



**Affordable Preparation with Us**

**call us at +91- 7819030589**

**whatsApp at +91- 7819030589**

Email [egfacademy@care@gmail.com](mailto:egfacademy@care@gmail.com)

Website <https://www.egfacademy.com>





# **COP28:** **Complete Analysis**

# What is COP-28?

- COP28 is the **28<sup>th</sup>** annual **United Nations (UN) climate meeting**,
  - **COP-1 -Berlin, Germany 1995**
- which **took place** from **Nov 30** to **Dec 12, 2023** in **Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE)**.
  - **COP29- Azerbaijan**
  - **COP 30- Brazil**
- **This occasion is** an international **gathering where representatives** from almost two hundred countries convene to **speak about and negotiate actions and policies** to fight **climate change**.



## COP (Conference of Parties)?

- COPs are convened **under** the **UNFCCC**

### **UNFCCC**

**(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)**

- UNFCCC was **signed in 1992**, at the **UNCED** (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development), also known as **the Earth Summit**
- **COPs takes place every year** and is the only multilateral decision-making forum on climate change with **almost membership of every country** in the world.





# Objective of COP28

- The primary objective of COP28 is **to address** the urgent problems of
  - **climate change,**
  - **reduction of greenhouse gas** emissions,
  - **adaptation to climate change** effects, and
  - **mobilizing monetary resources** for climate action.

A hand is visible on the left side of the frame, holding a small green plant with several leaves. The plant is positioned vertically, with its leaves extending upwards and outwards. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

