



2022 UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

6 Nov – 18 Nov 2022

ABSTRACT

The 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference will take place in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, from November 6 to 18, 2022. It is more widely known as Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, or COP27. More than 90 heads of state and delegates from 190 nations are scheduled to participate. It will be hosted over by Egypt's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sameh Shoukry.

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Background

The COPs are the world's largest and most significant yearly conferences on climate change. The UN organised the *Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992*, which resulted in the adoption of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the establishment of its coordinating body, the UN Climate Change secretariat.

Nations vowed to "*stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to prevent dangerous interference from human activity on the climate system*" under the terms of this convention. It has been signed so far by 197 different parties. Since the treaty's implementation in 1994, the UN has held annual global climate conferences, or "COPs," which stand for "Conference of the Parties," in almost every nation on earth.

For example, the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 and the *Paris Agreement* adopted in 2015, in which all nations of the world agreed to step up efforts to try and limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures, and boost climate action financing, are examples of extensions of the original treaty that nations have negotiated to establish legally binding limits on emissions.

Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. At COP 21 in Paris, it was approved by 196 Parties on December 12, 2015, and it became effective on November 4, 2016.

Its objective is to keep global warming far below 2 degrees Celsius, ideally below 1.5, relative to pre-industrial levels. Countries want to reach the global greenhouse gas emissions peak as soon as feasible in order to build a climate-neutral world by the middle of the century in order to meet this long-term temperature objective.

The Paris Agreement provides a framework for *financial, technical and capacity building* support to those countries who need it.

Achievement till now,

After the Paris Agreement was signed. A growing number of nations, regions, cities, and businesses are setting carbon neutrality goals. In all economic sectors, which account for 25% of emissions, zero-carbon solutions are becoming more competitive. The electricity and transportation industries are where this trend is most obvious, and it has given early adopters numerous brand-new business prospects. By 2030, zero-carbon solutions could be competitive in sectors representing over 70% of global emissions.

COP27 Logo Rationale

The Sun: The sun, is one of the most significant items Africa is known of, it's believed to some people that its rising and setting is considered a metaphor to the cycle of life, from birth

to death to re-birth. The light the sun brings together with its warmth are essential for life on Earth.

The Sun of Aten: It is Aten represented in the sun with its rays that ends with human hands. The hands symbolize giving life and prosperity to the people and all the welfare that we are blessed with.

The Horizon: The horizon serves as a boundary between the sun's beneficial and harmful rays, as well as between what we should accept from the sun to help Earth and humanity and what we should reject.

The Globe: The globe incorporated in the logo represents how we should contain earth and keep it preserved, balanced and safe. It also represents Africa, the continent hosting COP27 in 2022.

Goals and Visions

The COP27 acknowledge that "just transition" is still a top priority for developing nations everywhere. Through emissions reduction, stepped-up adaptation activities, and increased flows of suitable financing, COP27 seeks to accelerate global climate action by mitigation, adaptation, climate finances and Collaboration.

Mitigation

Mitigation refers to actions taken to lessen or stop the emission of greenhouse gases. Utilizing cutting-edge technology and renewable energy sources, upgrading older equipment to be more energy efficient, or altering management procedures or customer behaviour are all examples of mitigation. *The Glasgow Pact's proposal for a review of NDC ambition and the development of an ambitious work plan for mitigation to be put into action this year.*

Adaptation

Heatwaves, floods, and forest fires are commonplace. At COP26, world leaders, governments, and state parties pledged to increase global adaptation activity. COP26's Global Goal on Adaptation was crucial. We must guarantee that COP27 achieves important progress and encourage all parties to show political will if we are to capture and analyse our progress toward resilience and helping the most vulnerable populations. Beyond the global aim on adaptation, COP27 should reinforce what we agreed on in Paris and further clarified in Glasgow accord to put adaptation at the forefront of global action.

Finance

At COP27, we must advance climate financing and other finance-related matters. To satisfy the demands of poor nations, especially Africa, LDCs, and SIDS, there must be more transparency and access to climate funding. From Copenhagen and Cancun to Paris and Glasgow, agreements and pledges must be followed up to clarify where we are and what more needs to be done. Delivering the yearly USD 100 billion would increase trust between rich and poor nations.

Collaboration

Partnership and collaboration will help us achieve our four objectives and create a resilient, sustainable economic model that puts humanity at the heart of climate negotiations. In consensus-based UN discussions, all parties must participate. Start implementing the Glasgow result. Humans must lead climate discussions. To change our relationship with the world, governments, businesses, and civil society must collaborate. We need innovative climate change solutions. We must duplicate and swiftly expand all other climate-friendly ideas for poor nations.

COP 27 will be deemed to have achieved its objectives whenever the following criteria are met.

1. In order to build low-carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure in low- and middle-income countries by 2030, it may be necessary to spend around \$1.6 trillion each year.
2. The unmet promise of developed countries to provide poor countries \$100 billion annually to address climate change continues to be a point of dispute.
3. The COP27 presidency will unveil a manual on Just Financing, a project of the Egyptian Ministry of International Cooperation.
4. The "loss and damages" that the Global South has experienced as a result of climate change will be a major topic of debate.

Sponsored of COP27

Coca-Cola is the conference's sponsor. Given the company's role in plastic pollution, several environmental activists stated that this was greenwashing.

Microsoft will participate as the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference of the Parties' Strategic Technology Partner and Principal Sponsor (COP27).

Siemens Energy a supporting sponsor of COP27.

Update News

October 29, 2022: Cisco Declares Participation at COP27 as an IT Services Provider. Cisco will create, install, and maintain the UN Climate Change Conference's wireless network infrastructure (COP27). The company's innovations, dedication to sustainability, and goal of achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2040 are all strengthened by Cisco's support for COP27.

Sources

1. COP27 <https://www.cop27.eg/#/>
2. [Wikipedia](#)
3. Paris Agreement <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement>