

How the world agreed on

Net Zero *by not agreeing on what it actually means*



Myles Allen

Frank Jackson Professor of the Environment,
Gresham College

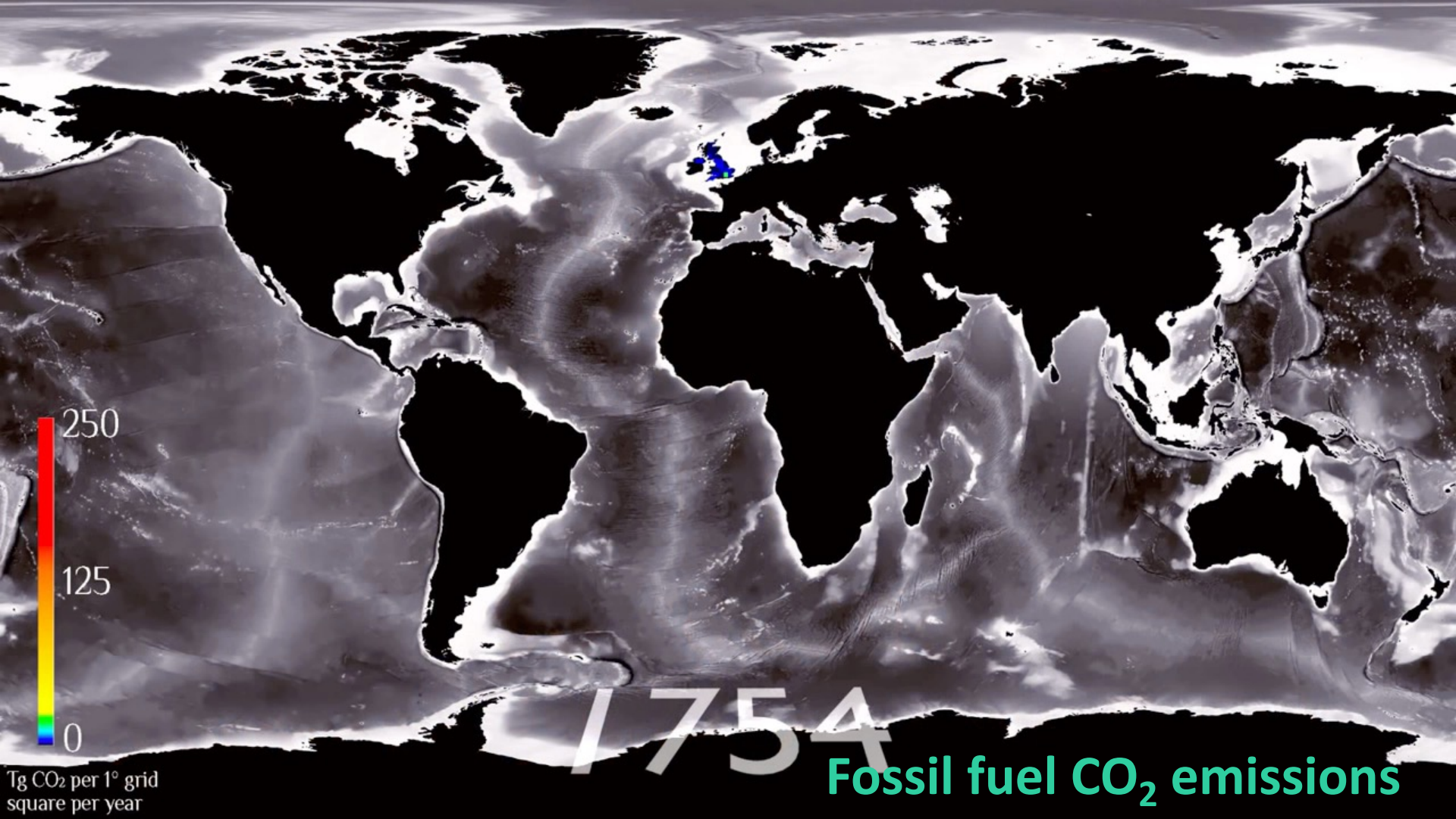
Professor of Geosystem Science, School of
Geography and the Environment &
Department of Physics,
University of Oxford

23rd May 2023

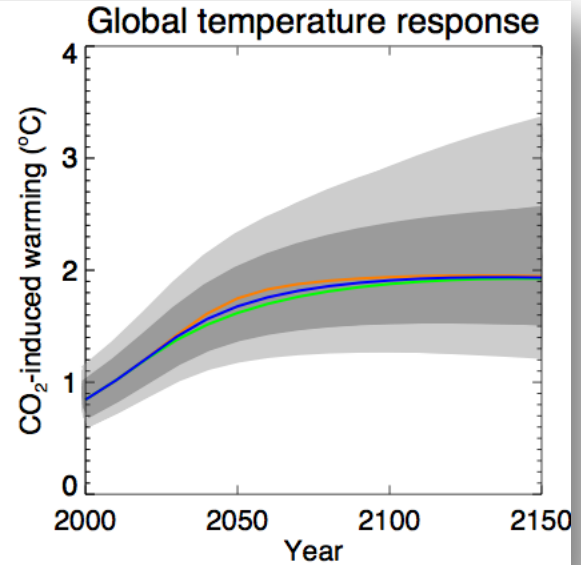
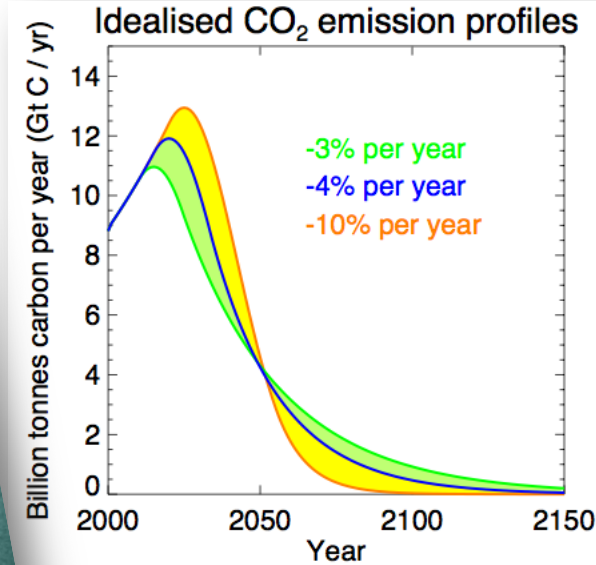


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2009: we worked out what needed to be done



