



'Keeping 1.5°C alive'  
Pledges – Methane, deforestation, coal, finance  
'Request' for new Nationally Determined  
Contributions (NDCs) in 2022



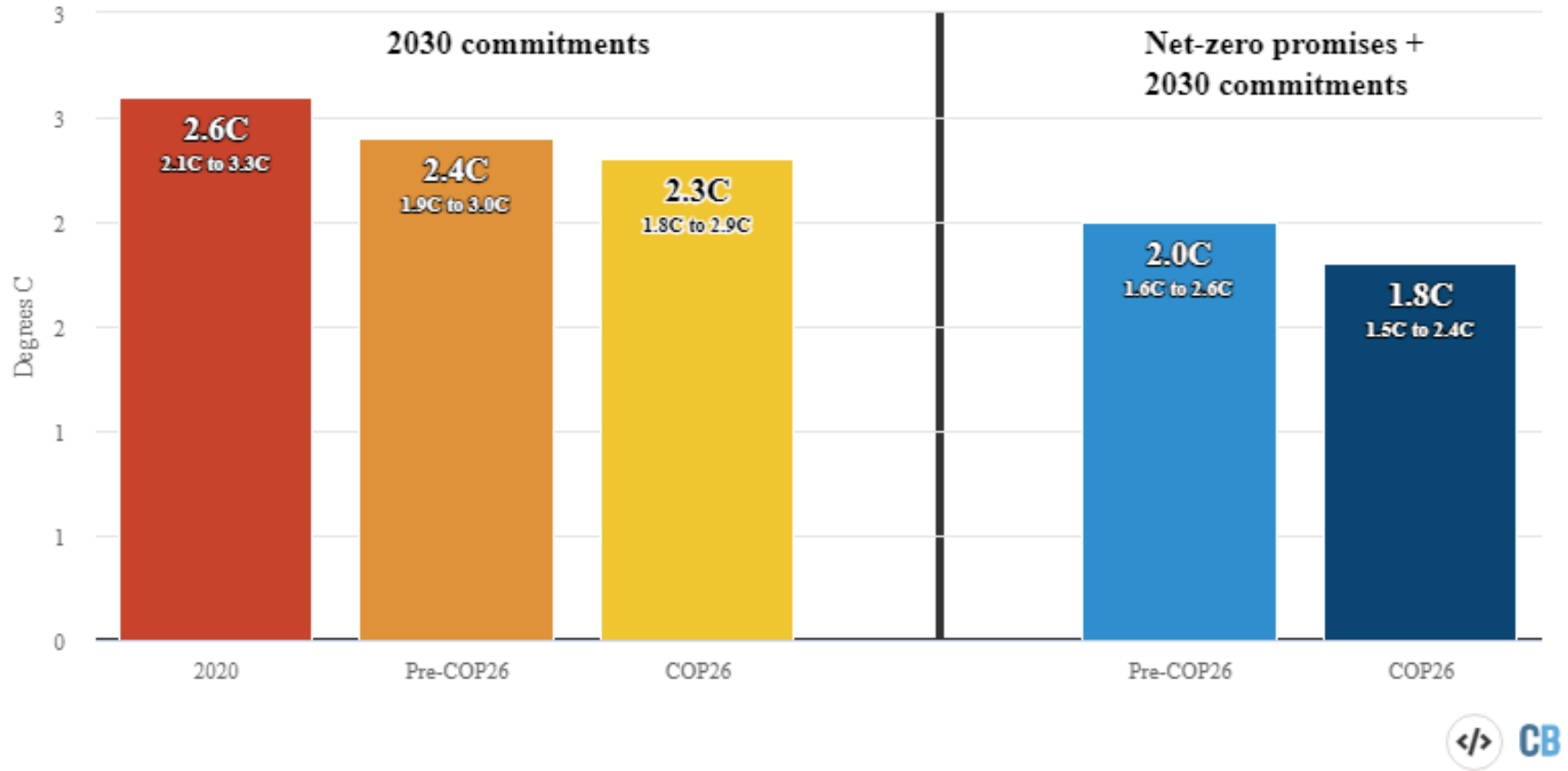
The first plan for how the UK  
Government will halve emissions by 2030,  
and eliminate them by 2050



1.5°C

## Progress on near-term and long-term commitments

Warming in 2100 relative to preindustrial. 50th percentile temperature outcomes and uncertainties shown.



Comparison of expected climate outcomes from 2030 commitments (red and orange) and net-zero pledges (light and dark blue) in the [December 2020](#), [May 2021](#), and [November 2021](#) Climate Action Tracker reports. Carbon Brief's updated estimate accounting for new commitments around COP26 is shown in yellow. Chart by Carbon Brief using [Highcharts](#).



# The Bigger Picture

## What happened after Paris?

Clean tech innovation, political resilience, normalised 1.5C, normalised net zero, clean energy shift, institutional change



COP21·CMP11  
**PARIS 2015**  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

**Increased acceptance of the science**  
COP26 v COP24



**COP24·KATOWICE 2018**  
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

## Fossil fuels

Jennifer Morgan, Executive Director of Greenpeace International: “the era of coal is ending”  
UK Government press release 3 Nov: “the end of coal is in sight.”



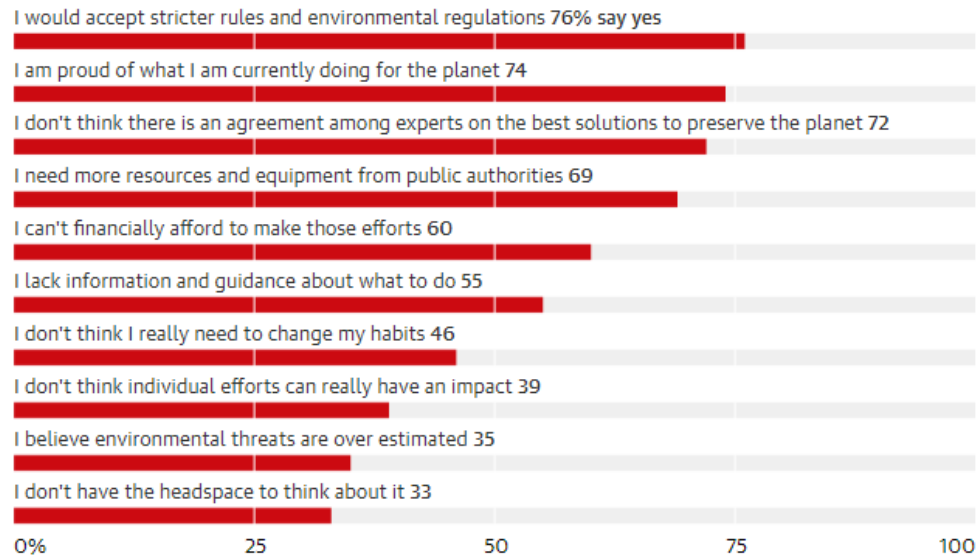
# Behavioural trends

## Behaviour change

“go with the grain of existing behaviour and trends”

“expecting the British public to forego holidays abroad would be an enormous political challenge”

Thinking about your personal efforts to preserve the planet, would you say that the following applies to you?