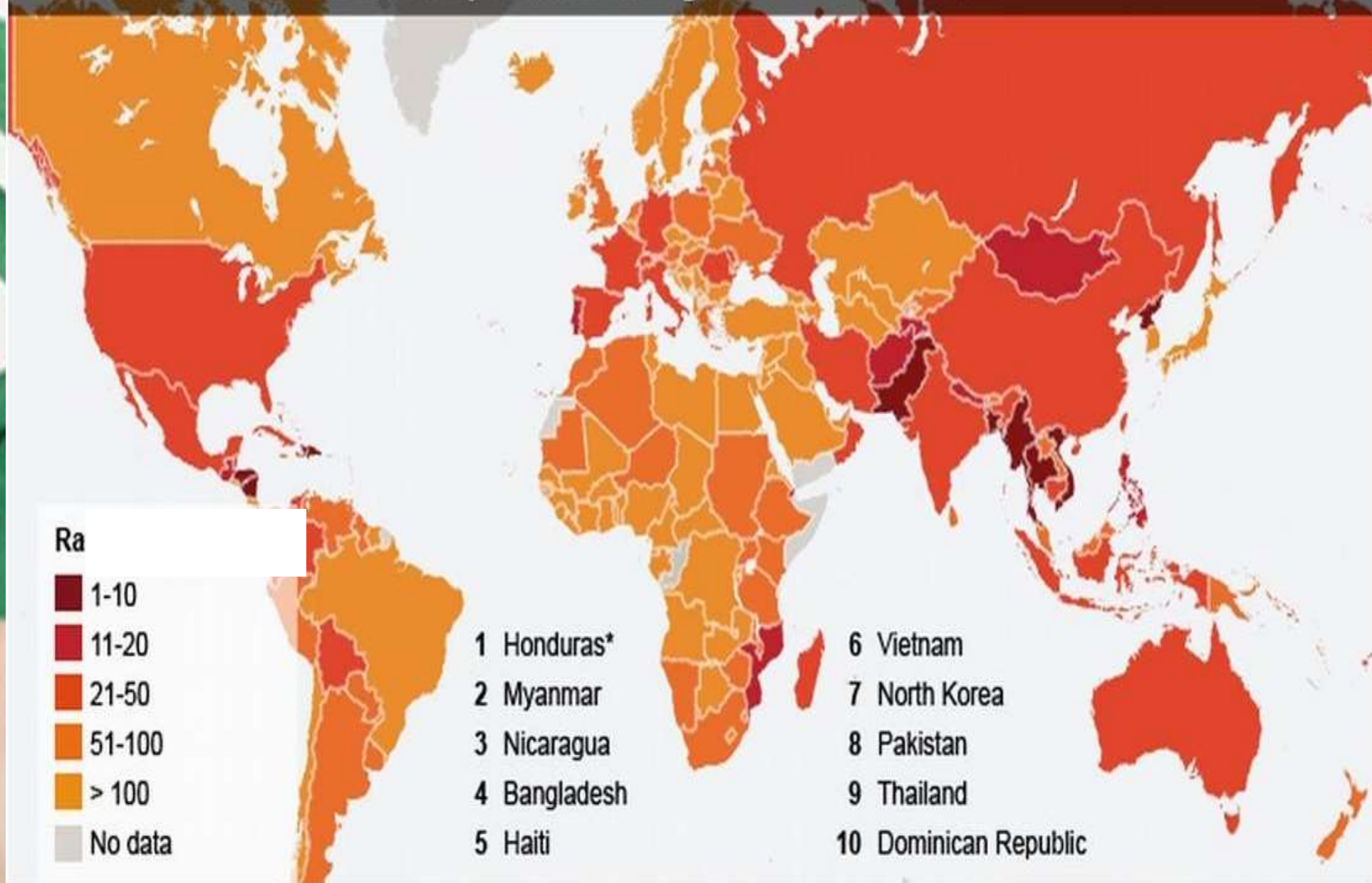
# **Key Highlights of the COP28**

## 1. Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund:

- COP28, reached an agreement to operationalize the (L&D) Loss and Damage fund
- Aimed at compensating nations dealing with climate change impacts.
- All developing nations are eligible to apply for it, and
- every country is "invited" to contribute voluntarily.



## The countries most affected by climate change

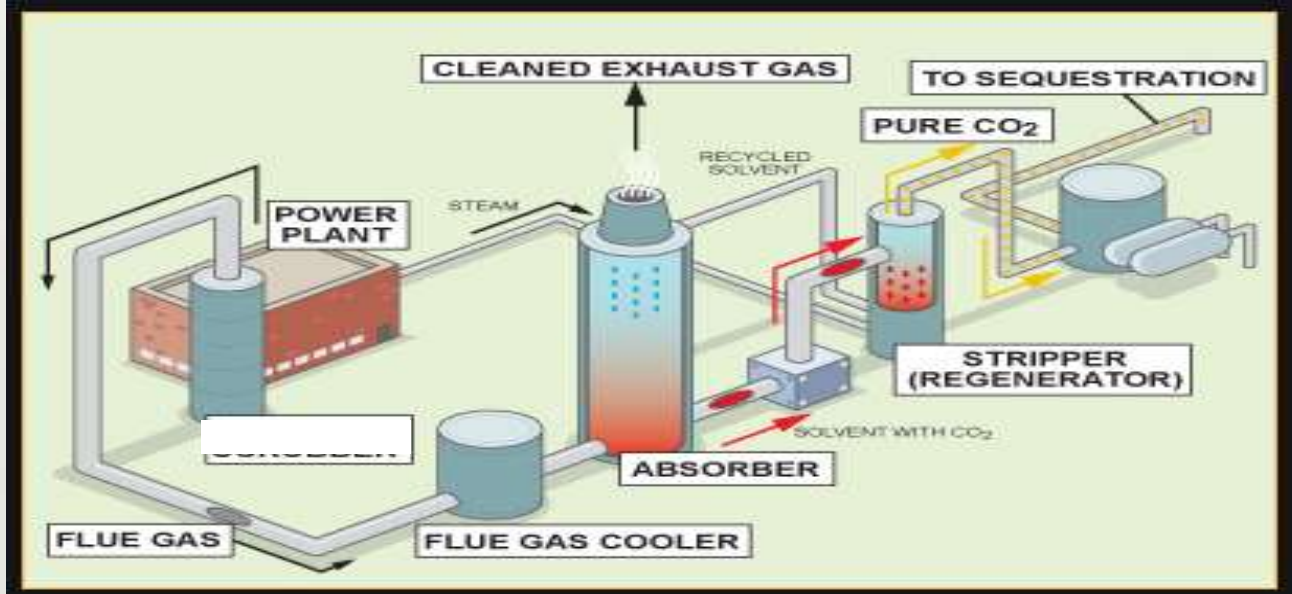
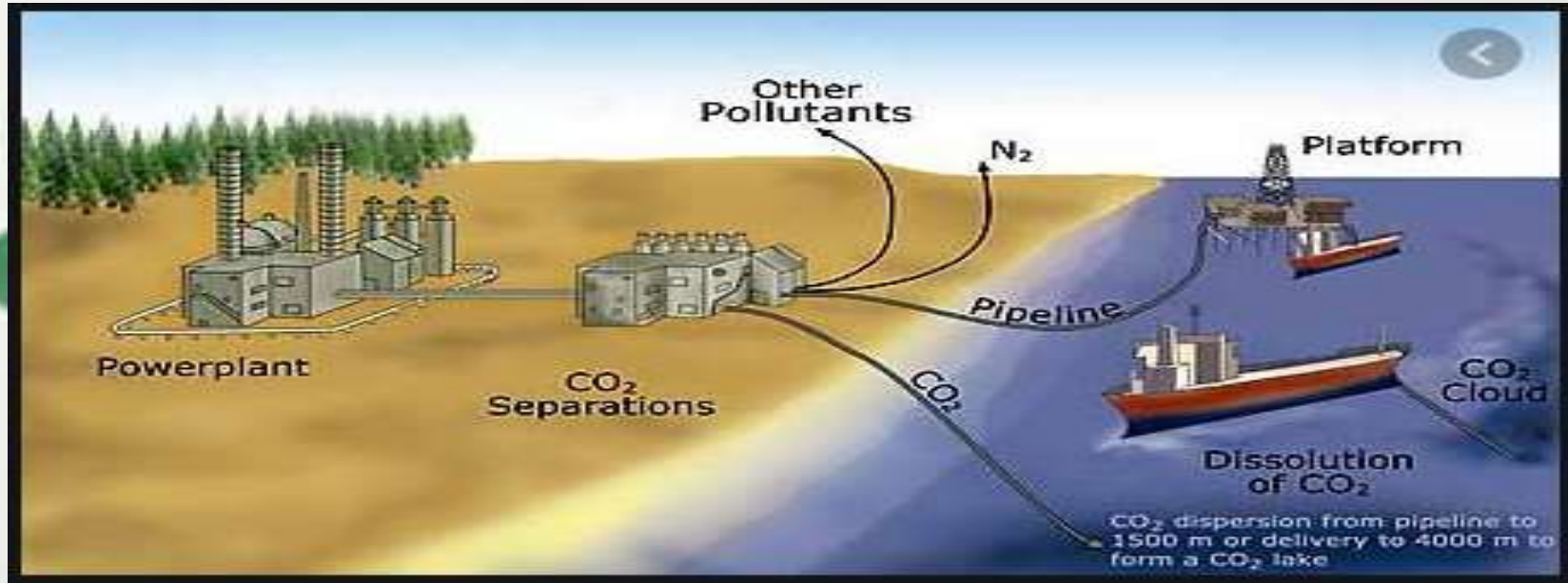




## Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund will be used for:

- **Transitioning away from fossil fuels** in energy systems so as **to achieve net zero by 2050**
- **Tripling renewable power** capacity **globally** and **doubling** the worldwide average improvements in annual rate of **energy efficiency by 2030.**
- Accelerating efforts towards the **phase-down** of **unabated coal power.**
- Accelerating **low emissions technologies**, low carbon **hydrogen production, nuclear energy** etc. including **carbon capture and storage** and utilization

# Carbon Capture and Storage & Utilization



## Commercial use of sequestered carbon di oxide

1. to **grow plant** under green house panels
2. **dry ice** production (**solid form of carbon dioxide**)
3. to **develop new type of plastic** and concrete





## Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund will be used for:

- **Phasing out** of inefficient **fossil fuel subsidies** as soon as possible.
- Substantially **reducing non-CO2 emissions**, including, **methane emissions globally by 2030**.
- **Several countries**, strongly **oppose** any mandate **to reduce methane emissions**, including **India**, particularly **due to agricultural and livestock sources**.
- **In 2021, Glasgow summit**, around **100 countries** voluntarily committed to reduce their methane emissions by **30% by 2030**
- The **Global Methane Pledge** aims methane emissions **reduction**, but **India is not a participant**.



- Countries agreed to Accelerating **emissions reductions from road transport**
- At COP28 nearly **200 countries** agreed to "transition away from **fossil fuels** in energy systems", **signaling a global commitment to moving away from fossil fuels.**
- **India contends** that **for its developmental needs** it needs to **continue using coal** and stresses the importance of **adhering to nationally determined contributions (NDCs).**



## 2. Climate Finance:

- The **goal is to establish** a new collective quantified goal starting from a floor of **USD 100 billion per year, before 2025.**
- The figure is **projected to increase the finances to USD 1.55 trillion by 2030.**



### 3. Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge:

- Signatory **countries commit to tripling the world's installed renewable energy** capacity to at least **11,000 GW by 2030** and
- to **double the average global annual rate of energy efficiency from 2% to over 4% every year** until 2030



## 4. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):

- The **draft text on the GGA** (Global Goal on Adaptation) was introduced to enhance climate change adaptation by increasing awareness of and funding towards nations' adaptation needs
  - The draft text **addresses critical issues** such as
    - **climate-induced water scarcity reduction,**
    - **climate-resilient food and agriculture production,** and strengthening
    - **resilience against climate-related health impacts.**



## 5. The Global Cooling Pledge for COP 28:

- **66 nations** signatories have **committed** to work together **to reduce cooling-related emissions by** at least **68% globally** relative to 2022 levels **by 2050.**



## 6. Declaration to Triple Nuclear Energy:

- Endorsed **by 22 national governments**,
- it aims **to triple global nuclear energy by 2050.**

## Global Stocktake (GST) text:

- The **Global Stocktake text** was released at COP28
- The Global Stocktake was **established under the Paris Agreement in 2015.**
- It is a **periodic review mechanism** with primary objectives **to assess individual countries' efforts to reduce GHG (Greenhouse Gas) emissions and transition to renewable energy sources.**
- The **stocktake occurs every five years, with the first-ever stocktake concluded at COP28.**
- The stocktake is **designed to hold countries accountable for green house gas emissions**



## Global Stocktake (GST)- COP 28

- GST, proposed steps to keep the global temperature rise within ambit of 1.5 degrees Celsius.
  - It was adopted with no objection
- GST text has stronger language on fossil fuels, changes in accountability.
- An earlier point on “reducing both consumption and production” of fossil fuels has been replaced with transitioning away.



# **Shortcomings of COP 28**



## **Lack of Ambitious Climate Action Plan:**

- **Challenges in meeting urgent climate actions.**
- **No binding ambitious climate action plan** was launched.
- **Lacked clear timelines for fossil fuel phase-out**
- **Compromise on Absolute Phase-Out:** The absence of mandating an absolute phase-out of fossil fuels underscores the compromises made to secure the agreement and challenging negotiations.