2015: The Paris Agreement

Nations U

Conférence sur les Changem



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1

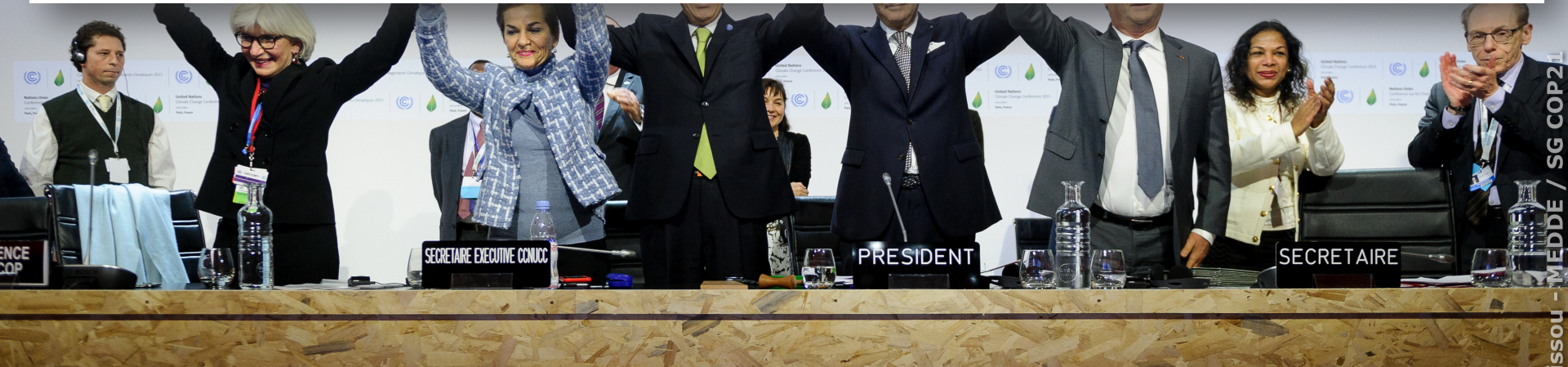
Distr.: Limited
12 December 2015

Original: English

Article 2

This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

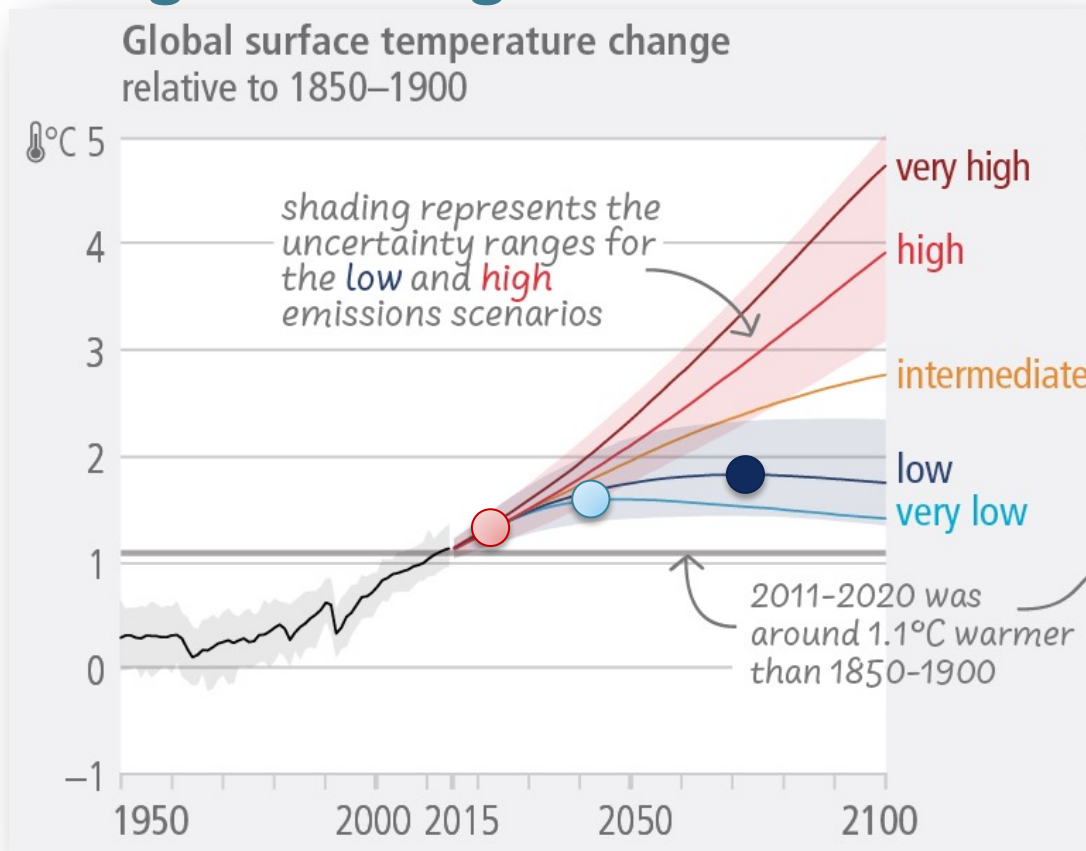


The Paris Agreement committed the world to halt global warming within a generation...