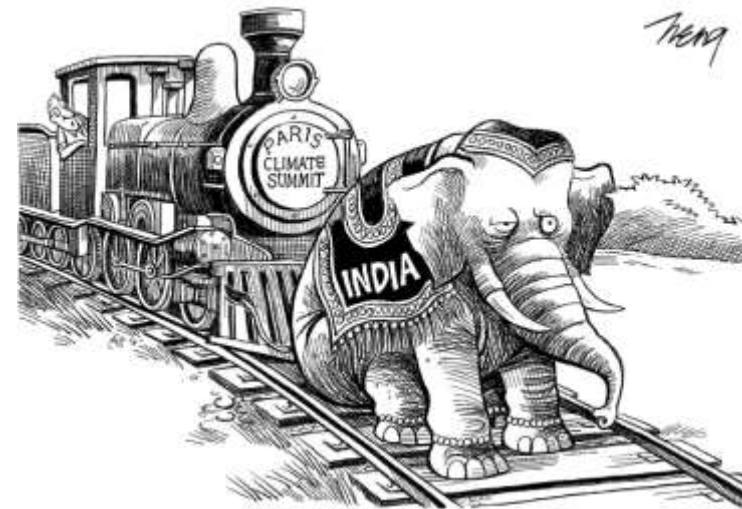
Guardian graphic. Source: Kantar

## Global framing

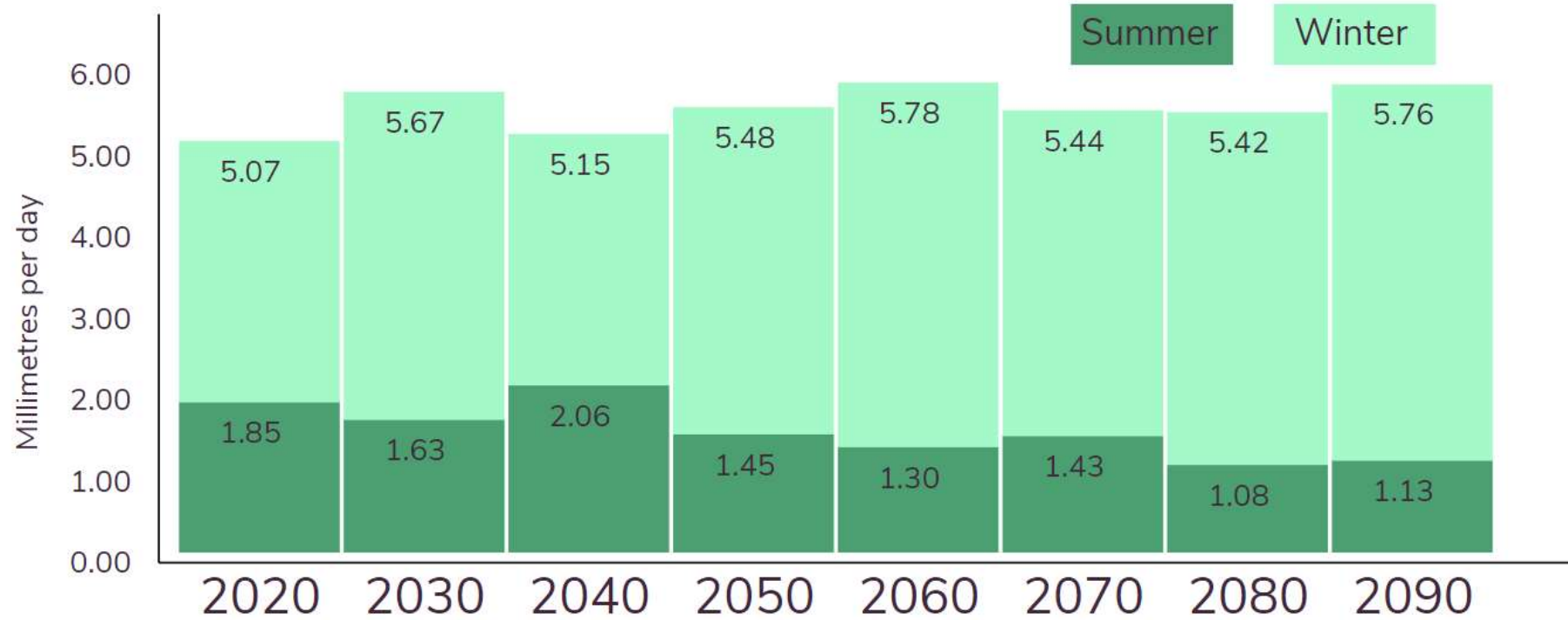
Who can we blame? China? India?

