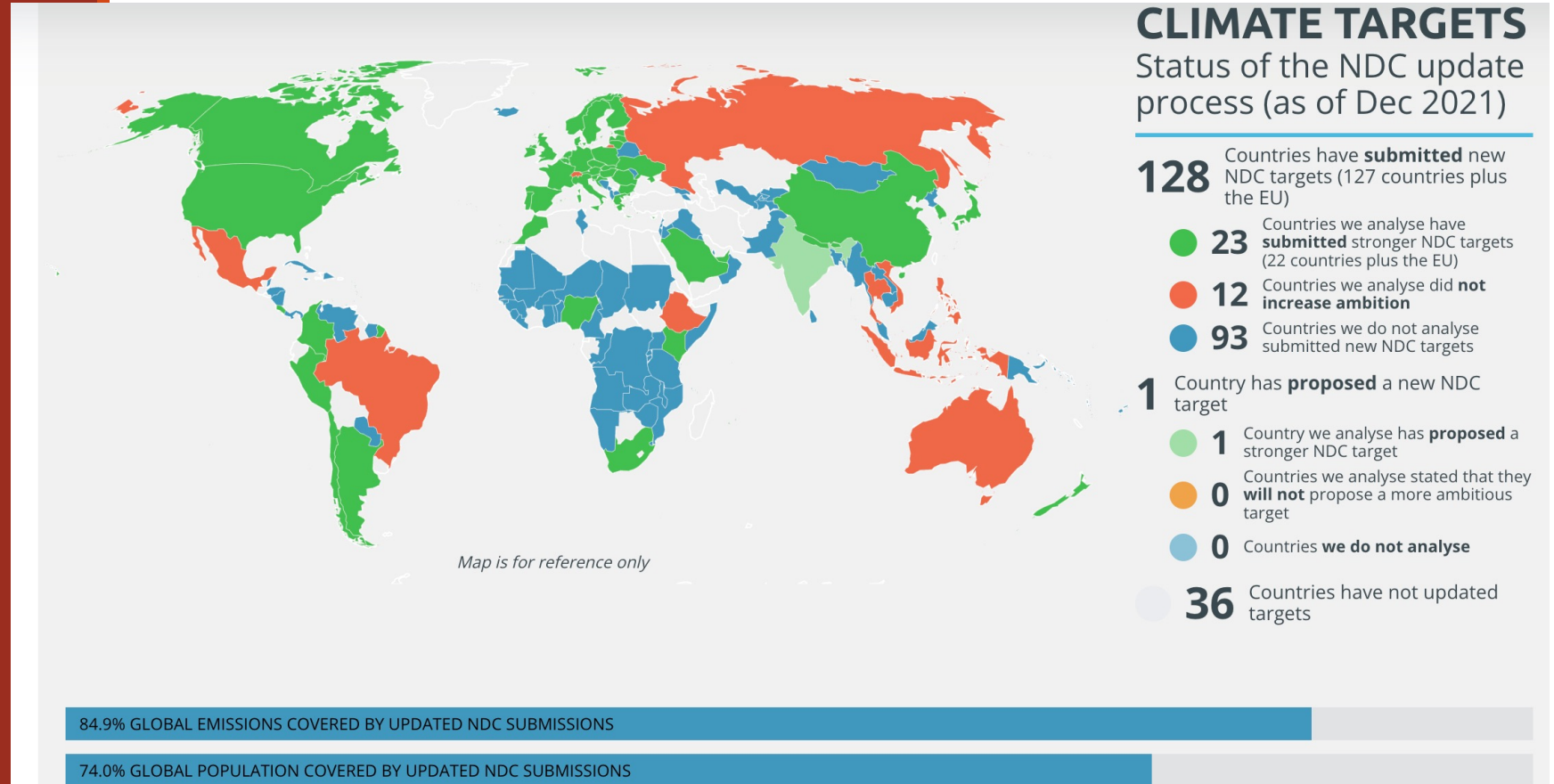
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1. GHG emissions remain off track of global climate goals
2. More stringent targets and well-designed policies (policy mixes) are needed



Climate targets up to 2021

Source: Climate action tracker



Updated NDCs

Source: UNFCCC registry
<https://unfccc.int/NDCREG> (at
 24/10/2022)

Country	Submission date
Micronesia (Federated States of)	17/10/2022
Indonesia	23/09/2022
United Kingdom	22/09/2022
Sudan	22/09/2022
United Arab Emirates	14/09/2022
Uganda	12/09/2022
India	26/08/2022
Serbia	24/08/2022
Vanuatu	09/08/2022
Egypt	07/07/2022
Gabon	06/07/2022
Dominica	04/07/2022
Australia	16/06/2022
Haiti	01/06/2022
Guatemala	23/05/2022
Côte d'Ivoire	09/05/2022
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	15/04/2022
Brazil	07/04/2022
Central African Republic	24/01/2022
El Salvador	04/01/2022
Democratic Republic of the Congo	28/12/2021
Mozambique	27/12/2021
Republic of Korea	23/12/2021
Switzerland	17/12/2021
Niger	13/12/2021

- Since last COP26, only 24 countries have submitted new, revised or updated NDCs.
- Neither Egypt -the new host- or the UK, the previous host have strengthened their NDCs.
- Only Australia has increased ambition so far



How do we change the scenarios?

ORIGIN

DESTINATION A

Effective policies

DESTINATION B

Paris Agreement

Implementation rules, methods, processes



'National' implementation by parties



Policy, regulations, economic tools, awareness raising, etc.



Carbon market mechanisms

Funding for Loss and damage

Discussions over the delivery of
the **\$100 bn finance target**

Common **timeframes** for
countries' NDCs

COP27 Egypt



International Governance of Environmental Affairs – Session 2

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