1¼°C now,
warming at ¼°C
per decade

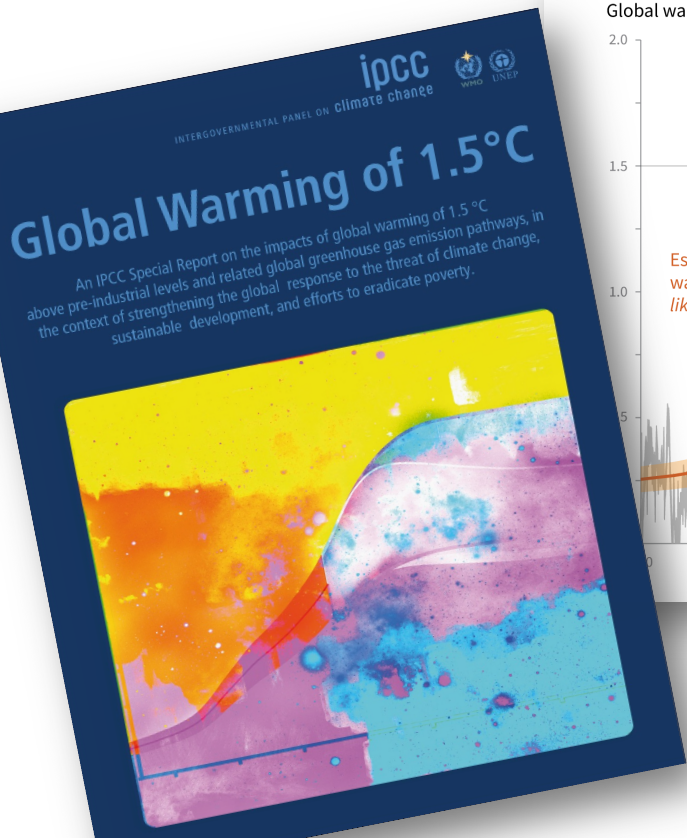
20 years to halt
warming for
1.5°C

50 years to halt
warming for
<2°C



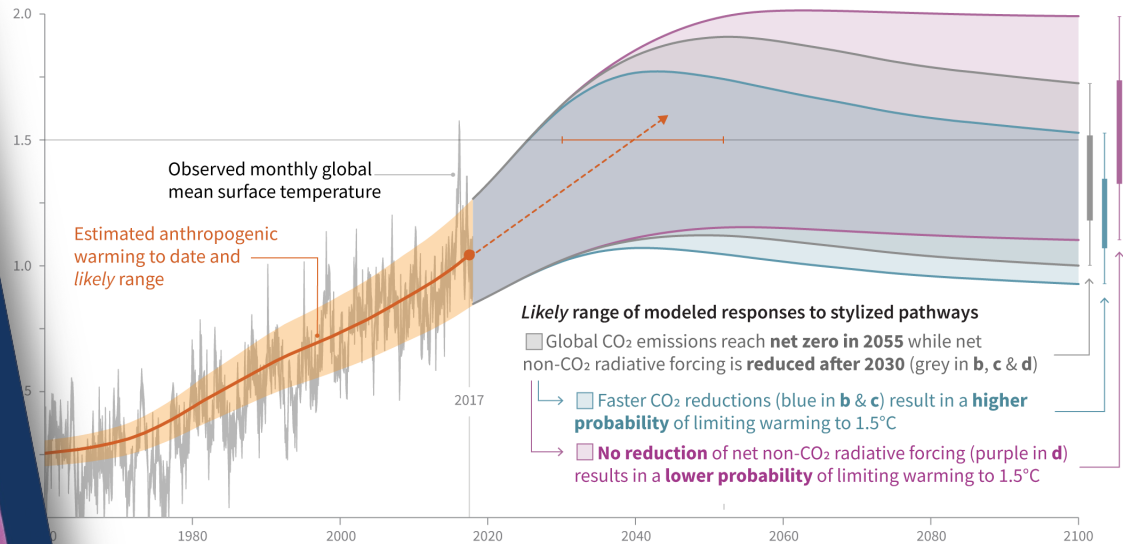
Source: IPCC

...and asked the IPCC to work out what it would take

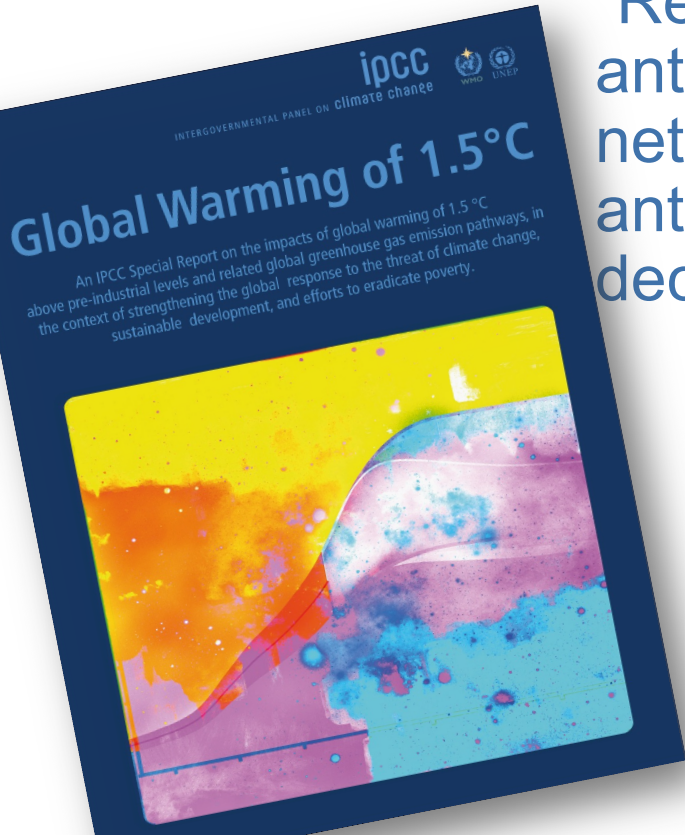


a) Observed global temperature change and modeled responses to stylized anthropogenic emission and forcing pathways

Global warming relative to 1850-1900 (°C)

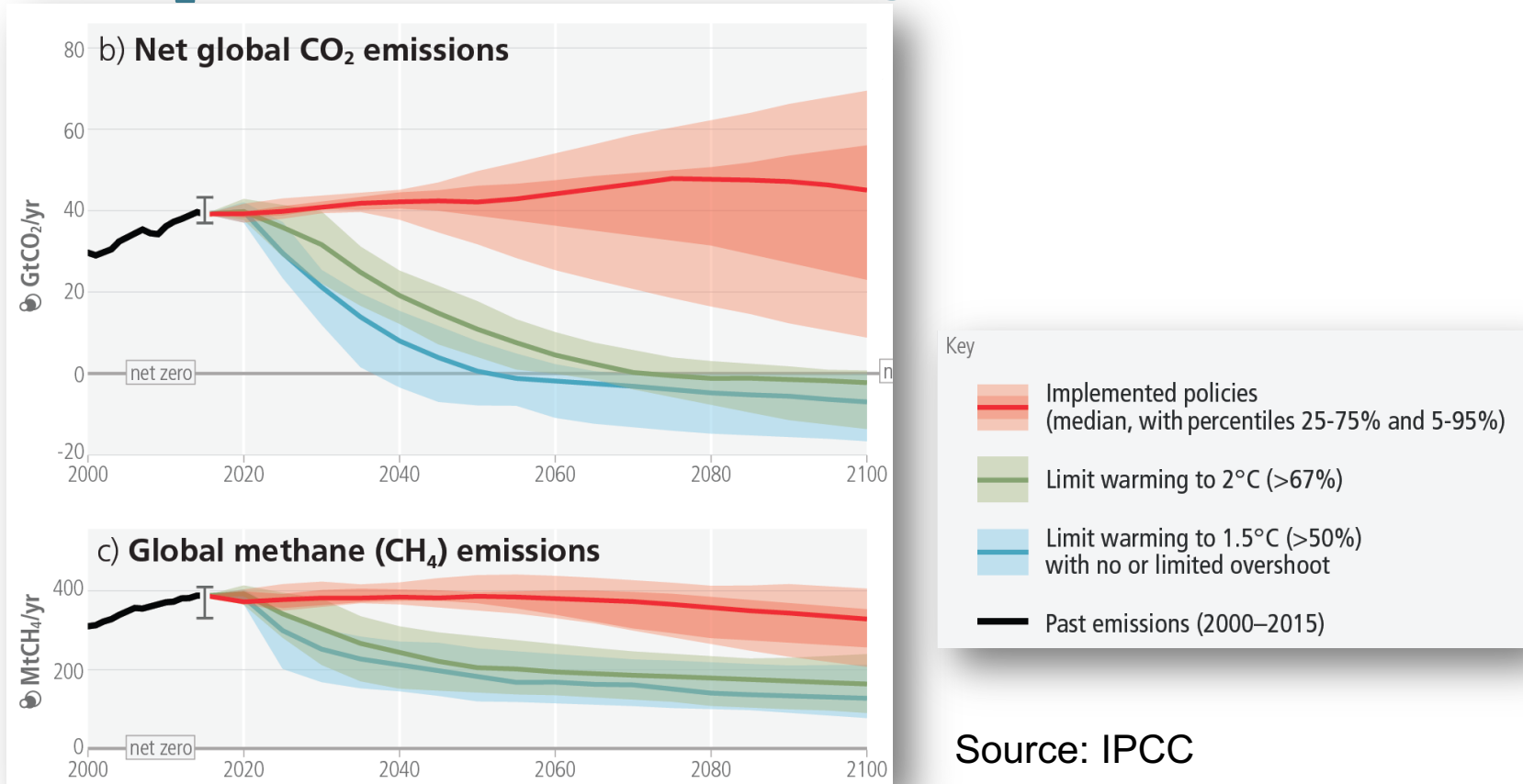


2018: The IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C



“Reaching and sustaining net-zero global anthropogenic CO₂ emissions and declining net non-CO₂ radiative forcing would halt anthropogenic global warming on multi-decadal timescales (*high confidence*).”

Halting warming requires (approximately) net zero global CO₂ emissions AND declining methane emissions



So is it all sorted?