## Issues with the Renewable Energy Pledge:

- **Absence of specific criteria for the measurement of phase-down of coal.**
- **COP 28 failed to resolve the conflict over the proposal that no new coal-fired power plants could be opened without the facility of in-built carbon capture and storage.**

## Conflict over Methane Emission Cuts:

- **Opposition from nations, including India,** hindering progress on methane emission reduction.
- **India is not a part of the Global Methane Pledge.**



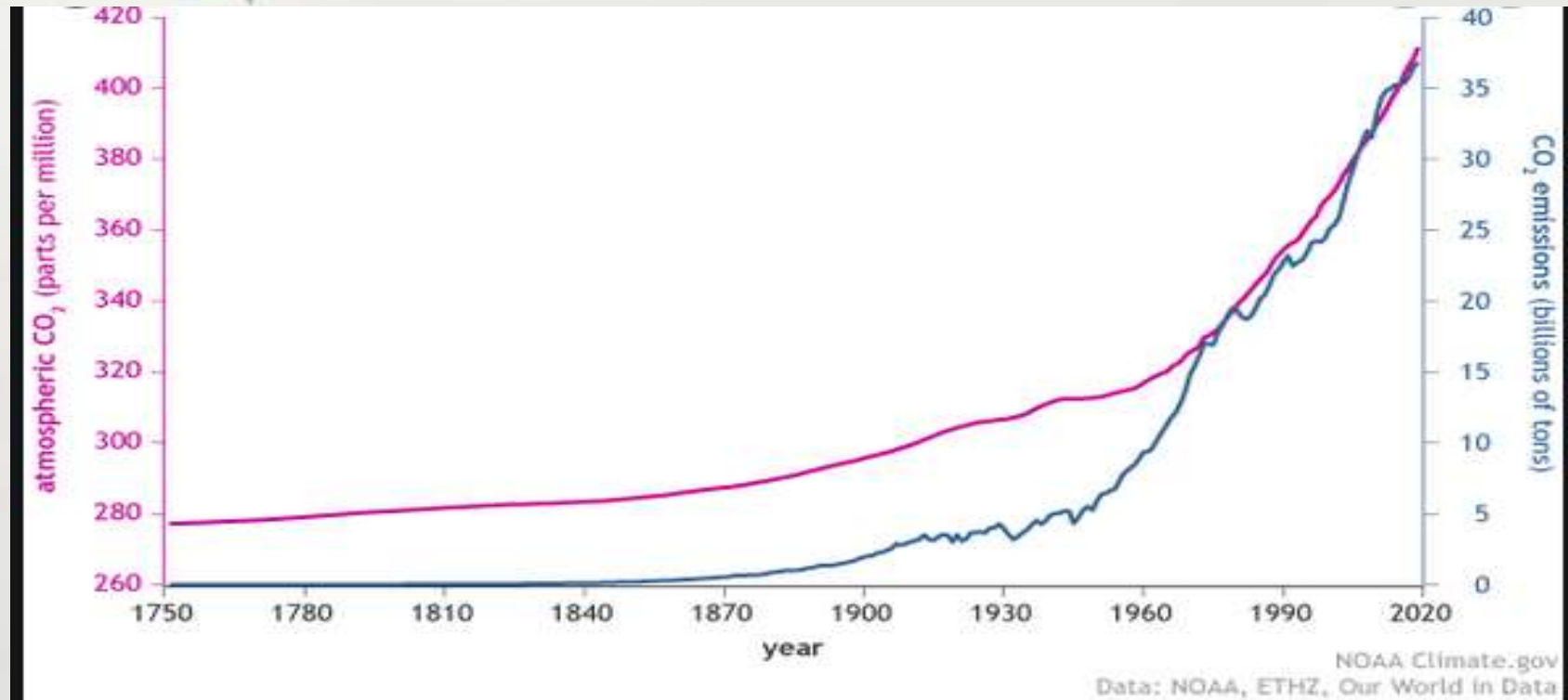


## Lack of Financing Mechanism:

- COP 28 has failed to set up a mechanism to finance the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- The funding for loss and Damage has been made voluntary.
- With the current USD \$100 billion goal of Climate Finance unmet, developing nations face debt distress.