**THE SUN SAYS** If COP26 fails to bring change then China, Russia and India should be blamed

Alok Sharma 'deeply frustrated' by India and China over coal



The graph below shows the future climate change expected in North Cornwall 003D. You are viewing **Seasonal averages** for **Daily precipitation**



The original data for your selected areas can be [downloaded here](#) and comes from MET Office UKCP18 future climate dataset, and processed by Alexandra Gardner, James Duffy & Ilya Maclean (University of Exeter). For more info see [UKCP18 Guidance](#).



# Business incentives

## Measurement and disclosure

What are you doing?

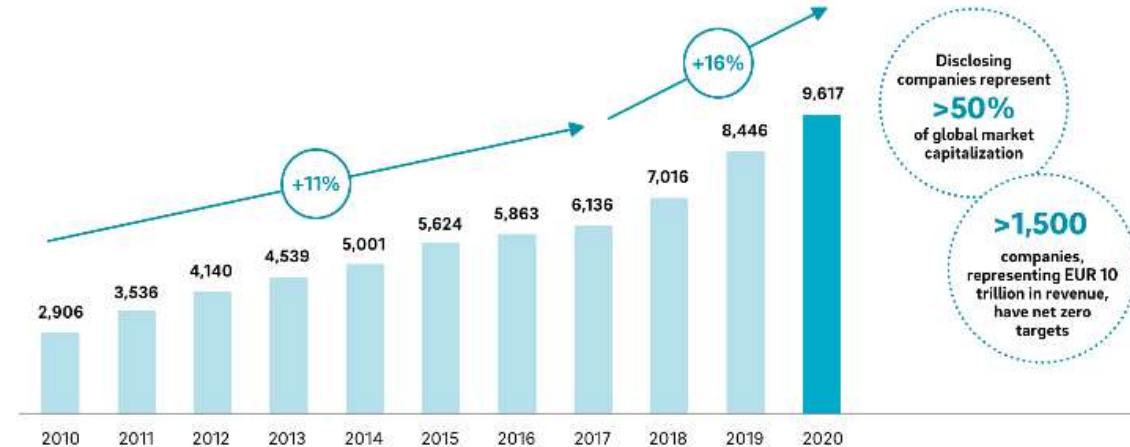
What have you done?

## De-risking investment

“Momentum has shifted toward net zero, providing businesses with a new organizing principle.”

## Companies are waking up to the possibilities

Total number of firms disclosing their emissions through CDP<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Carbon Disclosure Project

Source CDP, New Climate Institute, Roland Berger



McKinsey  
& Company



## Sector-specific indicators



**Power:** Clean power is the most affordable and reliable option for all countries to meet their power needs efficiently by 2030.

**Road transport:** Zero-emission vehicles are the new normal and accessible, affordable, and sustainable in all regions by 2030.

**Steel:** [E]fficient use and near-zero emission steel production established and growing in every region by 2030.

**Hydrogen:** Affordable renewable and low carbon hydrogen is globally available by 2030.

**Agriculture:** Climate-resilient, sustainable agriculture is the most attractive and widely adopted option for farmers everywhere by 2030.



**Agriculture:** there is still no clear and credible strategy to address emissions from agriculture

**Power:** fully decarbonised by 2035, with fossil fuels replaced by electrification and low-carbon hydrogen

**Road transport:** firm “ambitions” to end the sale of combustion-engine cars and vans by 2030, supported by grants for EV owners and charging infrastructure – no results yet from consultations on ending sales of HGVs, coaches, motorbikes etc.



# Summary

1. We need to focus on what has happened, not to celebrate it but to use it to accelerate forwards
2. Notice positive tipping points and non-linear change
  - a. Respond to opportunities for businesses
  - b. Focus on behaviour change
  - c. Keep pushing the line in the sand forwards
3. Climate adaptation *and* mitigation – resilience has a new meaning
4. As leaders delay, more and more academics are wanting to engage with practical impact
5. Change *is* happening, we need to act as though the next changes are inevitable (because they are!)

We are now in a post-



**UN CLIMATE  
CHANGE  
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UK 2021**

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