Nations Unies Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015



United Nations

FCCC/CP/2015/L.9/Rev.1



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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COP21/CMP11

Paris France



Article 4

In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

You'd like to think so...


10 DOWNING STREET
LONDON SW1A 2AA

12 June 2019

THE PRIME MINISTER

I profoundly believe that we share a moral duty to leave a better world for our children than the one we inherited.

So I have been proud to work with all of you – from across business and our whole society – to make rapid progress in moving towards a low-carbon economy. Together, through our actions, we have shown that we do not have to choose between lower emissions and higher economic growth. We can, and must, have both.

Through our Modern Industrial Strategy we are leading the world in the development, manufacture and use of low carbon technologies, creating thousands of new green jobs right across our economy.

We are acting faster than almost every other major developed economy by ending the sale of conventional new diesel and petrol cars and vans by 2040 through our Road to Zero strategy.

We secured more than half our electricity last year from low carbon sources and, just last month, we set a new record for the number of days we have gone without burning any coal. But if we are to do everything possible to mitigate the damaging effects of climate change, we all agree that we must now go further and faster still.


So today, following the advice of the independent Committee on Climate Change...

I am
emis
End
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But it can only be delivered by a coalition forged across the breadth of our society. So I want to thank each and every one of you who has written to me to express your support for this landmark proposal.

Of course, it will rightly be for my successor to work with you in building on the policies and progress that we have made in order to seize the full economic potential of a competitive and climate-neutral economy. He or she will also need your help in continuing our international leadership, not least to encourage other nations to join us in setting this highest level of ambition.

But I believe we must start by legislating for this net zero commitment in our own Parliament. And I will be proud to make doing so one of my final acts as Prime Minister.

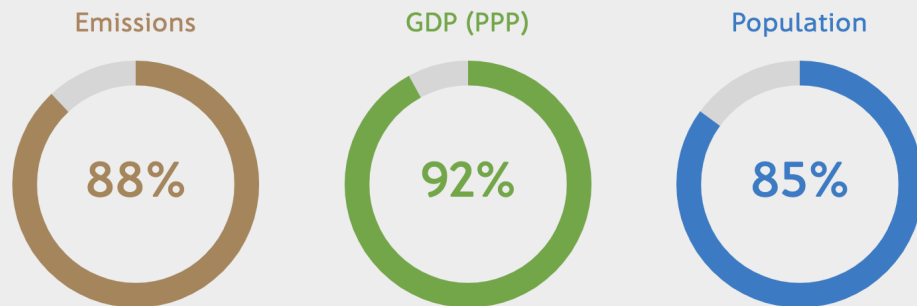
Yours sincerely


Ending our contribution to global warming by 2050 can be the defining decision of this generation in fulfilling our responsibility to the next.

You'd like to think so...

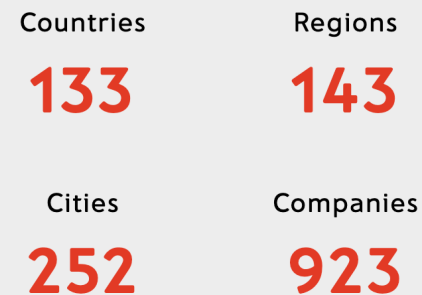


GLOBAL NET ZERO COVERAGE



Country-level coverage only. We do not include sub-national net zero targets in countries without a target.

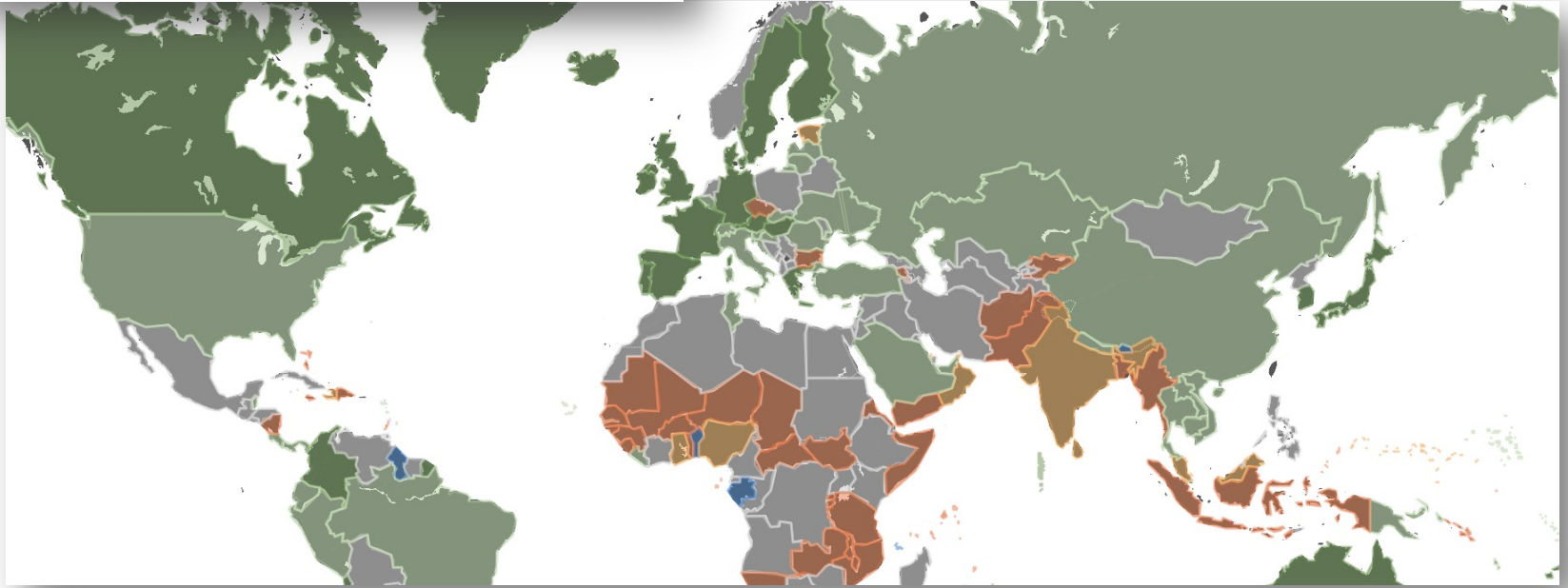
NET ZERO NUMBERS



Out of 198 countries, 709 regions, 1,186 cities and 1,986 companies.