## No mention of CBDR

- The term **CBDR** (Common But Differentiated Responsibilities) and **Polluter's pay principle** had been **missing from the COP 28 draft**.





# **India's Stance & Initiatives at COP 28**

## Initiatives India opposes for climate action:

### Coal phase-out:

- India's stand is firm on **not phasing out coal-generated electricity** in the near term, despite the **commitments to expand renewable energy and non-fossil fuel energy**.

### Cooling Pledge:

- India is **hesitant to sign a global pledge for reduction of cooling-related emissions at COP28**, citing the need for **affordable cooling technology in the world's most populous country**.

### Global Methane Pledge:

- India has continuously **opposed initiatives of the Global Methane Pledge** due to its potential effects on electricity supply and agriculture.





## Global Renewables and Energy Efficiency Pledge:

- This pledge was **not joined by India** at COP28, **emphasizing its own climate equity concept that addresses unequal burdens on countries.**

## Agricultural Emission Cuts and Food Security:

- **India didn't agree with agricultural emission cuts** and food security as agreeing to emission cuts from agriculture could have huge implications for food security in the country.

## Loss and Damage Fund:

- **objecting to the World Bank's temporary management of the fund and**
- **citing historical responsibility, India refuses to contribute to the Loss and Damage Fund.**



## India's climate action initiatives during the COP28

- India has been **actively engaged in implementing measures to curb greenhouse gas emissions** and addressing climate change, despite not having legally binding emission reduction targets.

## Initiatives taken by India:

### Global River Cities Alliance (GRCA):

- **Led by the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG) under the Jal Shakti Ministry, Government of India was launched at COP 28.**

### Green Development Pact:

- **It Provides pathways for countries in their journey towards achieving objectives related to climate, environment, energy, and disaster resilience.**

### Green Credit Initiative:


- **There are two main priorities of the initiative - water conservation and afforestation**
- **It was launched at COP28 and aligns with Mission LiFE which aims to minimize per capita carbon footprint by promoting mindful utilization of resources' instead of wasteful consumption.**

### Lead IT 2.0 (Leadership Group for Industry Transition):

- **It was Launched at COP 28. It focuses on transfer of low-carbon technology and co-development and financial assistance to emerging economies.**



# Conclusion of COP 28

- 
- COPs require **collective determination** and **unwavering commitment** as they are crucial in the battle against climate change.
  - Embracing forging **genuine partnerships** and **determined contributions** can build a sustainable future.
  - Experts advocate for **reform in global financial architecture** to address structural issues in financing and support sustainable development.

## Affordable Preparation with Us



join our online courses (interactive classes on Zoom/Google-meet)

**UPSC  
(GENERAL STUDIES)**

**UPSC  
(OPTIONAL SUBJECTS)**

**UPSC  
(CURRENT AFFAIRS)**

**UPSC  
(CSAT)**

**NET-  
(GEOGRAPY)**

**NET-  
(ENVIRONMENTAL  
SCIENCE)**

**NET-  
(FORESTRY)**

**NET-  
(GEOLOGY)**

**UPSC/IFoS  
(FORESTRY  
OPTIONAL)**

**UPSC  
(GEOGRAPHY  
OPTIONAL)**

**GATE-  
(ENVIRONMENTAL Sc.  
& ENGINEERING)**

**NET-PAPER-I**

**GEOLOGY  
(GATE)**

**GEOLOGY  
(GIS/GEO-SCIENTIST)**

### Features of courses

- New batch starts every month.
- Course completion within specified time.
- Daily live class (2:00 hours duration).
- Mode: Live Online.
- Course Size: 100+ classes of 200+ hours.
- Coverage of complete syllabus.
- Beginning from the fundamental level.
- Complete Study material provided.
- Regular test series conducted.

For more information

call us at +91- 7819030589 whatsapp at +91- 7819030589

E-MAIL AT- [egfacademycare@gmail.com](mailto:egfacademycare@gmail.com)

Website- [www.egfacademy.com](http://www.egfacademy.com)