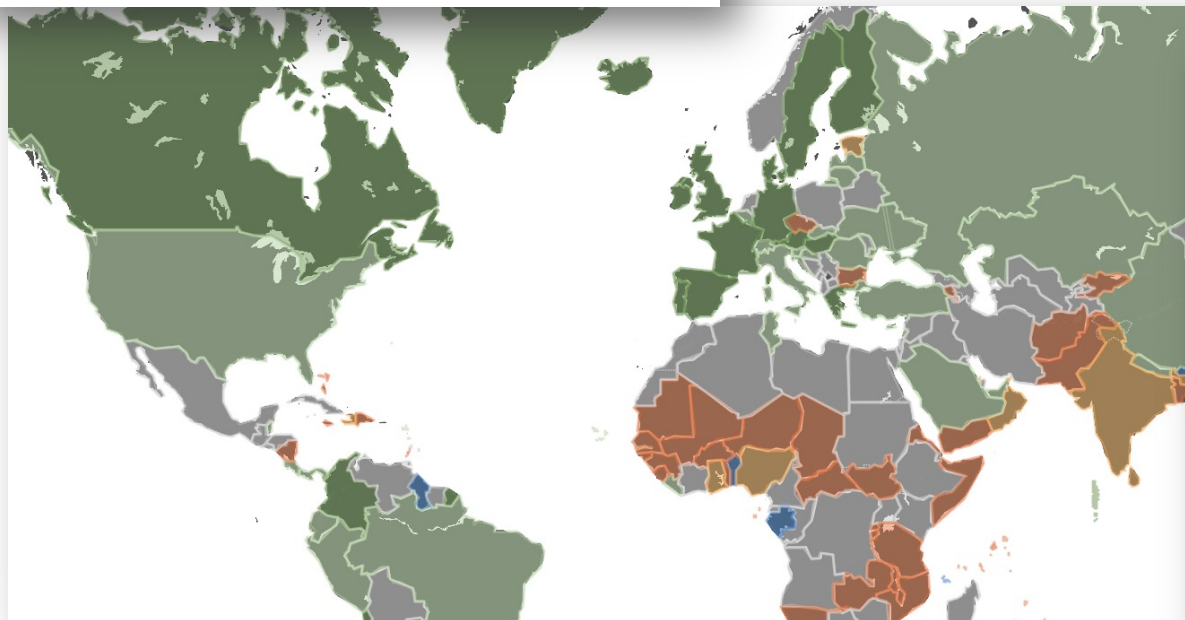
<https://zerotracker.net>

You'd like to think so...



<https://zerotracker.net>

You'd like to think so...



<https://zerotracker.net>

United Kingdom — 2050 ✕

IN LAW

Detailed plan?	●
Reporting mechanism?	●
International offset credits?	●
Greenhouse gas coverage?	●

[FIND OUT MORE](#) i

Last updated: 07 Dec 2022

You'd like to think so...



"Gabon pins its hopes for increasing production on o

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Gabon is first African country paid to protect its rainforest

© 22 June 2021

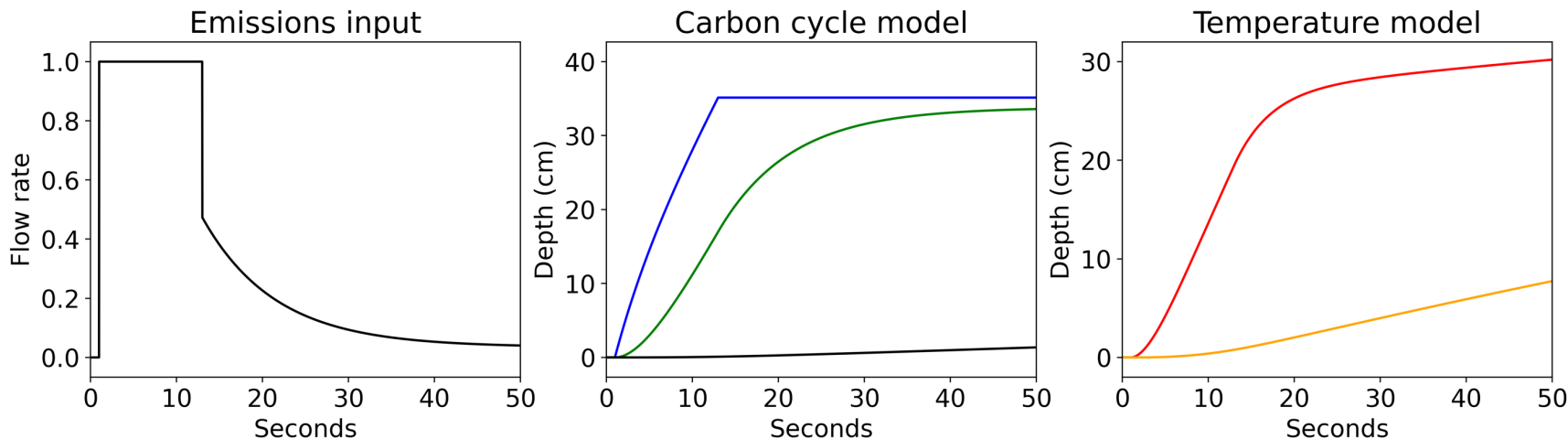
Climate change

A herd of elephants walking through a lush green rainforest. The elephants are in the foreground, and the background is filled with dense tropical vegetation.

<https://zerotracker.net>

Quick recap on our coupled Gresham climate-carbon-cycle model

Stabilizing atmospheric CO₂ concentrations

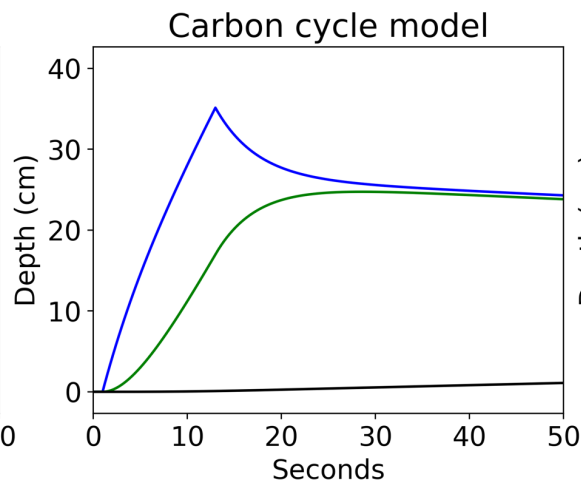
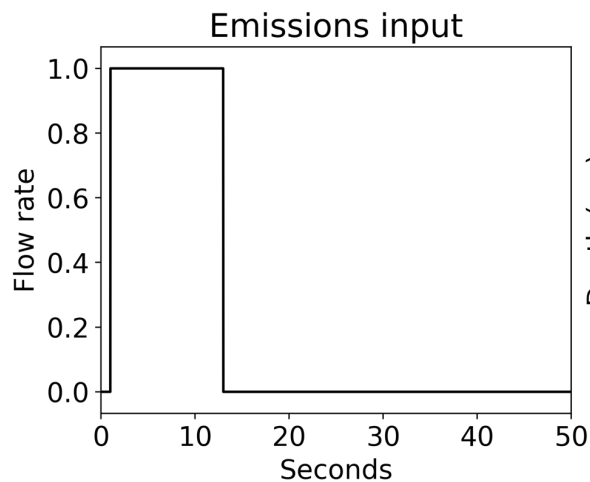


Allows emissions to continue

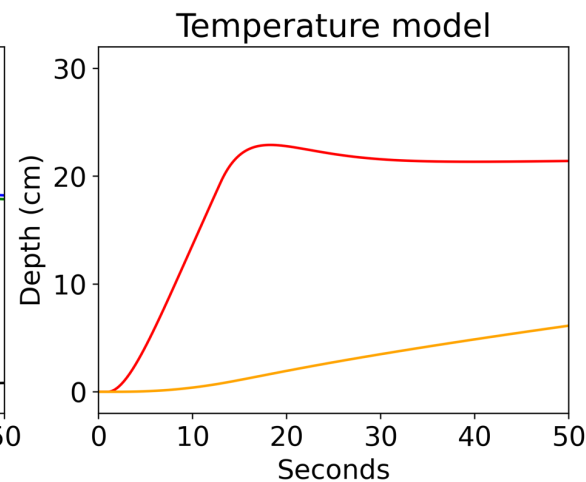
But temperatures keep rising

Quick recap on our coupled Gresham climate-carbon-cycle model

And net zero CO₂ emissions

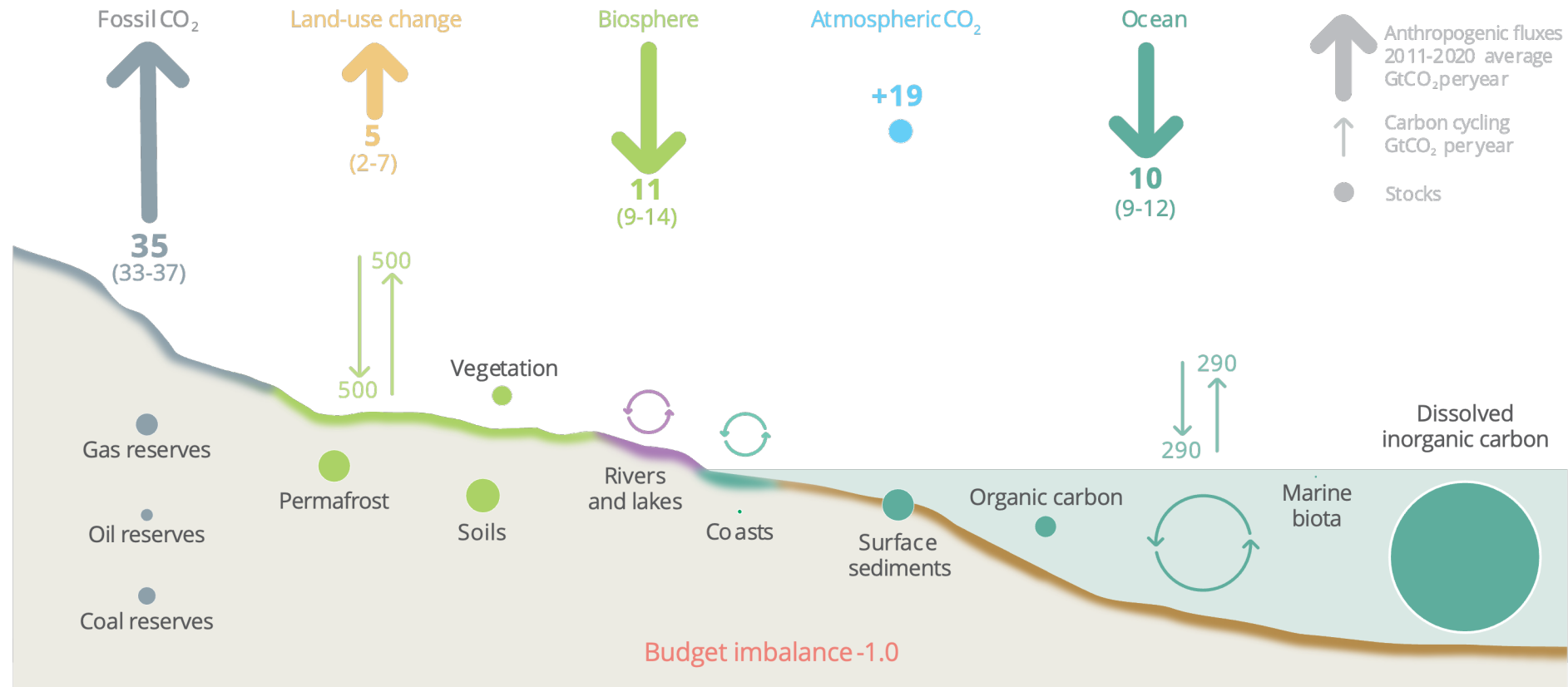


Stabilising temperatures

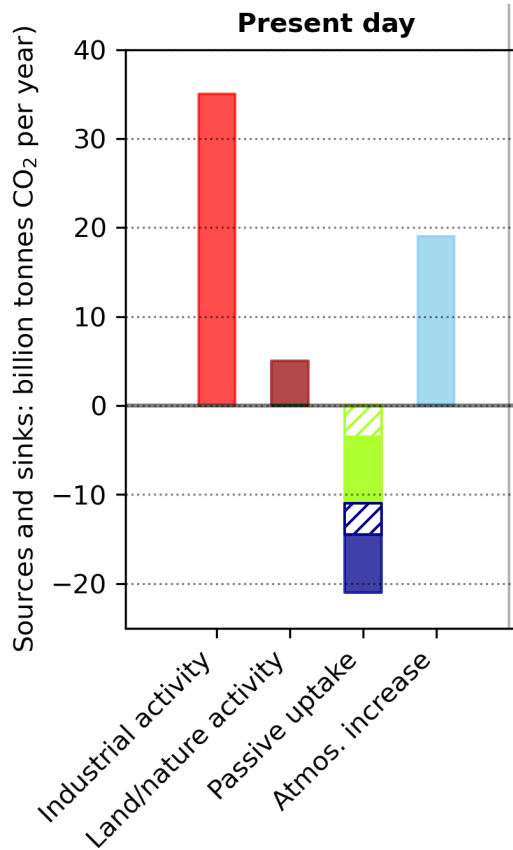


Requires declining atmospheric CO₂ concentrations

Human activity and the global carbon cycle



How the flows of carbon dioxide add up



Fossil fuels and industrial activity

Direct land-use & agriculture

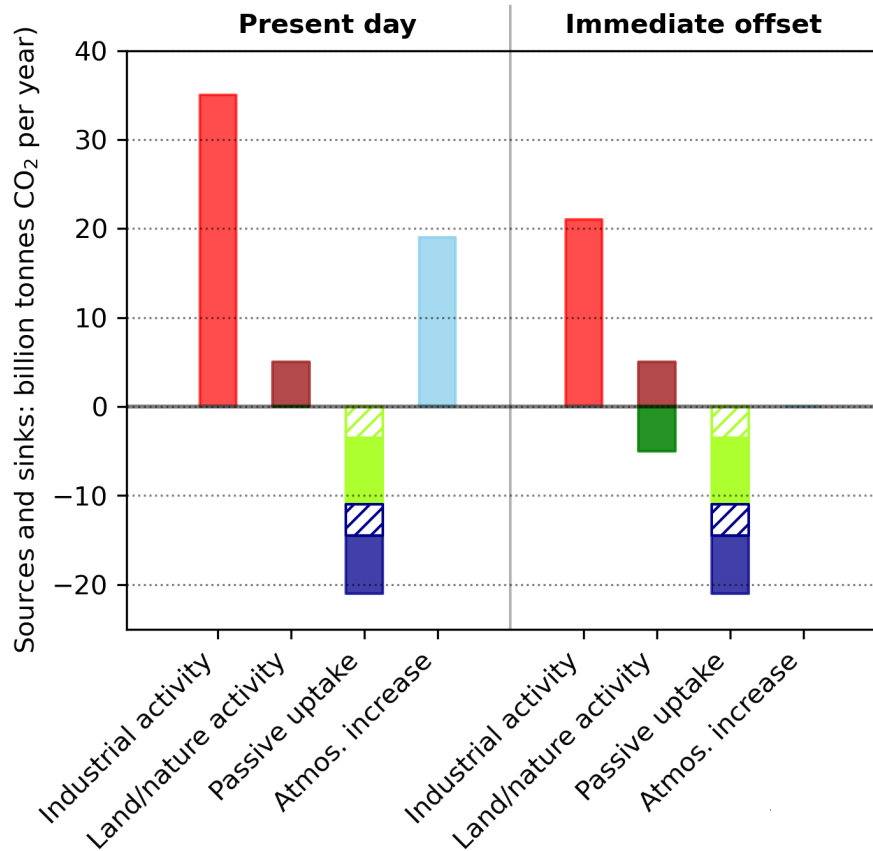
Atmospheric increase

Passive uptake by the biosphere

Passive uptake by the oceans

Hatching indicates uptake due to historical cumulative emissions

Immediate net zero using UNFCCC accounting rules



Fossil fuels and industrial activity

Direct land-use & agriculture

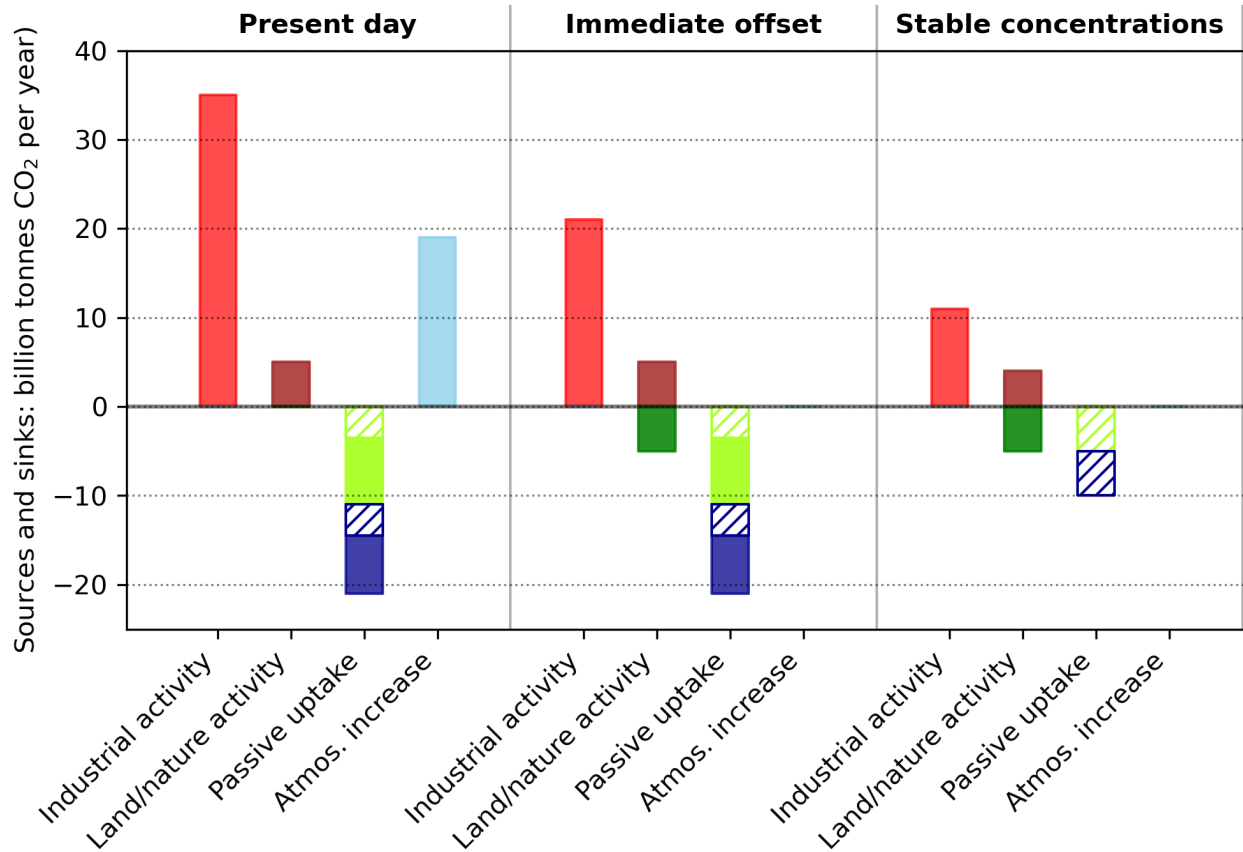
Nature-based solutions

Passive uptake by the biosphere

Passive uptake by the oceans

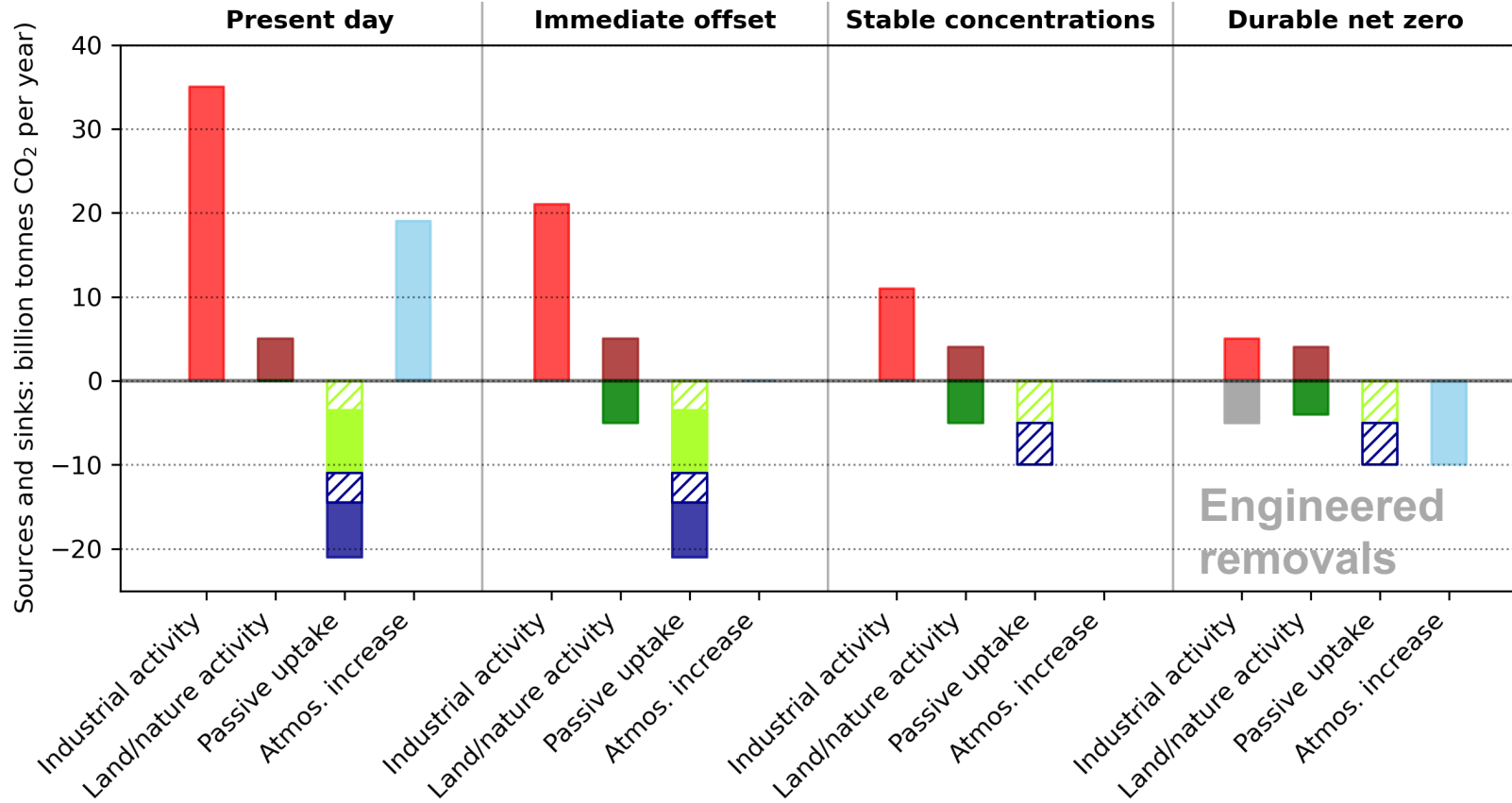
Hatching indicates uptake due to historical cumulative emissions

What it takes to stabilize atmospheric CO₂ concentrations



Food production and earth system feedbacks

What it takes to stop global warming



What happens when you forget to specify the question

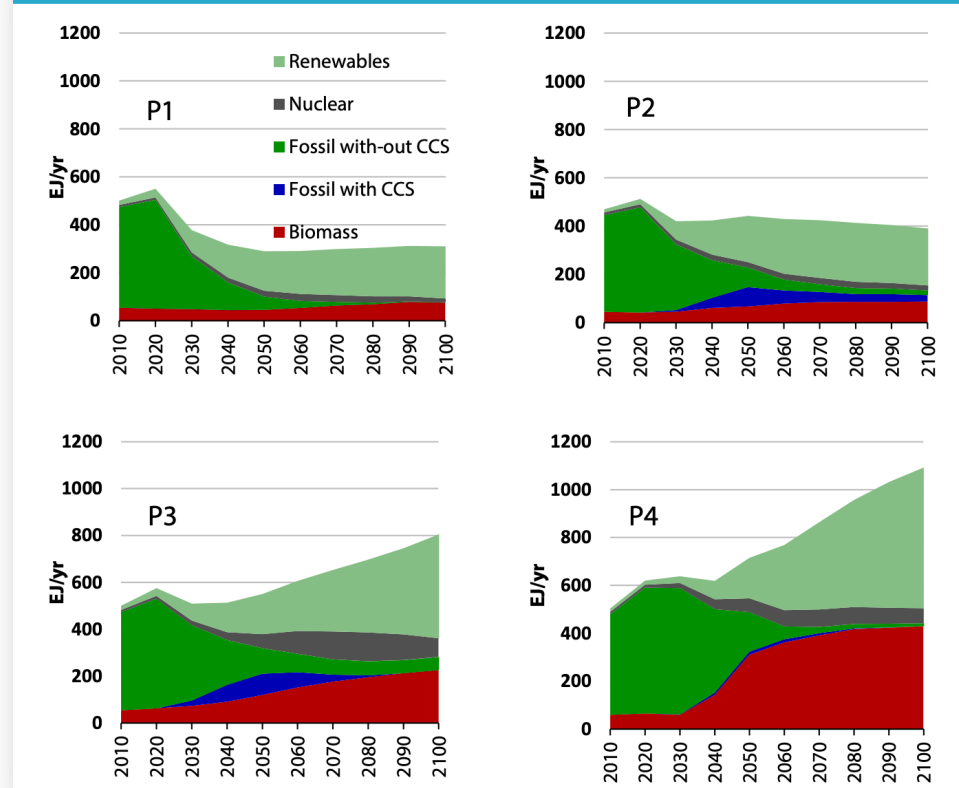


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“The Answer to the Ultimate Question
of Life, the Universe, and Everything”

We need to stop fossil fuels from causing global warming

Figure 3.3. Global primary energy in the four archetype 1.5°C scenarios set out by the IPCC



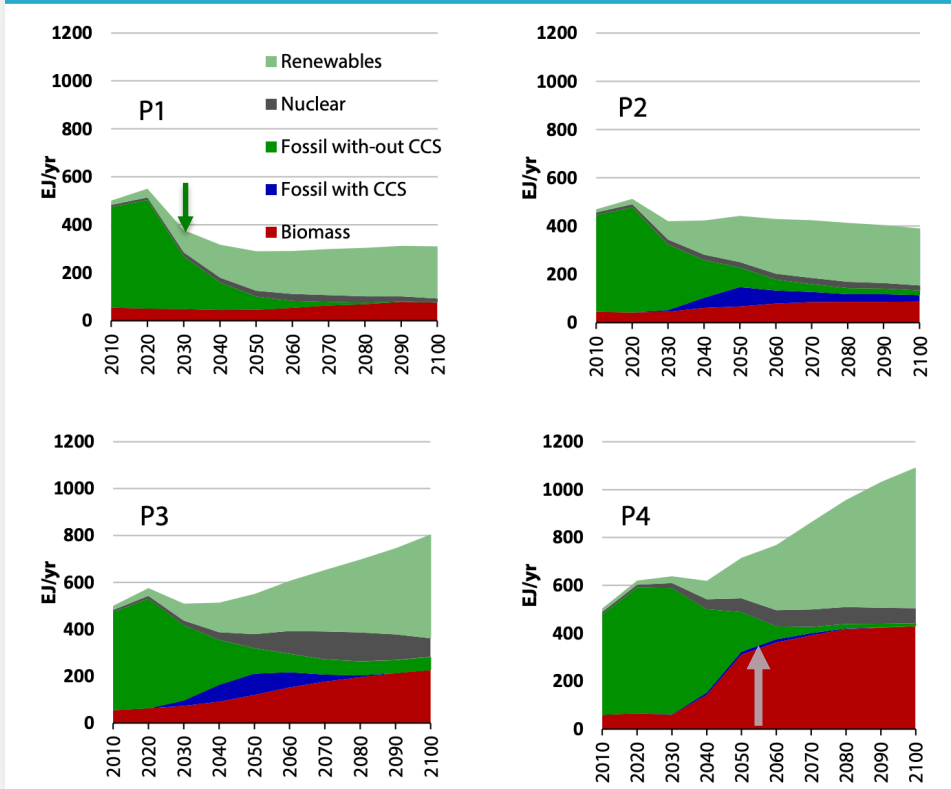
We need to stop fossil fuels from causing global warming – before the world stops using fossil fuels

“Fossil elimination”
1.5°C scenarios
require either

P1: immediate ~30%
reduction in primary
energy demand or

P4: implausible levels
of bioenergy
production in future

Figure 3.3. Global primary energy in the four archetype 1.5°C scenarios set out by the IPCC



UK CCC
2019 from
IPCC
database

We need to stop fossil fuels from causing global warming – before the world stops using fossil fuels

- “In a pragmatic, just and well-managed energy transition, we must be laser focused on phasing out fossil fuel emissions, while phasing up viable, affordable zero-carbon alternatives.” COP28
President Sultan Al Jaber



We need to stop fossil fuels from causing global warming – before the world stops using fossil fuels



- The Stone Age didn't end because we ran out of stones.
- The Oil Age won't end because we run out of oil.
- Global Warming must end before we stop using fossil fuels.

How the world agreed on Net Zero



Largely by being vague on what it actually means: but this is dangerous.

Allowed current definitions won't stop global warming.

They must include
Geological Net Zero



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23rd May 2023

